



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



UKRAINE GENDER SNAPSHOT

FINDINGS FROM THE
RESCORE 2023



- Economic Security
- Access to Services and Basic Needs
- Physical and Psychosocial Wellbeing
- Personal Security
- Support for Gender Equality
- Participation in Civic Life

September 2023

UKRAINE GENDER SNAPSHOT

Findings from the
reSCORE 2023

- *Economic Security*
- *Access to Services and Basic Needs*
- *Physical and Psychosocial Wellbeing*
- *Personal Security*
- *Support for Gender Equality*
- *Participation in Civic Life*

September 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| AUTHORS..... | 3 |
| ABOUT RESCORE UKRAINE | 3 |
| KEY FINDINGS IN THIS BRIEF | 4 |
| INTRODUCTION | 6 |
| METHODOLOGY | 9 |
| 1 ECONOMIC SECURITY | 10 |
| 2 ACCESS TO SERVICES AND BASIC NEEDS..... | 16 |
| 3 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING..... | 21 |
| 4 PERSONAL SECURITY..... | 24 |
| 5 SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY..... | 27 |
| 6 PARTICIPATION IN CIVIC LIFE..... | 32 |

AUTHORS

Alphabetically:

Marian Machlouzarides, Nadiia Novosolova, Selin Uretici.

ABOUT RESCORE UKRAINE

reSCORE Ukraine, which is a joint initiative funded by the USAID and UNDP, and implemented by SeeD, continues to serve as an annual assessment tool of societal resilience and recovery that informs the policies and programming of national, regional, and international partners. Like its predecessor, the Ukraine SCORE 2018 to 2021, it aims to identify pathways and respond to complex needs, geared at strengthening individual and collective coping mechanisms, and fostering a democratic, just, inclusive, and cohesive Ukraine.

KEY FINDINGS IN THIS BRIEF



Economic Security

Around 4 in 10 of all respondents feel that their households can afford food and clothes but not more expensive goods. **Women with disabilities and internally displaced women report lower income**, with 16% and 14% stating that they cannot afford food, respectively. Internally displaced women also report a dependency on welfare payments (58%) and humanitarian aid (40%). Of women in the poorest households, just 18% have access to basic medical services, 12% can afford medicine, and 6% have access to specialised medical services. These women report low physical health status and high levels of Anxiety.



Access to Services and Basic Needs

Respondents report an overwhelming lack of psychosocial support services, reported as sufficiently available by just 26% of men and 27% of women. Rural women are more likely to report a lack of all services. **Women survivors of domestic violence report higher levels of marginalisation**, with 46% reporting that they have been marginalised due to their income and 36% due to their education, compared to 21% and 16% of other women, respectively.



Physical and Psychosocial Wellbeing

Levels of Anxiety and Depression have been increasing since 2021 in Ukraine, and women consistently report higher levels in both. 16% of women say that they very often have trouble getting themselves to stop worrying, and 10% say that they very often feel depressed or very sad. Women survivors of domestic violence have high levels of Anxiety and Depression, with 23% reporting that they very often have trouble getting themselves to stop worrying, and 17% reporting that they often feel depressed or very sad.



Personal Security

Personal security is low in women survivors of domestic violence, women in low income households, and women with disabilities. **Only around one in ten of women in these groups feel safe alone in the street at night**, and they express low levels of confidence in the police. Only around one third of respondents believe that bomb shelters are sufficiently available where they live. Almost one in five respondents has witnessed fighting or shelling. 17% of men who lived under occupation report that they were physically assaulted and 15% that they were imprisoned without cause, compared to 4% and 2% of women.



Support for Gender Equality

A significant proportion of respondents still believes that women should have more delicate jobs (66% of men, 60% of women). Over half of men believe that they should have the final word in household decisions (51%), that women are too emotional (54%), and that a woman should take care of the children if the man can provide (51%). Less than one third of respondents think that the right to have an abortion and the freedom to express one's sexual orientation or gender identity are absolutely necessary human rights (31% and 28%). Approximately half of respondents (51%) report that they would not want people who identify as LGBTQI+ in their communities, a slight increase since 2021, and 46% think that the right to marry for same sex couples is totally unnecessary.



Participation in Civic Life

Civic engagement and resistance are high in both women and men. Among all activities, people are most engaged in volunteering or donations (55% of men, 59% of women), and in activities to improve their neighbourhoods (51% of men, 54% of women). Despite women being highly active and vital in civic life, they are still underrepresented in politics. This is also visible in women's perception that politics as the responsibility of politicians (supported by 48% of women and 41% of men).

INTRODUCTION

Russia's full-scale military invasion has exacerbated existing gender inequalities and given rise to new issues for women and girls in Ukraine. Since the start of the full-scale invasion, women and girls have been disproportionately affected and have faced a number of adversities, including, but not limited to forced displacement, heightened risks of violence and abuse, unemployment and economic insecurity, and low access to basic services and resources¹. Under such conditions, the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment in Ukraine remains particularly challenging.

Gender equality is identified as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #5 in the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development². While Ukraine had made moderate progress in achieving gender equality prior to the 24th of February 2022, the full-scale Russian invasion affects the possibilities for the fulfillment of SDG #5 not just in Ukraine, but also in surrounding countries, in Europe and the European Union as a whole. Achieving SDG Targets 5.4 (on unpaid care and domestic work), 5.5 (participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making), 5.6 (universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights), and 5.c (sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality) forecasted to be particularly challenging for Ukraine³.

One of the most significant recent strides towards achieving gender equality in Ukraine has been the ratification of the Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women

-
- 1 UN Women and Care International. "Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine: Secondary Data Review". 2022. https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/RGA%20Ukraine-SDR%20Full%20Report_0.pdf
 - 2 J.D. Sachs, G. Lafortune, F. Fuller, E. Drumm. "Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Sustainable Development Report 2023". Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press. 2023. 10.25546/102924. Data available from dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/ukraine/indicators
 - 3 Paulo Pereira et al., "The Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict will push back the sustainable development goals", *Geography and Sustainability* 3, no.3 (2022): 277-287 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666683922000591#fig0002>

and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) in June 2022⁴, which demonstrated Ukraine's commitment to fighting violence against women and domestic violence even during wartime⁵. With multiple sources⁶ indicating the continuing rise of gender-based violence in Ukraine during the full-scale war, certain provisions of the Istanbul Convention become particularly relevant during wartime, and framing violence against women and girls as a human rights issue is crucial⁷.

Acknowledging the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and girls and calling for the application of a gender lens and the recognition of the specific needs of women and girls, in 2000, the UN Security Council adopted the Resolution 1325 (S/RES/1325) on women, peace and security (WPS). As a policy framework, WPS recognises the crucial role of women in efforts to achieve sustainable international peace and security and stands on four pillars: participation, protection, prevention, relief and recovery⁸. In line with the WPS agenda, in 2016 Ukraine approved the first National Action Plan (NAP) to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 for the period up to 2020⁹. The second NAP 1325 adopted in

-
- 4 Верховна Рада України (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine). "Верховна Рада України прийняла Закон «Про атифікацію Конвенції Ради Європи про запобігання насильству стосовно жінок і домашньому насильству та боротьбу із цими явищами» (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law "On the Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence and the Fight against These Phenomena)". 2022. <https://www.rada.gov.ua/news/razom/224306.html>
 - 5 Council of Europe. "International round table "Russia's aggression against Ukraine: Implementing the Istanbul Convention during armed conflict"". 2022. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/-/international-round-table-russia-s-aggression-against-ukraine-implementing-the-istanbul-convention-during-armed-conflict->
 - 6 Layli Foroudi, Reuters. "Rising domestic violence is a hidden front in Ukraine's war". 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/rising-domestic-violence-is-hidden-front-ukraines-war-2023-08-03/>; Jessie Williams, Time. "'This War Made Him a Monster.' Ukrainian Women Fear the Return of Their Partners". 2023. <https://time.com/6261977/ukraine-women-domestic-violence/>; Anastasiia Frizner and SaraJane Rzegocki. "Ukraine's Battle Against Domestic Violence". 2023. <https://cepa.org/article/ukraines-battle-against-domestic-violence/>
 - 7 <https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/-/international-round-table-russia-s-aggression-against-ukraine-implementing-the-istanbul-convention-during-armed-conflict-&sa=D&source=docs&ust=16-95900178842844&usg=AOvVaw2FI8UtCgMmb9KPOvS2vtp7> Council of Europe. "International round table "Russia's aggression against Ukraine: Implementing the Istanbul Convention during armed conflict"". 2022. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/-/international-round-table-russia-s-aggression-against-ukraine-implementing-the-istanbul-convention-during-armed-conflict->
 - 8 United Nations. "The Four Pillars of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325". <https://www.un.org/shestandsforpeace/content/four-pillars-united-nations-security-council-resolution-1325>
 - 9 Кабінет Міністрів України (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine). "Про затвердження Національного плану дій з виконання резолюції Ради Безпеки ООН 1325 "Жінки, мир, безпека" на період до 2020 року (On the approval of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" for the period until 2020)". 2016. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/113-2016-%D1%80#Text>

2020 for the period up to 2025¹⁰ was developed with the technical support of UN Women. The devastating consequences of Russia's ongoing full-scale war against Ukraine on the lives of women and girls are giving even more urgency to WPS agenda, considering the heightened risks of gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, human trafficking, exploitation due to lack of basic safety and security, loss of regular income, and massive displacement¹¹.

At the same time, women are playing a vital role in Ukraine's response to the war by taking care of their families, participating in civic life and civic resistance, making political decisions on local and national levels, working as volunteers, providing humanitarian assistance, and serving in the Ukrainian military. This exists against the backdrop of women's unpaid care burden, which is increasing during wartime¹², and their role as income earners. Subsequently, involvement of women will be essential to the country's recovery and reconstruction.

This analytical report presents a snapshot of reSCORE 2023 survey findings on the impact of Russia's full-scale military invasion on the lives of women in Ukraine in the identified key domains: **Economic Security, Access to Services and Basic Needs, Physical and Psychosocial Wellbeing, Personal Security, Support for Gender Equality, and Participation in Civic Life**. It aims to gather evidence about the specific needs of and challenges faced by Ukrainian women, and to provide evidence-based recommendations to the relevant national and international actors to facilitate their activities tied to both humanitarian response and Ukraine's post-war recovery and reconstruction.

