

Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

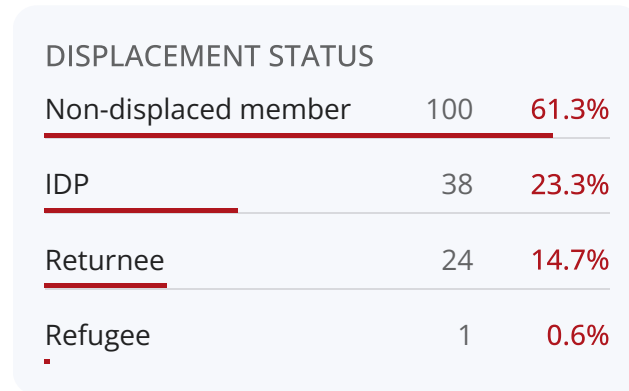
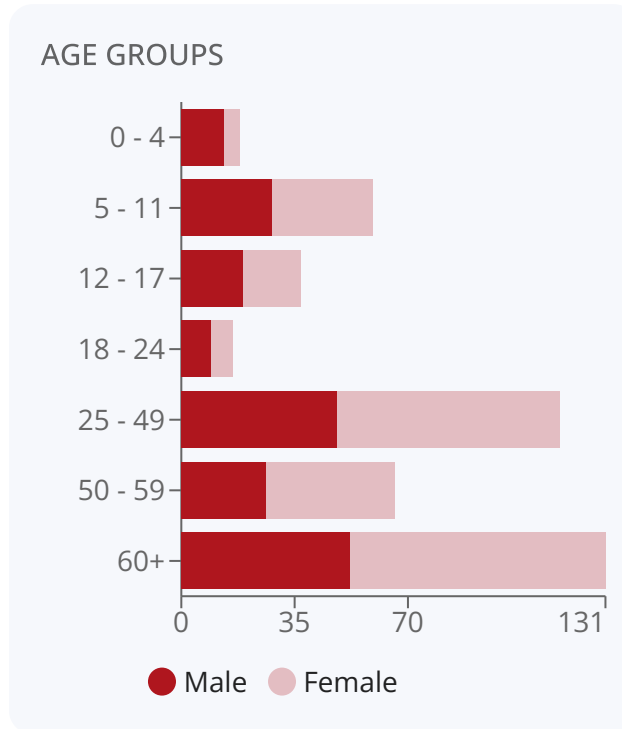
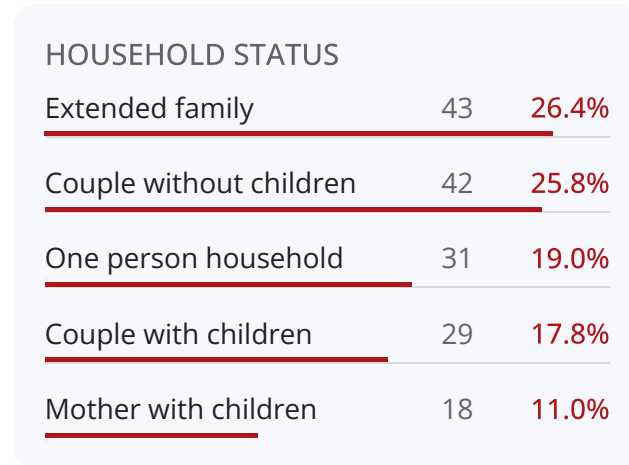
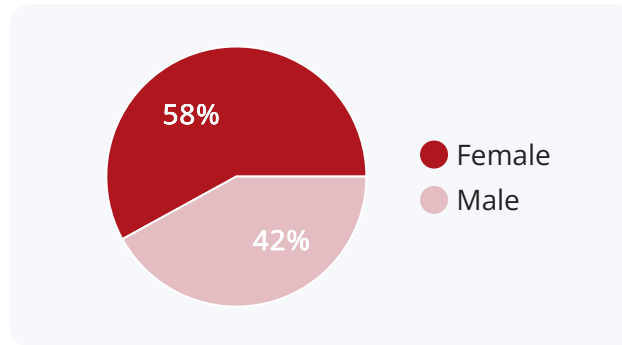
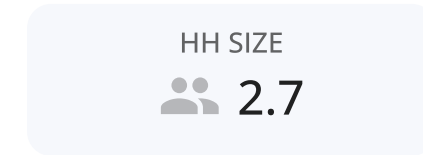
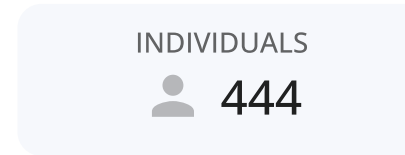
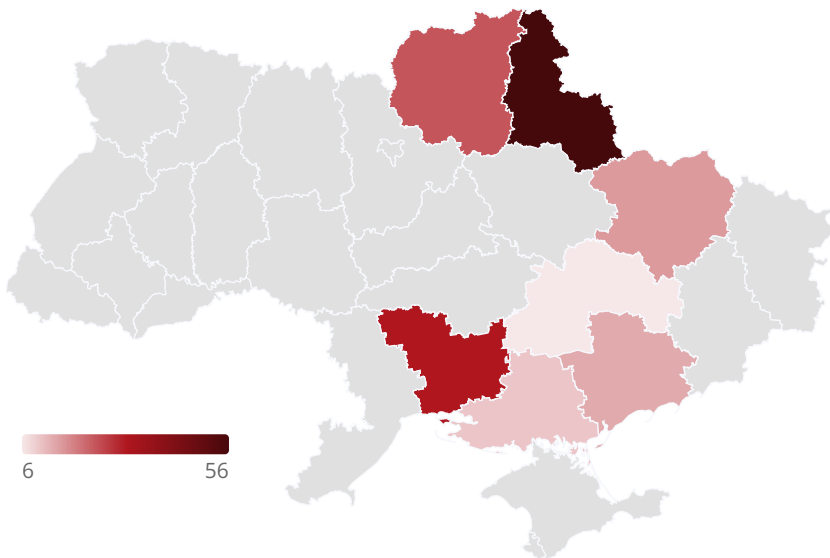
August 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)



