

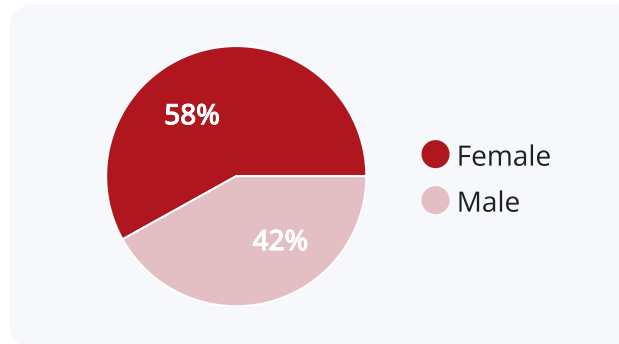
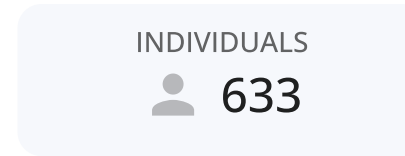
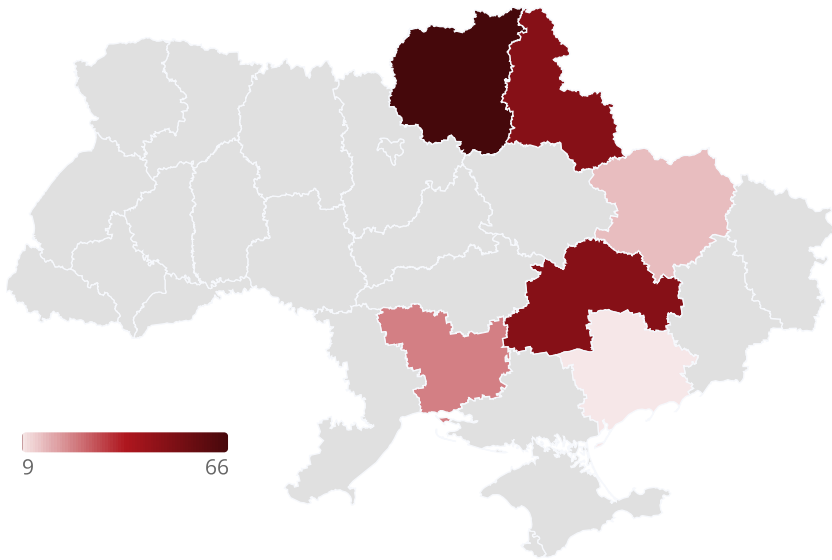
# Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

June 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)

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

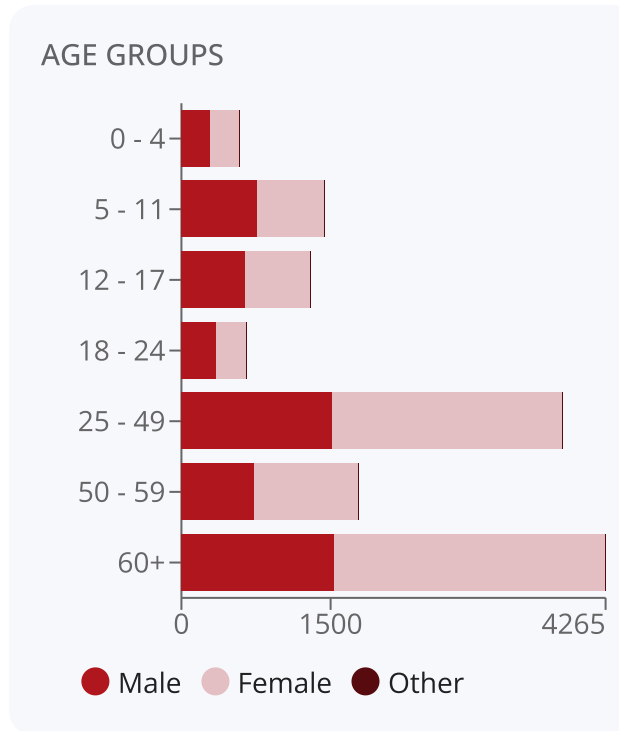
- Chernihiv
- Dnipropetrovsk
- Kharkiv
- Mykolaiv
- Sumy
- Zaporizhzhia

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 with children	61	27.1%
Extended family	53	23.6%
One person household	40	17.8%
Couple without children	36	16.0%
Mother with children	35	15.6%



DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Non-displaced member	120	53.3%
IDP	96	42.7%
Returnee	8	3.6%
Unable/unwilling to answer	1	0.4%

Intentions to return home remain primarily influenced by improved security and cessation of hostilities. However, barriers such as damaged housing, lack of employment, and mined agricultural land deter returns. The discontinuation of IDP allowances, combined with rising living expenses, has heightened concerns about financial instability and increasingly pressured IDPs to consider returning to their areas of origin or relocating to rural areas where rental costs are lower.

