

# Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

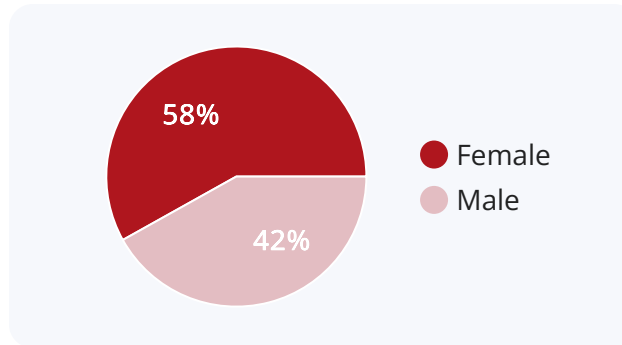
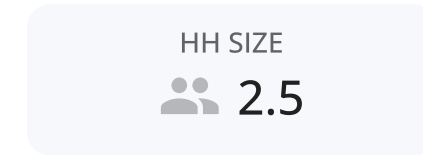
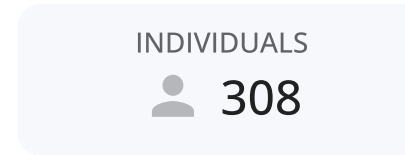
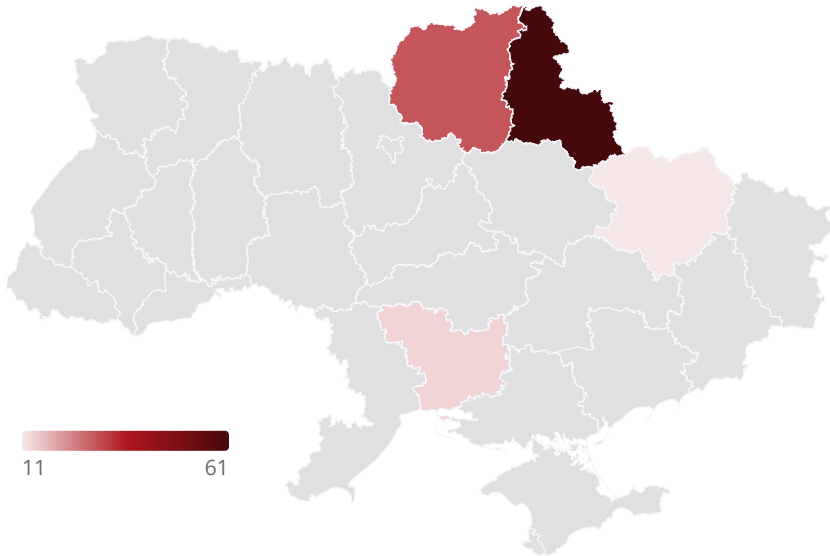
September 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)



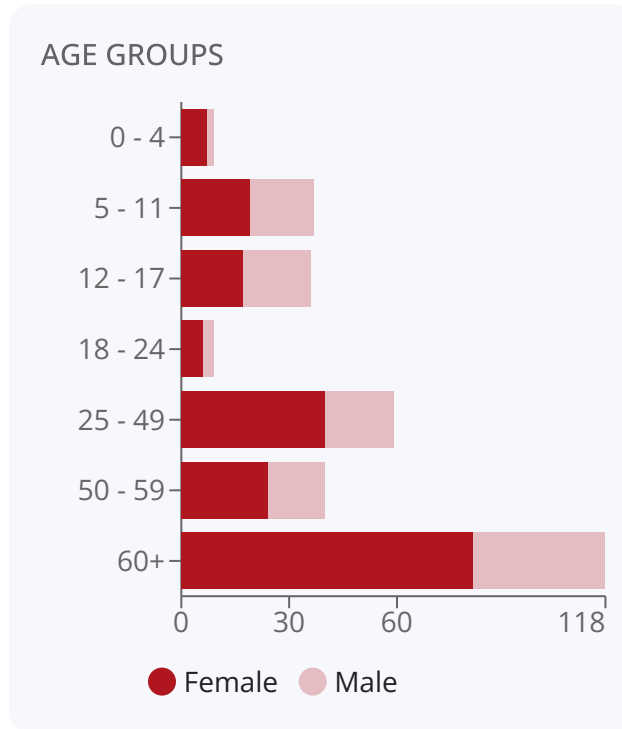
This snapshot summarizes the findings of **protection monitoring** implemented through household surveys in the following oblasts:

- Chernihiv
- Kharkiv
- Mykolaiv
- Sumy

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		
One person household	38	30.4%
Extended family	34	27.2%
Couple without children	28	22.4%
Mother with children	13	10.4%
Couple with children	10	8.0%
Father with children	2	1.6%



DISPLACEMENT STATUS		
Non-displaced member	61	48.8%
IDP	56	44.8%
Returnee	8	6.4%

Evacuation efforts in Donetsk and Sumy oblasts have been ongoing during the months of August and September. Logistical and communication challenges concerning government-led evacuations were reported, while volunteer-led efforts continue under limited capacity. Many evacuees, especially those with disabilities and mobility limitations, reported poor organization, last-minute notifications, and inadequate accessible transport options.

