

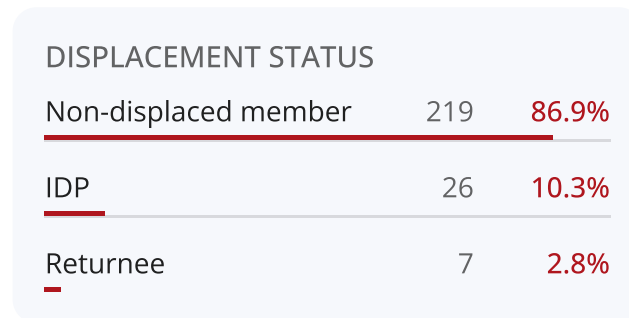
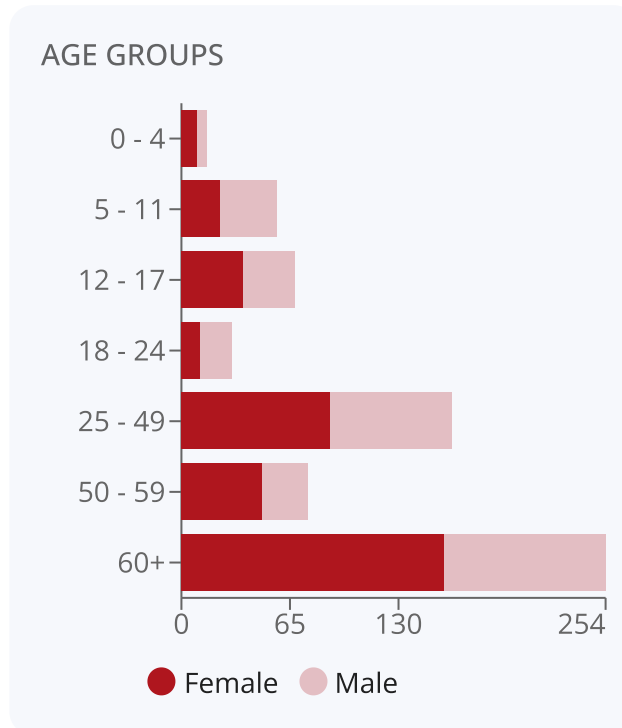
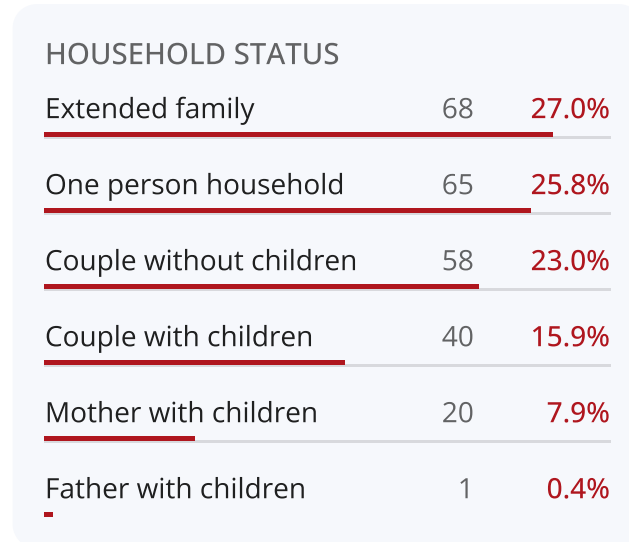
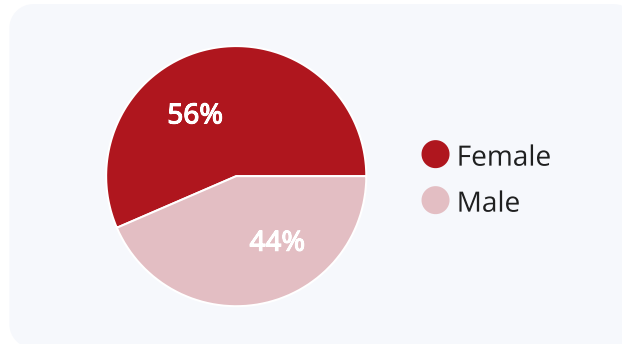
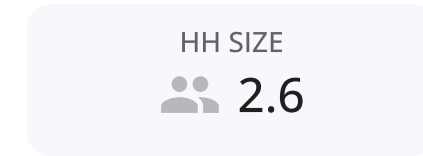
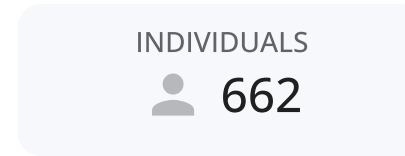
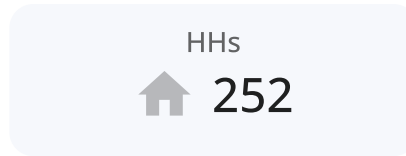
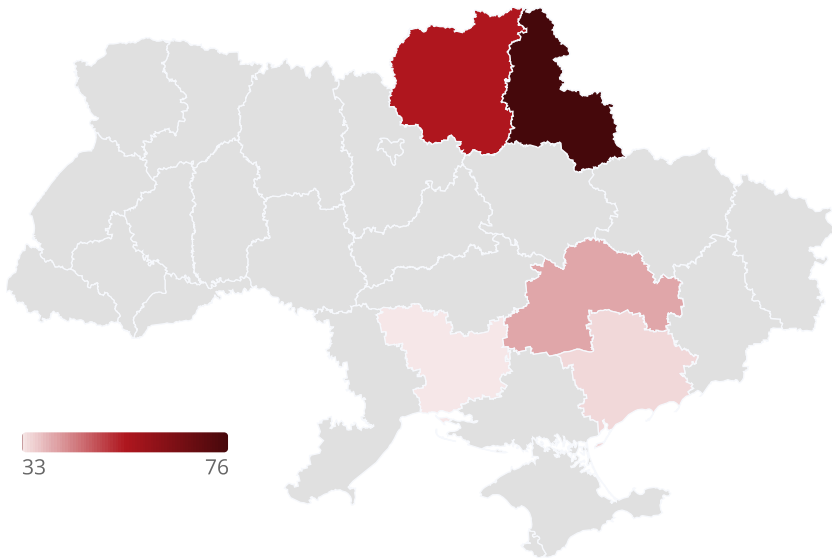
Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