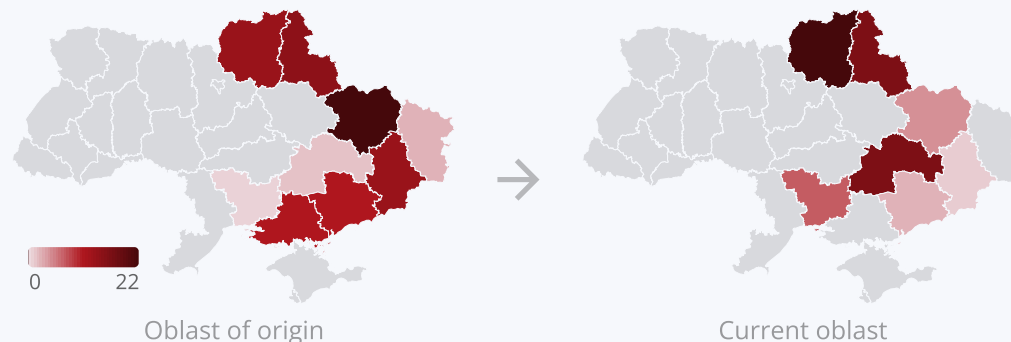
## INTENTIONS

<u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u>	51	63.7%
<u>Integrate into the local community</u>	29	36.3%

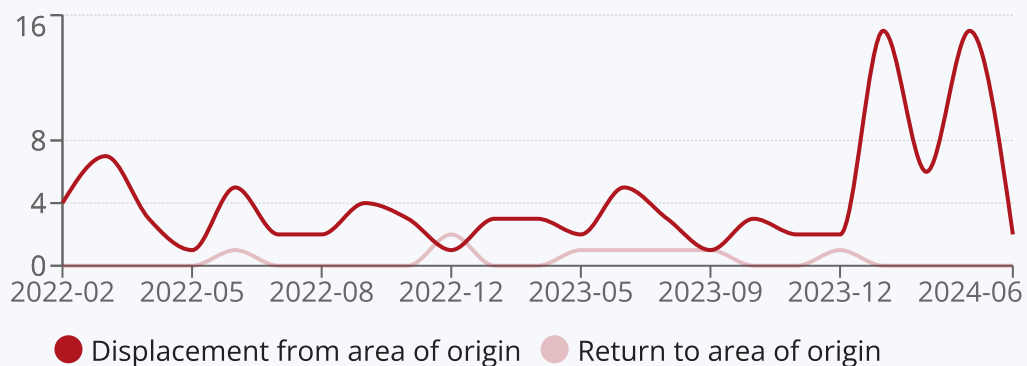
## FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

<u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u>	50	98.0%
<u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u>	10	19.6%
<u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>	10	19.6%
<u>Increased/restored service availability in the area of origin</u>	9	17.6%
<u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>	6	11.8%
<u>Increased/restored access to livelihood/employment</u>	6	11.8%

## IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

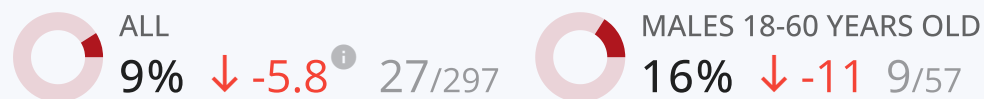


## FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

<u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u>	17	63.0%
<u>Access to essential services</u>	14	51.9%
<u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>	12	44.4%
<u>Social cohesion</u>	2	7.4%

The re-registration procedure for IDP benefits, in line with Resolution #332, has been complex and time-consuming, with issues such as long queues, unclear documentation requirements, online system disruptions, and lost documents causing frustrations and delays in benefit disbursements. Many IDPs, especially the elderly, prefer in-person registration due to difficulties with the online system, while local authorities and social protection departments struggle with high workloads and staffing shortages, highlighting the need for additional support.

## UNREGISTERED IDPs



## ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

23% ↑ +0.7 51/225

Cost of administrative procedures	26	51.0%
Length of administrative procedures	21	41.2%
Lack of information	15	29.4%
Distance or cost of transportation	11	21.6%
Other	10	19.6%
Lack of legal support to access the procedure	8	15.7%
Inability of the service to provide required documentation	5	9.8%

## INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

3% ↑ +2.7 18/632

National passport	11	61.1%
Other	6	33.3%
TIN - personal identification/tax number	5	27.8%
Pensioner certificate (retirement)	3	16.7%
Pensioners certificate (social)	3	16.7%
Birth certificate	3	16.7%

## HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

11% ↑ +2.0 24/224

Property ownership for apartment/house	15	62.5%
Property ownership certificate for land	12	50.0%
BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate	9	37.5%
Other	5	20.8%
Inheritance certificate	3	12.5%
Lease agreement for house/apartment	1	4.2%
Document issued by authority	1	4.2%
Death declaration certificate	1	4.2%

<sup>i</sup> Compared with the previous monthly monitoring period (May 2024)

Following the enactment of the new mobilization law on May 18th, men are increasingly avoiding public places due to fear of conscription, limiting their movements and primarily staying at home. Conscripts have reportedly a low level of legal awareness and understanding of legislative norms, including the grounds for deferment from military service. Increased mobilization measures, coupled with insufficient communication and clarification from the authorities, have heightened public anxiety and increased risks for conscripts.