10 Кабінет Міністрів України (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine). "Про затвердження Національного плану дій з виконання резолюції Ради Безпеки ООН 1325 "Жінки, мир, безпека" на період до 2025 року (On the approval of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" for the period until 2025)". 2020. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1544-2020-%D1%80>

11 UN Women Ukraine. "Women, peace, and security". <https://ukraine.unwomen.org/en/shcho-my-robymo/zhinky-myr-ta-bezpeka>

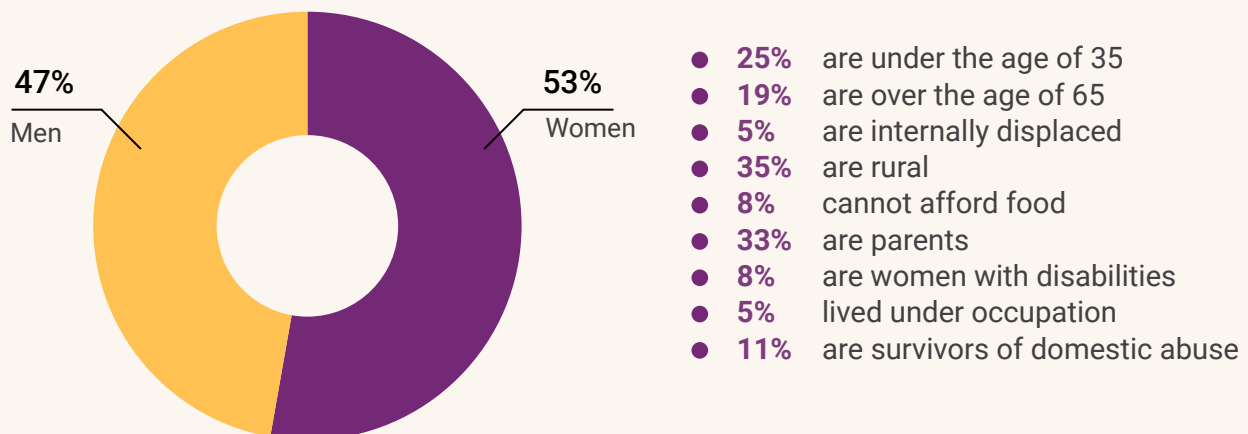
12 UN Women Ukraine. "Policy Brief: A Gender Responsive Recovery for Ukraine: Introduction". 2023; UNDP, Impact, SeeD. "Ukraine Human Impact Assessment". 2023. <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/publications/human-impact-assessment>

METHODOLOGY

Data from the Ukraine reSCORE in 2023 relies on face-to-face, structured and quantitative interviews with citizens in Ukraine, collected between March 26th and June 12th, 2023. The data, from 5,914 respondents, is representative of all territories controlled by the Government of Ukraine at the time of surveying, excluding Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, and excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The mean age of women respondents in 2023 was 48.9 years, and the mean age of men was 44.4.

The Ukraine SCORE in 2021 relied on data from face-to-face, structured and quantitative interviews with citizens in Ukraine, collected between January and May 2021. The data, from 12,482 respondents, is representative of all territories controlled by the Government of Ukraine at the time of surveying, including Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, and excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The mean age of women respondents in 2021 was 49.2 years, and the mean age of men was 45.1.

Figure 1: Composition of nationally representative sample, total sample size 5,914.

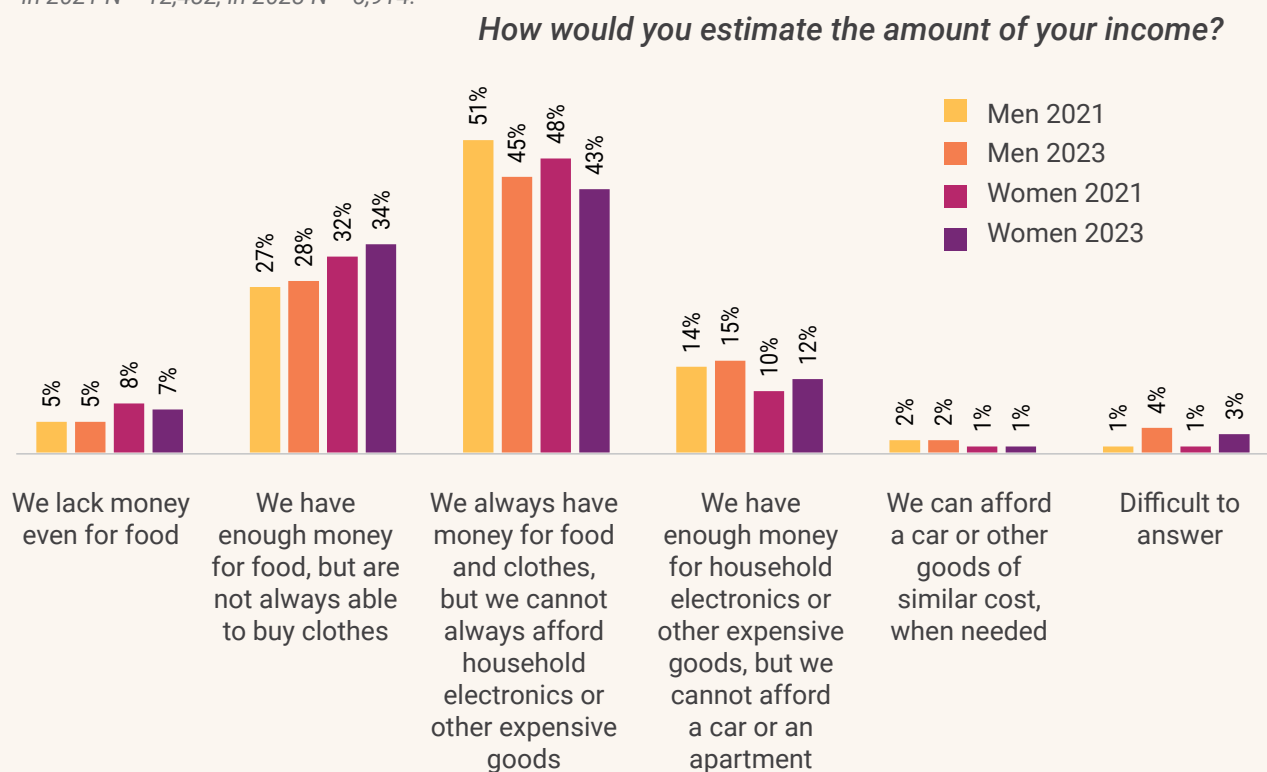


1 ECONOMIC SECURITY



In both 2021 and 2023, **self-reported household income was higher in men than women**¹³. In general, most respondents feel that their household can always afford food and clothes, but not more expensive goods (Figure 2). Previous findings, from a survey of household heads, note that women reported lower monthly household incomes than men, and a higher reliance on aid and social welfare¹⁴.

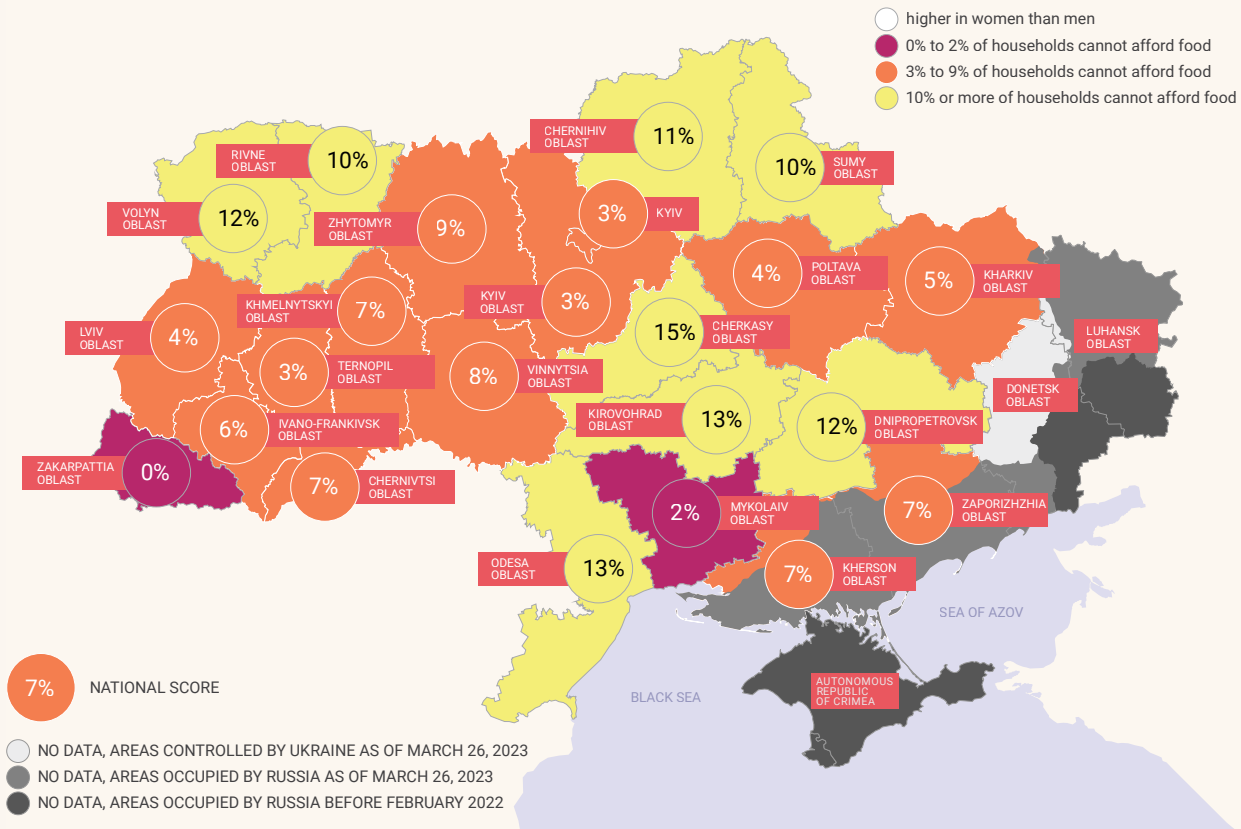
Figure 2: Frequency of responses for household income estimation. Based on national representative sample, in 2021 N = 12,482, in 2023 N = 5,914.



13 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.18 in 2023. ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.24 in 2021.

14 UNDP, Impact, SeeD. "Ukraine Human Impact Assessment". 2023. <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/publications/human-impact-assessment>

Figure 3: Proportion of women in the national representative sample who report that their household cannot afford food (total N = 3,123). The map is based on data from all women respondents in the reSCORE survey, not just women who are household heads.