May 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)

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

- Chernihiv
- Dnipropetrovsk
- 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.



In the eastern and southern oblasts, the primary motive for returning is the financial strain experienced by IDPs, driven by high rental costs and limited income opportunities. This demonstrates that some return movements are a negative coping mechanism resulting from the lack of employment opportunities and insufficient state or humanitarian support in displacement areas, a situation that may worsen following the enactment of Government Resolution No. 332.

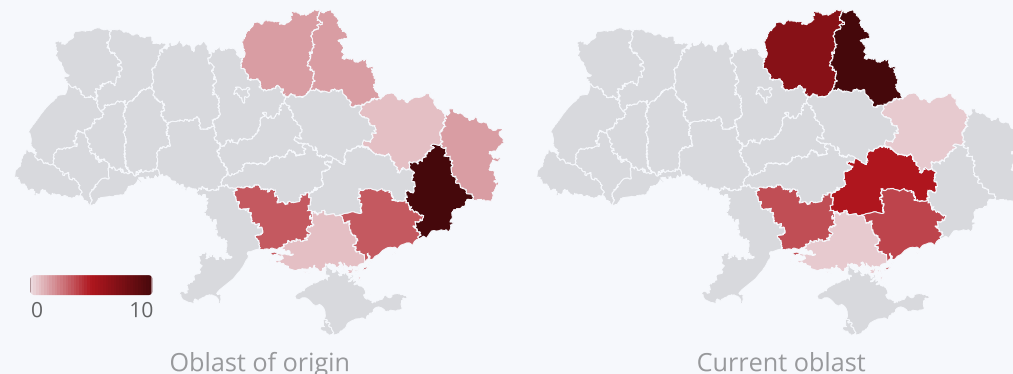
INTENTIONS

<u>Integrate into the local community</u>	12	54.5%
<u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u>	10	45.5%