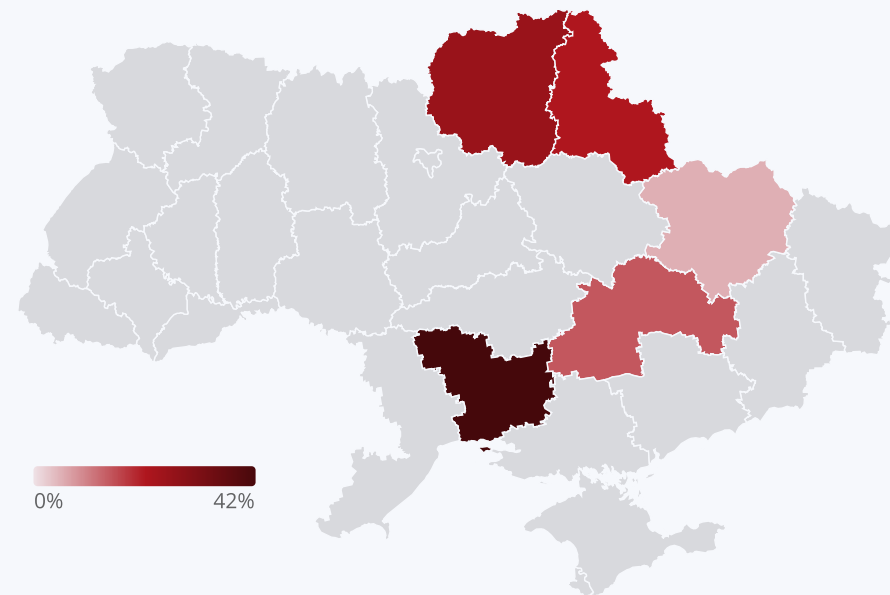
## MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

Worries about the future	89	42.0%
Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence	88	41.5%
Worries about the children	84	39.6%
Displacement related stress	66	31.1%
Fear of property being damaged by armed violence	46	21.7%

## BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Armed conflict, including shelling	16	34.8%
Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability	12	26.1%
Lack of transportation	12	26.1%
Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement	10	21.7%
Other	3	6.5%

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY  
23% ↓ -20 51/226



## INFLUENCING FACTORS

Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling	42	82.4%
Other	4	7.8%
Presence of armed or security actors	4	7.8%
Landmines or UXOs contamination	4	7.8%

Consistent with previous months, the risk of eviction remains the predominant concern among IDPs due to the closure of collective sites, discontinuation of allowances, and high rental costs. Additionally, IDPs struggle to cover utility costs in their new residences as they continue to be charged for utilities in their places of origin.

## BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE

46% ↓ -12 103/225

Lack of specialized health care services	67	65.7%
Lack of available health facility	33	32.4%
Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities	23	22.5%
Cost of the services provided/medication	22	21.6%
Cost associated with transportation to facilities	19	18.6%

## UNREGISTERED DISABILITY

83% ↑ +2.7 186/224

Disability status not applied for	29	45.3%
Unwilling to register	15	23.4%
Status registration rejected	7	10.9%
Inability to access registration	6	9.4%
Other	5	7.8%
Delays in registration process	2	3.1%

## CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

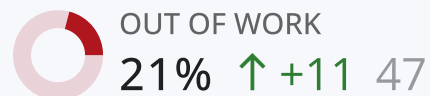
24% ↓ -6.9 54/225

Risk of eviction	15	27.8%
Lack of functioning utilities	14	25.9%
Accommodation's condition	14	25.9%
Lack of support for damaged housing	9	16.7%
Security and safety risks	8	14.8%
Lack or loss of ownership documentation	3	5.6%
Overcrowded/Lack of privacy	1	1.9%
Not disability inclusive	1	1.9%

## ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

Sound condition	181	91.0%
Partially damaged	14	7.0%
Severely damaged	3	1.5%
Destroyed	1	0.5%

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	37	31.6%
Spending savings	28	23.9%
Depending on support from family/external assistance	17	14.5%
Reducing consumption of food	16	13.7%
Other	13	11.1%
Reducing healthcare expenses	6	5.1%
Selling off household/productive assets	5	4.3%
Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)	4	3.4%
Begging	3	2.6%
Sending children into employment	1	0.9%

## MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Social protection payments	163	74.8%
Salary – Formal Employment	68	31.2%
Humanitarian Assistance	36	16.5%
Casual (Temporary) Labour	22	10.1%

## FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

Lack of available jobs	30	63.8%
Skills do not match demand	8	17.0%
Housework / caring for children	6	12.8%
Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability)	5	10.6%
Low or off season (agriculture)	4	8.5%
Other	3	6.4%
Lack of experience	2	4.3%
Lack of information about job market	2	4.3%
Discrimination based on age	1	2.1%