

reSCORE Ukraine 2023

SCORE for Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction

Key Findings

Image source: freepik.com



app.scoreforpeace.org



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



October 2023

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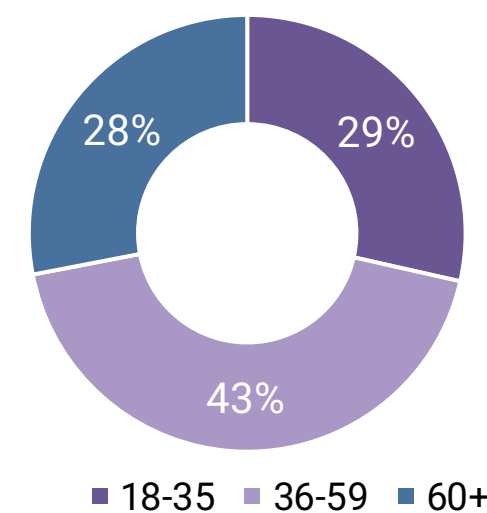
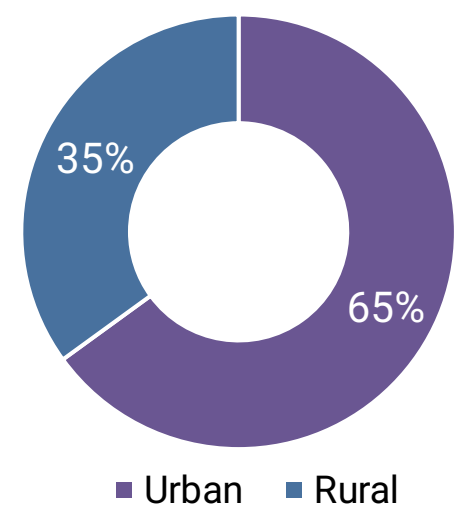
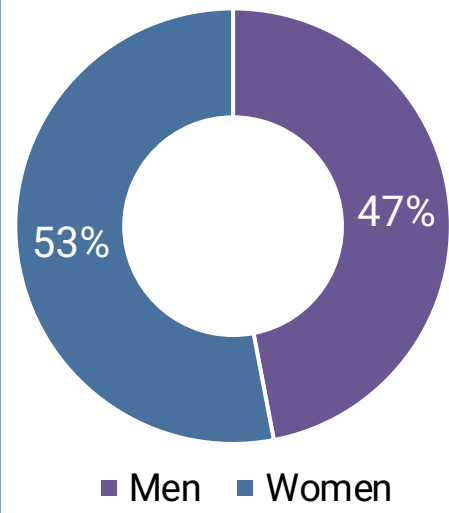
- **ABOUT resCORE**
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- **PERSONAL SECURITY**
- **MENTAL HEALTH**
- **TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS**
- **PERCEIVED CORRUPTION**
- **SUPPORT FOR REFORMS**
- **INTERGROUP DIALOGUE**
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ABOUT reSCORE

5,914

22 oblasts and Kyiv city
March 26 to June 21 2023
F-2-F CAPI

Representative
Stratified random sample



ABOUT reSCORE

5,914

22 oblasts and Kyiv city
March 26 to June 21 2023
F-2-F CAPI

Representative
Stratified random sample



167

Panel respondents from 2021
May 6 to June 1 2023
F-2-F CAPI

504

Hromada officials & experts
May 6 to June 15 2023
CAPI & CATI

32 priority hromadas

500

Young people
6 oblasts

500

Persons with disabilities
6 oblasts

500

Veterans since February 2022
Nationwide

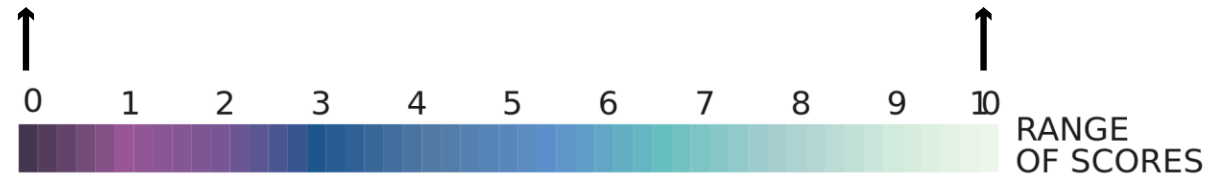
How to read scores

A score is calculated for each indicator. The scores range from 0 to 10, where 0 means that the phenomenon the indicator is measuring is not observed in the context at all, and 10 means that it is observed strongly and prevalently. This applies to both desirable or undesirable phenomena.

Personal security *The degree to which one feels safe from violence in daily life, that they can walk alone in the street at night and that the police can protect them.*

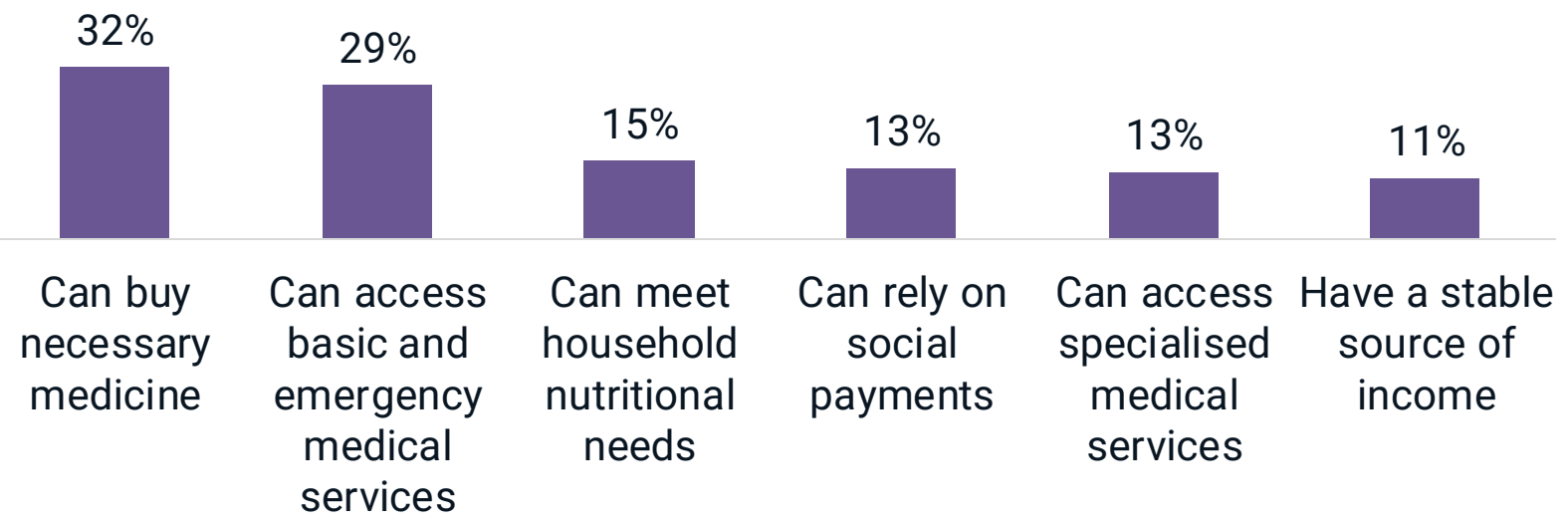
0 for **Personal Security** = no one in a given region feels secure at a personal level

10 for **Personal Security** = every person feels absolutely secure



ECONOMIC AND HEALTH SECURITY

% "Yes, very much"



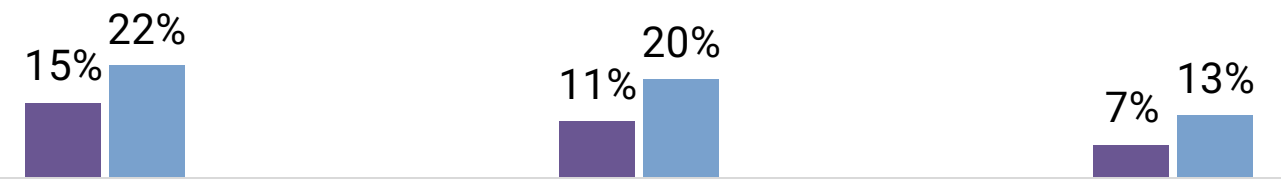
Economic and health security have increased since 2021

- 32% frequently use welfare payments
- 6% cannot afford food

PERSONAL SECURITY

% "Yes, very much"

■ 2021 ■ 2023



Safe from violence in your daily life*

Safe walking alone in the street at night

Confident that the police can protect you

**Meaning criminality, assaults and anti-social behaviour, but not war*

40% exposed to any adversity

26% exposed to war-related adversity

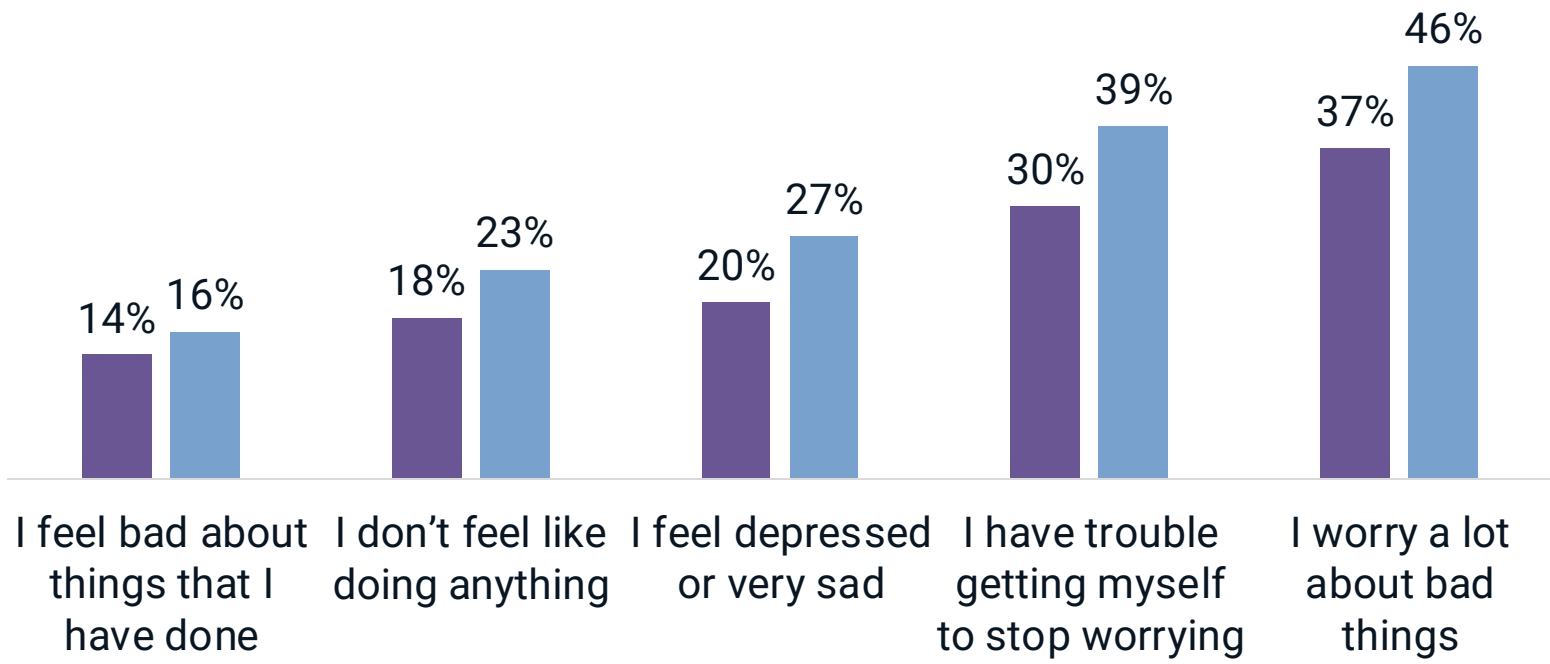
34% sufficient bomb shelters

% often or very often

■ 2021 ■ 2023

MENTAL HEALTH

- Respondents often report depressive and anxious tendencies, which emphasises the importance of mental health and psychosocial support
- Levels of depression and anxiety have increased since 2021
- Women report higher levels of both

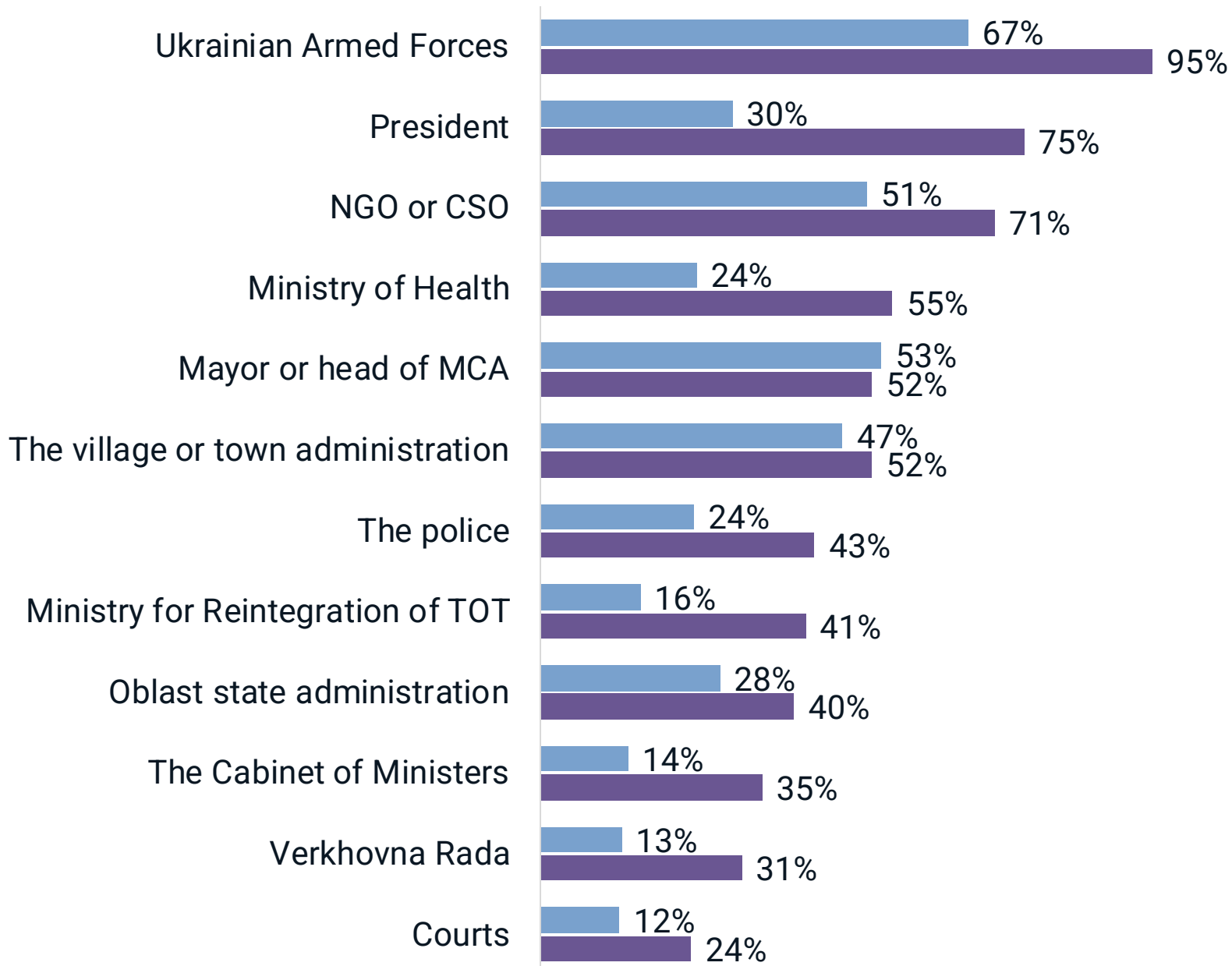


TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

- The Ukrainian Armed Forces have the highest levels of trust
- Local institutions are more trusted than central institutions
- Courts are the least trusted, underlying the urgency of justice reform
- Trust in the police is improving