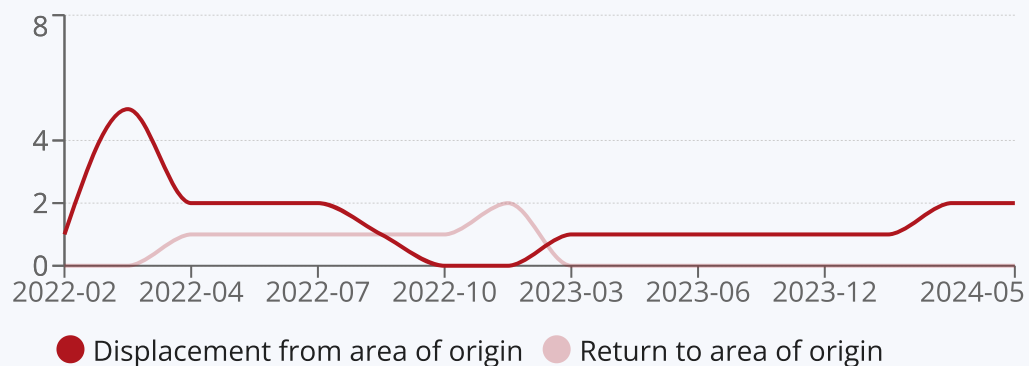
FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

<u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u>	9	90.0%
<u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>	3	30.0%
<u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u>	1	10.0%
<u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u>	1	10.0%
<u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u>	1	10.0%
<u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>	1	10.0%

IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

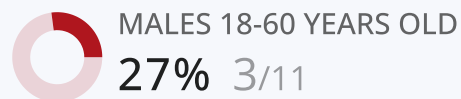


FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

<u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u>	6	60.0%
<u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>	6	60.0%
<u>Access to essential services</u>	3	30.0%
<u>Social cohesion</u>	2	20.0%

The proportion of displaced individuals not formally registered as IDPs has increased significantly compared to the previous month (+11%). This rise can be attributed to the implementation of Resolution No. 332, which substantially changes the provision of accommodation assistance to IDPs. The increase in unregistered adult males (+15%) can be linked to the enforcement of the new mobilization law on May 18th. This law aims to bolster male mobilization by lowering the conscription age, narrowing the grounds for exemptions, and heightening penalties for failing to update military records.

UNREGISTERED IDPs



ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

21% 53/250

Distance or cost of transportation	21	39.6%
Length of administrative procedures	15	28.3%
Cost of administrative procedures	13	24.5%
Lack of information	12	22.6%
Lack of legal support to access the procedure	5	9.4%
Other	4	7.5%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	3	5.7%

INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

0% 1/661

Birth certificate	1	100.0%
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HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

8% 21/251

Property ownership for apartment/house	16	76.2%
Property ownership certificate for land	6	28.6%
Death certificate of predecessor	2	9.5%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	2	9.5%
Document issued by authority	1	4.8%
Inheritance certificate	1	4.8%

Contamination by unexploded ordnance (UXOs) continues to be a significant safety concern. In areas formerly under non-government control, the necessity of demining remains critical, with many residents expressing fear of using the main roads and paths due to the risk of encountering mines. Fortunately, most communities report receiving information about mines and their associated hazards.

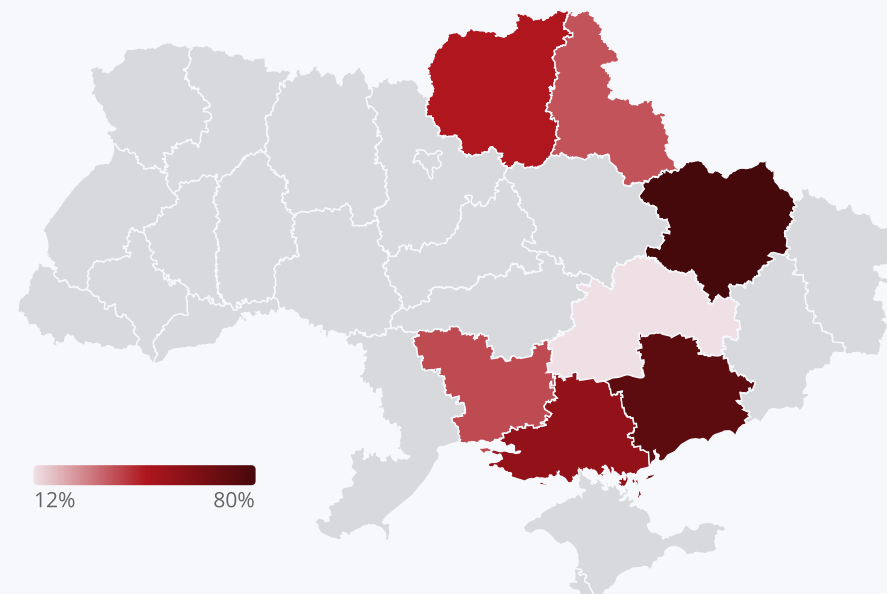
MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	111	46.1%
Worries about the future	92	38.2%
Fear of property being damaged by armed violence	90	37.3%
Worries about the children	81	33.6%
Displacement related stress	28	11.6%

BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Armed conflict, including shelling	57	59.4%
Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	24	25.0%
Lack of transportation	19	19.8%
Presence of explosive ordnance	19	19.8%
Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement	9	9.4%

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY
44% 111/251



INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	97	87.4%
Landmines or UXOs contamination	15	13.5%
Presence of armed or security actors	13	11.7%
Other	9	8.1%
Fighting between armed or security actors	3	2.7%
Risks of eviction	1	0.9%
Criminality	1	0.9%

Barriers to accessing healthcare, including specialized mental health services, continue to be significantly reported, particularly affecting persons with reduced mobility, in a context where the ongoing and long-lasting conflict is having profound consequences on the psychological well-being of Ukrainians.

BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE

56% 140/252

Lack of specialized health care services	93	67.9%
Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities	62	45.3%
Lack of available health facility	48	35.0%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	43	31.4%
Cost of the services provided/medication	35	25.5%

UNREGISTERED DISABILITY

81% 201/248

Disability status not applied for	29	37.7%
Unwilling to register	20	26.0%
Status registration rejected	12	15.6%
Delays in registration process	8	10.4%
Inability to access registration	4	5.2%
Other	4	5.2%

CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

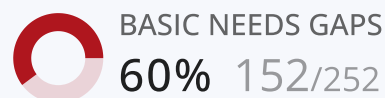
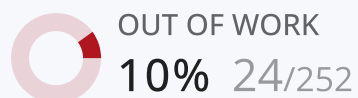
31% 79/252

Security and safety risks	40	51.3%
Accommodation's condition	25	32.1%
Risk of eviction	7	9.0%
Lack of support for damaged housing	5	6.4%
Overcrowded/Lack of privacy	2	2.6%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	2	2.6%
Lack of functioning utilities	2	2.6%
Lack of connectivity	1	1.3%

ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

Sound condition	198	82.2%
Partially damaged	40	16.6%
Severely damaged	2	0.8%
Unfinished	1	0.4%

Following the changes in the housing assistance system for IDPs under Resolution No. 332, a substantially higher number of IDPs have reported gaps in meeting their basic needs, with a **37%** increase compared to March. The limited availability of job opportunities continues to be reported as the primary factor affecting employment.



Coping mechanisms

<u>No coping strategy</u>	40	27.8%
<u>Spending savings</u>	34	23.6%
<u>Reducing consumption of food</u>	27	18.8%
<u>Depending on support from family/external assistance</u>	26	18.1%
<u>Other</u>	15	10.4%
<u>Selling off household/productive assets</u>	12	8.3%
<u>Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)</u>	9	6.3%
<u>Reducing healthcare expenses</u>	7	4.9%
<u>Begging</u>	1	0.7%

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

<u>Social protection payments</u>	202	80.2%
<u>Salary – Formal Employment</u>	86	34.1%
<u>Humanitarian Assistance</u>	27	10.7%
<u>Casual (Temporary) Labour</u>	10	4.0%

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

<u>Lack of available jobs</u>	19	79.2%
<u>Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)</u>	4	16.7%
<u>Housework / caring for children</u>	3	12.5%
<u>Low or off season (agriculture)</u>	2	8.3%
<u>Skills do not match demand</u>	2	8.3%
<u>Lack of information about job market</u>	1	4.2%
<u>Discrimination based on age</u>	1	4.2%