In Chernihivska, Odeska and Zhytomyrska oblasts, there is a higher percentage of women who live in households that cannot afford food compared to men (Figure 3). This complements previous findings, in which female-headed households were more likely to report Extreme or Extreme+ needs compared to male-headed households (46% and 38%), with raions in Chernihivska, Odeska and Zhytomyrska oblasts displaying among the highest percentages of households with Extreme or Extreme+ levels of needs (41-60%, over 80%, and 41-60%, respectively)¹⁵.

15 REACH. "2022 MSNA Bulletin". 2023. https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/reach/d6b20582/REACH_UKR_Bulletin_2022-MSNA_February-2023.pdf. The MSNI is a measure of the respondent's overall severity of humanitarian needs, from None/Minimal to Extreme and Extreme+, based on the highest severity of sectoral Living Standard Gap (unmet need) scores identified for surveyed households. For more on the 2022 Ukraine MSNA Methodology, see: https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/reach/a55a0d01/REACH_UKR_Methodology-Overview_MSNA-Bulletin_February-2023.pdf

Women with the lowest income levels are less likely to report that Ukrainian authorities care and correspondingly have the lowest levels of Trust in local institutions¹⁶. These women also have low physical health status and health security¹⁷. **Women with disabilities report the lowest levels of household income¹⁸.** Women with disabilities are more than twice as likely to report that they lack money even for food compared to the general population (16% compared to 7%).

Internally displaced women also report lower household income than other women, and more frequently use humanitarian aid and welfare services¹⁹. Internally displaced women are two-fold more likely to report that they lack money even for food compared to the general population (14% compared to 7%). Elsewhere, reports stress that 34% of internally displaced women rely on regular wages as their main source of household income²⁰. One in ten (11%) older women and women survivors of domestic violence surveyed in the reSCORE say that their household lacks money even for food.

Almost 6 in 10 (58%) women who are internally displaced use welfare payments frequently, compared to 36% of women in the general population. Humanitarian aid is frequently used by 40% of women who are internally displaced, compared to 7% of women in the general population. Women who previously lived under occupation are also heavily dependent on humanitarian aid (28% use this frequently). Women with disabilities are also more dependent on welfare payments²¹, with 62% using these frequently. Approximately three quarters of older women use welfare payments frequently (73% of women over the age of 65, compared to 46% of women aged 55 to 64, and around 20% of younger women).

Perceptions about Economic security have improved slightly since 2021, with mean scores of 5.1 out of 10²² in 2023, compared to 4.5 in 2021, in the national representative samples²³. Unlike household income, differences in Economic security, although significant, are small between men and women, with scores of 5.2 and 5.0 out of 10, respectively²⁴. The components of Economic security are shown in Table 1.

16 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. $F = 29.07$ and 18.07 , respectively.

17 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. $F = 106.49$ and 73.47 , respectively.

18 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 39.53$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.39 .

19 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. $F = 28.21$ for welfare payments, $F = 141.21$ for humanitarian aid.

20 Based on women responding for their households. IOM. "Ukraine internal displacement report – R13 June 2023". 2023.

21 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 71.86$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.57 .

22 Mean scores are calculated on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 indicates the complete absence of a phenomenon in the group of interest, and 10 indicates its complete presence

23 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 236.06$.

24 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 9.09$.

Women in low income households face multisystemic challenges. They report barriers in accessing medical services and health care, express high levels of personal insecurity, and experience higher levels of Anxiety and poor physical health.

Fewer than 1 in 5 women (18%) in low income households have sufficient access to basic and emergency medical services (Table 1), with 11% reporting they cannot access basic medical services at all (not shown). Just 12% of these women feel that buying necessary medicine is not a problem for them, 20 percentage points lower than the general population (32%, Table 1). In general, while 32% of all women feel that buying medicine is not a problem, and 30% report sufficient access to basic and emergency medical services, just 13% report sufficient access to specialised medical services. Almost half (47%) of women in low income households say that they cannot access specialised medical services at all (not shown), with just 6% reporting that they can access these very much.

Table 1: Frequency of responses to the survey questions for the indicator Economic security. National representative sample, N = 5,914.

| | Men | Women | Women who lived under occupation | Women survivors of domestic violence | Women who feel marginalised | Rural women | Women with disabilities | Women whose households have no money for food | Women IDP |
|--|-----|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Feel that buying necessary medicine is not a problem | 32% | 32% | 21% | 28% | 30% | 21% | 24% | 12% | 36% |
| Have sufficient access to basic and emergency medical services | 27% | 30% | 31% | 31% | 28% | 22% | 25% | 18% | 38% |
| Able to meet your own and your dependents' nutritional needs | 17% | 13% | 9% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 8% | 3% | 12% |
| Can rely on social payments if you ever needed them | 13% | 14% | 18% | 9% | 10% | 12% | 19% | 10% | 23% |
| Have a stable source of income | 12% | 11% | 12% | 7% | 8% | 10% | 10% | 4% | 10% |
| Have sufficient access to specialized medical services | 12% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 12% | 7% | 14% | 6% | 16% |

Percent "yes, very much"

Figure 4 : Mean score from 0 to 10 for the indicator *Economic security*. A score of 0 indicates complete insecurity, and a score of 10 indicates complete security.

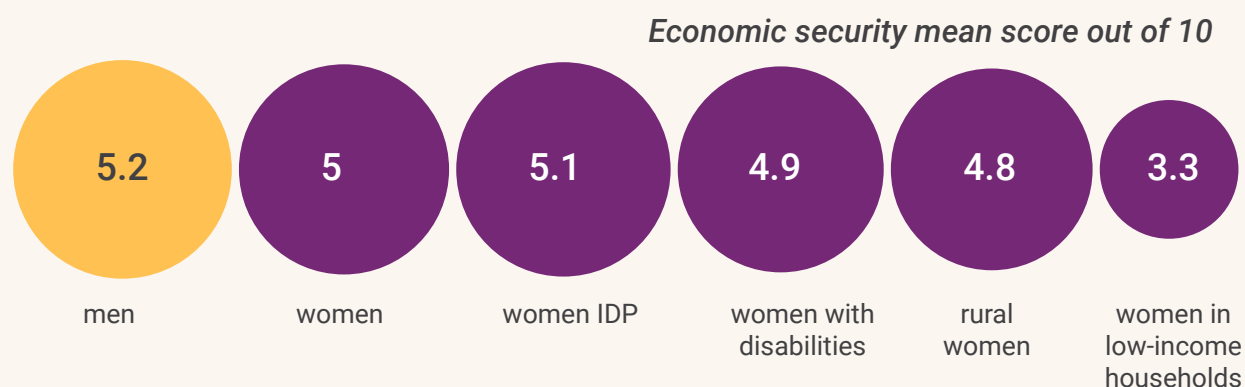
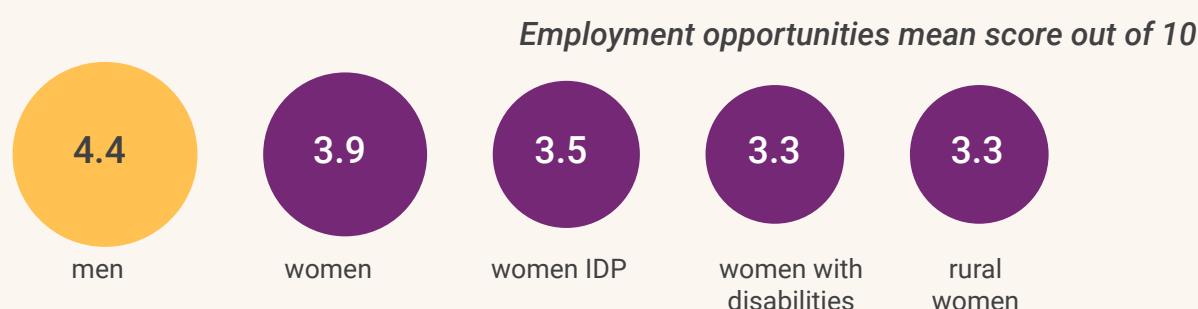


Figure 5: Mean scores from 0 to 10 for the indicator *Employment opportunities*.



Men report higher levels of Employment opportunities²⁵ in their local area²⁶. Employment opportunities are the lowest for women living in rural areas²⁷, women with disabilities²⁸ and for women who are internally displaced²⁹.

²⁵ A score of 0 indicates that all respondents report that it would be difficult for them to find a job that satisfies them in their locality. A score of 10 indicates that all respondents report that it would be easy to find a job that satisfies them in their locality.

²⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 38.29$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.16. Mean score for women 3.9 out of 10, men 4.4.

²⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 71.63$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.32. Mean score for rural women 3.3 out of 10, for urban women 4.2 out of 10.

²⁸ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 11.87$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.23.

²⁹ ANOVA, $p < 0.05$, $F = 4$, Cohen's d effect sizes between 0.13 and 0.27 (Displaced women vs. returnees). Mean score for displaced women 3.5, for stayers 3.9, and for returnees 4.3 out of 10.

1 RECOMMENDATIONS



- Continue to provide unhindered cash and voucher assistance to the most vulnerable households, and to those who are most dependent on humanitarian aid and welfare. These include women with disabilities, older women, internally displaced women and women previously living in occupied territories.
- Continue to ensure that cash assistance is targeted efficiently towards the most vulnerable households. Increase financial assistance for utilities, particularly for low income households.
- Develop durable solutions and guidelines for the employment of internally displaced women, women with disabilities and those who live in rural areas, in order to prevent long term dependency on aid. For example, flexible working hour schemes and remote work opportunities for women with mobility challenges and for those who have increased care duties, or subsidies for employers who work with these groups. This would also bolster the reported increase in internally displaced women who can now rely on regular wages as their main source of household income, compared to earlier on during the war³⁰.
- Continue efforts to ensure sufficient access to high quality health care services, including specialised services such as sexual and reproductive health services and mental health services, for all women, including rural women and those living in low income households. For example, provision of health consultations via telephone, online or in mobile clinics, could help to improve access to hard-to-reach populations, or those with mobility challenges.
- Promote transparency, fairness and inclusive public participation in all aid delivery and reconstruction processes, applying gender responsive budgeting to these³¹.

³⁰ Based on women responding for their households. IOM. "Ukraine internal displacement report – R13 June 2023". 2023.