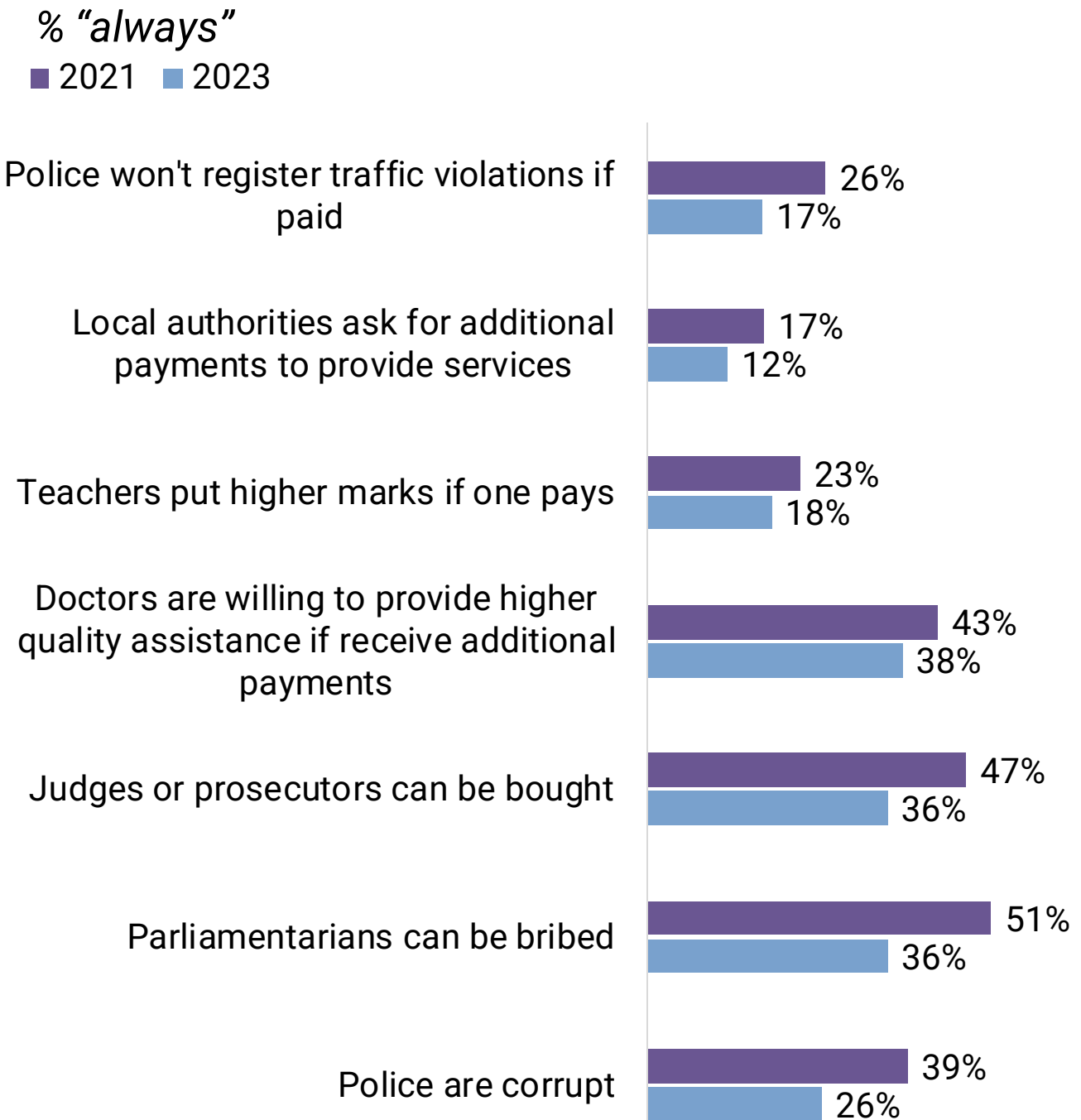
% trust

■ 2021 ■ 2023



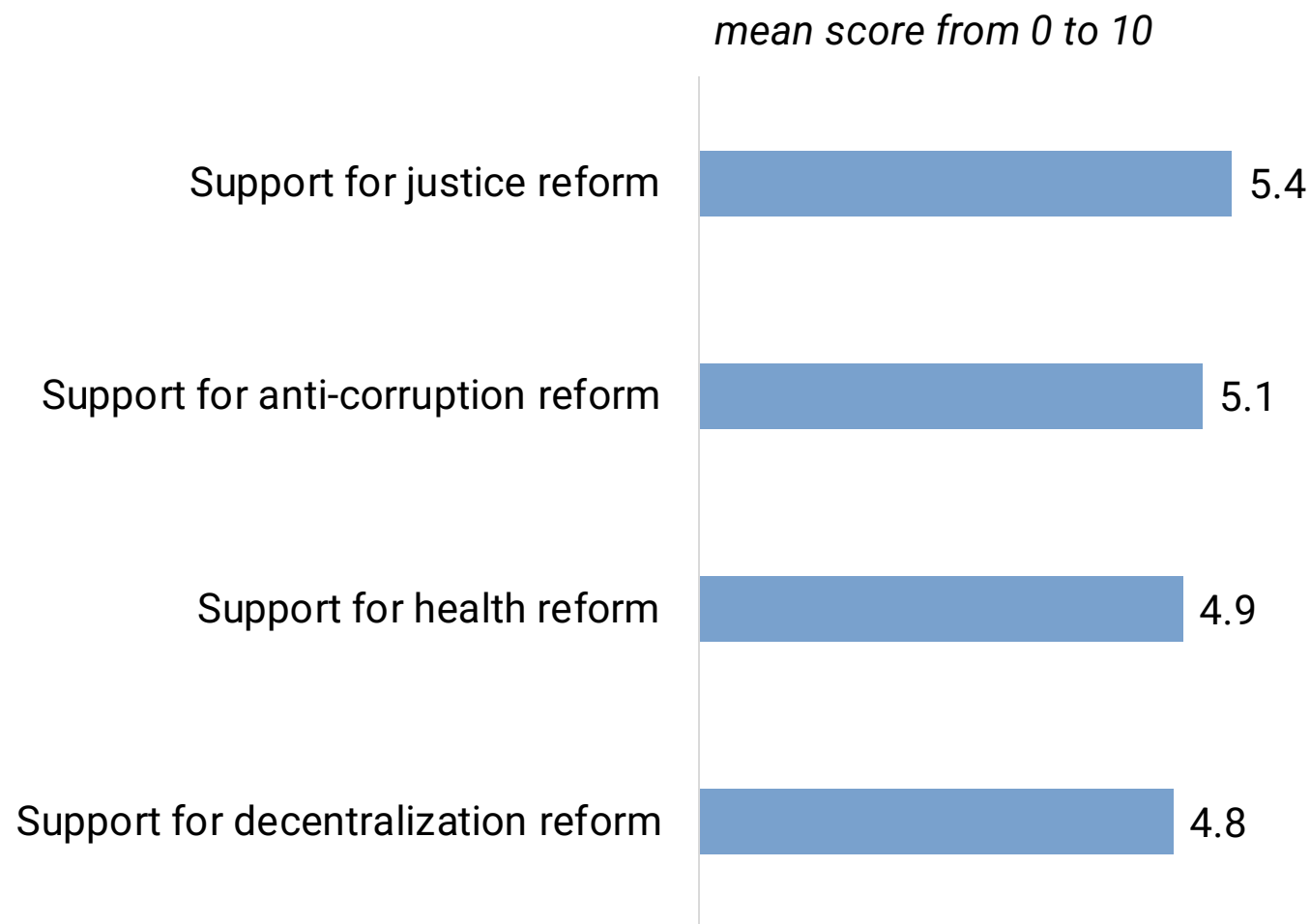
PERCEIVED CORRUPTION

- Although decreasing, respondents report that systemic corruption is widespread
- Over one third of people think that doctors, parliamentarians, judges and prosecutors can always be bribed



SUPPORT FOR REFORMS

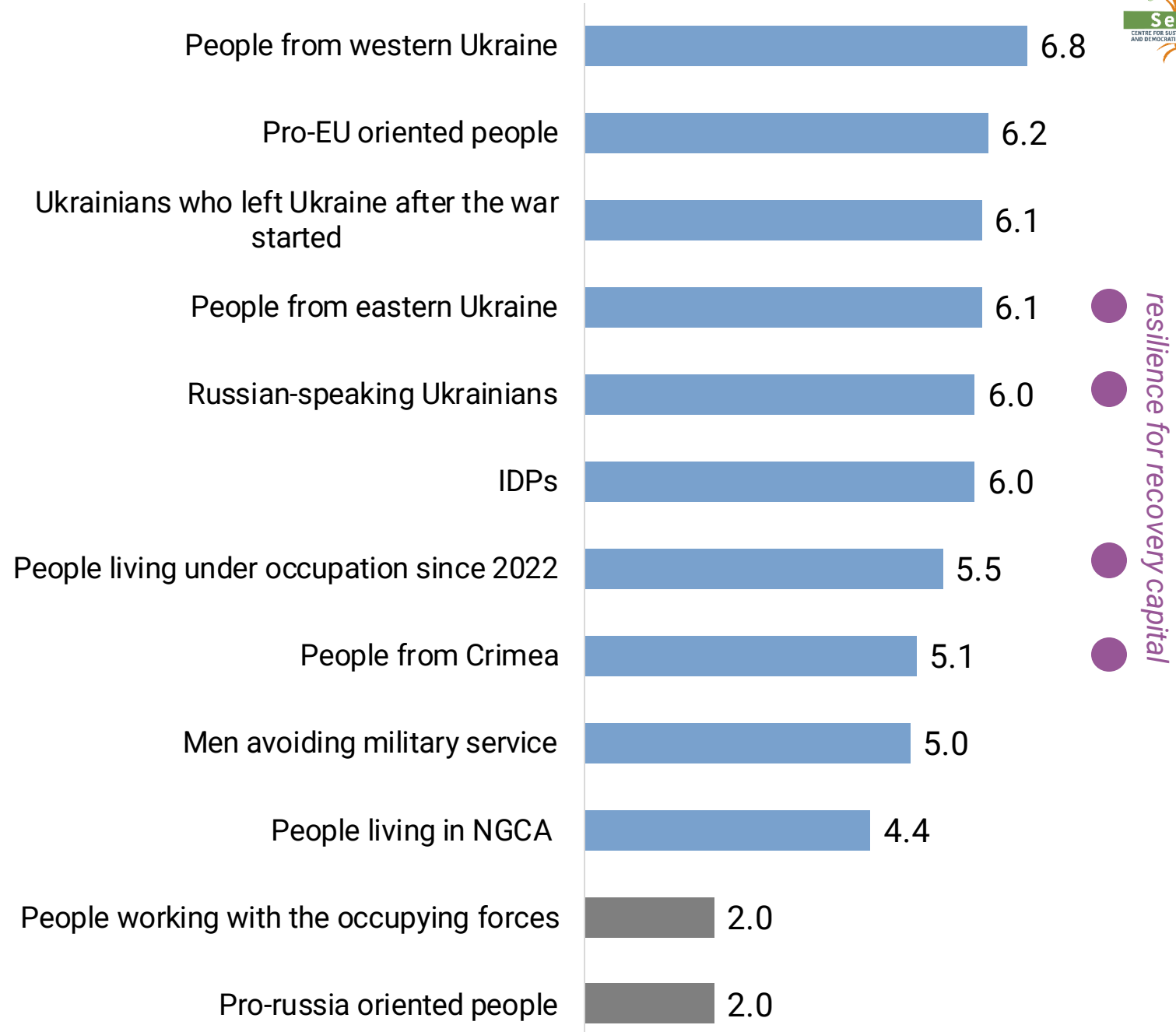
- Support for reforms is moderate
- Justice reform is the most supported, followed by support for anti-corruption reform. These are paired with low trust in courts shown previously.
- Together, the findings indicate citizens' desire for more effective delivery of justice, and a call for justice more generally.



mean score from 0 to 10

INTERGROUP DIALOGUE

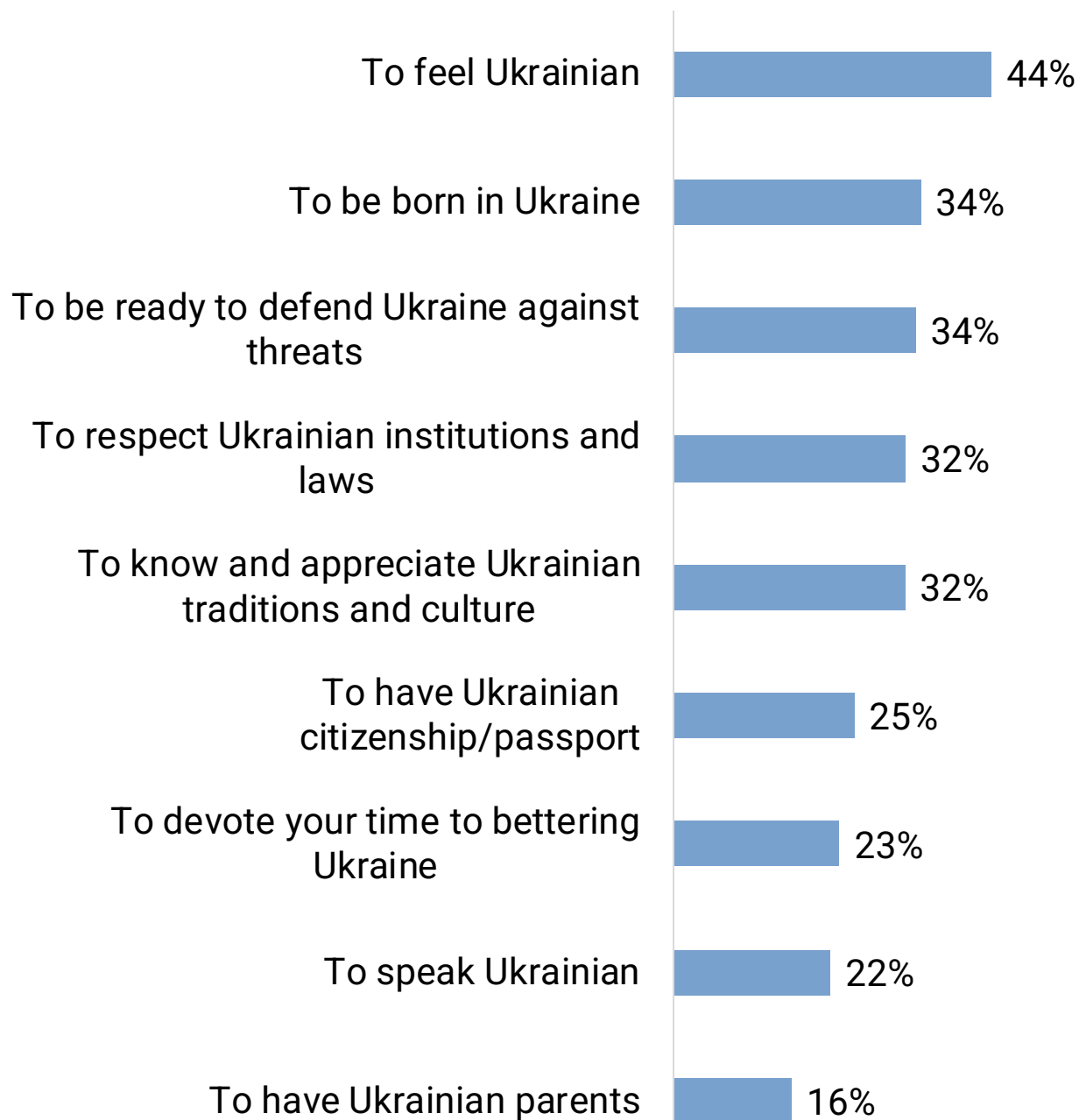
- Readiness for dialogue with pro-russia oriented people and those who worked with the occupying forces is low
- Readiness for dialogue with people living under occupation is moderate. This is a resilience factor for maintaining human recovery capital



IDENTITY

- Overall, Ukrainian identity is inclusive, with the top marker being emotional connection to Ukraine, followed by being born in Ukraine and being ready to defend it.

Top 3 markers of Ukrainian identity



THANK YOU

Any questions?

Human recovery capital & vulnerability

Based on reSCORE 2023



Focused on medium to long
term development strategy

Informing Recovery and Reconstruction efforts with robust evidence

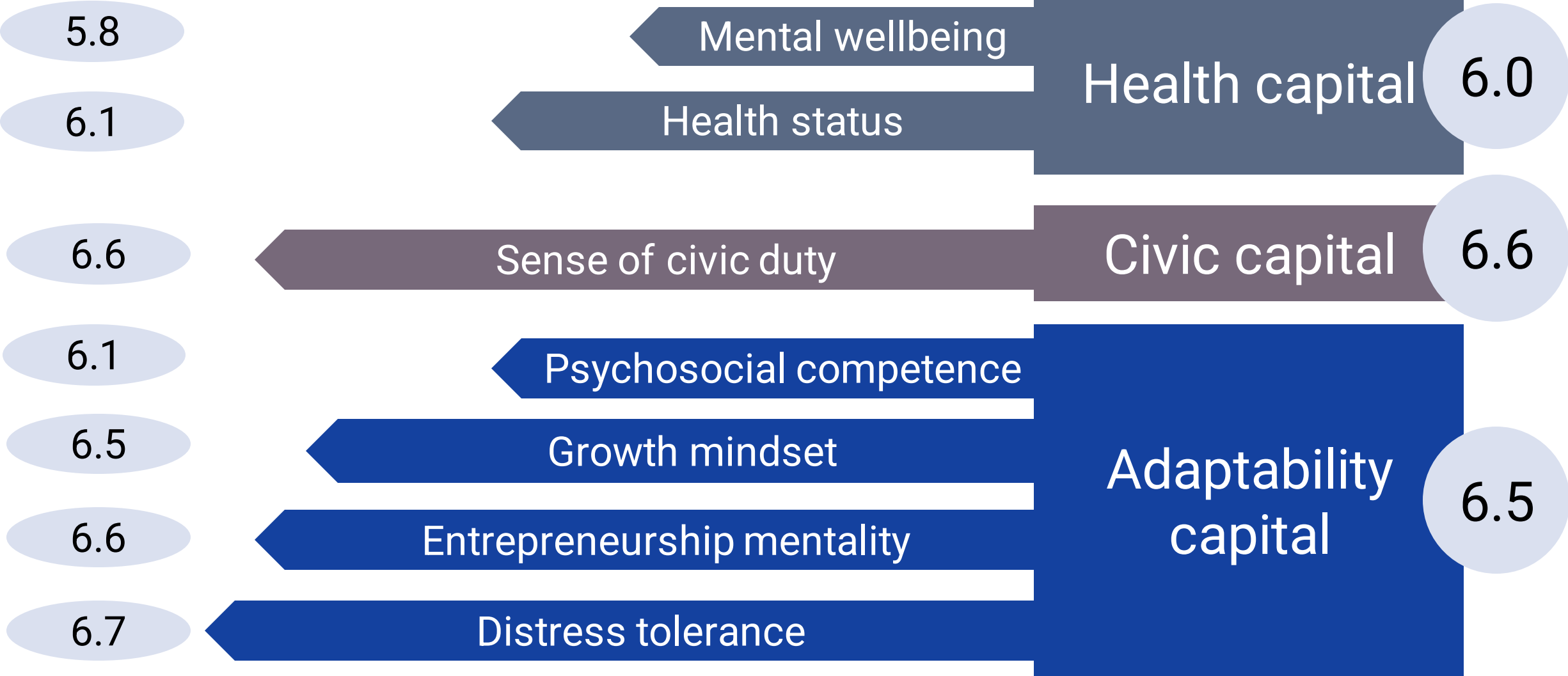
Focused on short term
emergency response

Human recovery capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and health that individuals acquire over their lifetime as well as the intrinsic attributes and qualities of individuals that enable them to contribute to recovery of Ukraine.

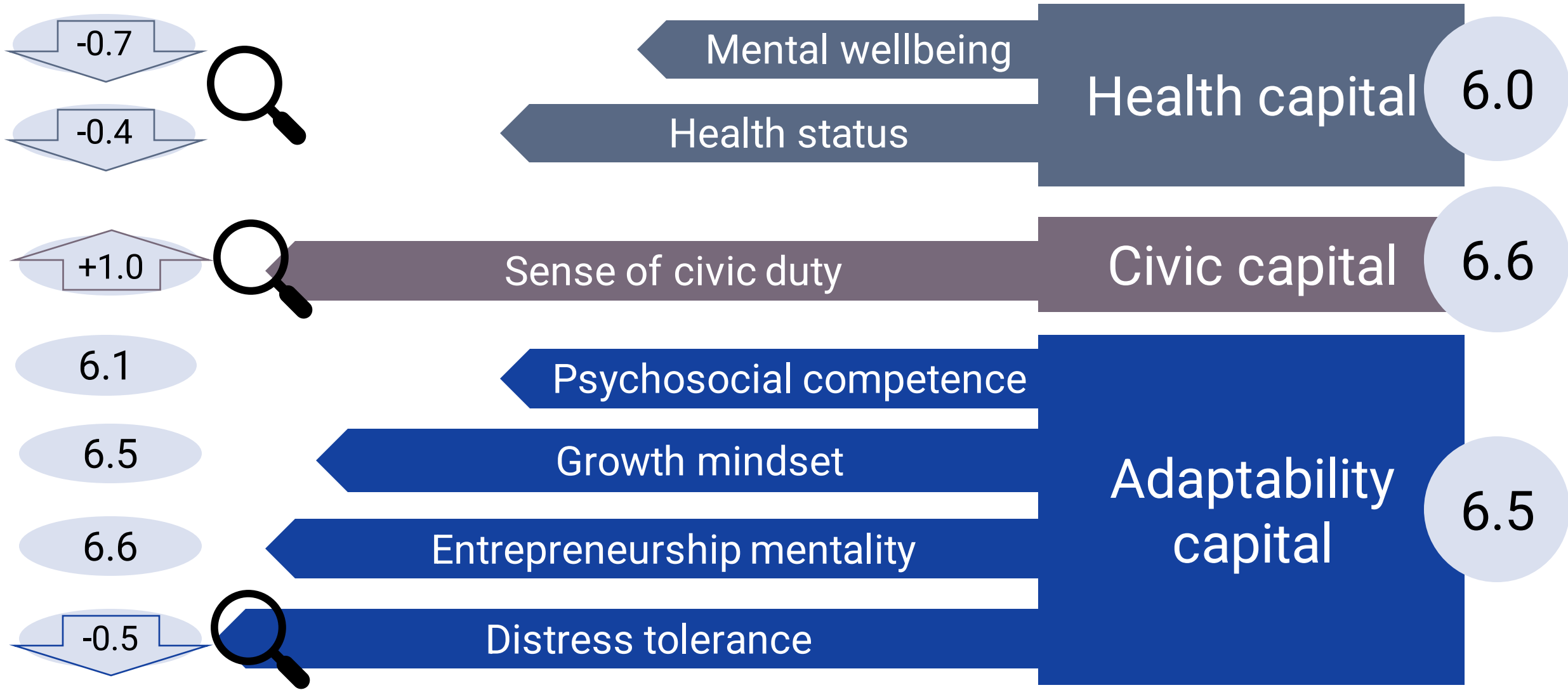
Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of individuals or local communities to adverse events due to compound exposure to adversities, poor living conditions, and lack of resources and assets at both individual and community levels, which collectively influence their ability to cope with and recover from these challenges.

