

Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

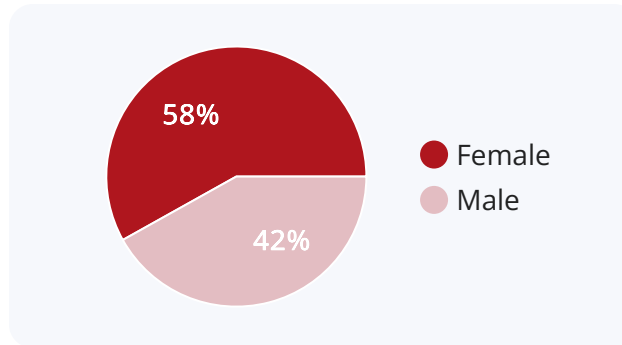
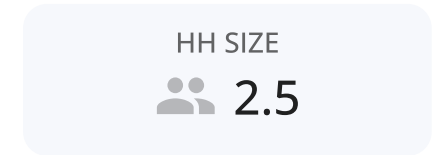
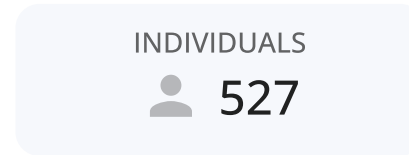
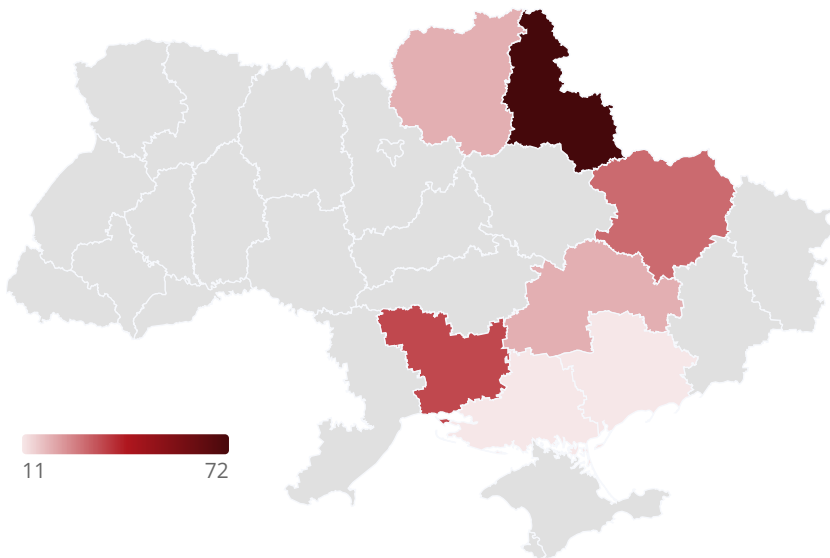
October 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)



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

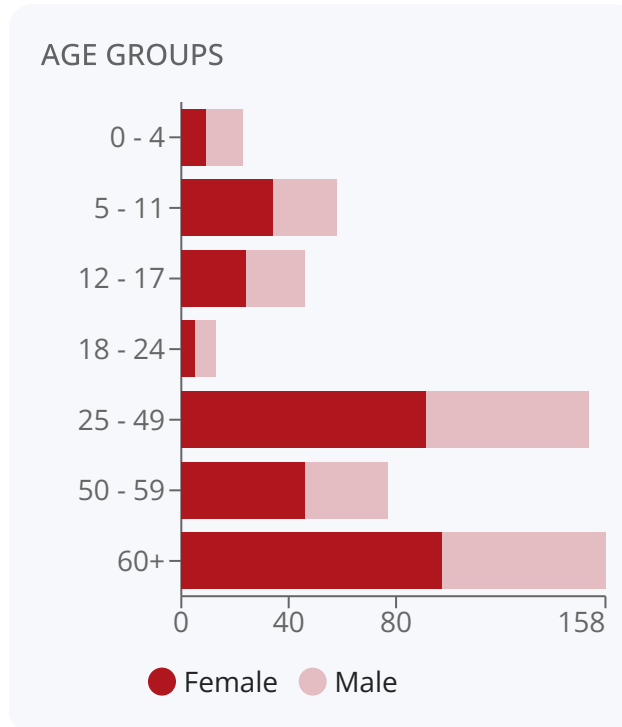
- Chernihiv
- Dnipropetrovsk
- Kharkiv
- Kherson
- Mykolaiv
- Sumy
- Zaporizhzhia

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.



HOUSEHOLD STATUS

One person household	57	27.3%
Couple without children	50	23.9%
Extended family	43	20.6%
Couple with children	36	17.2%
Mother with children	23	11.0%



DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Non-displaced member	99	47.4%
IDP	80	38.3%
Returnee	30	14.4%

Evacuations from frontline communities affected by escalating shelling attacks have continued throughout the month. However, accessible transport options for evacuations remain limited for people with disabilities. Many individuals continue to opt for self-evacuation, citing restrictive baggage policies on government-led evacuations and a lack of timely information about departure times. In rural areas, the challenge is further compounded by the inability to transport animals or agricultural equipment.