³¹ UN Women Ukraine. "Policy Brief: A Gender Responsive Recovery for Ukraine: Introduction". 2023.

2 ACCESS TO SERVICES AND BASIC NEEDS



For both women and men, Provision of justice services is low, with just over one third (35% and 37%) reporting that these are provided efficiently (Table 2). In general, Provision of public services and of infrastructure has reportedly increased since 2021³². Despite the damage and strain on infrastructure as a result of the full-scale Russian invasion, this can be attributed to the recalibration of expectations and increased confidence in authorities during wartime.

Table 2: Frequency of responses for Provision of services. National representative sample.

| | Men | Women | Women who lived under occupation | Women survivors of domestic violence | Women who feel marginalised | Rural women | Women with disabilities | Women whose households have no money for food | Women IDP |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Access to the Internet | 83% | 83% | 74% | 76% | 82% | 80% | 77% | 67% | 82% |
| Provision of basic utilities | 81% | 83% | 82% | 74% | 78% | 79% | 76% | 30% | 84% |
| Emergency services | 79% | 79% | 74% | 73% | 76% | 79% | 72% | 75% | 70% |
| Public transportation | 71% | 73% | 69% | 71% | 70% | 68% | 64% | 67% | 71% |
| Welfare payments for those in need | 67% | 73% | 59% | 65% | 69% | 74% | 76% | 71% | 76% |
| Health care | 67% | 68% | 65% | 62% | 66% | 70% | 63% | 54% | 68% |
| Administrative services | 64% | 66% | 49% | 62% | 67% | 64% | 59% | 58% | 79% |
| Basic schooling | 53% | 55% | 46% | 46% | 55% | 63% | 47% | 43% | 58% |
| Quality of roads | 42% | 41% | 24% | 37% | 39% | 38% | 40% | 38% | 49% |
| Justice services | 37% | 35% | 31% | 30% | 36% | 35% | 31% | 25% | 35% |
| Higher education | 36% | 34% | 27% | 30% | 36% | 28% | 29% | 27% | 33% |

Percent provided "somewhat" + "very" efficiently in locality

32 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 857.09$ for public services (mean score 6.5 in 2023, 5.8 in 2021). $F = 807.12$ for infrastructure (mean score 6.9 in 2023, 2.1 in 2021).

Internally displaced women report lower household income and are heavily dependent on humanitarian aid and welfare services. They also have fewer Employment opportunities.

Women survivors of domestic violence report low provision of public services overall, and low internet access compared to women in the general population³³. Women who feel marginalised for any reason report low provision of welfare services³⁴.

In addition to the lower levels of sufficient access to basic and emergency medical services that women in low income households report (Table 1), just over half of these women (54%) report efficient provision of health care in their locality (Table 2). Under one third (30%) of women in low income households have efficient access to basic utilities, over two times lower than other groups (Table 2). Women in low income households also report lower access to justice than women elsewhere (25% compared to 35%, Table 2).

Women who lived under occupation report lower provision of welfare payments (59%), administrative services (49%) and roads (24%) compared to other groups (Table 2). They also report lower availability of waste disposal, housing, cash and childcare, as well as cultural or leisure facilities compared to women in the general population (Table 3). These agree with previous findings of lower levels of access to services for women in conflict-affected areas³⁵. This also indicates that the experience of occupation, which weakens public service provision (including undermining childcare, Table 3), intensifies the vulnerability of women in particular, as they already face heightened insecurity and more obstacles when accessing the job market.

Overall, women report higher levels of usage of basic schooling, health care, welfare and public transport services than men³⁶. As noted previously, women with disabilities, women who are internally displaced, and women in low income households are the most frequent users of welfare payments, with 62%, 58% and 47% using these frequently, respectively. Internally displaced women and women who previously lived under occupation are the most frequent users of humanitarian aid, with 40% and 28% using these frequently, respectively.

33 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 22.27$ and 21.72 , Cohen's d effect size 0.27 .

34 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 29.61$, Cohen's d effect size 0.2 .

35 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. "Concluding observations on the ninth periodic report of Ukraine". 2022.

36 ANOVA, $p < 0.05$. F values 40.55 , 108.37 , 89.77 , 52.05 , respectively.

Table 3: Frequency of responses for availability of basic needs and services. National representative sample.

| | Men | Women | Women who lived under occupation | Women survivors of domestic violence | Women who feel marginalised | Rural women | Women with disabilities | Women whose households have no money for food | Women IDP |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Electricity in your home | 96% | 97% | 98% | 94% | 95% | 97% | 93% | 96% | 97% |
| Food | 96% | 97% | 97% | 96% | 96% | 94% | 95% | 89% | 93% |
| Water supply in your home | 88% | 88% | 93% | 82% | 86% | 78% | 86% | 80% | 86% |
| Mobile reception | 84% | 83% | 81% | 74% | 80% | 77% | 77% | 70% | 89% |
| Waste disposal | 83% | 83% | 64% | 75% | 81% | 70% | 83% | 76% | 87% |
| Fuel | 82% | 79% | 76% | 74% | 75% | 74% | 74% | 69% | 81% |
| Medicine | 76% | 76% | 72% | 72% | 73% | 53% | 71% | 67% | 74% |
| Housing | 76% | 74% | 66% | 74% | 70% | 72% | 73% | 69% | 67% |
| Cash to withdraw | 71% | 71% | 64% | 67% | 68% | 40% | 64% | 59% | 72% |
| Childcare | 61% | 59% | 46% | 51% | 55% | 62% | 56% | 55% | 53% |
| Cultural or leisure facilities | 57% | 59% | 39% | 52% | 56% | 41% | 54% | 51% | 61% |
| Bomb shelters | 37% | 31% | 28% | 23% | 29% | 31% | 27% | 31% | 37% |
| Psychological counselling | 26% | 27% | 24% | 24% | 25% | 18% | 20% | 24% | 35% |

Percent "sufficient" availability in current locality

Rural women are more in need of medicine, food, housing, cash, bomb shelters, water supply, waste disposal, fuel, mobile reception, cultural or leisure facilities and psychosocial support³⁷ (Table 3). Just 18% of women living in rural areas say that psychosocial counselling is sufficiently available where they live. In addition, just 53% of rural women say that medicine is sufficiently available where they live, compared to 76% of the full sample, and 40% have sufficient access to cash to withdraw, compared to 71% of the general population.

37 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, F values 738.97, 41.19, 20.22, 1402.82, 54.64, 211.65, 331.72, 115.33, 37.11, 362.79, 374.63, respectively.

Table 4: Frequency of responses for Marginalisation. National representative sample.

| | Men | Women | Women who lived under occupation | Women survivors of domestic violence | Rural women | Women with disabilities | Women whose households have no money for food | Women IDP |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Level of income | 23% | 21% | 23% | 46% | 21% | 19% | 26% | 21% |
| Political opinions | 22% | 21% | 28% | 42% | 20% | 23% | 24% | 22% |
| Level of education | 16% | 16% | 16% | 36% | 16% | 14% | 19% | 19% |
| Native language | 15% | 16% | 26% | 33% | 14% | 15% | 20% | 31% |
| Age | 12% | 12% | 14% | 28% | 13% | 12% | 16% | 12% |
| Health status or disability | 12% | 11% | 7% | 28% | 13% | 22% | 16% | 11% |
| Religious beliefs and opinions | 11% | 11% | 10% | 25% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 11% |
| Nationality or ethnicity | 9% | 8% | 8% | 21% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 9% |
| Gender | 7% | 8% | 8% | 18% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 6% |
| Sexual orientation | 5% | 5% | 2% | 14% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 6% |

Percentage who report that they, their families, or close friends have ever been treated unfairly based on these characteristics

Rural women have low employment opportunities. Rural women also report the highest unmet need for all types of services.

Women survivors of domestic violence are more likely to report that they, or those close to them, have been treated unfairly based on any social characteristics, particularly due to their level of income or education (Table 4). **Almost one in two (46%) women survivors of domestic violence report that they have been treated unfairly due to their income level.** This is higher than women in low income households report.

With reports postulating that war conditions negatively influence domestic violence³⁸, women may increasingly find themselves in cycles of heightened vulnerability, in which their social networks and economic security dwindle. These may reverberate vertically to affect women's perception of the state, as women who are marginalised also report more Perceived corruption³⁹.

Overall, in the full sample, Marginalisation has increased slightly but significantly since 2021⁴⁰. The most prominent increases for both women and men have been seen in Marginalisation due to native language⁴¹, religious beliefs⁴², level of education⁴³ and income⁴⁴.

38 Jessie Williams, Time. "‘This War Made Him a Monster.’ Ukrainian Women Fear the Return of Their Partners". 2023. <https://time.com/6261977/ukraine-women-domestic-violence/>

39 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 55.75$.

40 ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 81.19$.

41 ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 164.44$, mean score 0.7 out of 10 in 2023, 0.4 in 2021.

42 ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 120.22$, mean score 0.5 out of 10 in 2023, 0.3 in 2021.

43 ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 82.06$, mean score 0.7 out of 10 in 2023, 0.5 in 2021.

44 ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 34.15$, mean score 0.9 out of 10 in 2023, 0.8 in 2021.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS



- Given women's increased need for effective and efficient law enforcement and justice, ensure equal access to justice and to the existing free legal aid system.
- Support the provision of justice services with mechanisms that inform women about accessing these services, the circumstances in which they can utilise these services and their rights on a larger scale.
- Continue to support and foster partnerships, such as those between UN Women and the Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association "JurFem", which provide legal advice including that relevant to gender based violence.
- Strengthen national capacities aiming to address the root causes of underreporting of cases of gender based violence, including providing capacity building to judges, prosecutors, the police and other law enforcement agencies on gender-sensitive investigation methods.
- Continue efforts to ensure sufficient access to high quality health care services, including specialised services such as sexual and reproductive health services and mental health services, for all women, including rural women and those living in low income households.
- Scale up the availability of mental health and psychosocial support, including awareness raising about the resources available for both women and men.
- Integrate a protection lens for all actors⁴⁵ and provide support for expanding the capacity of women's shelters, ensuring that the hardest populations to reach are included in interventions. Further, ensure that adequate information is shared with respect to aid and other forms of assistance, and that non-discrimination is mainstreamed.
- Involve affected populations and wider communities in decision-making and processes that affect them, including on recovery and reconstruction plans.

⁴⁵ Protection Cluster Ukraine. "HRP 2022: A gender and protection lens for all actors". 2022.



