

# Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

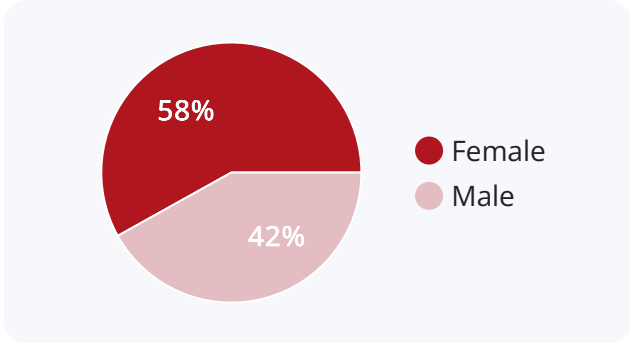
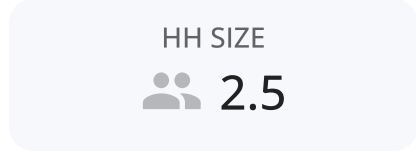
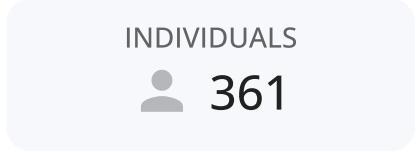
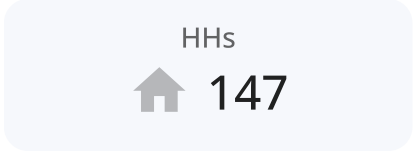
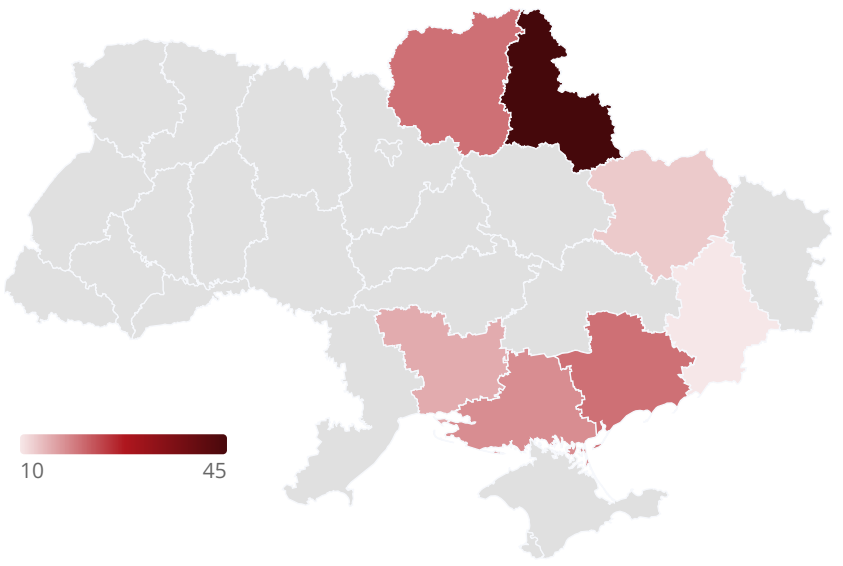
November 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)



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

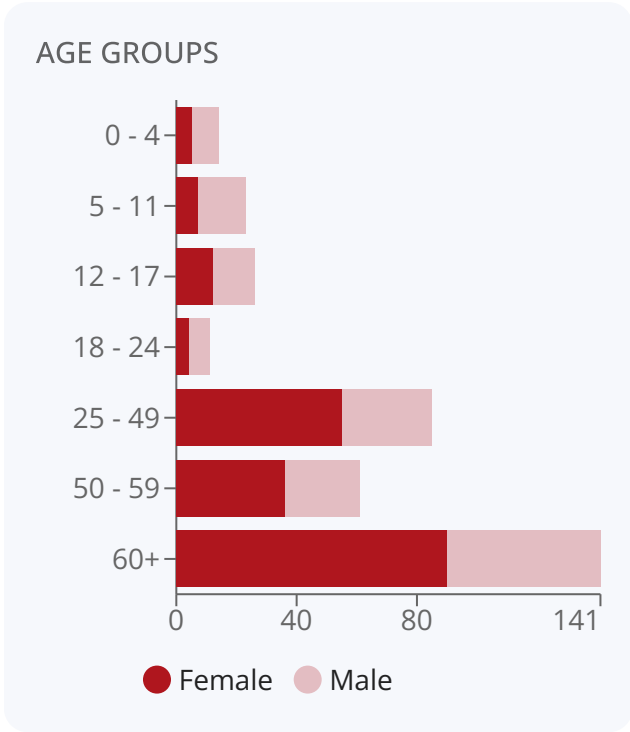
- Chernihiv
- Donetsk
- Kharkiv
- Kherson
- Mykolaiv
- Sumy
- Zaporizhzhia

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.



