

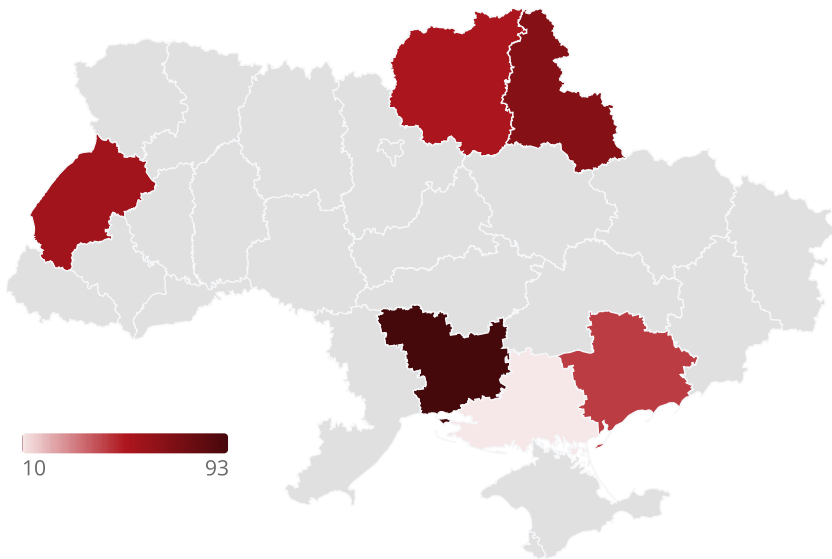
# Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

March 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)

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

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

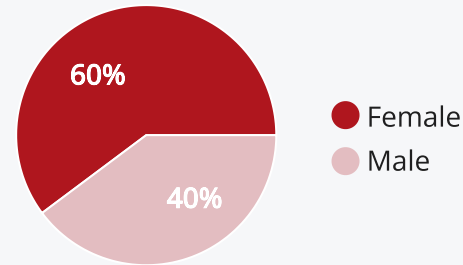
DRC protection monitoring targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people directly exposed to and affected by the current armed conflict in order to understand the protection needs facing affected populations; informing DRC and the protection communities' response.



HHs  
362

INDIVIDUALS  
920

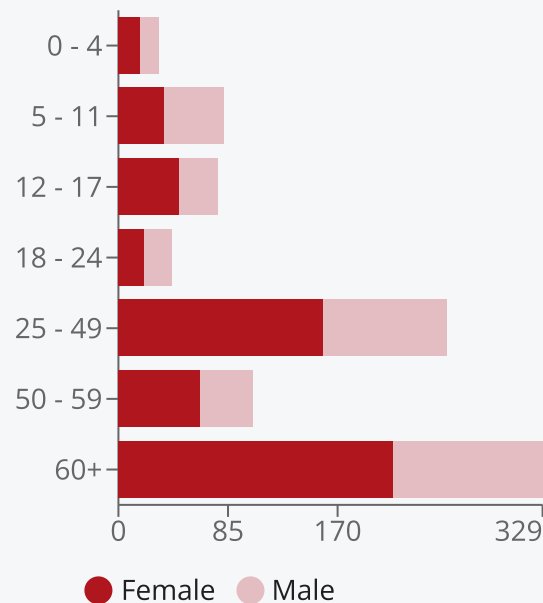
HH SIZE  
2.5



## HOUSEHOLD STATUS

Extended family	96	26.6%
Couple without children	85	23.5%
One person household	82	22.7%
Couple with children	50	13.9%
Mother with children	45	12.5%
Father with children	3	0.8%

## AGE GROUPS



## DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Non-displaced member	201	55.7%
IDP	122	33.8%
Returnee	38	10.5%

Compared to the previous monitoring month, a substantially higher proportion of IDPs have indicated their intention to return (+12%). This can be linked with Resolution 332 that introduced changes in payment of IDP benefits, with a substantial number of IDPs who lost their eligibility or need to re-apply, possibly influencing decisions regarding their place of residence.

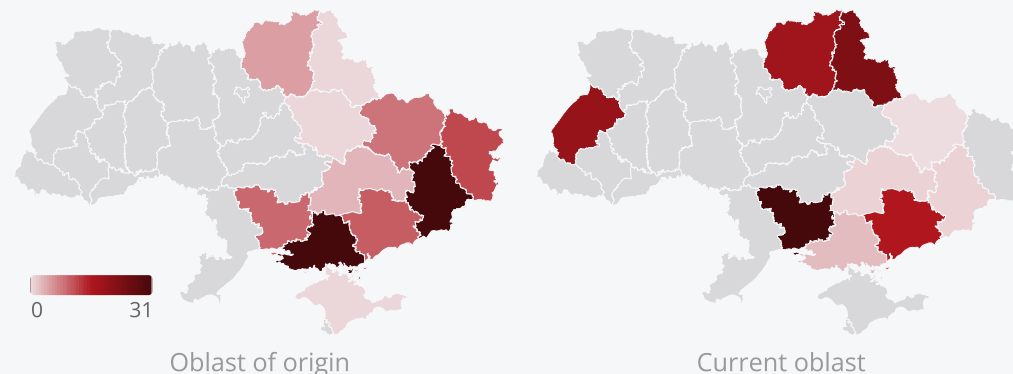
## INTENTIONS

<u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u>	66	66.7%
<u>Integrate into the local community</u>	30	30.3%
<u>Relocate to another area in Ukraine</u>	3	3.0%