6.4

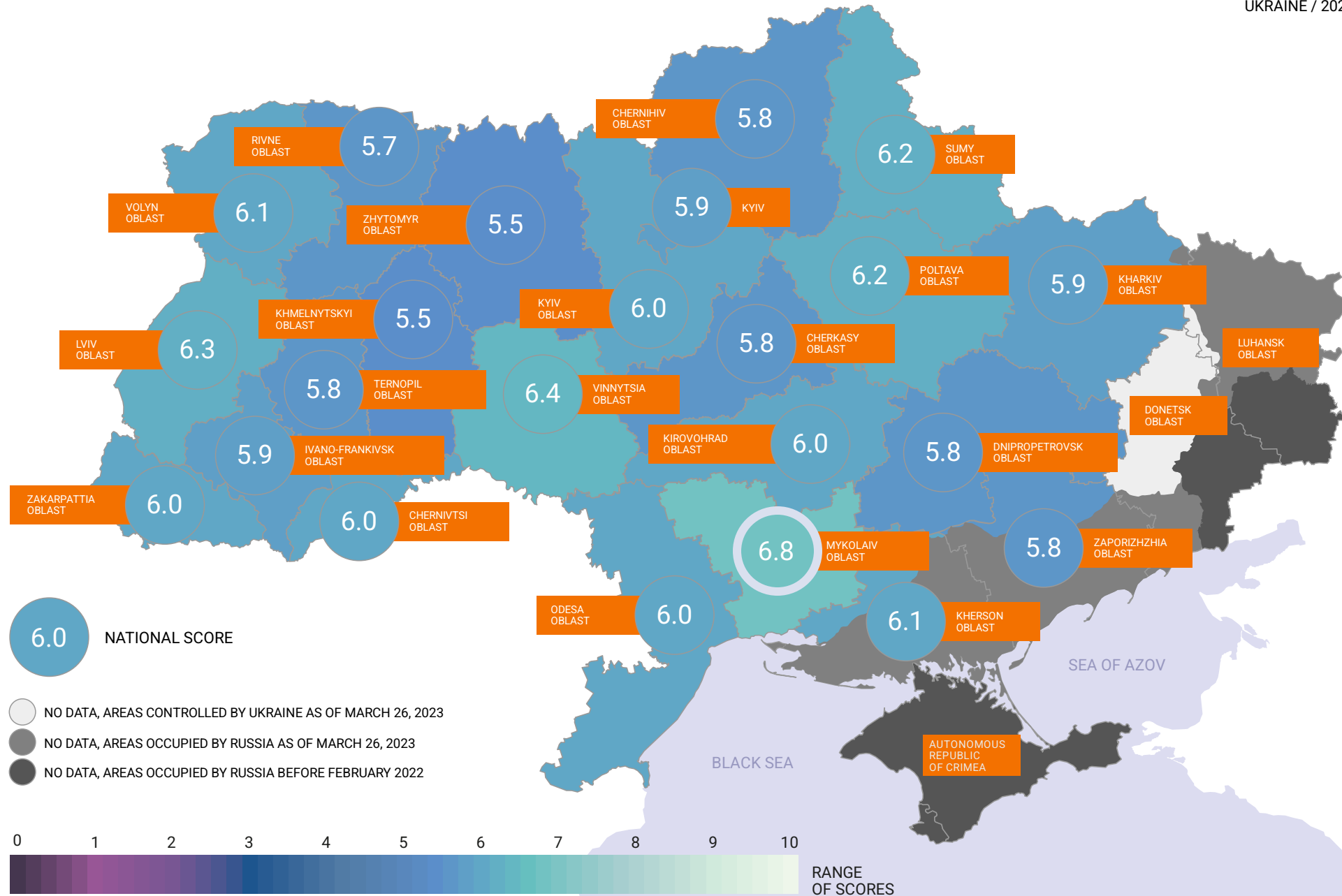
HUMAN RECOVERY CAPITAL



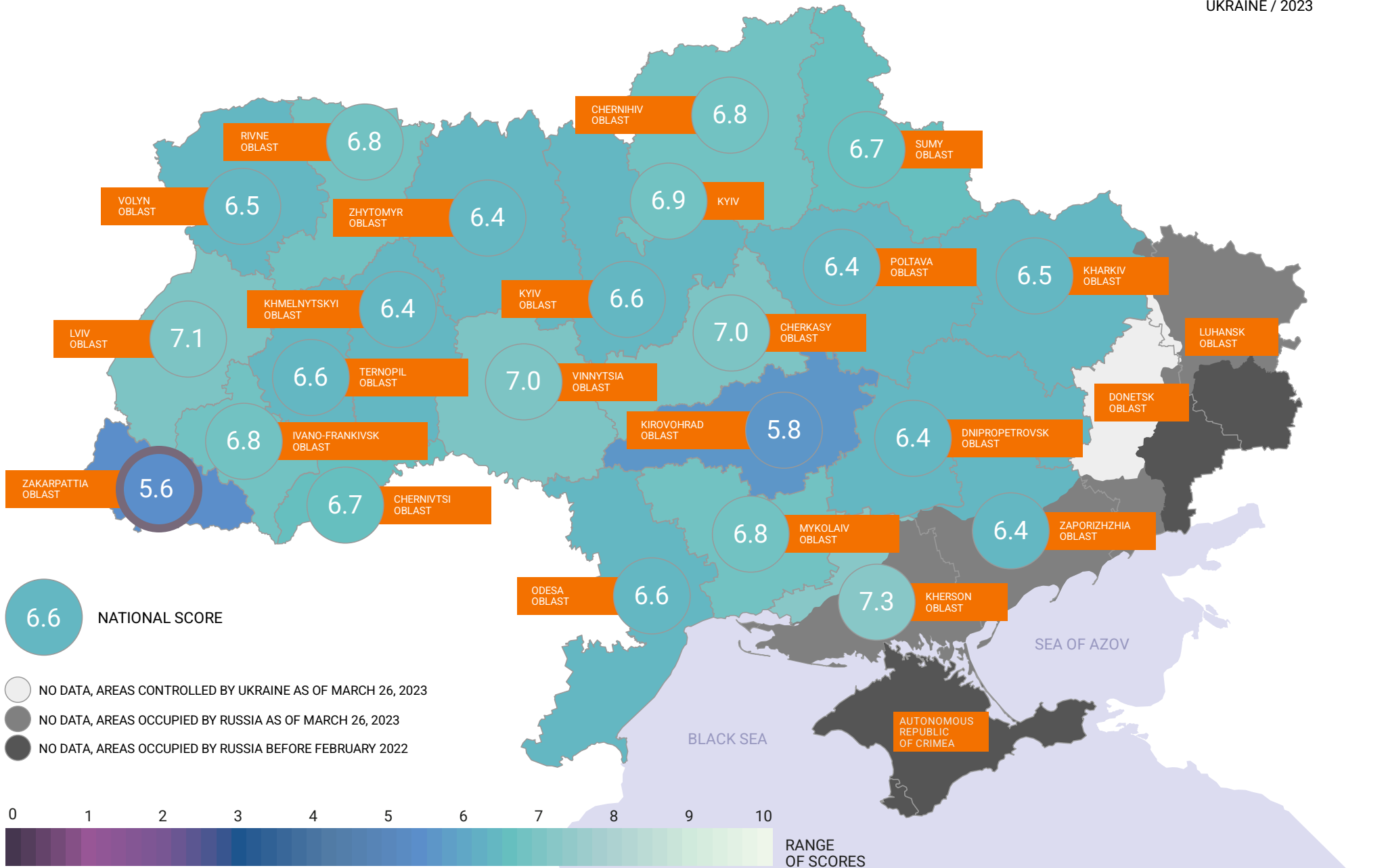
HUMAN RECOVERY CAPITAL



HEALTH CAPITAL

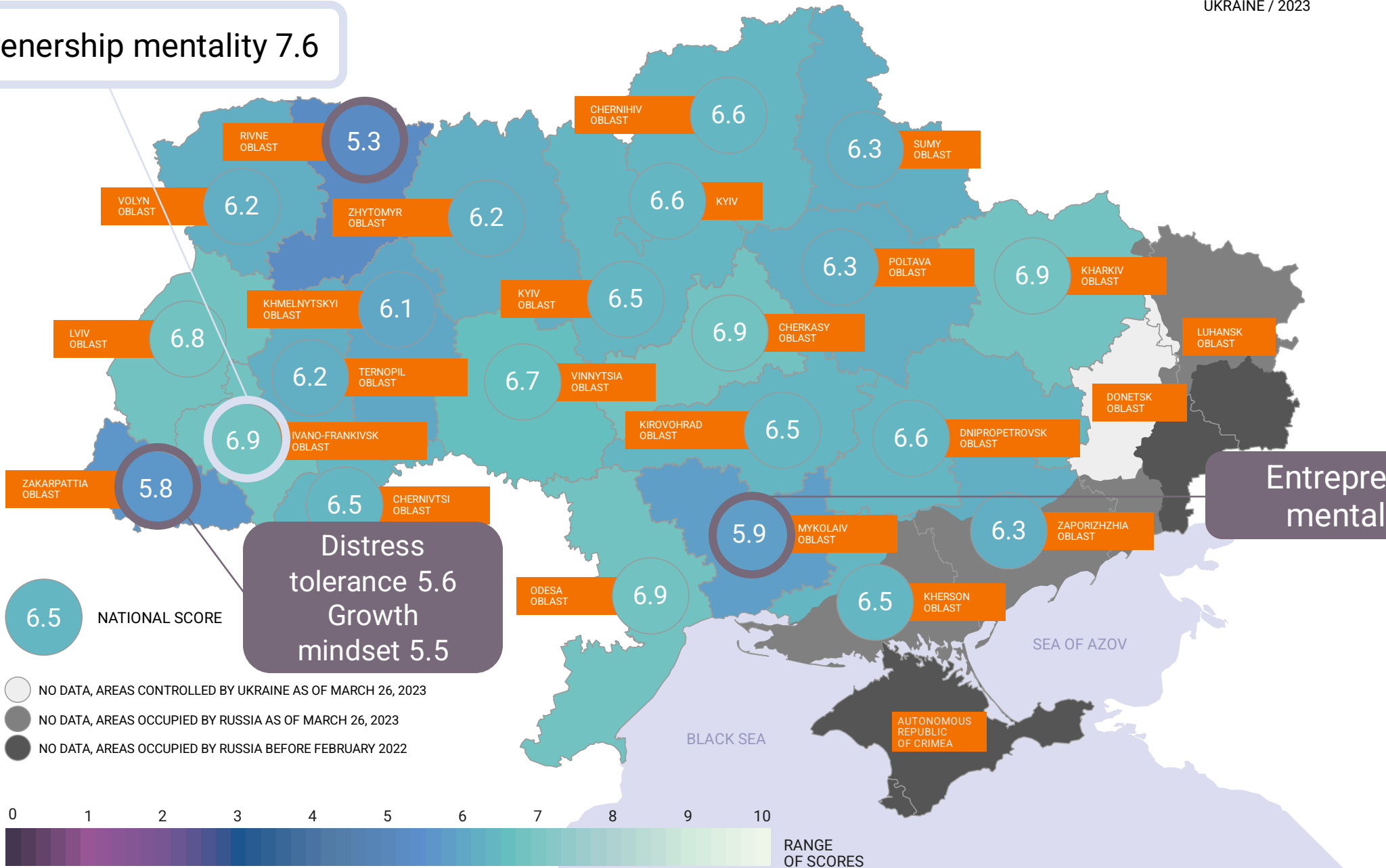


CIVIC CAPITAL



ADAPTABILITY CAPITAL

Entrepreneurship mentality 7.6



DRIVERS OF HUMAN RECOVERY CAPITAL

Health capital

Personal security

.12

Employment opportunities

.11

Income level

.10

Economic security

.09

Family coherence

.07

Age

-.33

Civic capital

Civic engagement

.22

Online media consumption

.11

Social tolerance

.11

Civic optimism

.09

Political security

.07

Age

-.03

Scepticism about reforms

-.10

Tolerance to corruption

-.18

Adaptability capital

Family coherence

.21

Civic engagement

.19

Pluralistic Ukrainian identity

.11

Community cohesion

.10

Online media consumption

.10

Personal security

.05

Income level

.05

Education level

.05

Tolerance of corruption

-.07

Age

-.08

DRIVERS OF HUMAN RECOVERY CAPITAL

Health capital

Personal security .12

Employment opportunities .11

Income level .10

Economic security .09

Family coherence .07

Age -.33

Civic capital

Civic engagement .22

Online media consumption .11

Social tolerance .11

Civic optimism .09

Political security .07

Age -.03

Scepticism about reforms -.10

Tolerance to corruption -.18

Adaptability capital

Family coherence .21

Civic engagement .19

Pluralistic Ukrainian identity .11

Community cohesion .10

Online media consumption .10

Personal security .05

Income level .05

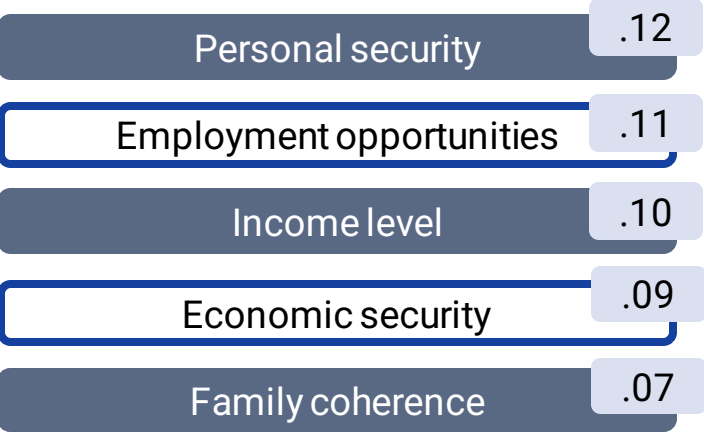
Education level .05

Tolerance of corruption -.07

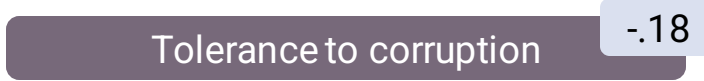
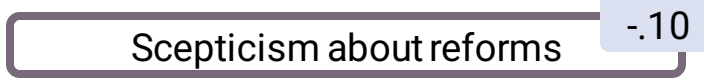
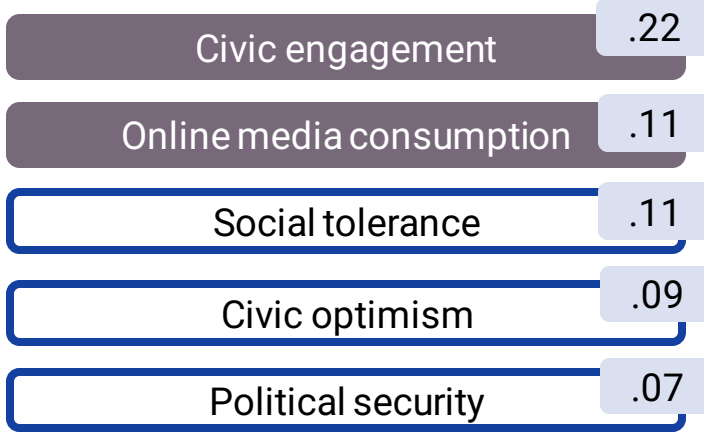
Age -.08

DRIVERS OF HUMAN RECOVERY CAPITAL

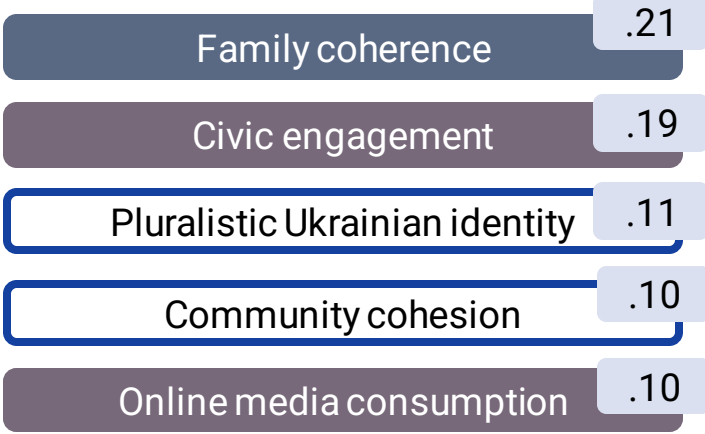
Health capital



Civic capital

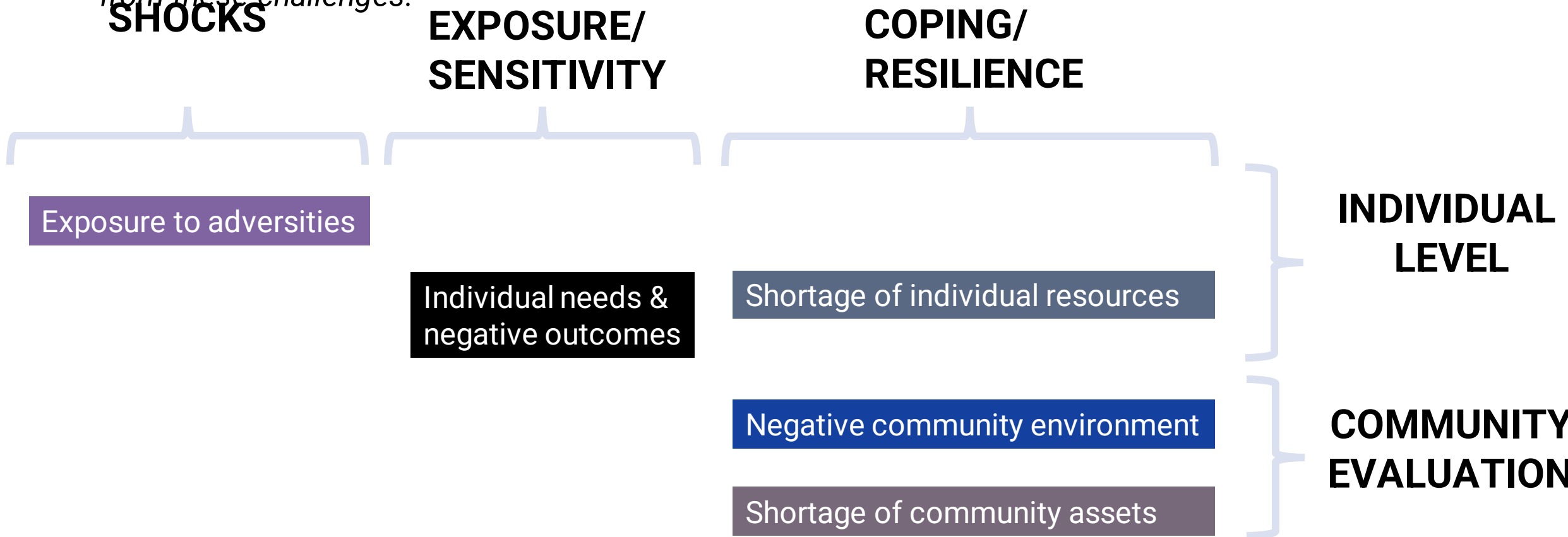


Adaptability capital



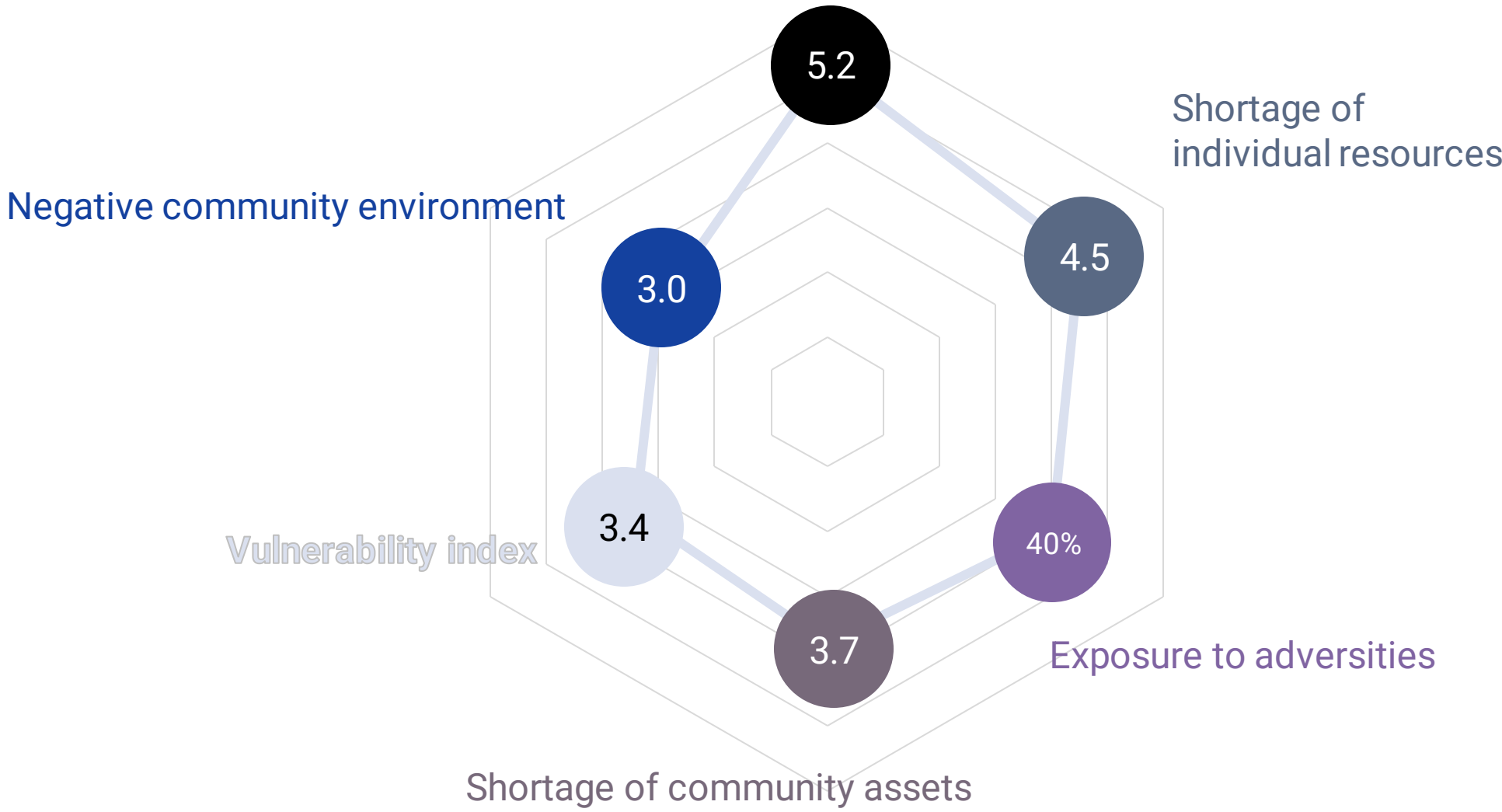
VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of individuals or local communities to adverse events, including the Russian war of aggression and other challenges, due to a combination of their exposure to adversities, living conditions, and the availability of resources and assets at both individual and community levels, which collectively influence their ability to cope with and recover from these challenges.