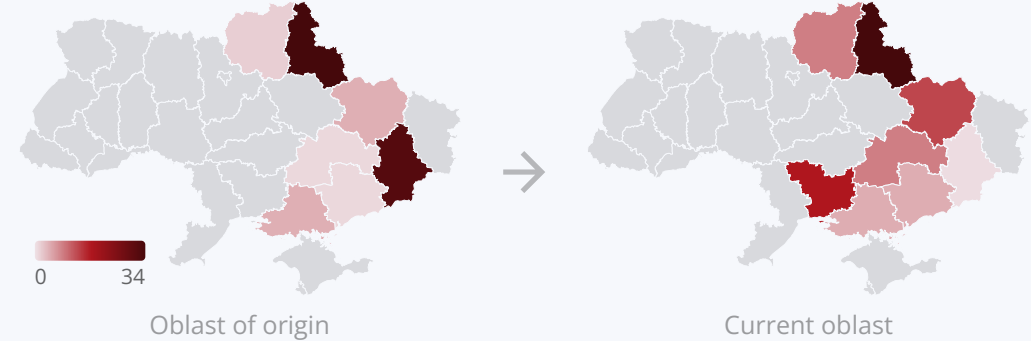
INTENTIONS

<u>Integrate into the local community</u>	51	69.9%
<u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u>	21	28.8%
<u>Relocate to another area in Ukraine</u>	1	1.4%

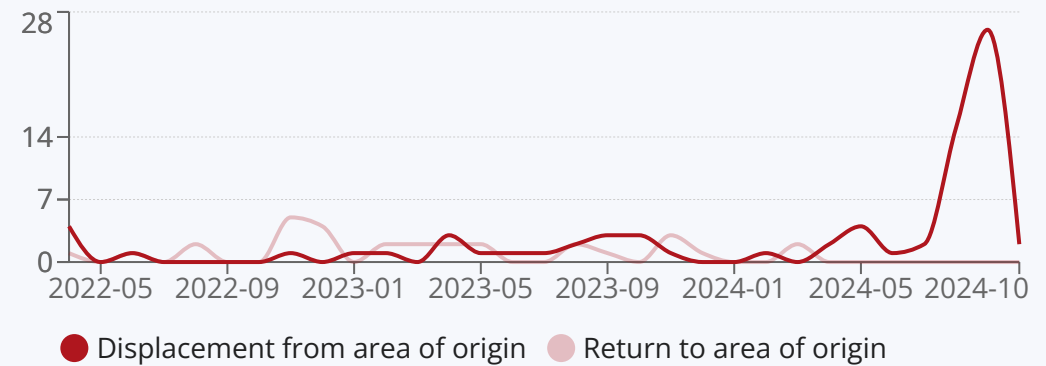
FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

<u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u>	20	100.0%
<u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>	3	15.0%
<u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u>	2	10.0%
<u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u>	1	5.0%
<u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>	1	5.0%

IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

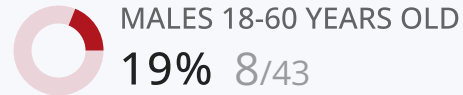
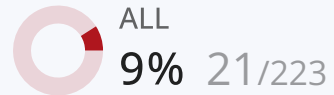


FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

<u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u>	31	60.8%
<u>Access to essential services</u>	24	47.1%
<u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>	19	37.3%
<u>Social cohesion</u>	4	7.8%

The influx of evacuees in some communities of eastern and northern oblasts is significantly impacting the workload of the social and administrative services, resulting in longer processing times for applications and delays in the provision of services.

UNREGISTERED IDPs



ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

22% 45/207

Cost of administrative procedures	20	44.4%
Lack of information	15	33.3%
Distance or cost of transportation	13	28.9%
Length of administrative procedures	10	22.2%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	3	6.7%
Lack of legal support to access the procedure	3	6.7%
Other	2	4.4%

INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

1% 7/523

National passport	5	71.4%
Other	2	28.6%

HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

15% 31/207

Property ownership for apartment/house	24	77.4%
Property ownership certificate for land	10	32.3%
Other	4	12.9%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	3	9.7%

The ongoing conflict is having a profound impact on the mental health and well-being of communities in frontline areas, where constant shelling and displacement have led to significant emotional distress for both children and adults. IDPs, families of military personnel, and others are experiencing heightened anxiety and stress, with many expressing feelings of abandonment and exclusion, particularly as financial support dwindles. Children are exhibiting behavioral changes due to disrupted routines and isolation from school, while adults and the elderly struggle with separation, loss, and loneliness. Access to mental health services remains limited, and societal stigma prevents many from seeking help.

