# Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

📅 February 2024 🔹 🗹 Interactive dashboard

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE UHFF Ukraine FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE Funded by the European Union

HH SIZE

**2.7** 

nion DRC

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

- Chernihiv
- Dnipropetrovsk
- Donetsk
- Kharkiv

- Lviv
- Mykolaiv
- SumyZaporizhzhia



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.



HOUSEHOLD STATUS	
Extended family (2+ membe 95	27.
Couple without children (2 77	22.
One person household (any 74	21.
Couple with children (3+ me 57	16.
Mother with children (2+ m 37	10.8
Father with children (2+ me 2	0.0

#### DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Non-displaced member	187	54.7%
IDP	95	27.8%
Returnee	59	17.3%
Refugee	1	0.3%

## Displacement



Local integration for IDPs is hindered by limited access to essential services, including accommodation, education and healthcare. The scarcity of economic opportunities further exacerbates the situation, as IDPs struggle to meet their basic needs. In some instances, these challenges prompt a return to their area of origin.

INTENTIONS		
Return to the place of habitual residence	43	52.4%
Integrate into the local community	36	43.9%
Relocate to another area in Ukraine	3	3.7%
FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities	42	97.7%
Government regains territory from NGCA	5	11.6%
Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment	5	11.6%
Repaired/restored infrastructure	5	11.6%
Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property	2	4.7%
Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin	2	4.7%



Access to essential services	17	50.0%
Social cohesion	9	26.5%
Access to safe and dignified shelter	6	17.6%

## Registration & Documentation

Consistent with previous findings, 20% of household respondents reported facing access barriers to obtain documentation. The need for legal aid services, especially related to civil documentation and government housing compensation, remains high including among the elderly population. **20%** of surveyed male IDPs of conscription age reported not being registered.

UNREGISTERED IDPs ALL 6% 15/257 MALES 18-60 18% 8/4		OLD
ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION 19% 64/337		
Length of administrative procedures	34	53.1%
Cost of administrative procedures	17	26.6%
Distance or cost of transportation	16	25.0%
Lack of legal support to access the procedure	10	15.6%
Lack of information	10	15.6%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	9	14.1%
Other (specify)	5	7.8%
Lack of devices or internet connectivity to access online proce	<b>d</b> 5	7.8%





National passport	92	91.1%
Birth certificate	17	16.8%
TIN - personal identification/tax number	10	9.9%
Pensioner certificate (retirement)	5	5.0%
Pensioners certificate (social)	2	2.0%
Other (specify)	1	1.0%



Property ownership for apartment/house	11	44.0%
Other (specify)	10	40.0%
Property ownership certificate for land	5	20.0%
Lease agreement for house/apartment	2	8.0%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	1	4.0%

# Safety & Major Stress Factors

Compared to the previous monitoring month, a significantly higher proportion of respondents reported a poor sense of safety (+ 10%), mainly due to shelling, presence of armed actors and UXOs contamination. This figure is particularly high in the areas of Dnipropetrovsk (84%), Kherson (65%) and Mykolaiv (64%). The major stress factor reported is the fear of being killed or injured by armed violence.

#### MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	160	49.1%
Worries about the future	156	47.9%
Worries about the children	102	31.3%
Fear of property being damaged or destroyed by armed viole	en 79	24.2%
Displacement related stress	58	17.8%

BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

**31% ↑**+31<sup>®</sup>

Armed conflict, including shelling	66	61.7%
Lack of transportation	22	20.6%
Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement	21	19.6%
Presence of explosive ordnance	20	18.7%
Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	16	15.0%



#### INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	153	98.1%
Presence of armed or security actors	19	12.2%
Landmines or UXOs contamination	14	9.0%
Criminality	2	1.3%
Other (specify)	2	1.3%
Fighting between armed or security actors	1	0.6%
Intercommunity tensions -	1	0.6%



DRC

## **Basic Needs**



Risk of eviction remains a top priority concern for IDPs (**32%**), while **63%** of IDP respondents reported renting accommodation without formal lease agreement. **73%** of household respondents reported at least one member with disability.

BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE 24% 82/342		
Lack of available health facility	46	56.8%
Lack of specialized health care services	40	49.4%
Cost of the services provided/medication	20	24.7%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	18	22.2%
Lack/shortage of medication	9	11.1%



Disability status not applied for	45	43.7%
Status registration rejected	20	19.4%
Other (specify)	16	15.5%
Unwilling to register	12	11.7%
Inability to access registration	10	9.7%

CONC
40%

CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION 40% 137/342

DRC

Accommodation's condition	98	72.6%
Security and safety risks	14	10.4%
Risk of eviction	12	8.9%
Lack of support for damaged housing	10	7.4%
Lack of functioning utilities	6	4.4%
Overcrowded/Lack of privacy	3	2.2%
Not disability inclusive	3	2.2%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	2	1.5%

#### ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

Sound condition	181	58.4%
Partially damaged (light/medium repair needed)	102	32.9%
Severely damaged (heavy structural repair needed)	19	6.1%
Destroyed (no repair possible)	6	1.9%
Unfinished	2	0.6%

### Livelihoods & Coping mechanisms

A prevalent concern raised by household respondents continues to be the limited availability of livelihood opportunities, with **17%** of respondents reporting being out of work and seeking employment. Agricultural employment opportunities were limited as the spring season had not yet started. The constrained job market not only diminishes purchasing power but also exacerbates economic hardship, aggravated by continuous hikes in the prices of essential goods.

OUT OF WORK 17% 58/342
BASIC NEEDS GAPS 38% 129/342

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME PER HH

Up to 3,000 UAH Average HH size: 1.5	37	11.3%
Between 3,001 - 6,000 UAH Average HH size: 2.2	117	35.7%
Between 6,001 - 9,000 UAH Average HH size: 2.9	90	27.4%
Between 9,001 - 12,000 UAH Average HH size: 3.3	35	10.7%
<b>Between 12,001 - 15,000 UAH</b> Average HH size: 4.1	22	6.7%
More than 15,000 UAH Average HH size: 4.6	27	8.2%





DRC

### MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Social protection payments (pensions, allowances, etc.)	272	80.2%
Salary – Formal Employment	99	29.2%
Humanitarian Assistance (Cash or In Kind)	47	13.9%
Casual (Temporary) Labour	25	7.4%
FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT		
Lack of available jobs	48	85.7%
Low or off season (agriculture)	7	12.5%
Other (specify)	6	10.7%
Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)	5	8.9%
Housework / caring for children	3	5.4%
Skills do not match demand	3	5.4%
Lack of experience	2	3.6%
Lack of information about job market	1	1.8%
Mine containment	1	1.8%