VULNERABILITY

Individual needs and negative outcomes

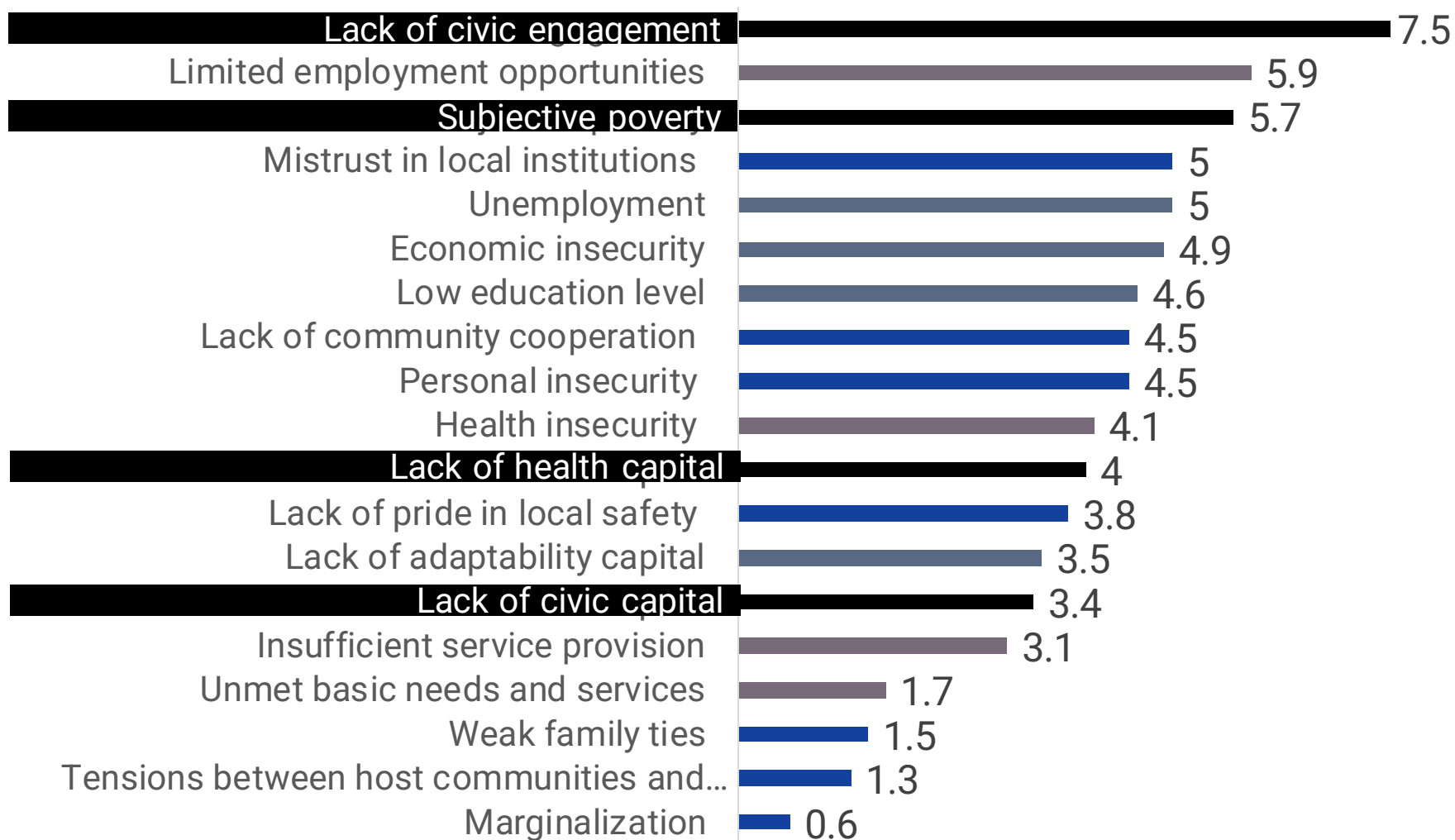


EXPOSURE TO ADVERSITIES



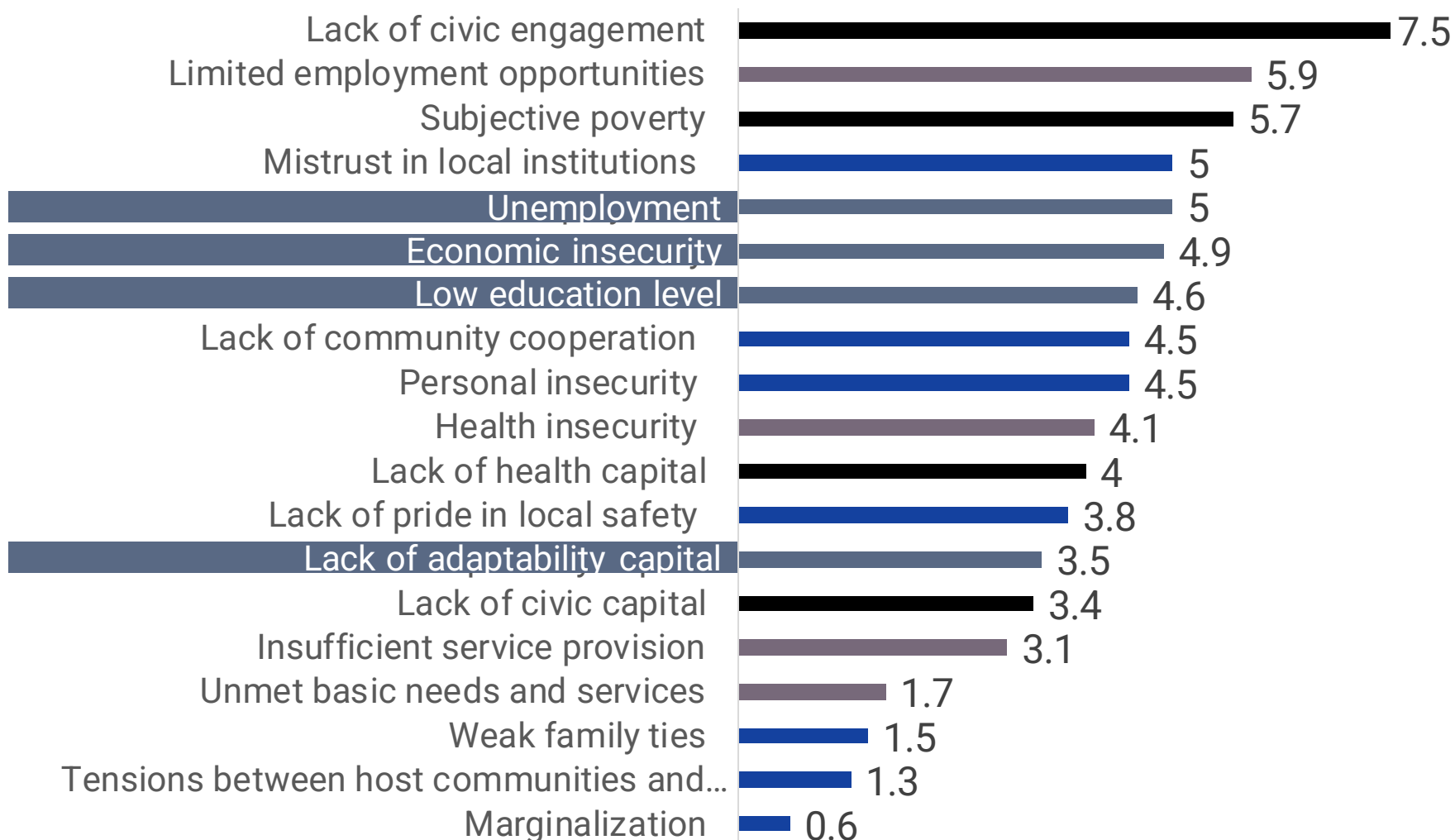
UNPACKING VULNERABILITY

Individual needs and negative outcomes **5.2**



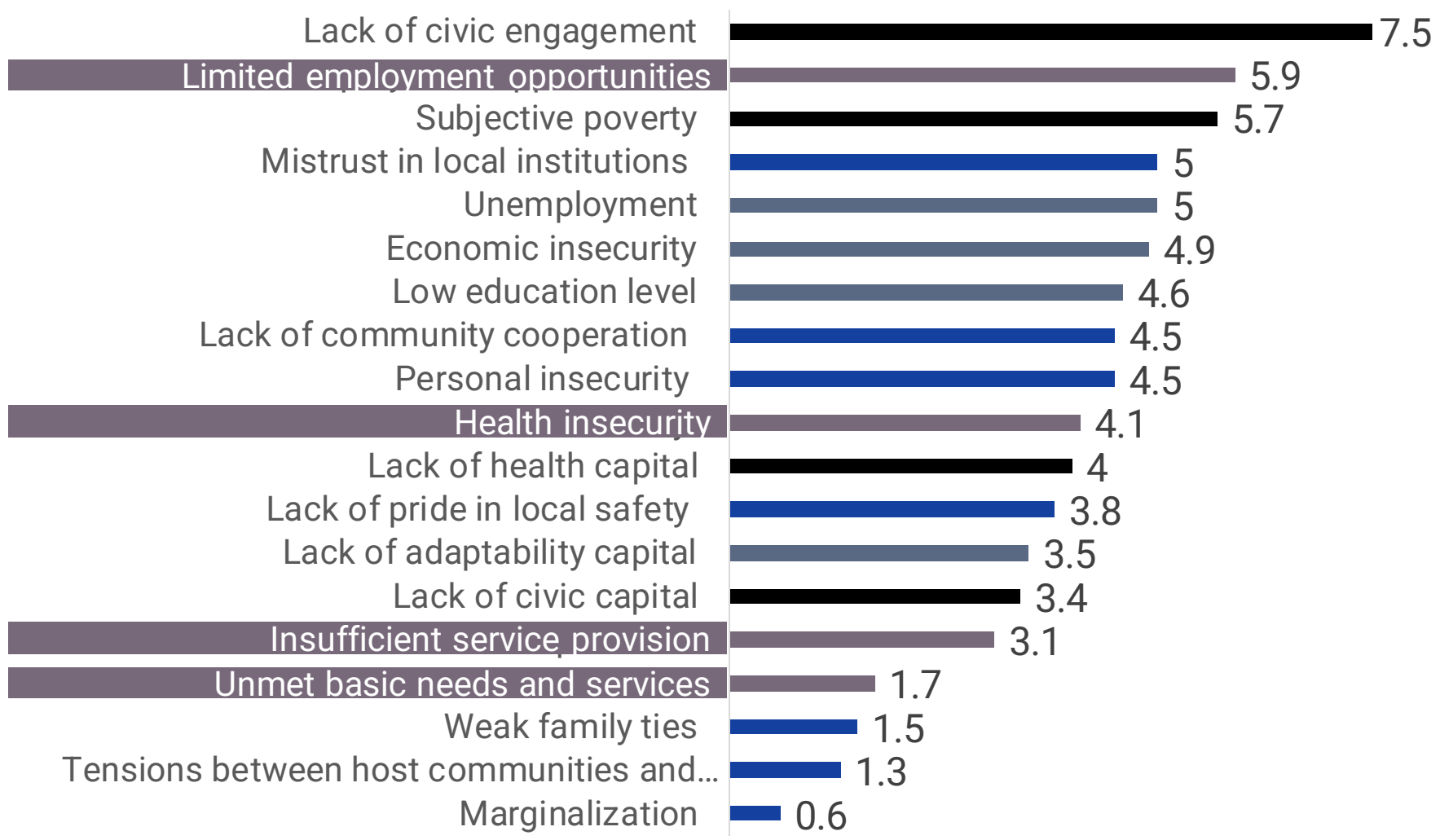
UNPACKING VULNERABILITY

Shortage of individual resources 4.5



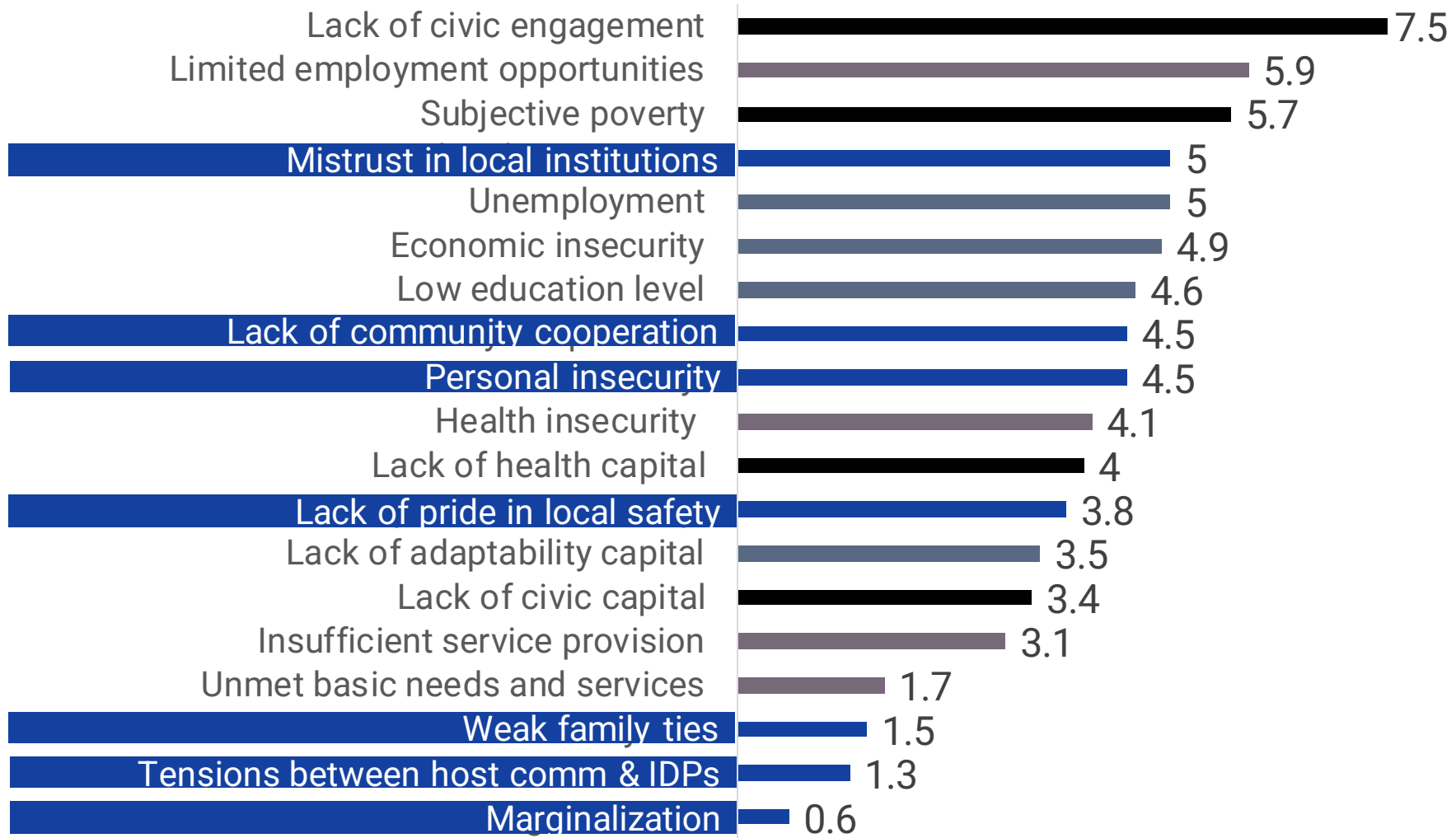
UNPACKING VULNERABILITY

Shortage of community assets 3.7

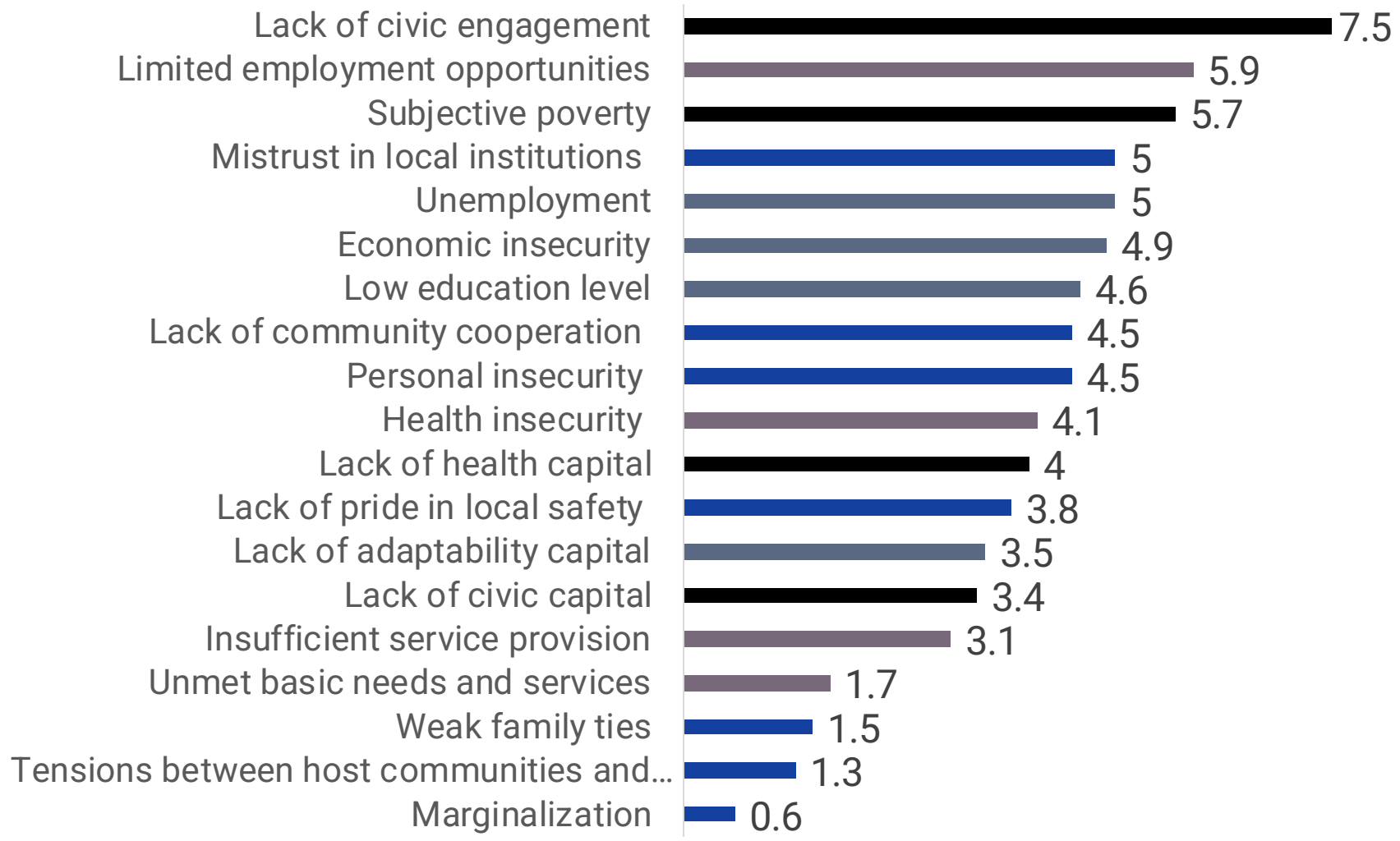


UNPACKING VULNERABILITY

Negative community environment **3.0**



UNPACKING VULNERABILITY



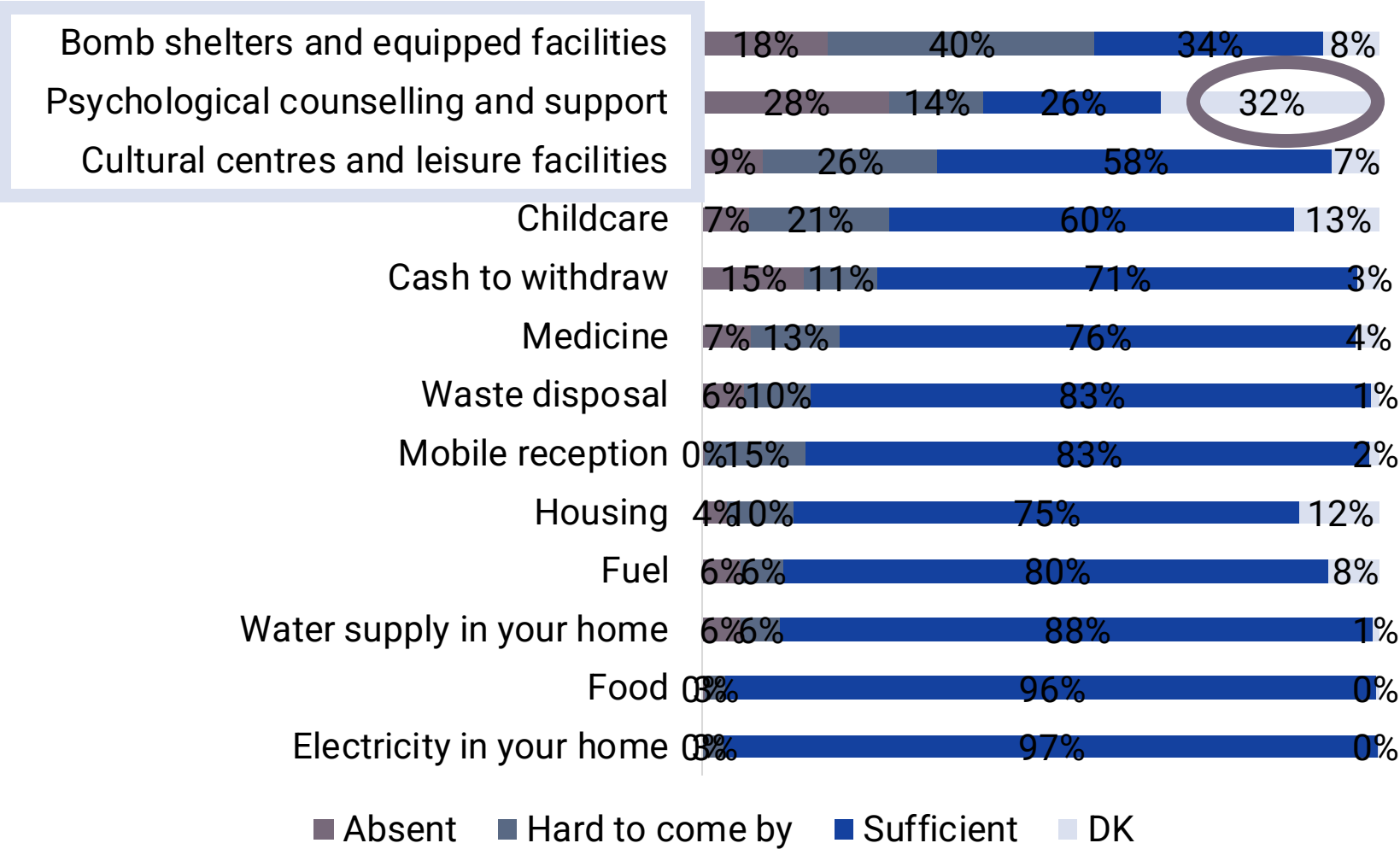
Civic participation

Material resources

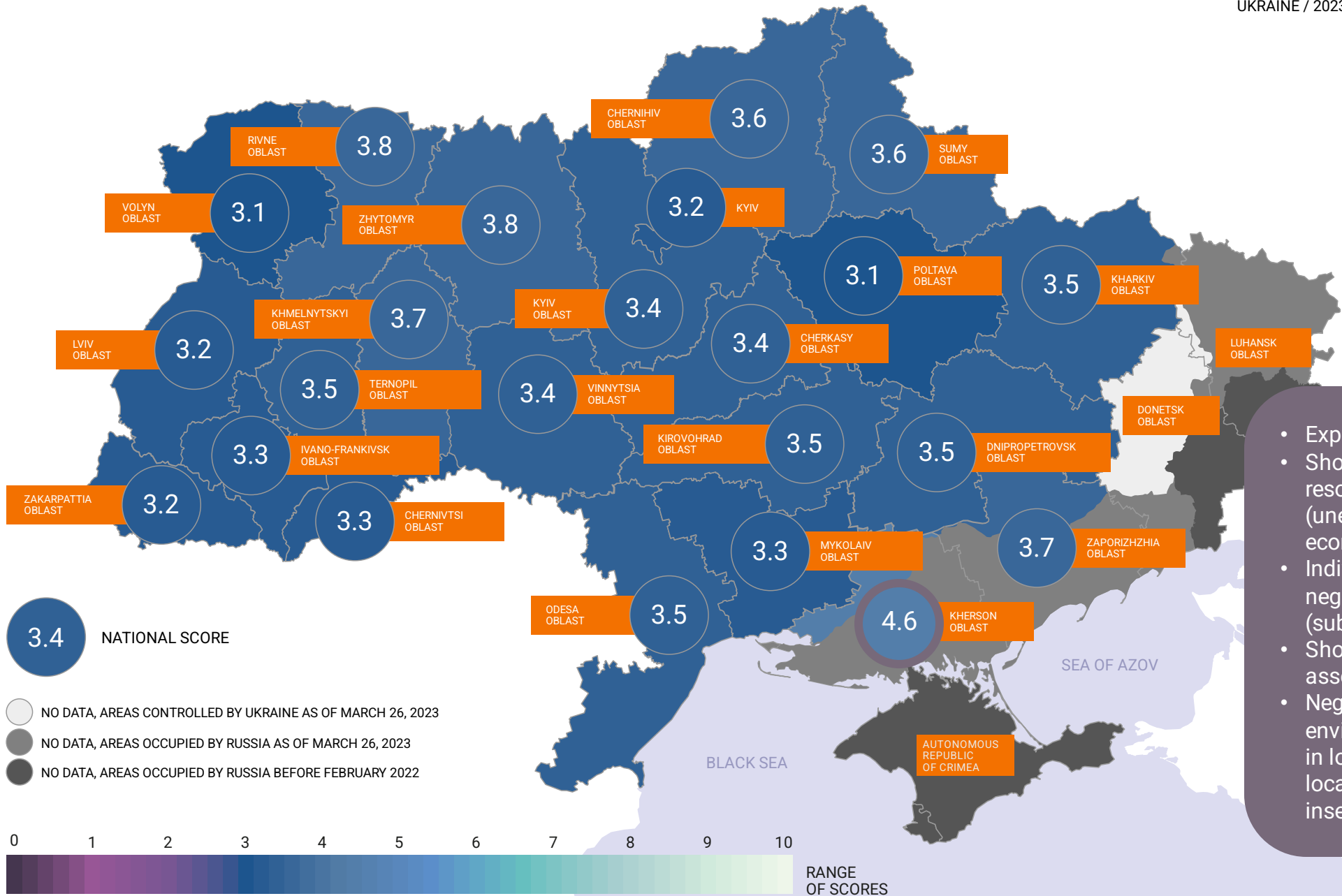
Security/ safety
& health

Services & needs
Social environment

ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES



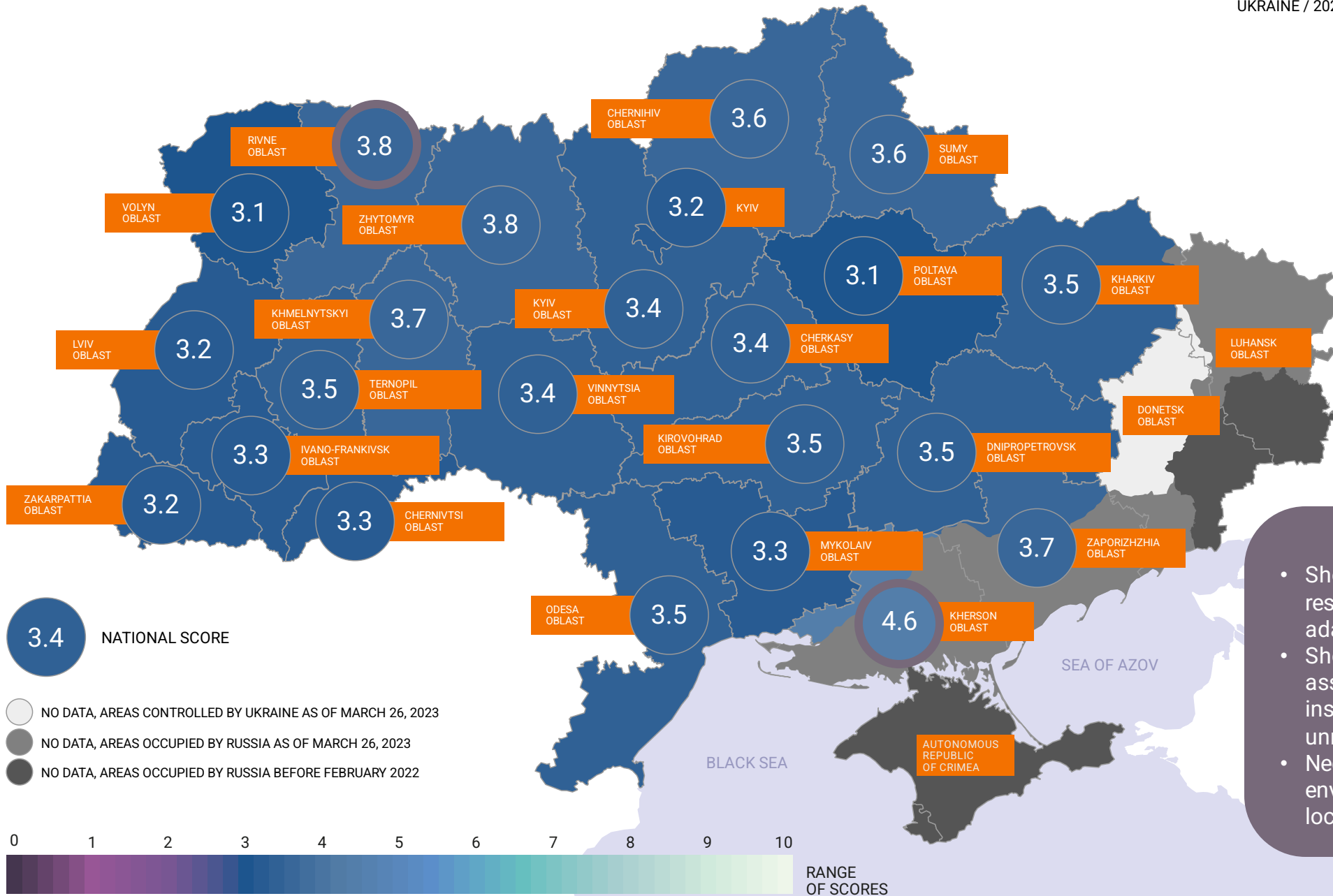
VULNERABILITY INDEX



Kherson oblast:

- Exposure to adversities
- Shortage of individual resources (unemployment, economic insecurity)
- Individual needs and negative outcomes (subjective poverty)
- Shortage of community assets
- Negative community environment (lack of pride in local safety, mistrust in local institutions, personal insecurity)

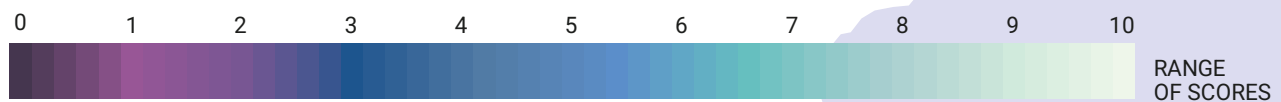
VULNERABILITY INDEX



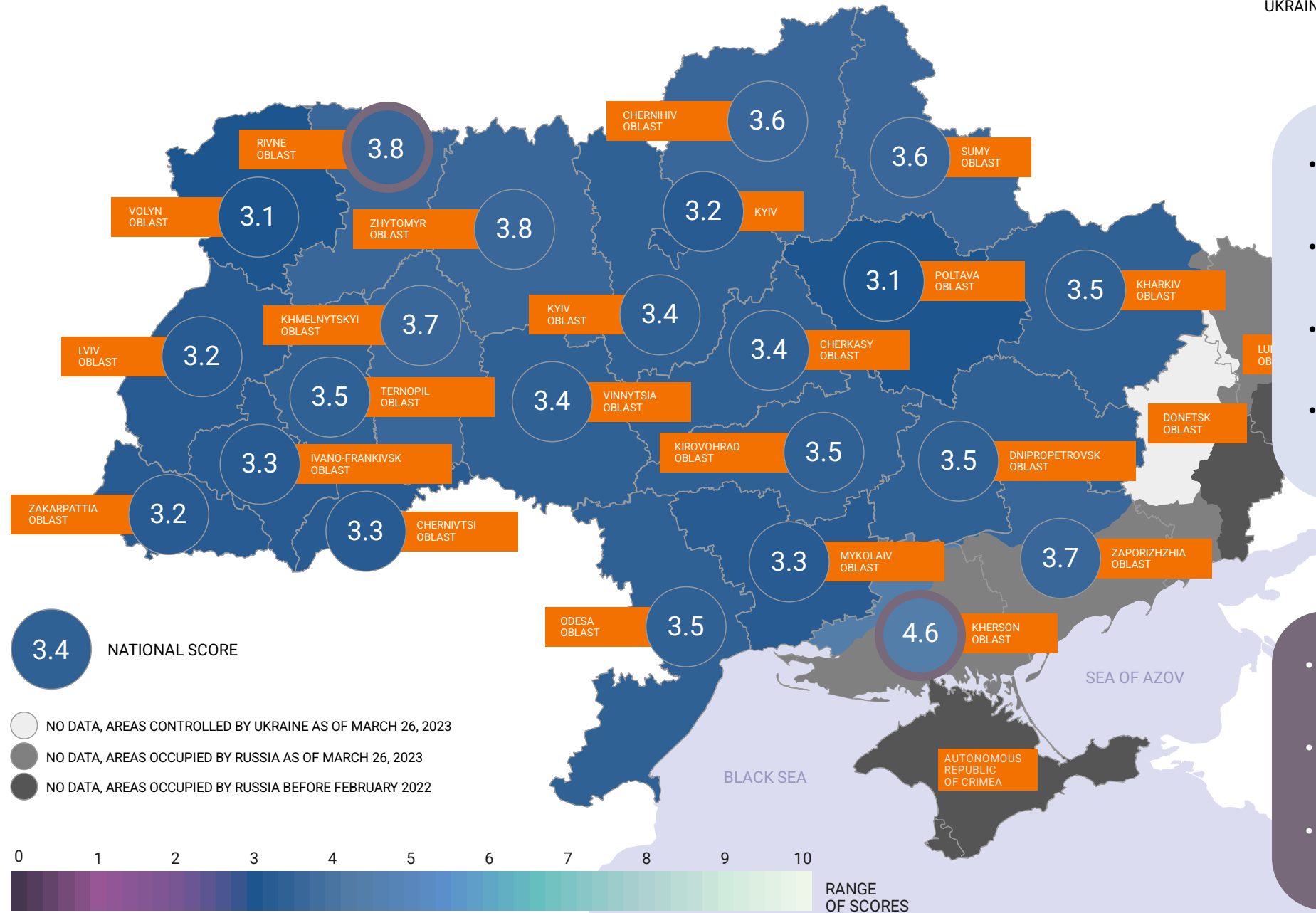
Rivne oblast:

- Shortage of individual resources (lack of adaptability capital)
- Shortage of community assets (health insecurity, insufficient services, unmet basic needs)
- Negative community environment (mistrust in local institutions)

- NO DATA, AREAS CONTROLLED BY UKRAINE AS OF MARCH 26, 2023
- ◐ NO DATA, AREAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA AS OF MARCH 26, 2023
- ◑ NO DATA, AREAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA BEFORE FEBRUARY 2022



VULNERABILITY INDEX



Mykolaiv oblast:

- Individual needs and negative outcomes (lack of health capital)
- Shortage of individual resources (economic insecurity)
- Negative community environment (tensions with IDPs)
- Shortage of community assets (unmet basic needs)

Mykolaiv oblast:

- Exposure to adversities (heard or saw actual fighting or shelling)