### HOUSEHOLD STATUS

Couple without children	45	30.6%
Extended family	38	25.9%
One person household	33	22.4%
Couple with children	17	11.6%
Mother with children	14	9.5%



### DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Non-displaced member	87	59.2%
IDP	36	24.5%
Returnee	24	16.3%

The conflict has caused widespread family separations, with many households reporting members living apart due to safety concerns, economic pressures, and mobilisation. Displaced individuals frequently recount the emotional toll of separation, including the loss of contact with loved ones and the uncertainty surrounding their safety. This isolation exacerbates feelings of loneliness and stress, making it even harder to adapt to new living conditions.

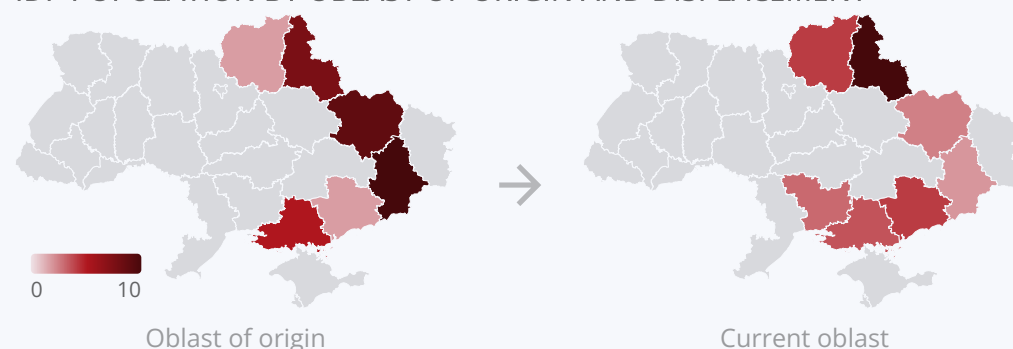
## INTENTIONS

<u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u>	17	56.7%
<u>Integrate into the local community</u>	11	36.7%
<u>Relocate to another area in Ukraine</u>	1	3.3%
<u>Relocate to a country outside of Ukraine</u>	1	3.3%

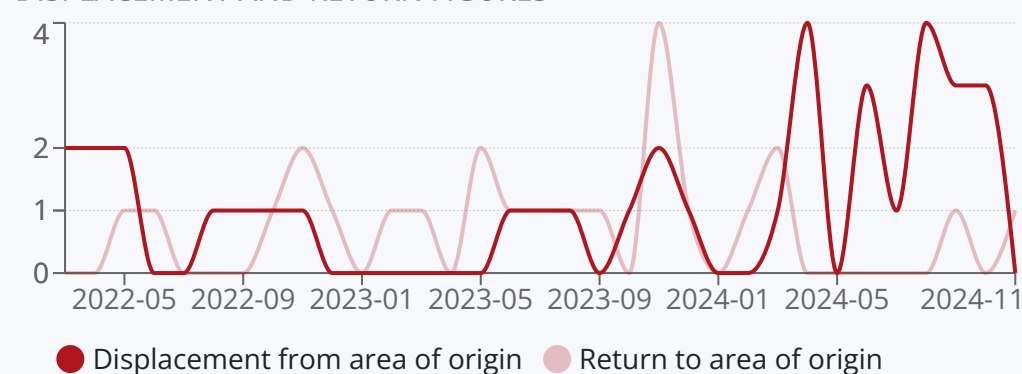
## FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

<u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u>	12	80.0%
<u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>	5	33.3%
<u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u>	3	20.0%
<u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>	2	13.3%
<u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u>	1	6.7%
<u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u>	1	6.7%

## IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

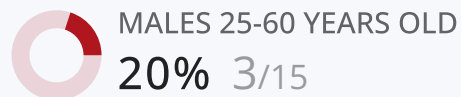


## FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

<u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u>	5	50.0%
<u>Access to essential services</u>	5	50.0%
<u>Family reunification</u>	2	20.0%
<u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>	2	20.0%

Accessing government compensation for damaged or destroyed property remains significantly hindered by bureaucratic obstacles and complex procedures. Residents in remote areas often need to travel long distances to obtain or renew essential documentation, with limited public transport options and high private transportation costs posing substantial barriers. IDPs face additional challenges, particularly in formalizing inheritance and ownership documents, further complicating their access to compensation.

## UNREGISTERED IDPs



## ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

**23%** 34/147

Distance or cost of transportation	12	35.3%
Cost of administrative procedures	9	26.5%
Length of administrative procedures	9	26.5%
Other	7	20.6%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	6	17.6%
Lack of information	5	14.7%

## INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

**1%** 2/361

Other	1	50.0%
TIN - personal identification/tax number	1	50.0%

## HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

**14%** 21/145

Property ownership for apartment/house	16	76.2%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	5	23.8%
Other	3	14.3%
Property ownership certificate for land	2	9.5%
Inheritance certificate	1	4.8%

In eastern oblasts like Kharkiv and Donetsk, proximity to the frontline and frequent shelling attacks create a constant sense of insecurity, while many remain reluctant to leave their homes due to fears of property destruction and of mobilization. Access to safe shelters remains limited, and the absence of air raid warning systems in remote areas poses significant risks to affected communities. The presence of military personnel heightens fears of strikes and risks of violence, further undermining residents' sense of safety.