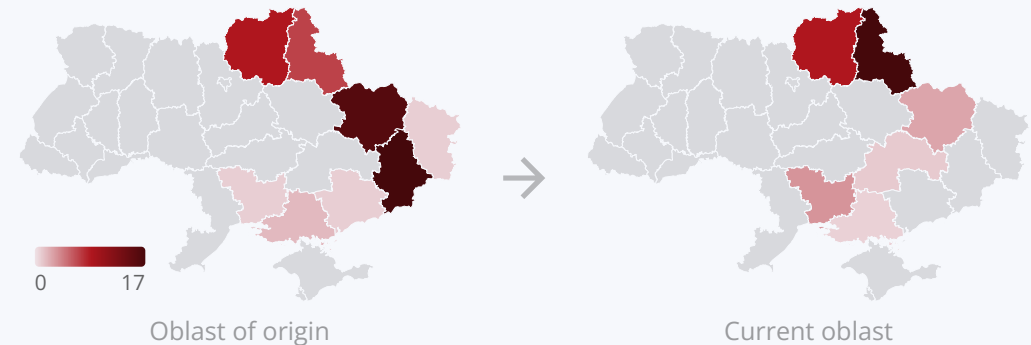
## INTENTIONS

<u>Integrate into the local community</u>	26	55.3%
<u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u>	20	42.6%
<u>Relocate to another area in Ukraine</u>	1	2.1%

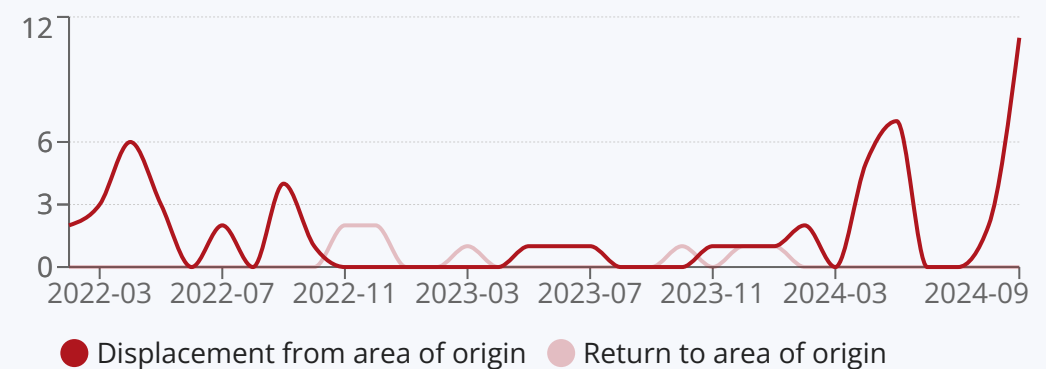
## FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

<u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u>	14	70.0%
<u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>	10	50.0%
<u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>	6	30.0%
<u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u>	3	15.0%
<u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u>	3	15.0%
<u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u>	1	5.0%

## IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

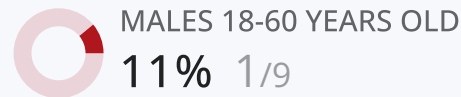
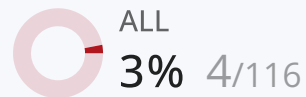


## FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

<u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>	13	54.2%
<u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u>	8	33.3%
<u>Access to essential services</u>	8	33.3%
<u>Social cohesion</u>	5	20.8%

Key barriers to access documentation include costs, lengthy administrative procedures, and limited transportation in rural areas, making it challenging to secure civil and property rights. While local authorities in some oblasts provide support to ease access to services, many residents still lack formal HLP documents, especially among IDPs, who struggle with legal challenges like compensation for damaged property due to missing ownership records and high costs of notary services.

## UNREGISTERED IDPs



## ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

24% 30/124

Lack of information	15	50.0%
Length of administrative procedures	9	30.0%
Cost of administrative procedures	9	30.0%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	3	10.0%
Lack of legal support to access the procedure	2	6.7%
Other	2	6.7%

## INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

2% 5/307

Pensioners certificate (social)	2	40.0%
National passport	2	40.0%
Birth certificate	1	20.0%

## HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

22% 28/125

Property ownership for apartment/house	22	78.6%
Property ownership certificate for land	4	14.3%
Inheritance certificate	4	14.3%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	2	7.1%
Other	2	7.1%
Lease agreement for house/apartment	1	3.6%

The security situation in Sumy Oblast has worsened significantly due to intensified cross-border attacks by Russian forces following Ukraine's incursion into Russia's Kursk oblast. In eastern regions like Kharkiv and Donetsk, the proximity to the front lines contributes to heightened insecurity, as residents endure frequent shelling and artillery fire. Access to adequate shelters remains limited, and many individuals forego available bunkers, staying home despite the risk. Communication systems also face barriers in remote areas lacking reliable warning systems and relying heavily on Telegram for alerts.