- Individual needs and negative outcomes (lack of civic engagement)
- Negative community environment (weak family ties)

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Policies should prioritise:
 - Citizen level: civic participation in and beyond oblast
 - Household level: livelihoods and mental health including services and awareness raising
 - Community level: security including bomb shelters and equipped facilities
- Khersonska oblast is the most vulnerable followed by Rivnenska oblast. Zakarpatska and Rivnenska oblasts exhibit the lowest scores for capitals. Mykolaivska oblast can serve best practice of resilience on some dimensions being close the frontline and needs support on the other ones.

reSCORE Ukraine 2023

SCORE for Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction

Selected Hromada Survey Findings

Image source: freepik.com

October 2023

Impact of War: Front Line Communities & Resilience

Assessment of the availability and quality of services at the *hromada* level



CONTENTS

- **RESEARCH METHOD AND SAMPLE**
- **PRE-WAR CONTINGENCY MEASURES**
- **SERVICE PROVISION EFFICIENCY**
- **BASIC NEEDS AND SUPPORT SERVICES AVAILABILITY**
- **COMMUNITY CIVIC MECHANISMS**
- **RECOVERY PRIORITIES**
- **KEY MESSAGES**

RESEARCH METHOD AND SAMPLE

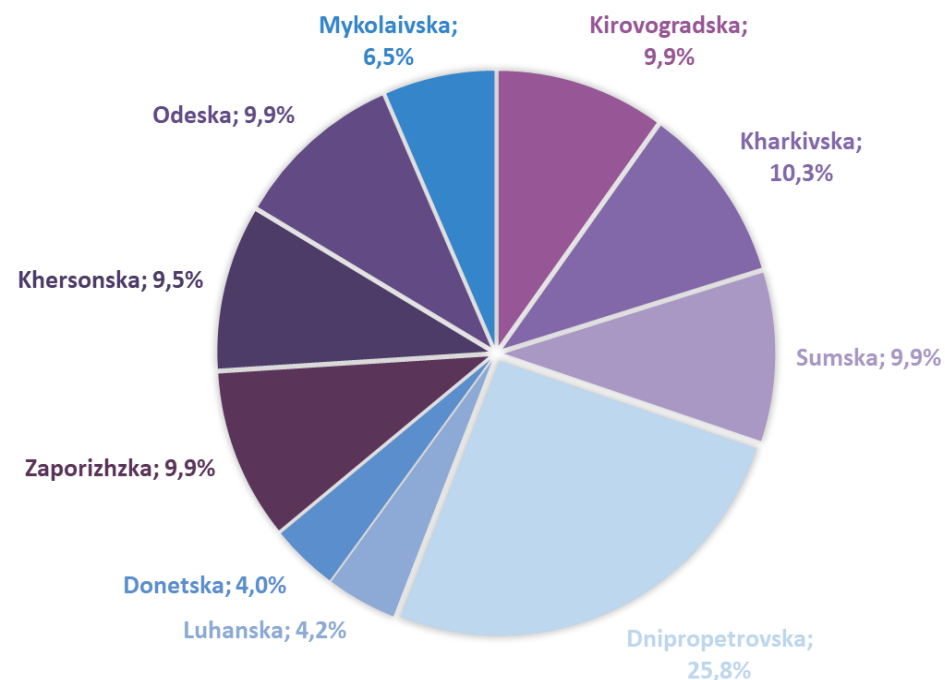
- Total sample

504

- Overall, 32 hromadas were surveyed in 10 oblasts.
- Interviews conducted between May 6 to June 15, 2023. Combination of CATI (88%) and CAPI (12%), depending on hromada accessibility.

Four groups of experts:

- Hromada office** (including elected and appointed team members such Deputy Head, Secretary etc.);
- CSOs** (including NGO representatives, journalists, human rights activists etc.);
- OSBB** (association of the owners of apartment buildings or *starosta* in rural area);
- Sector-specific public services** (including security & law enforcement, emergency, infrastructure and utilities, health, education as well as culture, environment & heritage sectors).



NB! The hromada selection on the oblast level was not representative and should be viewed as a case-study targeted at the donors' programmatic needs.