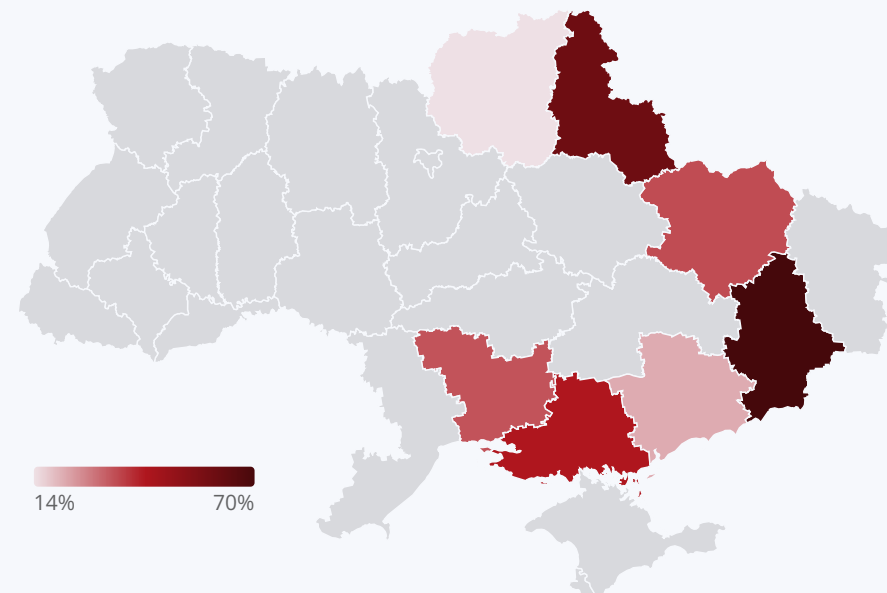
## MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Worries about the future	79	55.6%
Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	66	46.5%
Worries about the children	59	41.5%
Fear of property being damaged by armed violence	33	23.2%
Displacement related stress	20	14.1%

## BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Armed conflict, including shelling	19	35.2%
Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	18	33.3%
Lack of transportation	17	31.5%
Presence of explosive ordnance	9	16.7%
Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement	4	7.4%

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY  
42% 62/146



## INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	56	90.3%
Landmines or UXOs contamination	13	21.0%
Presence of armed or security actors	2	3.2%
Intercommunity tensions	1	1.6%
Other	1	1.6%

Many men avoid seeking healthcare due to fears of conscription near hospitals, risking serious health issues. The cancellation of IDP allowances has further limited access to healthcare, leaving many unable to afford rising costs. This financial strain forces families to cut back on medical expenses and reduce food consumption.

## BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE

66% 95/145

Lack of specialized health care services	62	65.3%
Cost of the services provided/medication	36	37.9%
Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities	29	30.5%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	28	29.5%
Lack of available health facility	21	22.1%

## UNREGISTERED DISABILITY

84% 123/146

Disability status not applied for	22	35.5%
Status registration or renewal rejected	16	25.8%
Inability to access registration	10	16.1%
Unwilling to register	9	14.5%
Other	4	6.5%
Delays in registration process	1	1.6%

## CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

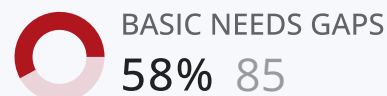
34% 50/147

Accommodation's condition	23	46.9%
Security and safety risks	12	24.5%
Lack of support for damaged housing	9	18.4%
Risk of eviction	6	12.2%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	3	6.1%
Lack of functioning utilities	3	6.1%
Lack of connectivity	3	6.1%

## ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

Sound condition	103	77.4%
Partially damaged	26	19.5%
Severely damaged	2	1.5%
Destroyed	2	1.5%

IDPs face limited work opportunities in host areas, with financial constraints and changes in government allowances for IDPs often pushing them into precarious or physically demanding jobs. Barriers such as job scarcity, impairments, and childcare responsibilities – particularly due to online education – worsen financial insecurity, leading households to deplete savings and cut back on food consumption.



## COPING MECHANISMS

No coping strategy	20	24.4%
Spending savings	20	24.4%
Reducing consumption of food	17	20.7%
Depending on support from family/external assistance	14	17.1%
Reducing healthcare expenses	8	9.8%
Other	7	8.5%
Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)	6	7.3%
Selling off household/productive assets	5	6.1%

## MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Social protection payments	113	77.4%
Salary – Formal Employment	32	21.9%
Humanitarian Assistance	27	18.5%
Casual (Temporary) Labour	14	9.6%

## FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

Lack of available jobs	19	67.9%
Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)	5	17.9%
Housework / caring for children	4	14.3%
Skills do not match demand	3	10.7%
Low or off season (agriculture)	2	7.1%
Other	2	7.1%
Lack of experience	1	3.6%