3 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING

Women survivors of domestic violence are often economically insecure, with just 7% reporting that they have reliable and stable sources of income. Women survivors of domestic violence reported low levels of Personal security and Provision of public services. Further, women survivors of domestic abuse report higher levels of Anxiety, Depression and Aggression than those who had no experience of domestic violence. Lastly, women survivors reported higher experiences of Marginalisation, particularly due to their income and education levels. With predictions that domestic violence will increase as a result of the war, this group should be prioritised in programmatic interventions, including humanitarian aid, which would also help address the needs of children in these households.

Women have higher levels of anxiety and depression than men, as well as lower physical health status⁴⁶. Anxiety and depression have increased in both men and women in Ukraine since 2021⁴⁷.

Women survivors of domestic violence, of which just 24% reported sufficient availability of psychosocial counselling (Table 5), have **higher levels of anxiety and depression** than women in the general population⁴⁸ and compared to men survivors of domestic violence. **Men who lived under occupation reported higher levels of anxiety than men in the general population**⁴⁹.

Women with the lowest income levels have low physical health status and health security⁵⁰, as well as lower access to healthcare and medicine as reported in the previous sections. They also **have higher anxiety** than women with higher household incomes.

Table 5: Frequency of responses for Anxiety and Depression. National representative sample.

| | Men | Women | Women who lived under occupation | Men who lived under occupation | Women survivors of domestic violence | Men survivors of domestic violence |
|--|-----|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I worry a lot about bad things that could happen | 10% | 20% | 18% | 14% | 28% | 15% |
| I have trouble getting myself to stop worrying | 7% | 16% | 16% | 10% | 23% | 13% |
| I don't feel like doing anything | 5% | 7% | 8% | 5% | 12% | 7% |
| I feel depressed or very sad | 5% | 10% | 12% | 7% | 17% | 9% |
| I feel bad about things that I have done | 4% | 5% | 3% | 4% | 9% | 5% |

Percent "very often"

46 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 314.59, 68.49, 40.44$, respectively.

47 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. Cohen's d effect size for men from 2021 to 2023 = 0.38 (anxiety), 0.36 (depression). Cohen's d effect size for women from 2021 to 2023 = 0.31 (anxiety), 0.29 (depression).

48 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 21.64$ and 42.55 , respectively.

49 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.18.

50 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. $F = 106.49$ and 73.47 , respectively.

Figure 6: Mean scores from 0 to 10 for Physical health status.

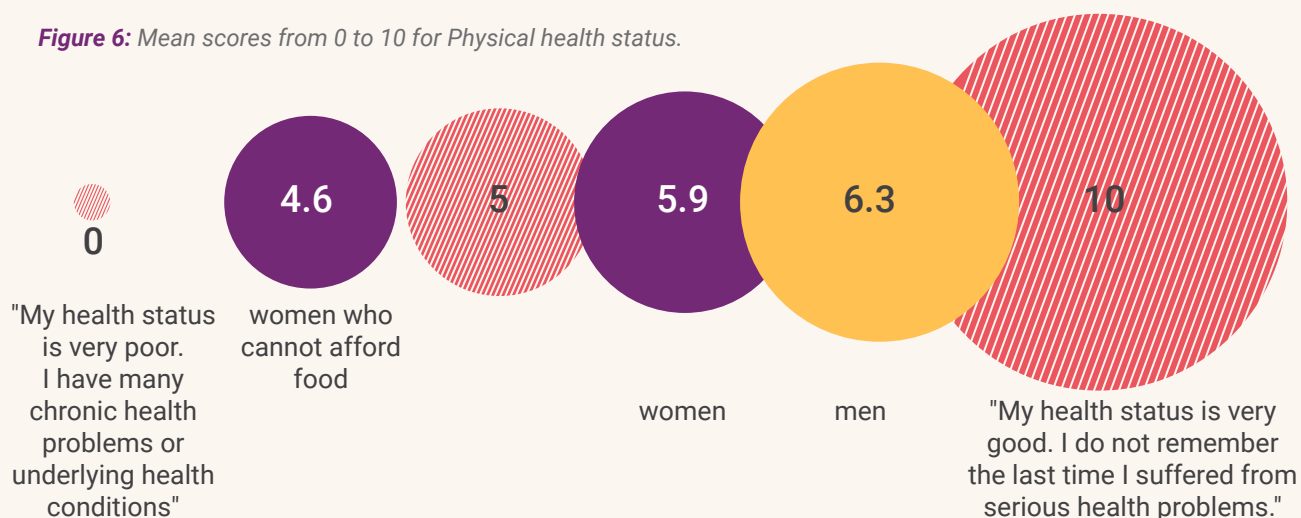
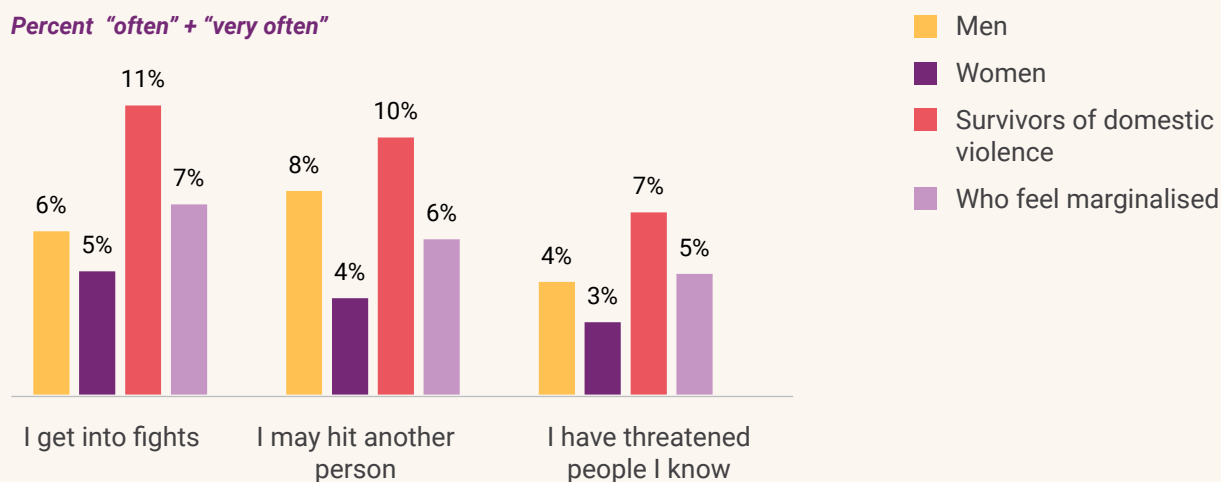


Figure 7: Frequency of responses for Aggression. National representative sample. Graph shows men, women, women survivors of domestic violence, women who feel marginalised.

Percent "often" + "very often"



Aggression is higher in men than women overall⁵¹. Women who are survivors of domestic violence and women who feel marginalised also have higher aggression compared to women in the representative sample⁵².

⁵¹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 264.76$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.42.

⁵² ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 144.38$ and Cohen's d effect size = 0.69 for women survivors; $F = 120.07$, Cohen's d effect size = 0.4 for marginalised women.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS



- Increase awareness raising around mobile teams offering psychosocial support, including specialist support, such as those run by UNFPA, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of European and Euro-Atlantic Cooperation, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, and numerous local NGO implementing partners⁵³.
- Continue to work with local and national partners to strengthen access to mental health and psychosocial support services and to extend their geographic reach.
- Ensure that mental health and psychosocial support services are provided in a safe and accessible manner for different demographic groups with different health, accessibility and care needs.
- Increase awareness on additional services for mental health and psychosocial support, such as the work of the social volunteer project the Service of Psychological Support for Ukrainians provided by NGO “Evolution of Success”⁵⁴. Which brings together a community of professionals who offer assistance to citizens.
- Continue to collect and analyse quality, disaggregated data on the mental health and psychosocial support needs of citizens across the country.

⁵³ UNFPA. “UNFPA will provide social and psychological services to gender-based violence survivors in 12 regions of Ukraine”. April 2022. Available from: ukraine.unfpa.org/en/news/unfpa-will-provide-social-and-psychological-services-gender-based-violence-survivors-12-regions

⁵⁴ sppu.com.ua

4 PERSONAL SECURITY



Women report lower levels of Personal security than men⁵⁵. The lowest levels of Personal security among women are reported by women survivors of domestic violence⁵⁶ and women in the lowest income households⁵⁷.

Women survivors of domestic violence are the least confident that the police can protect them (7% “yes, very much”) and feel the least safe walking in the street at night (9%, Table 6). Figures are also low for **women with disabilities, of which just 11% feel safe in the street at night, and 9% feel that the police can protect them** (Table 6). **Further, just 11% of women in low income households feel that the police can protect them**, 11% feel safe from violence in their daily life, and 10% feel safe walking in the street at night (Table 6). These figures are especially relevant in the context of SDG Target 5.2, which aims to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls.

Table 6: Frequency of responses for Personal security. National representative sample.

| | Feel safe walking alone in the street at night | Feel safe from violence in your daily life | Feel confident that the police can protect you |
|---|--|--|--|
| Men | 27% | 26% | 13% |
| Women | 14% | 19% | 12% |
| Women who lived under occupation | 16% | 29% | 14% |
| Women survivors of domestic violence | 9% | 16% | 7% |
| Women who feel marginalised | 13% | 19% | 12% |
| Rural women | 19% | 23% | 12% |
| Women with disabilities | 11% | 17% | 9% |
| Women whose households have no money for food | 10% | 11% | 11% |
| Women IDP | 19% | 41% | 24% |

Percent “yes, very much”

⁵⁵ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 109.06$, Cohen’s d effect size = 0.27. Mean scores 5.2 out of 10 for women, 5.8 for men.

⁵⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 24.15$, Cohen’s d effect size = 0.28. Mean score 4.6 for women survivors.

⁵⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 21.58$. Mean score 4.3 for women in lowest income households.

Women who lived under occupation face slight barriers in accessing welfare payments and administrative services compared to other groups. These women are also highly dependent on humanitarian aid. Both women and men who lived under occupation report higher levels of Exposure to war.