PRE-WAR CONTINGENCY MEASURES

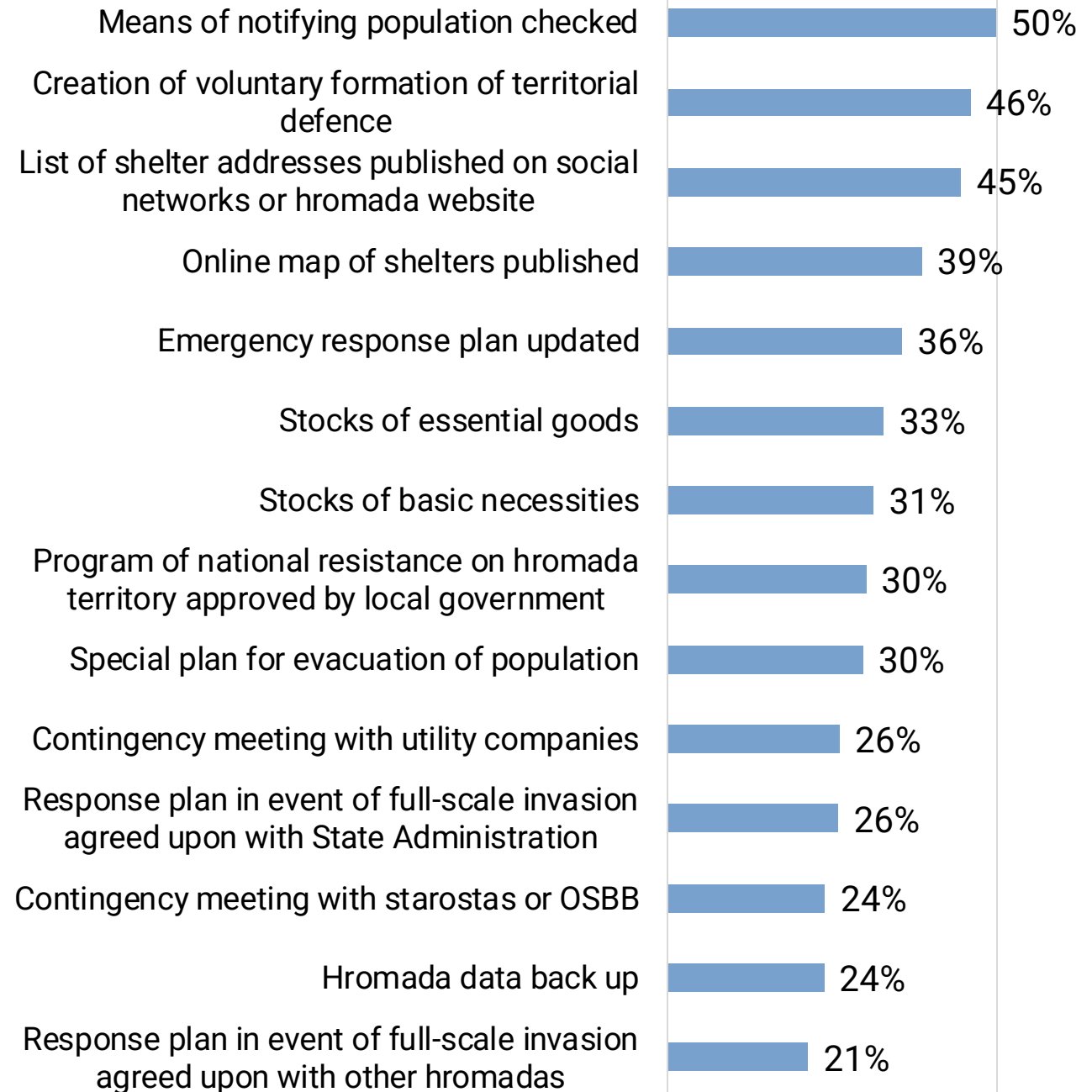
Communities that didn't have sufficient pre-war contingency plans tend to:

- face issues with critical infrastructure such as water supply, waste disposal, mobile connectivity
- often suffer from more ecological damage
- lack effective civic engagement mechanisms.

In the study of hromada pre-war contingency measures, the approach of the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE) was used.

For more information on the KSE methodology, see: Rabinovych M., Brik T., Darkovich A., Savisko M., Hatsko V., Tytiuk S., Piddubnyi I. Explaining Ukraine's resilience to Russia's invasion: The role of local governance // *Governance*, 06 October 2023. Available [here](#).

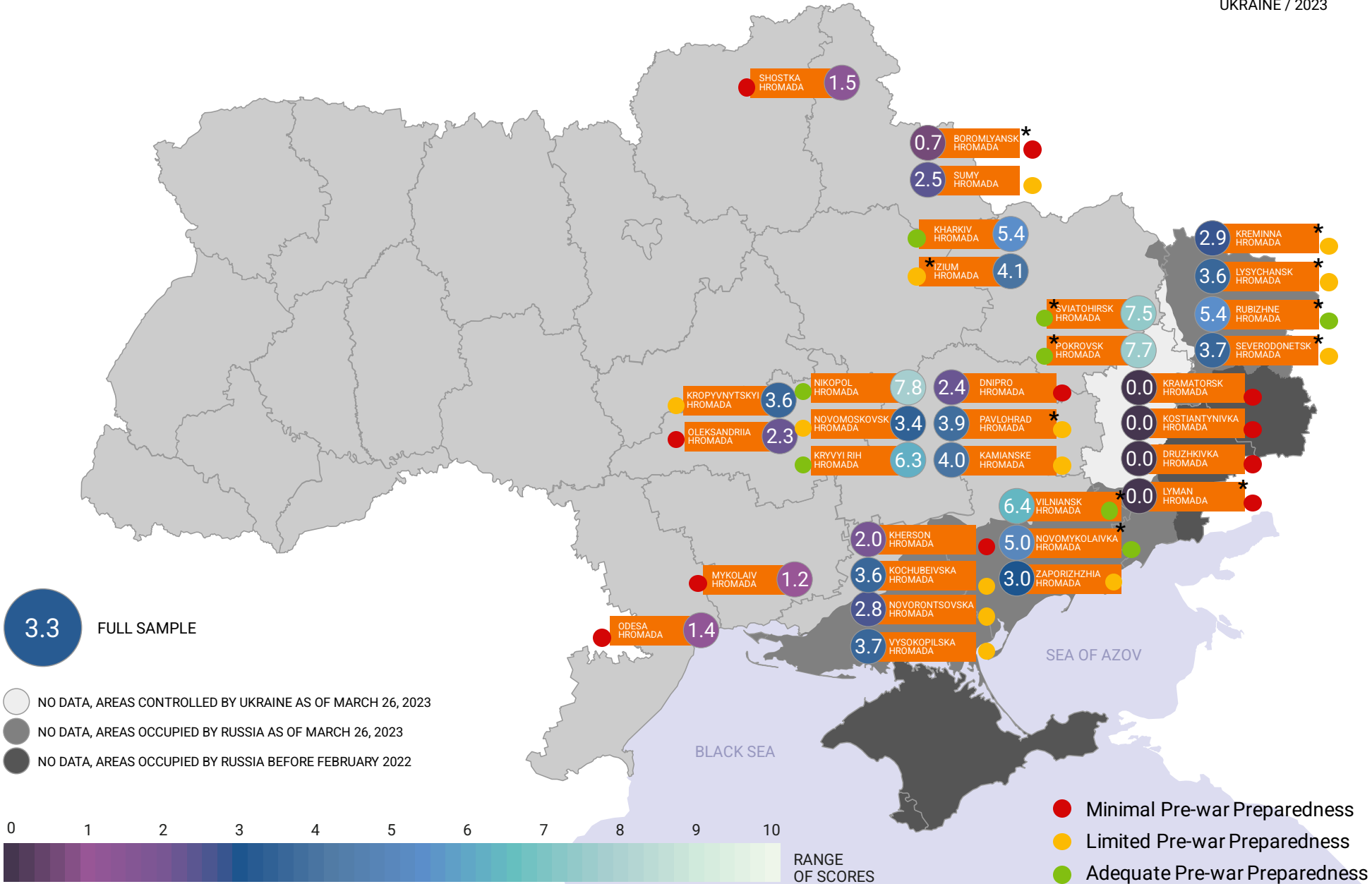
% yes



Pre war contingency measures

Pre-war contingency measures play a pivotal role in enhancing the performance and resilience of local communities.

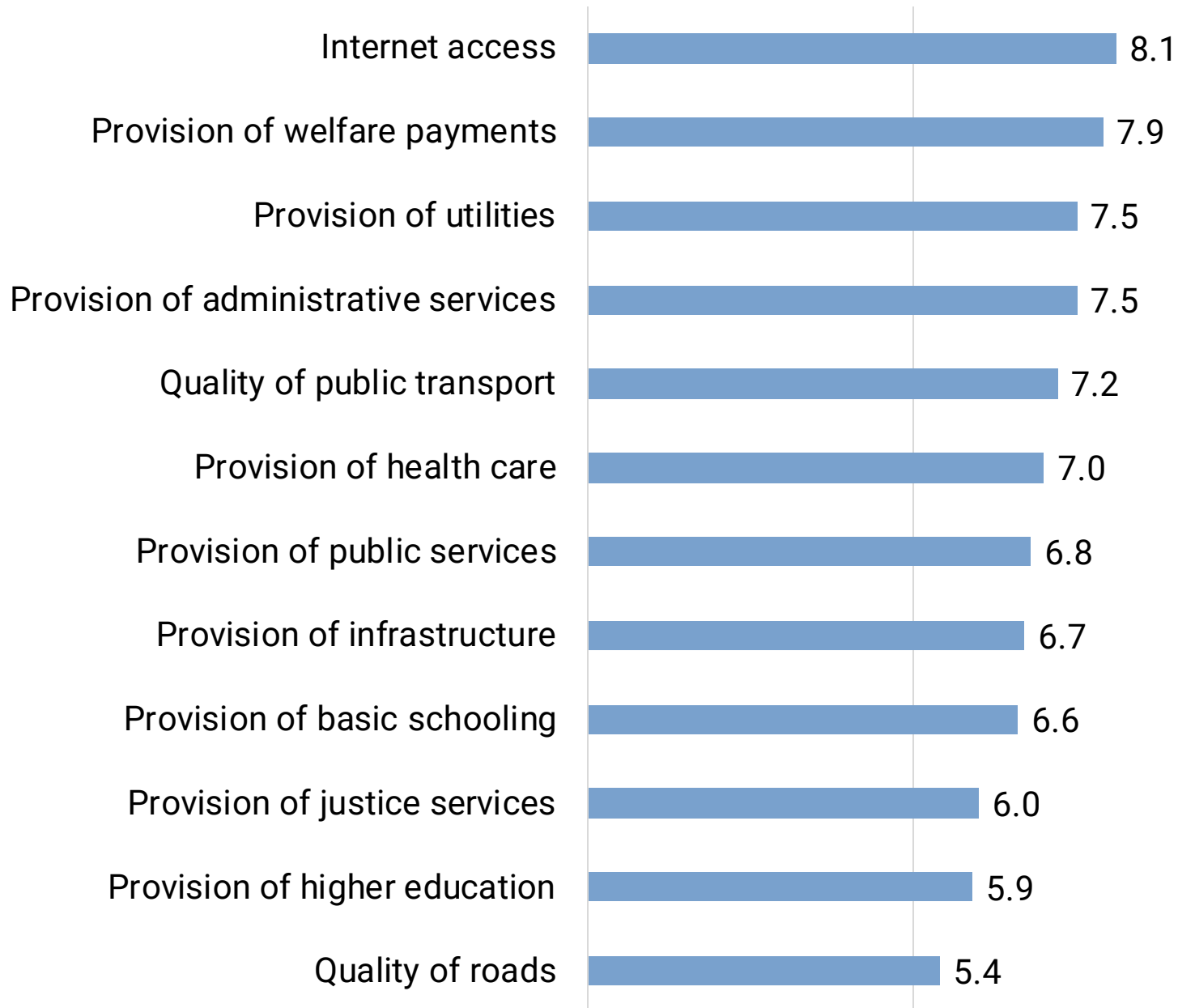
* NB! Scores are derived from assessments by specific experts and may not reflect a representative or comprehensive view.



SERVICE PROVISION EFFICIENCY

- Most services are rated as efficient, despite the consequences of the full-scale war.
- Provision of justice services, higher education and quality of roads are rated as relatively less efficient.
- Experts in Donetsk and Kherson oblasts rate services as less efficient.

mean score from 0 to 10



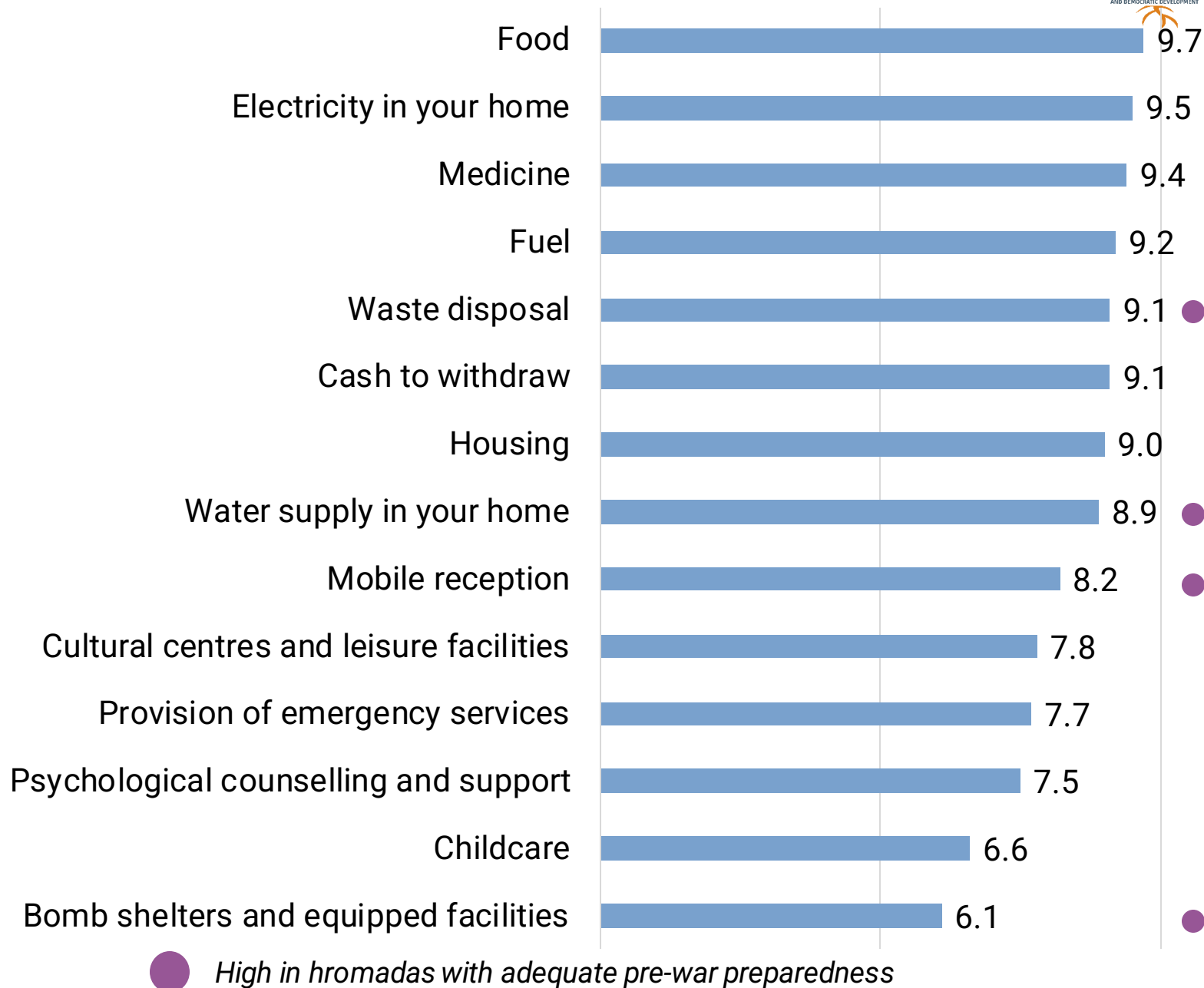
BASIC NEEDS AND SUPPORT SERVICES AVAILABILITY

In general, most basic needs are adequately met. However, there are still issues with the availability of some essential needs (such as housing, water supply, shelters and mobile connectivity, which remain insufficient)*.

In the frontline communities, as the hromada experts reflected, daily shelling remains a life-threatening issue, making safety the highest priority. Additionally, there is an urgent need to provide civilians with essential first aid supplies and meet their basic needs.

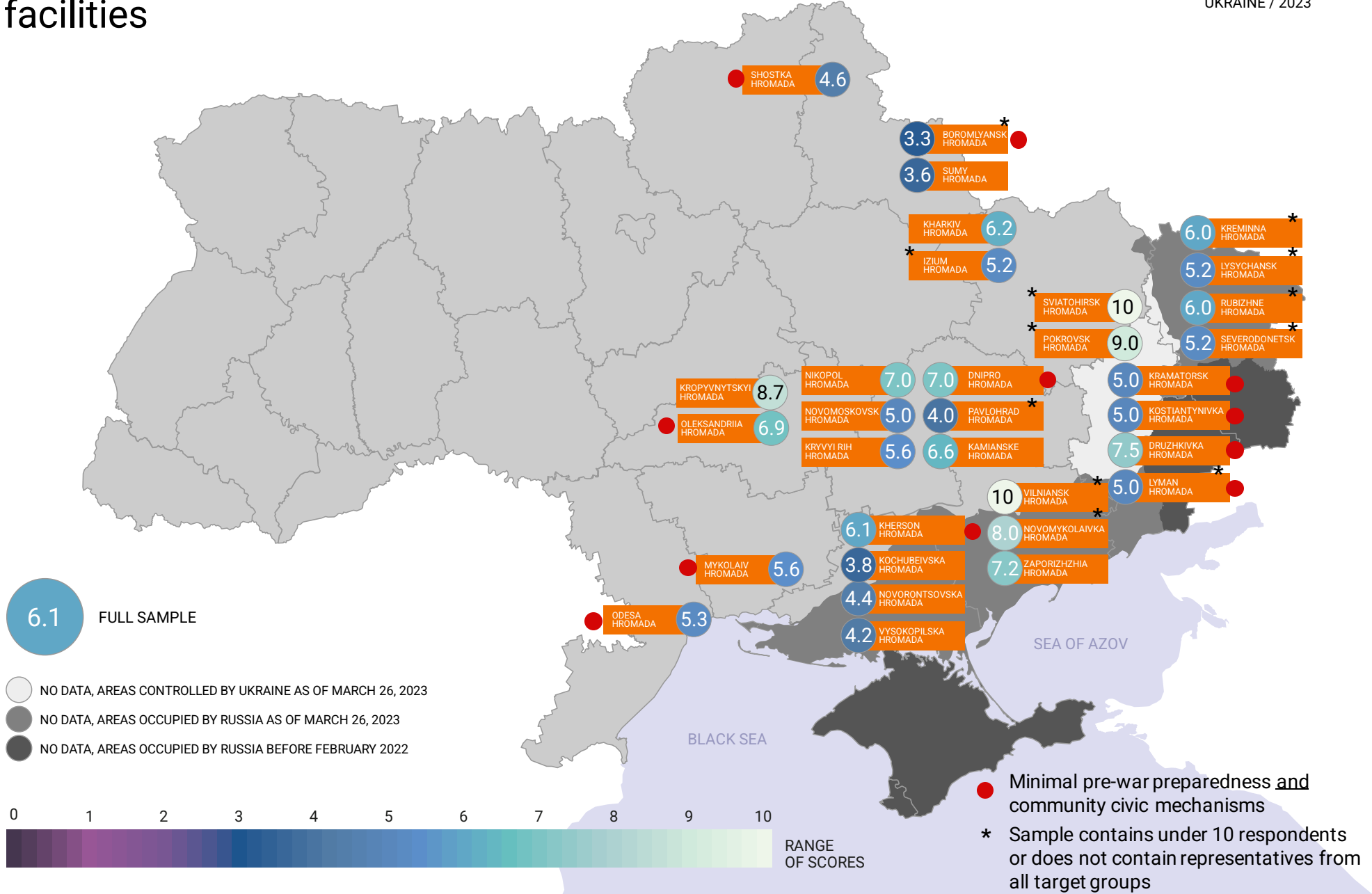
*NB! A score of less than 10 for some basic needs indicates insufficiency.