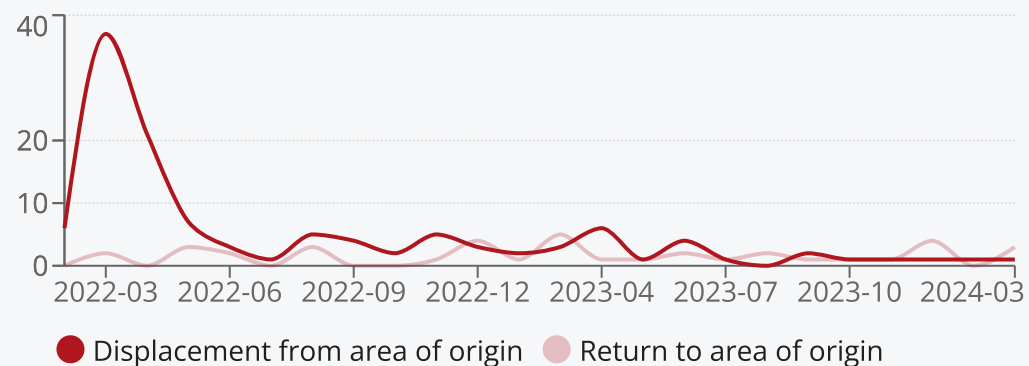
## FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

<u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u>	63	95.5%
<u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u>	11	16.7%
<u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u>	11	16.7%
<u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>	9	13.6%
<u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>	7	10.6%
<u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u>	6	9.1%

## IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

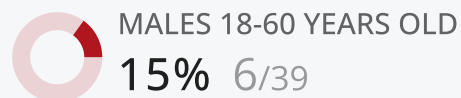
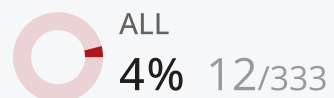


## FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

<u>Access to essential services</u>	15	55.6%
<u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>	13	48.1%
<u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u>	10	37.0%
<u>Social cohesion</u>	4	14.8%

Access to compensation mechanisms for damaged and destroyed property continues to pose challenges. While persons of concern can apply for the housing recovery programme on the Diya online platform, the application process is complex, especially for applicants lacking ownership documents, technical certificates or facing inheritance issues. In addition, following Resolution 332, there has been a significant number of requests for legal information and support concerning the cancellation of payments and the entitlement to ongoing assistance.

## UNREGISTERED IDPs



## ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

**21%** 77/359

Cost of administrative procedures	32	41.6%
Distance or cost of transportation	27	35.1%
Length of administrative procedures	22	28.6%
Lack of information	15	19.5%
Lack of legal support to access the procedure	8	10.4%
Other	5	6.5%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	3	3.9%

## INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

**1%** 11/920

National passport	6	66.7%
Other	2	22.2%
Pensioner certificate (retirement)	1	11.1%

## HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

**7%** 27/361

Property ownership for apartment/house	20	74.1%
Property ownership certificate for land	4	14.8%
Other	3	11.1%
Inheritance certificate	3	11.1%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	2	7.4%
Death certificate of predecessor	1	3.7%
Death declaration certificate	1	3.7%

Reports persist of substantial stress and declining mental health and well-being across Ukraine. Older individuals and people with disabilities are particularly susceptible to psychological distress, often triggered by feelings of heightened loneliness, reduced social interaction, and a shortage of communal spaces for social engagement and connection.