Almost one quarter of both women (22%) and men (24%) who lived under occupation have witnessed someone being shot, wounded, or violently attacked (Table 7). More than 80% also witnessed actual fighting or shelling and 13% of men and 8% of women have witnessed someone being killed (Table 7). Men who lived under occupation were more likely to report that they have been physically assaulted (17%) or detained or imprisoned without cause (15%), compared to women (4% and 2%, respectively, Table 7). Approximately four in ten respondents who lived under occupation report home or property damage due to military actions. Women and men survivors of domestic violence have higher exposure to most other adversities compared to the general population, which is not surprising as it is well established that Russia's war against Ukraine has a particularly severe impact on women and girls in disadvantaged situations⁵⁸.

Table 7: Frequency of responses for Exposure to adversities.
National representative sample.

| | Men | Women | Women who lived under occupation | Men who lived under occupation | Women survivors of domestic violence | Men survivors of domestic violence |
|---|-----|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Heard or saw actual fighting or shelling | 21% | 17% | 80% | 83% | 30% | 39% |
| Suffered a physical injury due to an accident | 18% | 12% | 29% | 42% | 33% | 46% |
| Robbed, mugged or extorted | 10% | 9% | 12% | 16% | 35% | 30% |
| Loss of a close one due to war | 9% | 7% | 21% | 26% | 15% | 24% |
| Verbally harassed or abused by someone in your household | 8% | 9% | 14% | 16% | 80% | 78% |
| Loss of a close one due to Covid-19 | 8% | 7% | 10% | 16% | 14% | 14% |
| Witnessed someone being shot, wounded or violently attacked | 8% | 4% | 22% | 24% | 15% | 23% |
| Home or property was damaged due to military actions | 7% | 6% | 41% | 44% | 11% | 13% |
| Physically assaulted (beaten, stabbed, shot, groped etc.) | 6% | 3% | 4% | 17% | 20% | 32% |
| Hit, pushed or slapped by someone in your household | 5% | 6% | 14% | 18% | 51% | 52% |
| Home or property was damaged due to malicious acts | 5% | 4% | 16% | 23% | 12% | 12% |
| Lived under occupation | 5% | 5% | | | 8% | 9% |
| Detained, arrested or imprisoned without cause | 4% | 2% | 2% | 15% | 10% | 19% |
| Suffered a physical injury due to war | 4% | 2% | 8% | 18% | 6% | 10% |
| Witnessed someone being killed | 3% | 1% | 8% | 13% | 4% | 11% |

Percent "experienced it myself"

58 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. "Concluding observations on the ninth periodic report of Ukraine". 2022.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS



- Increase information and awareness about Police and government hotlines or other methods of communication⁵⁹ and support, such as the National Police Telegram chat-bot.
- Increase awareness about and coverage of police mobile teams for domestic violence response.
- Scale up and increase visibility of National Police capacity strengthening efforts, such as the UN Women and National Police of Ukraine trainings that were held across the country⁶⁰.
- Ensure that authorities adequately respond to all cases of gender-based violence.
- Ensure that women survivors of domestic violence have effective, efficient access to protection orders and to adequate shelters.
- Increase the collection of disaggregated statistical data, including making this publicly available, particularly with respect to data on gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.
- Provide mandatory training on women's rights and gender equality to law enforcement officials.

⁵⁹ For useful resources, see nomoredirectory.org/ukraine/.

⁶⁰ UN Women Ukraine. "Empowering Women and Girls in Ukraine. UN Women Progress Update. January-June 2023". 2023. Available from: ukraine.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/empowering-women-and-girls-in-ukraine-un-women-progress-update-january-june-2023

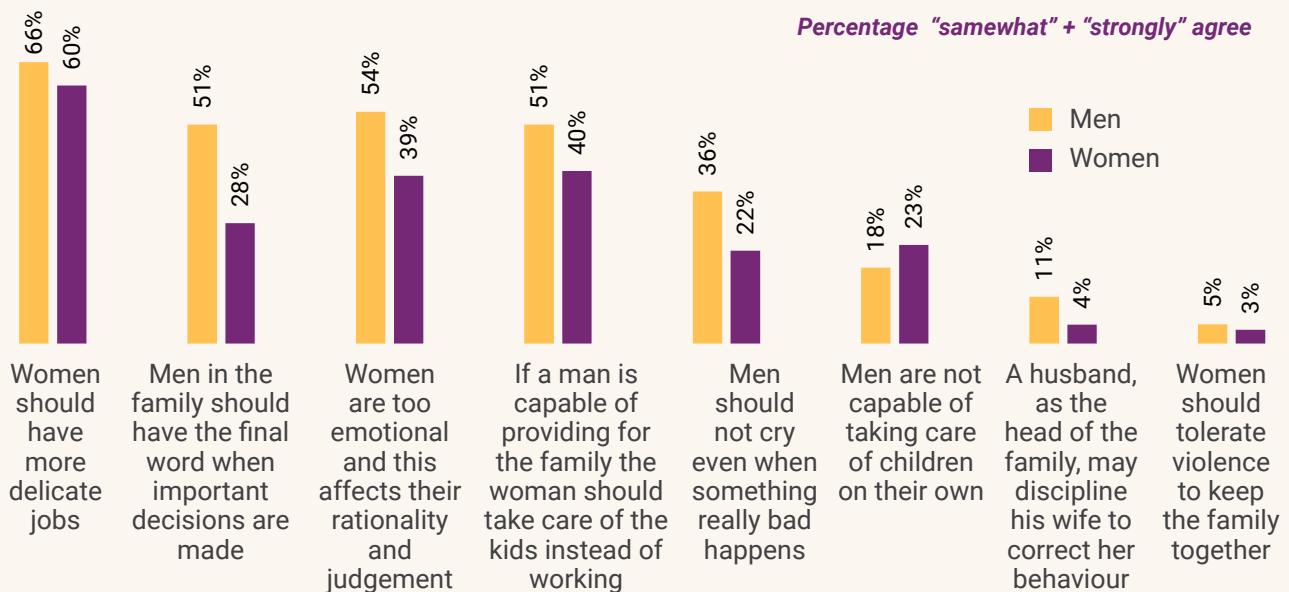
5 SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY



Despite the consequences of Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, the Government of Ukraine has demonstrated its commitment to women's rights and gender equality, adopting several gender responsive policies and legislation between 2022 and 2023. In this light, Ukraine's post-war recovery and reconstruction offer an opportunity to address many long-standing inequalities between men and women⁶¹.

Gender equality mindset has increased in both men and women since 2021, from 6.0 to 6.5 out of 10⁶². Gender equality mindset in women is correlated with a higher Sense of civic duty⁶³. The **biggest decreases in gender stereotypes since 2021** were observed in the percentage of respondents who agree that **women should have more delicate jobs** (from 77% to 63% in the full sample), that **men should not cry** (from 41% to 28%) and that **women should take care of children** instead of working if the man can provide for the family (from 57% to 45%). These findings are crucial in the context of SDG Targets 5.1, 5.4, and 5.5.

Figure 8: Frequency of responses for Gender equality mindset. National representative sample.



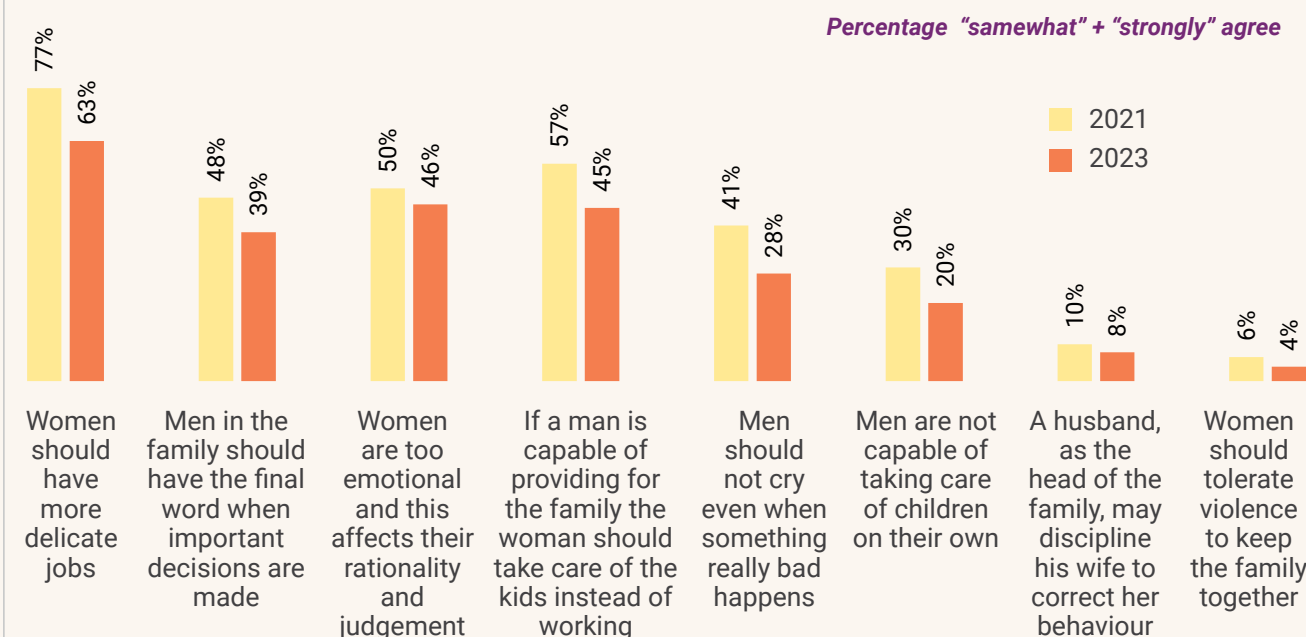
61 UN Women Ukraine. "Policy Brief: A Gender Responsive Recovery for Ukraine: Introduction". 2023.

62 ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 340.43$.

63 Pearson correlation coefficient, $r = 0.311$ in women, $r = 0.198$ in men, $p < 0.05$.

Gender equality mindset is higher in women than men⁶⁴. Two thirds (66%) of men and 60% of women still believe that women should have more delicate jobs (Figure 8). More than half of men believe that men should have the final word when important household decisions are being made (51%), that women are too emotional and this affects their judgement (54%), and that women should take care of the children if the man can provide (51%). One in ten men (11%) believe that a husband can discipline his wife to correct her behaviour. The biggest difference in the views of men and women centre around household decision making (51% of men and 28% of women believe men should have the final word), though a staggering proportion of women still support this statement. Over one third (36%) of men and 22% of women think that men should not cry, and 18% of men and 23% of women think that men cannot take care of children on their own.