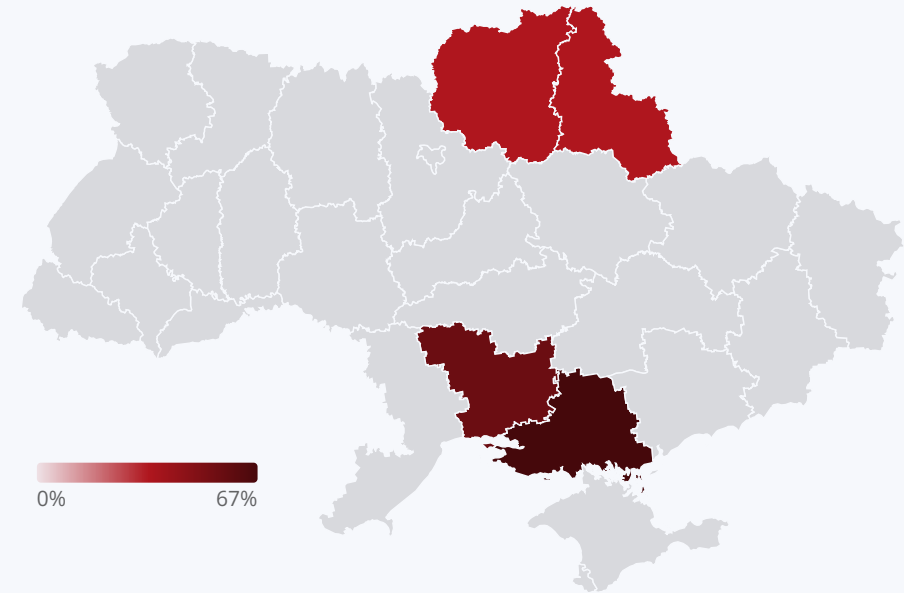
## MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	61	52.1%
Worries about the future	56	47.9%
Worries about the children	51	43.6%
Fear of property being damaged by armed violence	24	20.5%
Displacement related stress	15	12.8%

## BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	12	41.4%
Lack of transportation	9	31.0%
Armed conflict, including shelling	7	24.1%
Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement	3	10.3%
Presence of explosive ordnance	3	10.3%

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY  
35% 43/122



## INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	41	95.3%
Presence of armed or security actors	5	11.6%
Criminality	1	2.3%
Other	1	2.3%
Fighting between armed or security actors	1	2.3%

IDPs are struggling to secure stable and affordable housing due to high rental costs and limited social housing options, with financial pressures forcing some families to return to unsafe areas or relocate to rural regions, while uncertainty around temporary accommodations further heightens anxiety among evacuees.

**BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE**  
39% 46/118

Lack of specialized health care services	35	76.1%
Lack of available health facility	15	32.6%
Cost of the services provided/medication	14	30.4%
Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities	8	17.4%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	6	13.0%

**UNREGISTERED DISABILITY**  
82% 102/125

Unwilling to register	20	38.5%
Disability status not applied for	18	34.6%
Status registration rejected	7	13.5%
Inability to access registration	4	7.7%
Delays in registration process	2	3.8%
Status renewal rejected	1	1.9%

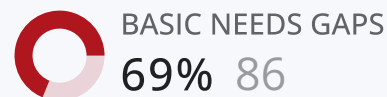
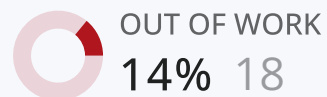
**CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION**  
40% 48/121

Risk of eviction	18	38.3%
Accommodation's condition	12	25.5%
Security and safety risks	11	23.4%
Lack of functioning utilities	6	12.8%
Overcrowded/Lack of privacy	3	6.4%
Lack of connectivity	3	6.4%
Not disability inclusive	3	6.4%
Lack of support for damaged housing	3	6.4%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	2	4.3%

**ACCOMMODATION CONDITION**

Sound condition	85	90.4%
Partially damaged	7	7.4%
Severely damaged	2	2.1%

Increased mobilization efforts have driven many men to seek informal work to avoid conscription, as formal employment requires registration with military enlistment offices. This has led to a shortage of workers in critical sectors like transportation, impacting regional economies and creating uncertainty that further strains men’s mental health. As men withdraw from traditional employment, women have stepped into roles typically occupied by men. However, limited access to affordable childcare and the need to supervise children’s online learning have added significant challenges for women balancing work and family responsibilities.



## COPING MECHANISMS

Spending savings	23	28.4%
Reducing consumption of food	22	27.2%
Depending on support from family/external assistance	17	21.0%
No coping strategy	13	16.0%
Other	12	14.8%
Reducing healthcare expenses	10	12.3%
Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)	7	8.6%

## MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Social protection payments	98	80.3%
Salary – Formal Employment	33	27.0%
Humanitarian Assistance	10	8.2%
Casual (Temporary) Labour	8	6.6%

## FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

Lack of available jobs	6	33.3%
Housework / caring for children	5	27.8%
Other	5	27.8%
Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)	2	11.1%
Skills do not match demand	2	11.1%
Lack of information about job market	2	11.1%