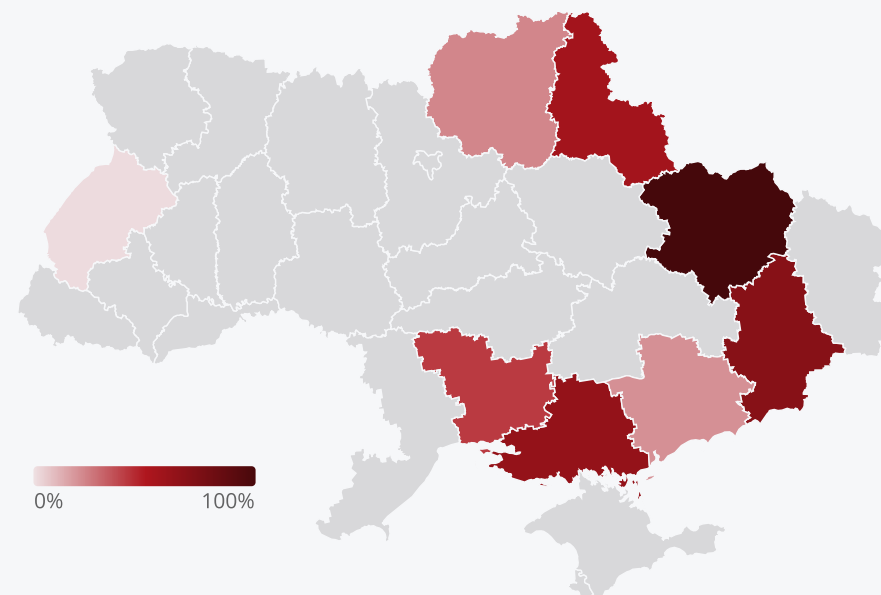
## MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	168	49.6%
Worries about the future	159	46.9%
Worries about the children	107	31.6%
Fear of property being damaged by armed violence	103	30.4%
Displacement related stress	81	23.9%

## BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Armed conflict, including shelling	38	50.0%
Lack of transportation	21	27.6%
Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	16	21.1%
Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement	10	13.2%
Presence of explosive ordnance	5	6.6%

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY  
37% 133/360



## INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	129	97.0%
Presence of armed or security actors	14	10.5%
Landmines or UXOs contamination	8	6.0%
Other	3	2.3%
Fighting between armed or security actors	2	1.5%
Criminality	2	1.5%
Intercommunity tensions	2	1.5%

Compared to the previous monitoring month, a substantially higher percentage of respondents indicated facing barriers to accessing healthcare (+19%). Residents in rural areas are significantly more affected, with **56%** of respondents indicating barriers to accessing healthcare.

## BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE

44% 157/360

Lack of specialized health care services	105	67.3%
Lack of available health facility	82	52.6%
Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities	73	46.8%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	46	29.5%
Cost of the services provided/medication	37	23.7%

## UNREGISTERED DISABILITY

87% 309/354

Disability status not applied for	93	63.3%
Status registration rejected	26	17.7%
Inability to access registration	13	8.8%
Other	8	5.4%
Unwilling to register	7	4.8%

## CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

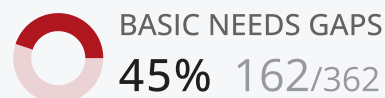
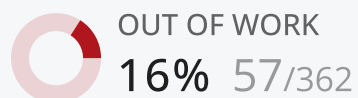
30% 108/361

Accommodation's condition	51	47.7%
Risk of eviction	22	20.6%
Security and safety risks	21	19.6%
Lack of functioning utilities	13	12.1%
Lack of support for damaged housing	8	7.5%
Not disability inclusive	2	1.9%
Lack of connectivity	2	1.9%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	1	0.9%

## ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

Sound condition	234	78.3%
Partially damaged	59	19.7%
Severely damaged	5	1.7%
Destroyed	1	0.3%

The primary reasons for unemployment remain unchanged from previous reports, with a shortage of job opportunities identified as the key factor. To address gaps in meeting basic needs, individuals are resorting to depleting savings and cutting back on expenses related to food and healthcare, a situation that may be exacerbated by Resolution 332.



## Coping mechanisms

<u>Spending savings</u>	53	<b>33.8%</b>
<u>Reducing consumption of food</u>	34	<b>21.7%</b>
<u>No coping strategy</u>	28	<b>17.8%</b>
<u>Reducing healthcare expenses</u>	26	<b>16.6%</b>
<u>Depending on support from family/external assistance</u>	26	<b>16.6%</b>
<u>Selling off household/productive assets</u>	10	<b>6.4%</b>
<u>Other</u>	6	<b>3.8%</b>
<u>Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)</u>	4	<b>2.5%</b>
<u>Selling off received humanitarian assistance</u>	1	<b>0.6%</b>

## MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

<u>Social protection payments</u>	259	<b>72.8%</b>
<u>Salary – Formal Employment</u>	96	<b>27.0%</b>
<u>Humanitarian Assistance</u>	51	<b>14.3%</b>
<u>Casual (Temporary) Labour</u>	21	<b>5.9%</b>

## FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

<u>Lack of available jobs</u>	46	<b>80.7%</b>
<u>Skills do not match demand</u>	9	<b>15.8%</b>
<u>Housework / caring for children</u>	7	<b>12.3%</b>
<u>Low or off season (agriculture)</u>	4	<b>7.0%</b>
<u>Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)</u>	3	<b>5.3%</b>
<u>Lack of experience</u>	2	<b>3.5%</b>