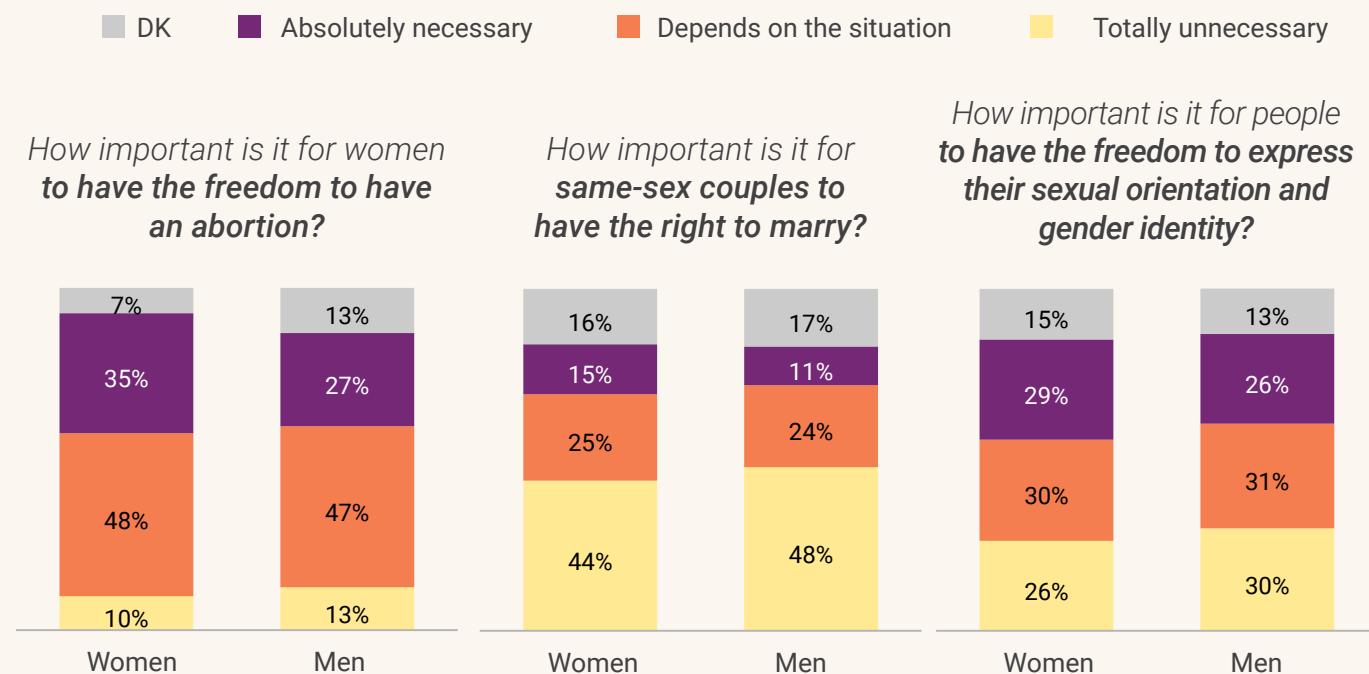
Figure 9: Frequency of responses for Gender equality mindset. National representative samples.



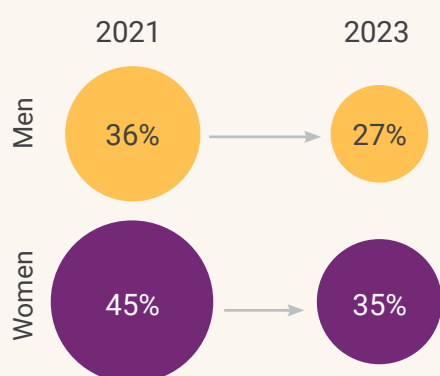
In contrast to Gender equality mindset, there has been a slight but statistically significant decrease in support for human rights in the full sample, from 7.2 to 6.9 out of 10⁶⁵.

⁶⁴ ANOVA, $p < 0.05$, $F = 293.82$.

⁶⁵ ANOVA $p < 0.01$, $F = 82.28$.

Figure 10: Frequency of responses for Belief in human rights. National representative samples.

Absolutely necessary
for women to have the
freedom to have an
abortion



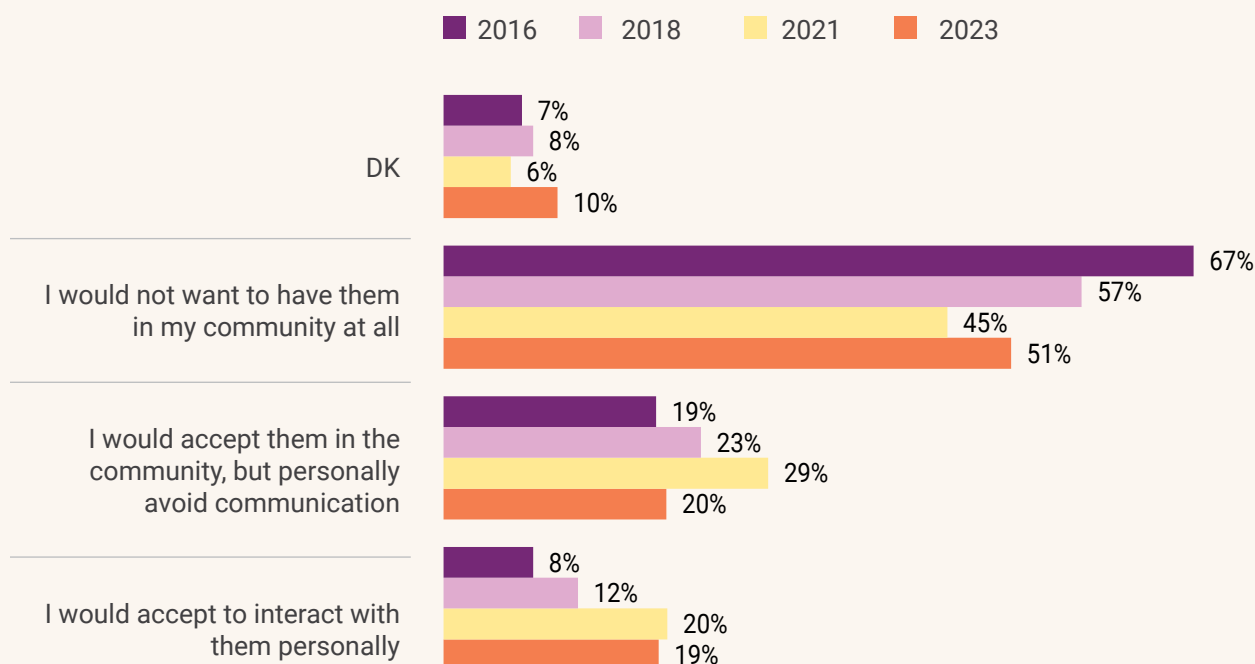
Women are slightly more likely to report that the freedom to have an abortion is an absolutely necessary human right (35% of women compared to 27% of men, Figure 10). The perception that it is **absolutely necessary** “for women to have the freedom to have an abortion” has decreased by 10 percentage points from 41% in 2021 to 31% in 2023 in the national representative sample (Figure 10). This finding merits attention with respect to SDG Target 5.6, which aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Just 29% of women and 26% of men believe that it is absolutely necessary “for people to have the freedom to express their sexual orientation and gender identity” (28% overall), and a staggering 44% of women and 48% of men think it is **totally unnecessary** for “same sex couples to have the right to marry” (46% overall). Elsewhere, findings from 2022 show that 23.6% of Ukrainians support the introduction of registered partnerships for same-sex couples, albeit without the right to co-adopt children⁶⁶.

66 Kyiv International Institute of Sociology and Nash Svit Center. “СПРИЙНЯТТЯ ЛГБТ ЛЮДЕЙ ТА ЇХ ПРАВ В УКРАЇНІ: ТРАВЕНЬ 2022 РОКУ (Perception of LGBT people and their rights in Ukraine)”. 2022. https://gay.org.ua/publications/AReport_NashSvit_May2022.pdf. Surveyed using CATI.

Figure 11: Frequency of responses for tolerance to members of the LGBTQI+ community. National representative samples. 2023 N = 5,914; 2021 N = 12,482; 2018 N = 9,018; 2016 N = 7,700. All surveys were face-to-face, based on stratified random sampling of all government-controlled oblasts at the time.

How do you feel about members of the **LGBTQI+ community**?



Intolerance to members of the LGBTQI+ community appears to have increased slightly since 2021⁶⁷. In 2021, 45% of respondents in the full sample said they would not want people who identify as LGBTQI+ in their community, compared to 51% in 2023. In 2021, 29% would accept people who identify as LGBTQI+ in their community but would personally avoid communication, compared to 20% in 2023. In 2021, 20% of people would accept to personally interact with members of the LGBTQI+ community, compared to 19% in 2023. Separate studies in Ukraine show that just 9% of respondents have overall positive perceptions about members of the LGBTQ+ community, 48% are neutral, and 41% have overall negative perceptions⁶⁸.

⁶⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 47.36$. Mean score in 2023 3.3 out of 10, in 2021 3.7 out of 10.

⁶⁸ The Ukrainian Veterans Foundation and NAKO. "Питання дискримінації різних соціальних груп у ЗСУ (The issue of discrimination of various social groups in the Armed Forces)". 2023. https://veteranfund.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/RG_032023_CATI_NAKO.pdf. Surveyed using CATI.

Overall, according to data collected by SeeD **since 2016, Social tolerance towards the LGBTQI+ community has increased** from 1.8 out of 10 in 2016, to 2.6 in 2018, 3.7 in 2021 and 3.3 in 2023. In general, these findings agree with trends noted elsewhere, where sociologists note that while 3.3% of those surveyed in 2016 had “positive attitudes” towards members of the LGBTQI+ community, this figure increased to 12.8% in 2022⁶⁹.

Tolerance to members of the LGBTQI+ community is correlated with Gender equality mindset and Belief in human rights in the full sample⁷⁰, as well as lower levels of Ethnocentrism⁷¹.

69 Kyiv International Institute of Sociology and Nash Svit Center. “СПРИЙНЯТТЯ ЛГБТ ЛЮДЕЙ ТА ЇХ ПРАВ В УКРАЇНІ: ТРАВЕНЬ 2022 РОКУ (Perception of LGBT people and their rights in Ukraine)”. 2022. https://gay.org.ua/publications/AReport_NashSvit_May2022.pdf. Surveyed using CATI.

70 Pearson correlation coefficient $r = 0.321$ (Belief in human rights), $r = 0.263$ (Gender equality mindset) $p < 0.05$.