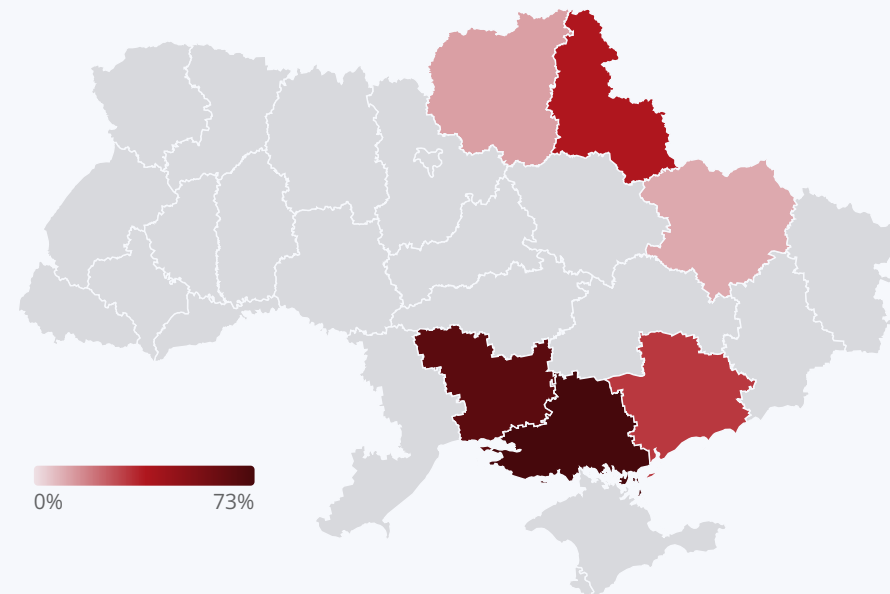
MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Worries about the future	111	55.5%
Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	94	47.0%
Worries about the children	75	37.5%
Fear of property being damaged by armed violence	40	20.0%
Displacement related stress	31	15.5%

BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Lack of transportation	14	35.9%
Armed conflict, including shelling	10	25.6%
Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	9	23.1%
Presence of explosive ordnance	7	17.9%

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY
36% 76/209



INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	69	90.8%
Presence of armed or security actors	11	14.5%
Landmines or UXOs contamination	8	10.5%
Other	3	3.9%
Fighting between armed or security actors	1	1.3%
Risks of eviction	1	1.3%

Access to healthcare remains limited, particularly in rural areas where long travel distances, high transportation costs, and a shortage of family doctors and equipped facilities pose major challenges, especially for older individuals and those with disabilities, while fears of conscription deter men from seeking medical care.

BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE
41% 84/204

Lack of specialized health care services	61	72.6%
Lack of available health facility	20	23.8%
Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities	19	22.6%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	17	20.2%
Cost of the services provided/medication	11	13.1%

UNREGISTERED DISABILITY
82% 171/208

Disability status not applied for	21	38.2%
Unwilling to register	15	27.3%
Inability to access registration	7	12.7%
Status registration rejected	6	10.9%
Other	4	7.3%
Delays in registration process	2	3.6%

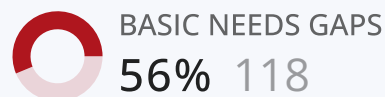
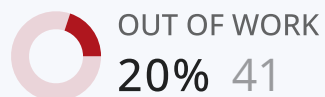
CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION
37% 78/209

Accommodation's condition	49	63.6%
Risk of eviction	13	16.9%
Lack of support for damaged housing	9	11.7%
Lack of functioning utilities	7	9.1%
Security and safety risks	5	6.5%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	3	3.9%
Lack of connectivity	3	3.9%
Not disability inclusive	2	2.6%

ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

Sound condition	141	68.4%
Partially damaged	59	28.6%
Severely damaged	5	2.4%
Destroyed	1	0.5%

In surveyed oblasts, social protection payments remain the primary income source, while reliance on humanitarian aid has declined, and a significant portion of respondents report income from formal employment. Despite these sources, many households continue to struggle to meet basic needs, often exhausting savings, relying on external support, and reducing food consumption. With limited coping options, a growing proportion of households report having no strategies left, underscoring increasing economic vulnerability and financial pressures.



COPING MECHANISMS

No coping strategy	31	27.2%
Other	23	20.2%
Spending savings	22	19.3%
Depending on support from family/external assistance	21	18.4%
Reducing consumption of food	17	14.9%
Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)	9	7.9%
Selling off household/productive assets	2	1.8%
Reducing healthcare expenses	2	1.8%

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Social protection payments	150	73.2%
Salary – Formal Employment	83	40.5%
Humanitarian Assistance	14	6.8%
Casual (Temporary) Labour	13	6.3%

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

Lack of available jobs	21	51.2%
Housework / caring for children	10	24.4%
Other	6	14.6%
Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)	5	12.2%
Lack of information about job market	5	12.2%
Skills do not match demand	2	4.9%
Discrimination based on age	2	4.9%
Low or off season (agriculture)	1	2.4%