mean score from 0 to 10



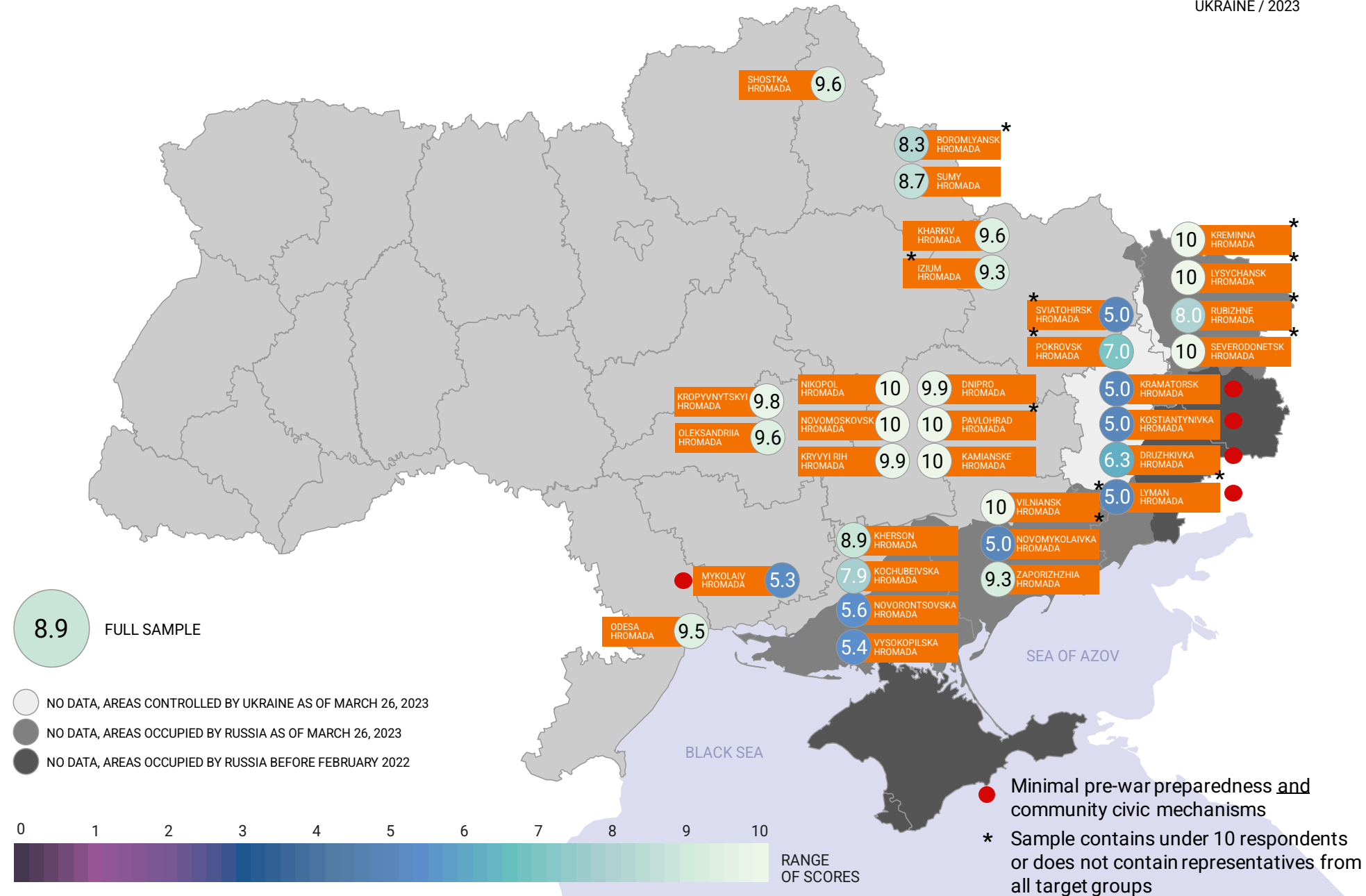
Bomb shelters and equipped facilities

Experts in Sumy and Kherson oblasts rate bomb shelters availability as less sufficient.



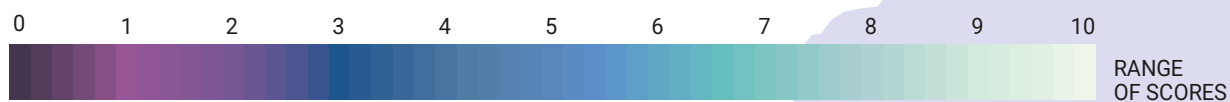
Water supply

Experts in Donetsk and Mykolaiv oblasts rate water supply availability as less sufficient.



8.9 FULL SAMPLE

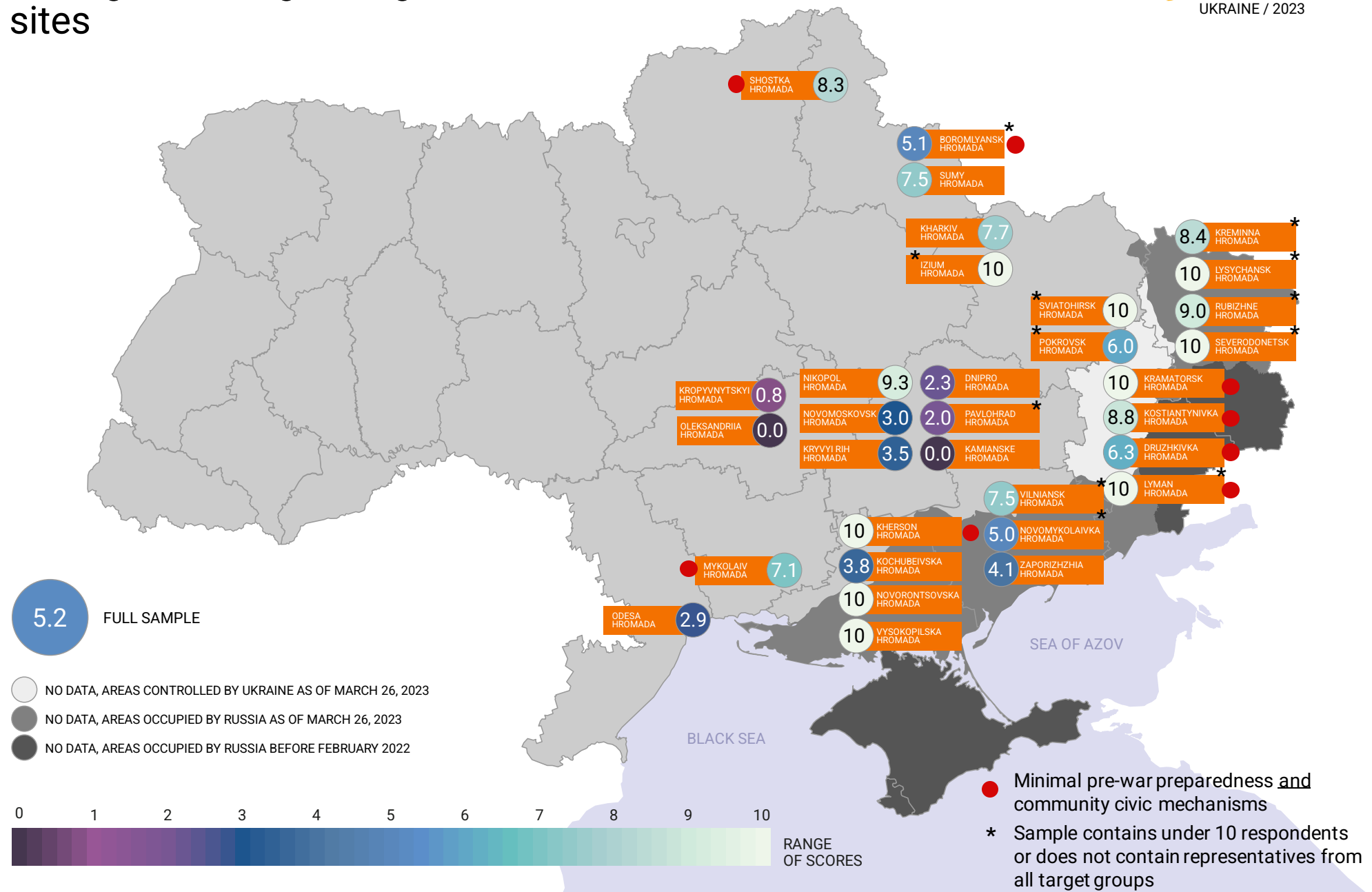
- NO DATA, AREAS CONTROLLED BY UKRAINE AS OF MARCH 26, 2023
- NO DATA, AREAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA AS OF MARCH 26, 2023
- NO DATA, AREAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA BEFORE FEBRUARY 2022



● Minimal pre-war preparedness and community civic mechanisms
 * Sample contains under 10 respondents or does not contain representatives from all target groups

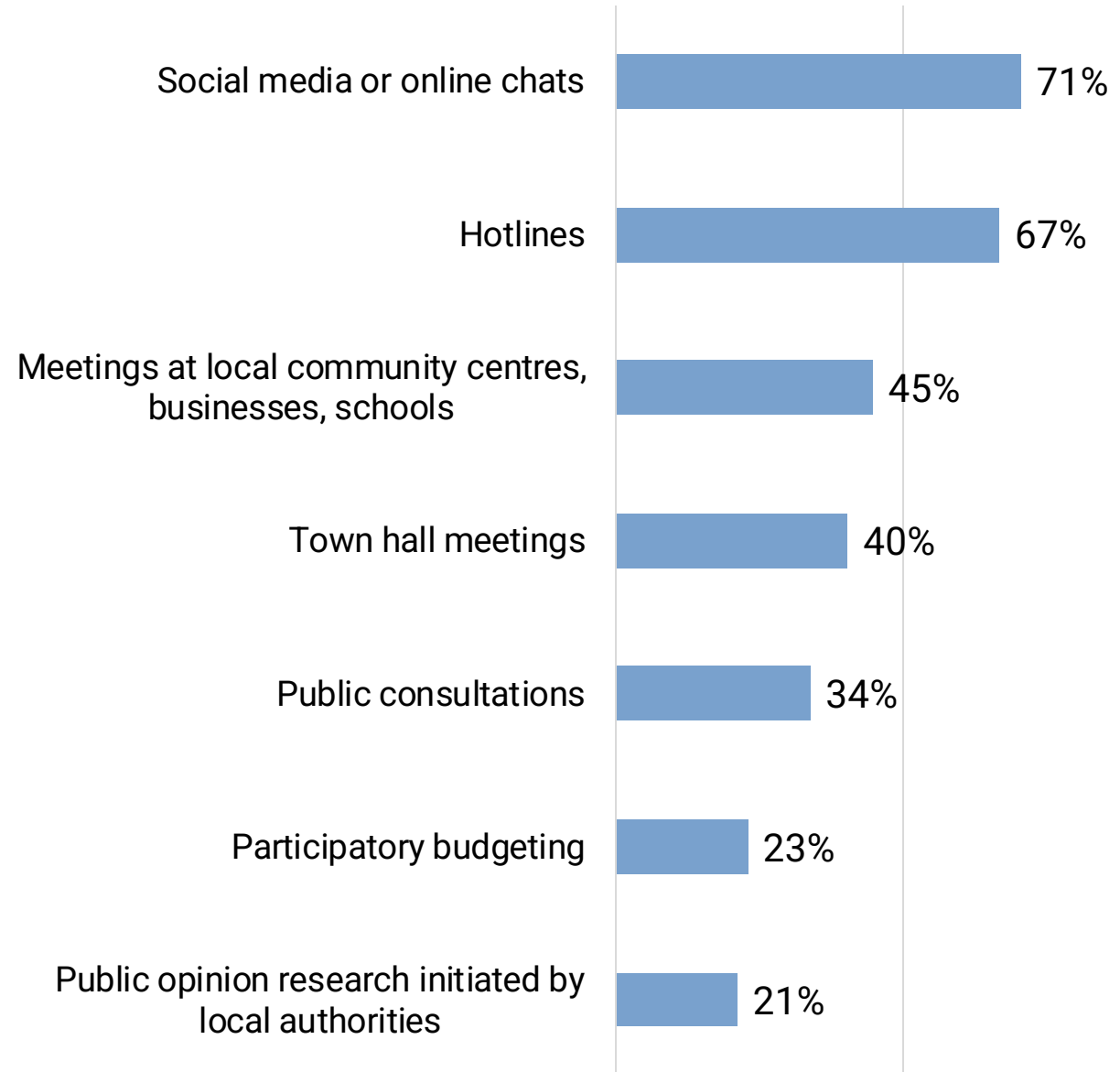
Mining or damage to agricultural sites

Mining or damage to agricultural sites is observed as the highest by the experts in Donetsk, Luhansk and Kherson oblasts.



COMMUNITY CIVIC MECHANISMS

- Hromadas report having hotlines as well as social media and online chat services to facilitate communication with their communities.
- Public consultations, participatory budgeting and public opinion research are not yet widely adopted practices.

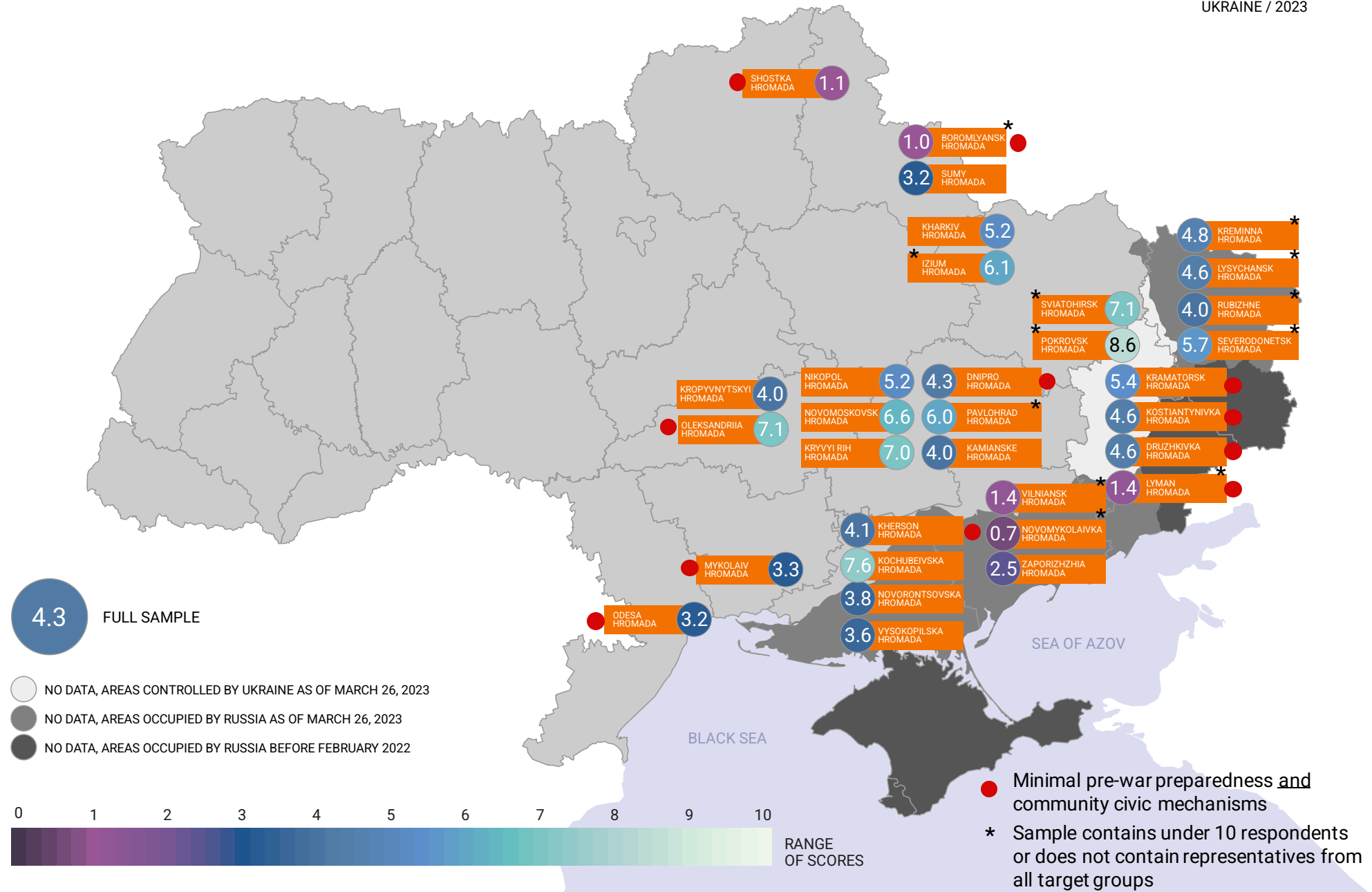


Community civic mechanisms

Increased presence of community mechanisms is associated with better hromada performance, and so is effective cooperation between experts, civil society, and other levels of government.

Hromada experts in Sumy and Zaporizhzhia oblasts report the lowest presence of community civic mechanisms.

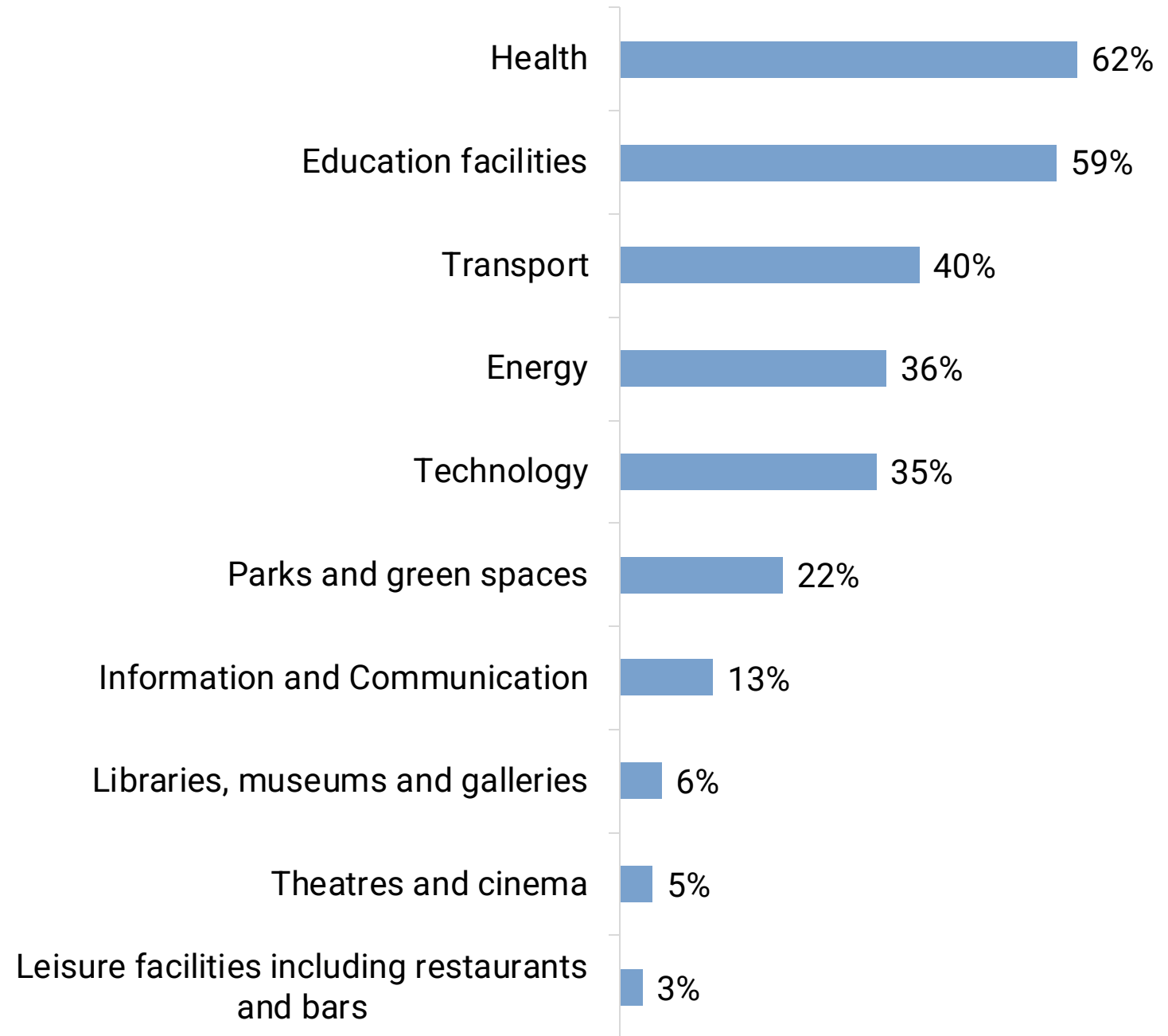
Cooperation between community members is also vital for hromada resilience.



top 3 priorities to facilitate recovery

RECOVERY PRIORITIES

The top priorities to aid recovery are health, education facilities and transport infrastructure.