71 $r = -0.265$, $p < 0.05$.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

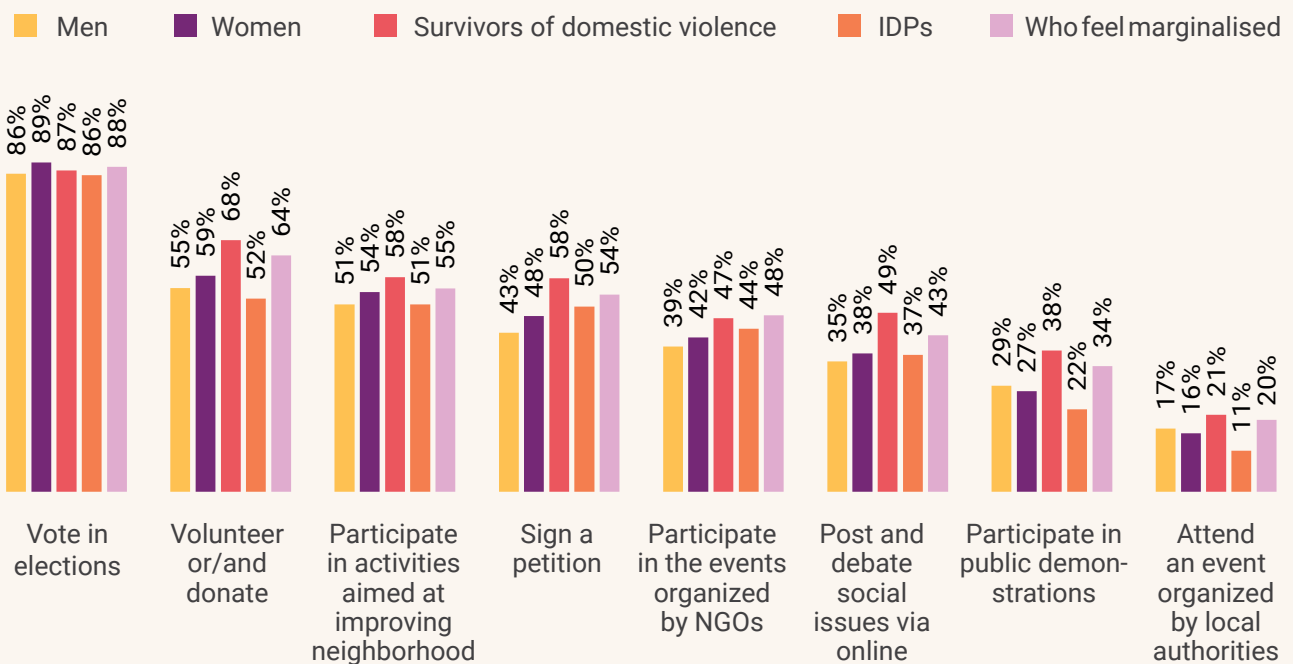


- Uphold commitments to advance gender equality at national government level.
- Demonstrate accountability in design of assistance and interventions to ensure that gender equality commitments are translated into action, including those around access to reproductive rights.
- Strengthen awareness-raising to address stereotypes on roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society, through both traditional and online or social media campaigns, and through father support networks.
- Prioritise awareness and information campaigns on the rights of members of the LGBTQI+ community, geared at mainstreaming and increasing tolerance towards this group.
- Increase support for advocacy efforts on the rights of members of the LGBTQI+ community.
- Continue to work with LGBTQI+ rights organisations, simplify grant applications and reporting processes in order to streamline the mainstream engagement of these organisations.

6 PARTICIPATION IN CIVIC LIFE



Figure 12: Frequency of responses for Civic engagement. National representative sample.



Women survivors of domestic violence and women who feel marginalised report higher levels of Civic engagement. In general, **men and women are equally likely to take part in civic activities** (Figure 12) and Civic engagement has increased slightly since 2021, from 2.1 to 2.5 out of 10⁷². Readiness for political violence, justifying the use of violence to achieve political goals, is higher in men than women⁷³.

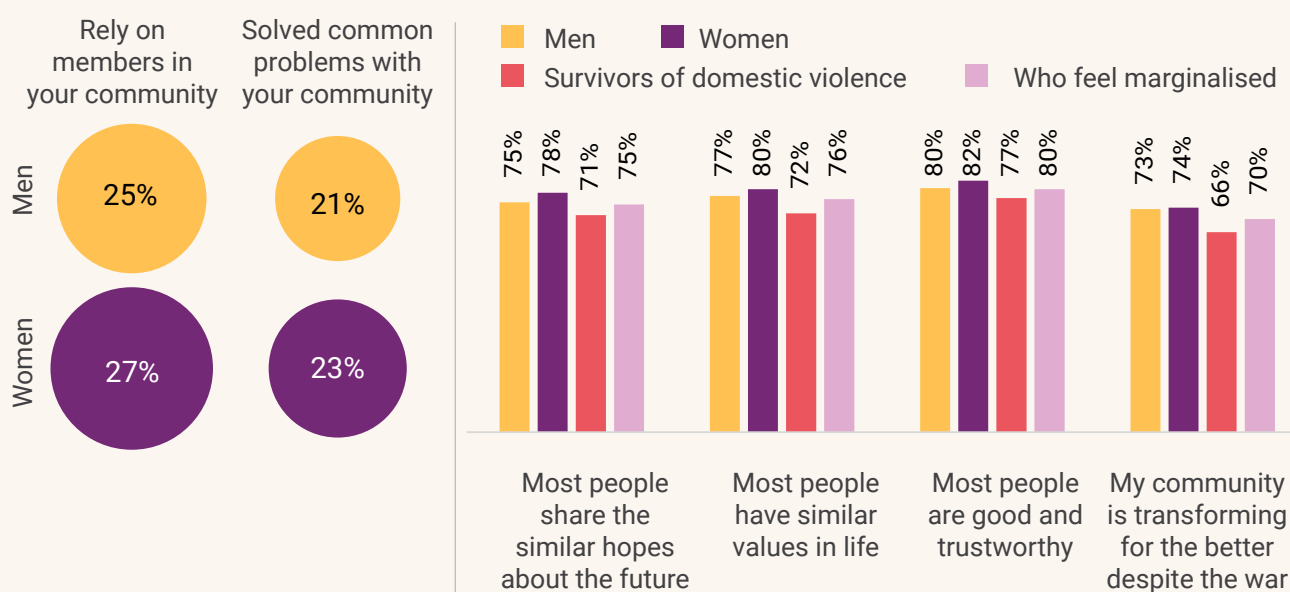
There are no significant differences in the levels of Sense of civic duty between men and women, although women are

⁷² ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 257.82$.

⁷³ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 29.22$.

slightly more likely to think that “politics is for politicians”, with 48% reporting that this is “somewhat” or “very much” like them, compared to 41% of men. **Sense of civic duty has increased since 2021** in both men and women, from 5.4 to 6.6 out of 10 in the national representative sample⁷⁴. These trends are promising but demonstrate that progress is still required, given SDG Target 5.5 which strives for women’s full and effective participation at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.

Figure 13: Frequency of responses for Community cooperation and Community cohesion (bar chart). National representative sample.



Men and women are equally likely to take part in civic resistance. The most common activities are donating money (49% of men and 54% of women have done this), volunteering to help those in need (27% of men and 32% of women have done this), and volunteering to help the Armed Forces of Ukraine (24% of people). These findings complement previous reports, which highlight the unwavering solidarity of women in Ukraine and

74 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 1093.09$ in national representative sample.

the assistance they deliver to the most vulnerable, alongside the continuous efforts that women's rights organisations and women-led organisations in Ukraine lead in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable groups⁷⁵. They are also in light of the WPS Agenda, and women's vital role in Ukraine's post-war recovery.

Despite higher levels of Civic engagement, **women survivors of domestic violence and women who are marginalised have lower Community cooperation, Community cohesion and Family coherence**⁷⁶. These two groups also perceive more tensions between IDP and host communities. Marginalised women also feel more social threat from all groups⁷⁷, a low sense of belonging to their settlement and region, expressing a higher Migration tendency⁷⁸. These findings add to previous reports, which stress the need for actors to recognise the diversity of refugee and host communities in order to avoid social tensions⁷⁹.

75 CARE International. "One Year After the Escalation of the War in Ukraine – Making International Funding Work for Women's Organisations". 2023.

76 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. Community cooperation $F = 23.62$ for survivors, $F = 27.44$ for marginalised. Community cohesion $F = 30.52$ for survivors, $F = 21.81$ for marginalised. Family coherence $F = 130.81$ for survivors, $F = 98.59$ for marginalised.

77 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 50.69$

78 ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 25.5, 21.99, 96.59$, respectively.

79 CDAC Network and Disasters Emergency Committee. "The state of communication, community engagement and accountability across the Ukraine response: Snapshot report Third edition". 2023.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS



- Continue to strengthen partnership efforts between multilateral and government organisations and women's organisations to advocate for gender responsive post-war recovery.
- Ensure equal representation of women and men, including vulnerable groups, to pave the way for their meaningful participation in decision-making processes related to recovery and reconstruction initiatives.
- Ensure women's participation in decision making in all peacebuilding efforts, as well as in all stages of decision making on the response to the war, in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 National Action Plan.
- Promote the meaningful participation and leadership of women's organisations in all decision-making platforms and phases of the humanitarian response, and in peace and recovery dialogues and processes.
- Strengthen the implementation of public policies on gender equality and integrate a gender perspective into local governance strategies.
- Continue capacity building activities for women politicians and candidates at local government level.
- Provide flexible and quality funding for women's organisations, simplifying grant application and reporting mechanisms.
- Support and encourage media professionals to convey positive portrayals of women as driving forces of change in political, economic and social life. Highlight the role of women as changemakers, supporting the participation of women's organisations in all recovery processes and advocacy efforts.
- Continue to work with existing community based structures to implement community based protection. Successful previous examples include peaceful coexistence projects and community support initiatives⁸⁰.
- Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to eliminate gender bias and de-stigmatisation of survivors of gender-based violence. Art projects, such as "Embroidered with pain"⁸¹, could be used to raise awareness and cultivate empathy towards survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

⁸⁰ Protection Cluster Ukraine. "Guidance note on community-based protection in Ukraine". 2022.

⁸¹ Embroidered with pain. <https://vyshyti-bolem.in.ua/en/#home>.