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

- Chernihiv
- Dnipropetrovsk
- 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.



Due to the escalation of hostilities in the northern border areas of Kharkiv and Sumy Oblasts, local authorities have intensified efforts to evacuate residents from the 5-kilometer zone along the contact line in Sumy Oblast. A majority of IDPs surveyed have expressed a desire to return to their habitual places of residence, with the primary factors enabling their return being the improved security situation/cessation of hostilities and repaired housing/compensation for damaged property.

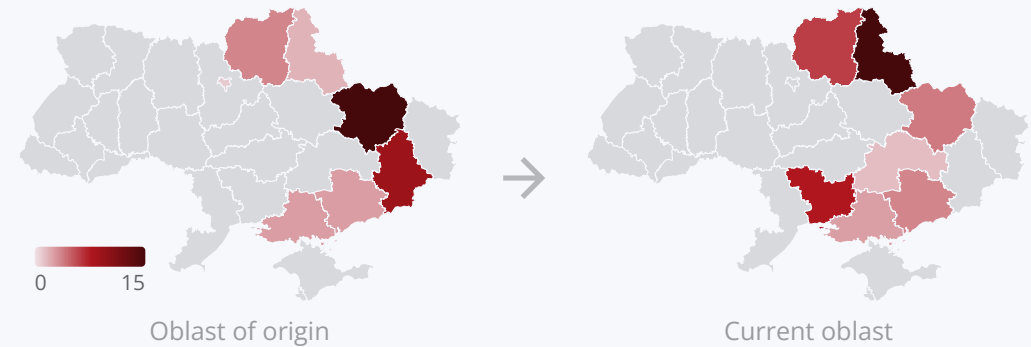
INTENTIONS

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| <u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u> | 19 | 59.4% |
| <u>Integrate into the local community</u> | 11 | 34.4% |
| <u>Relocate to another area in Ukraine</u> | 2 | 6.3% |

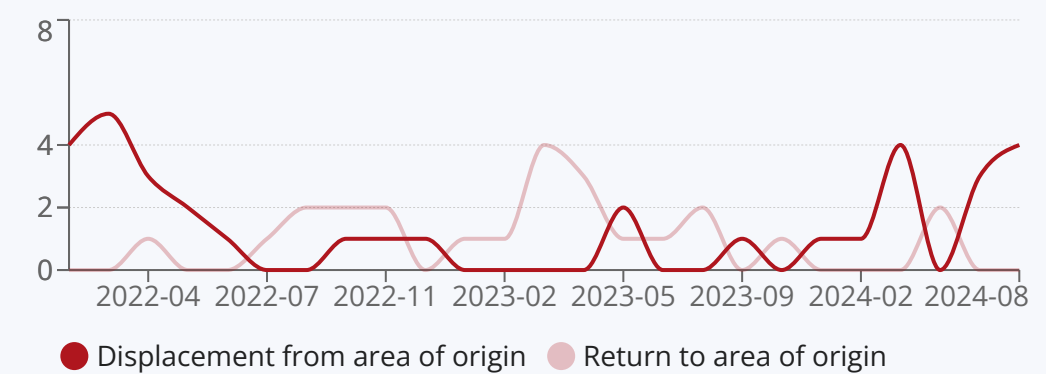
FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| <u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u> | 17 | 89.5% |
| <u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u> | 8 | 42.1% |
| <u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u> | 4 | 21.1% |
| <u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u> | 2 | 10.5% |
| <u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u> | 2 | 10.5% |
| <u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u> | 1 | 5.3% |

IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

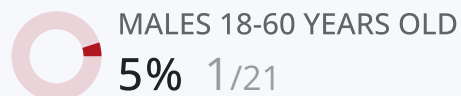


FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| <u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u> | 8 | 72.7% |
| <u>Access to essential services</u> | 7 | 63.6% |
| <u>Social cohesion</u> | 4 | 36.4% |
| <u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u> | 3 | 27.3% |

As in the previous monitoring month, 25% of surveyed households reported encountering barriers in accessing documentation, with the main challenges being the cost and lengthy administrative procedures, along with a lack of information, particularly in rural areas. Providing legal assistance to address HLP issues and documentation barriers, including facilitating access to government compensation mechanisms, remains a priority to overcome a critical obstacle to IDP return.

UNREGISTERED IDPs



ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

25% 41/162

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Cost of administrative procedures | 18 | 43.9% |
| Lack of information | 13 | 31.7% |
| Length of administrative procedures | 10 | 24.4% |
| Distance or cost of transportation | 10 | 24.4% |
| Inability of the service to provide required documentation | 5 | 12.2% |
| Lack of legal support to access the procedure | 5 | 12.2% |
| Other | 3 | 7.3% |

INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

3% 12/444

| | | |
|--|---|-------|
| Birth certificate | 9 | 75.0% |
| TIN - personal identification/tax number | 9 | 75.0% |
| National passport | 9 | 75.0% |
| Pensioner certificate (retirement) | 4 | 33.3% |
| Other | 3 | 25.0% |
| Pensioners certificate (social) | 1 | 8.3% |

HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

24% 39/162

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Property ownership for apartment/house | 25 | 64.1% |
| Property ownership certificate for land | 14 | 35.9% |
| Other | 4 | 10.3% |
| BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate | 2 | 5.1% |
| Inheritance certificate | 2 | 5.1% |
| Document issued by authority | 2 | 5.1% |
| Lease agreement for house/apartment | 1 | 2.6% |

Concerns about the future and the well-being of children remain significant sources of stress. Children raised in conflict since 2022 are exhibiting withdrawn and antisocial behavior, having lost their sense of normalcy due to both the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing war. This has created an increasing demand for specialized mental health care for children. Meanwhile, the destruction of key social infrastructure has reduced social interaction and weakened community cohesion, exacerbating feelings of loneliness and isolation, particularly among elderly individuals.

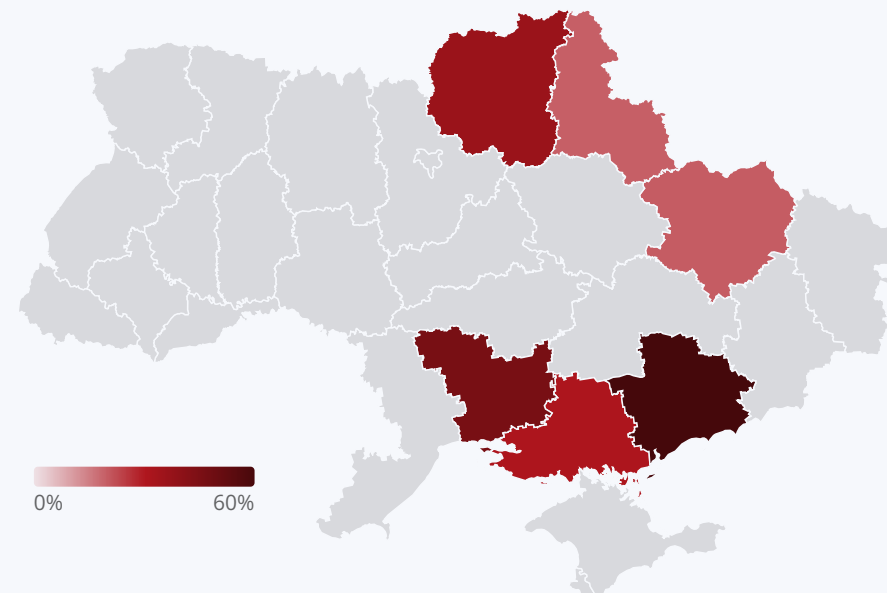
MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence | 80 | 51.9% |
| Worries about the future | 69 | 44.8% |
| Worries about the children | 61 | 39.6% |
| Fear of property being damaged by armed violence | 39 | 25.3% |
| Displacement related stress | 21 | 13.6% |

BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Armed conflict, including shelling | 18 | 43.9% |
| Presence of explosive ordnance | 10 | 24.4% |
| Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability | 9 | 22.0% |
| Lack of transportation | 7 | 17.1% |
| Other | 4 | 9.8% |

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY
34% 56/163



INFLUENCING FACTORS

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling | 50 | 89.3% |
| Landmines or UXOs contamination | 8 | 14.3% |
| Other | 5 | 8.9% |
| Intercommunity tensions | 3 | 5.4% |
| Presence of armed or security actors | 2 | 3.6% |
| Fighting between armed or security actors | 1 | 1.8% |

Reports of concerns regarding current accommodation have significantly increased from the previous monitoring month (+13%). This rise is likely connected to the approaching winter and related winterization challenges, such as access to fuel and utilities. Additionally, it can reflect the difficulties IDPs are facing in covering utility costs due to recent changes in the IDP allowance scheme.

BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE

46% 75/162

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Lack of specialized health care services | 62 | 82.7% |
| Cost associated with transportation to facilities | 27 | 36.0% |
| Lack of available health facility | 20 | 26.7% |
| Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities | 16 | 21.3% |
| Cost of the services provided/medication | 15 | 20.0% |

UNREGISTERED DISABILITY

77% 126/163

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-------|
| Disability status not applied for | 19 | 38.0% |
| Other | 11 | 22.0% |
| Unwilling to register | 9 | 18.0% |
| Status registration rejected | 7 | 14.0% |
| Inability to access registration | 4 | 8.0% |

CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

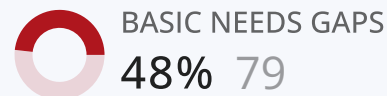
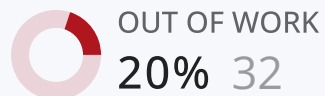
42% 69/163

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Accommodation's condition | 27 | 40.3% |
| Security and safety risks | 14 | 20.9% |
| Lack of functioning utilities | 13 | 19.4% |
| Lack of support for damaged housing | 12 | 17.9% |
| Lack or loss of ownership documentation | 10 | 14.9% |
| Risk of eviction | 6 | 9.0% |
| Lack of connectivity | 2 | 3.0% |
| Not disability inclusive | 1 | 1.5% |

ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Sound condition | 105 | 71.9% |
| Partially damaged | 29 | 19.9% |
| Severely damaged | 8 | 5.5% |
| Destroyed | 3 | 2.1% |
| Unfinished | 1 | 0.7% |

The implementation of Resolution #332 requires IDPs to register with local employment centers, which are struggling with high demand and a shortage of available jobs. This, combined with the cancellation of IDP allowances, has intensified job market competition, resulting in many IDPs facing underemployment or unemployment due to mismatches between their skills and available job opportunities.



COPING MECHANISMS

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| No coping strategy | 20 | 26.0% |
| Depending on support from family/external assistance | 17 | 22.1% |
| Other | 14 | 18.2% |
| Reducing consumption of food | 13 | 16.9% |
| Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank) | 9 | 11.7% |
| Spending savings | 6 | 7.8% |
| Reducing healthcare expenses | 5 | 6.5% |
| Selling off household/productive assets | 4 | 5.2% |
| Selling off housing and/or land | 1 | 1.3% |

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Social protection payments | 114 | 70.8% |
| Salary – Formal Employment | 66 | 41.0% |
| Humanitarian Assistance | 33 | 20.5% |
| Casual (Temporary) Labour | 12 | 7.5% |

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Lack of available jobs | 19 | 59.4% |
| Other | 5 | 15.6% |
| Housework / caring for children | 5 | 15.6% |
| Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability) | 4 | 12.5% |
| Skills do not match demand | 4 | 12.5% |
| Low or off season (agriculture) | 3 | 9.4% |
| Lack of experience | 2 | 6.3% |
| Lack of information about job market | 1 | 3.1% |