KEY MESSAGES

- Most experts rate the majority of services as effective, despite the consequences of the ongoing full-scale war.
- In frontline communities, safety remains a top priority.
- Experts observe the highest occurrence of mining or damage to agricultural sites in hromadas within Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kherson oblasts.
- The availability of bomb shelters is insufficient in all surveyed communities.
- Communities with low pre-war preparedness continue to have limited access to essential services such as bomb shelters, water supply, mobile connectivity, and more. They also experience significant environmental damage due to the war.
- Better hromada performance is linked to increased community cooperation, availability of civic participation mechanisms, and efficient communication between local authorities, civil society and other levels of government.

Thank you!

Any questions?

UKRAINE GENDER SNAPSHOT

Findings from the reSCORE 2023

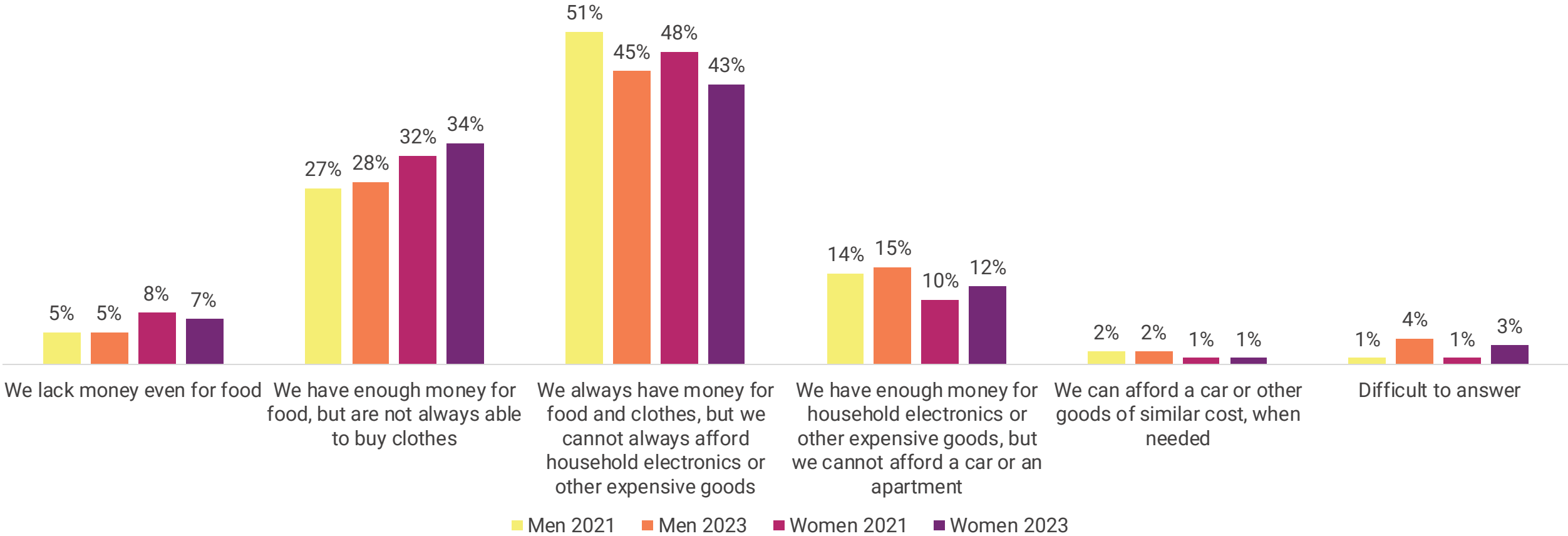
—	<i>Economic Security</i>
—	<i>Access to Services & Basic Needs</i>
—	<i>Physical & Psychosocial Wellbeing</i>
—	<i>Personal Security</i>
—	<i>Support for Gender Equality</i>
—	<i>Participation in Civic Life</i>



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ECONOMIC SECURITY

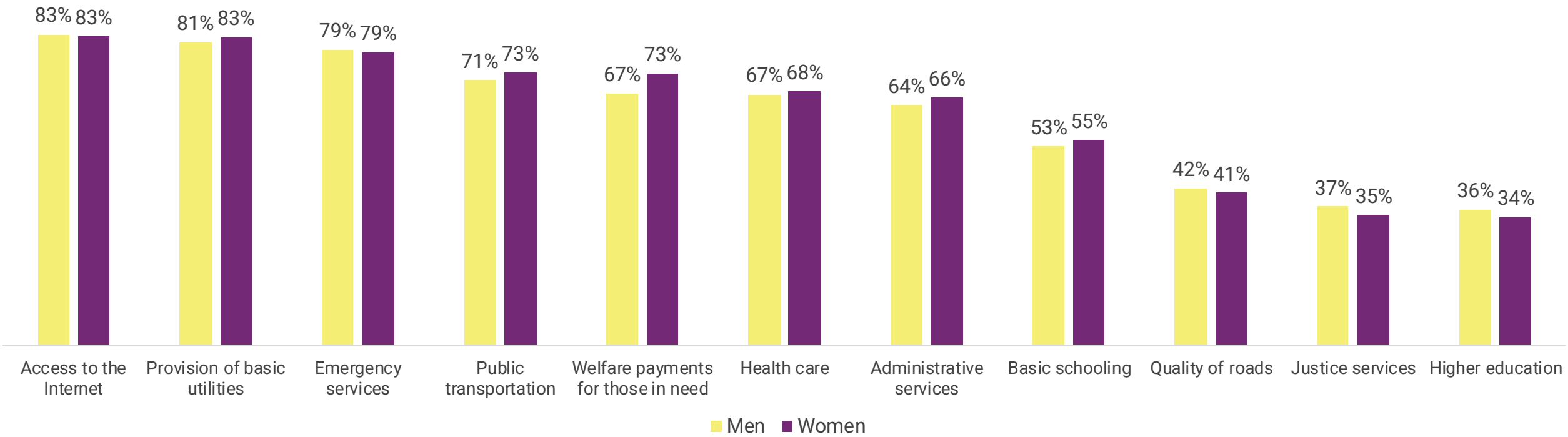


4 in 10 respondents feel that their household can afford food and clothes but not more expensive goods.

Women with disabilities and internally displaced women report lower income; 16% and 14% respectively say they cannot afford food.

ACCESS TO SERVICES & BASIC NEEDS

% provided somewhat or very efficiently



In general, provision of public services has reportedly increased since 2021 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.

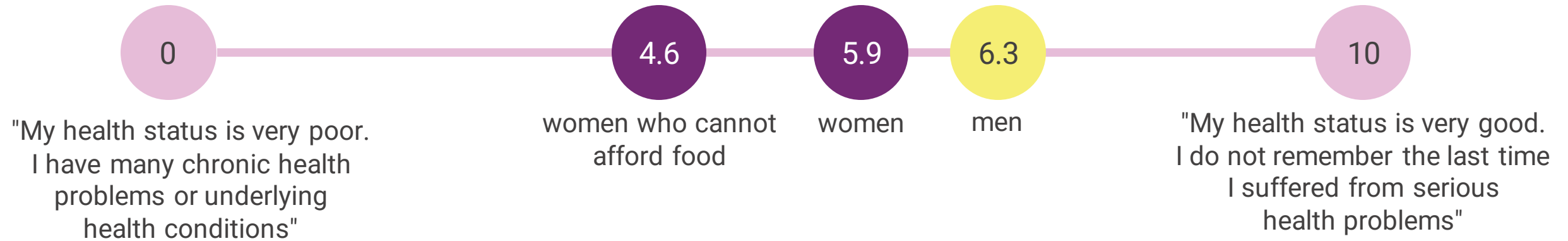
Women survivors of domestic violence report low provision of public services overall.

PHYSICAL & PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING

% "very often"	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%

Levels of anxiety and depression have been increasing since 2021. Women consistently report higher levels of both indicators compared to men.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING



Women also evaluate their health status somewhat lower than men.
Women with lowest levels of income report poor physical health.

PERSONAL SECURITY

	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%

**Meaning criminality, assaults and antisocial behaviour, but not war.*

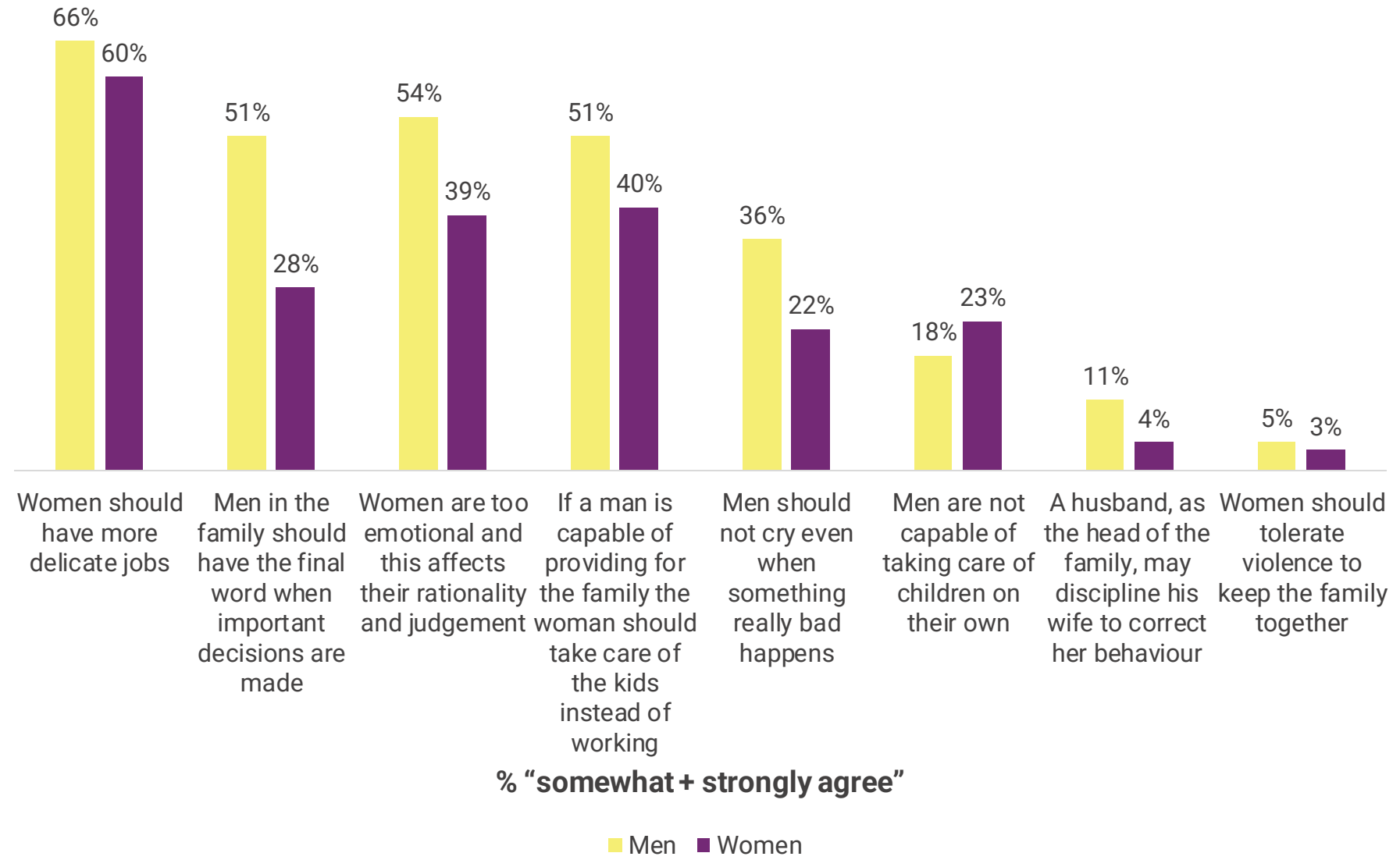
Only around one in ten women survivors of domestic violence, women in low income households and women with disabilities feel safe alone in the street at night.

SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality mindset has increased in both men and women since 2021 (from 6 to 6.5 out of 10).

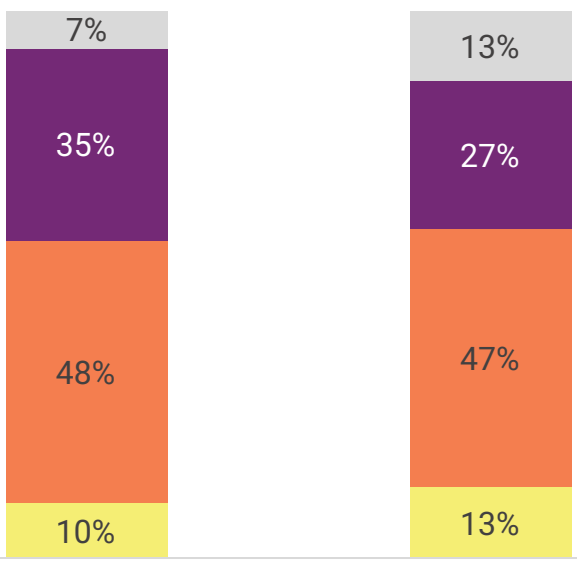
Compared to men, women report higher support for gender equality (6.8 vs 6.1 out of 10) and lower support for gender stereotypes (4 vs 4.8). These differences are statistically significant.

More than a half of all respondents still believe that women should have more delicate jobs (66% of men, 60% of women).

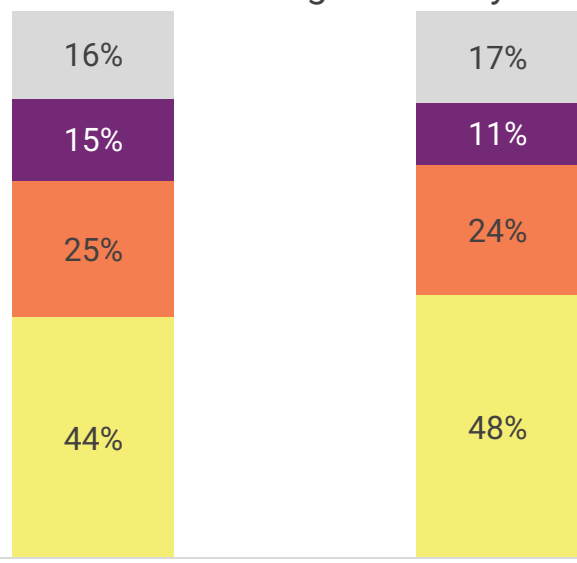


SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY

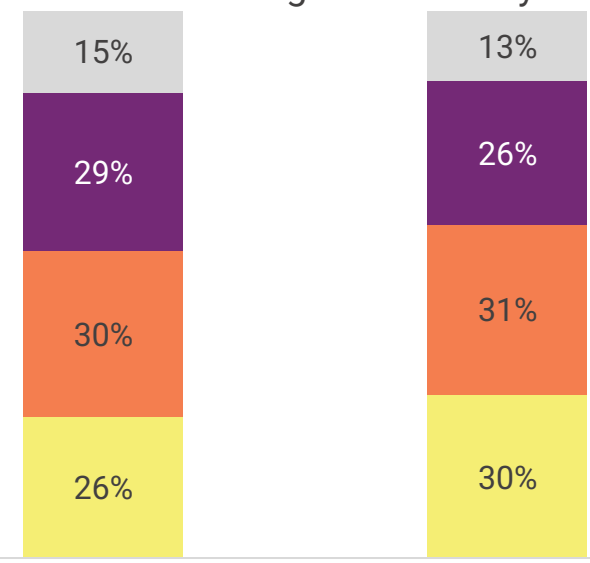
How important is it for women to have the freedom to have an abortion?



How important is it for same-sex couples to have the right to marry?



How important is it for people to have the freedom to express their sexual orientation and gender identity?



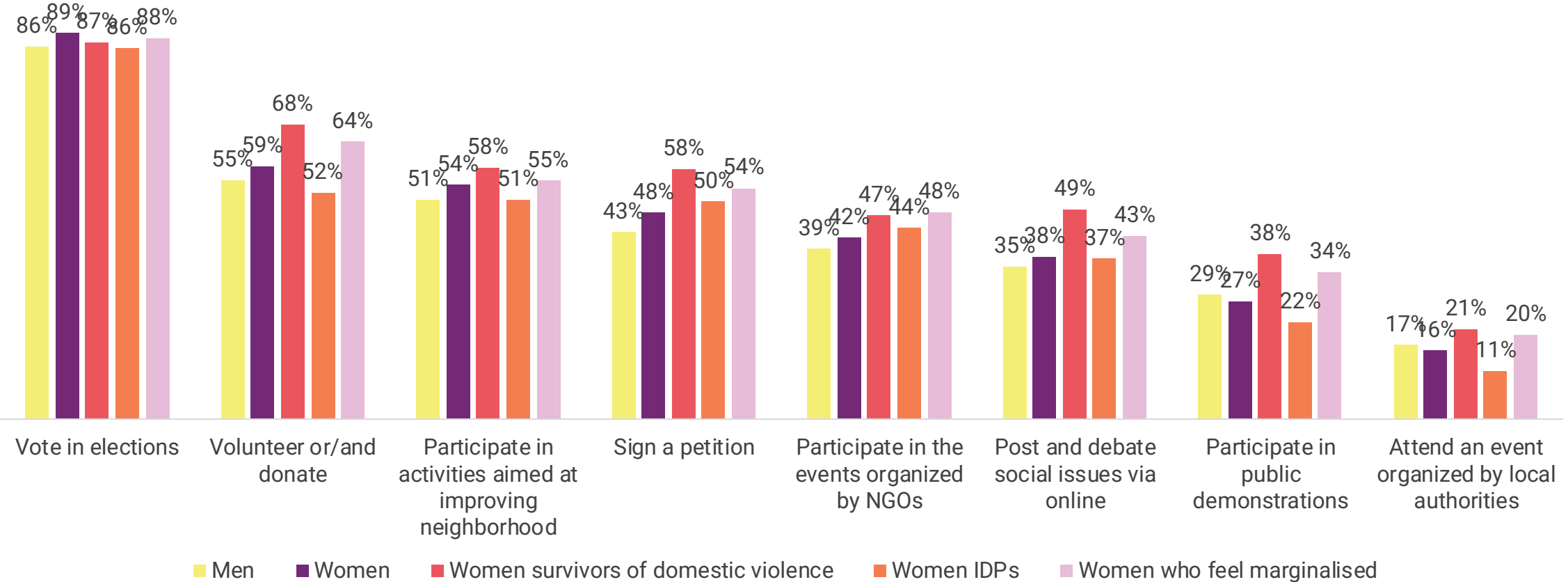
■ Totally unnecessary ■ Depends on the situation
■ Absolutely necessary ■ DK

Approximately 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. The fraction of women who consider the right for abortion absolutely necessary decreased from 45% in 2021 to 35% in 2023, for men this figure stands at 36% in 2021 and 27% in 2023.

46% think that the right to marry for same sex couples is totally unnecessary.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIC LIFE

How often do you...



Civic engagement: the degree to which one participates in formal and informal civic, social and political matters

In general, men and women are almost equally likely to take part in civic activities. Women survivors of domestic violence tend to participate in civic life actively. Civic engagement has increased slightly since 2021, from 2.1 to 2.5 out of 10.

Full report is available on reSCORE online platform:



<https://shorturl.at/ksuY6>



UKRAINE GENDER SNAPSHOT

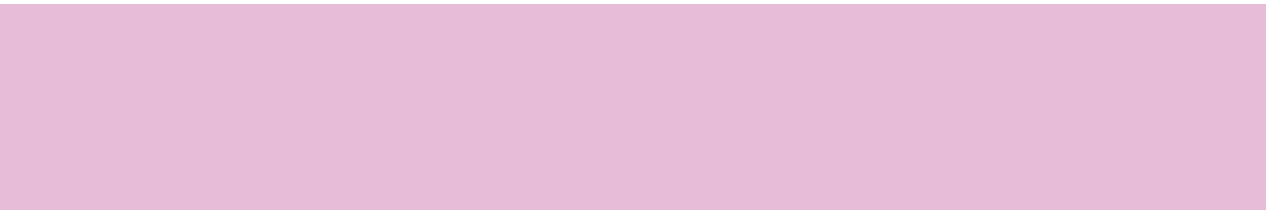
FINDINGS FROM THE RESCORE 2023



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

September 2023

ANNEX



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

