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Social and economic rights of women in the Kyiv and Chernihiv regions under the conditions of occupation and de-occupation

A brief report



Skoryk, Marfa, Vnuchko, Svitlana. Social and economic rights of women in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions under conditions of occupation and de-occupation: A brief report. Kyiv: Kyiv Institute of Gender Studies, 2023. 17 p. [Electronic publication]

This publication was produced within the project “Support activities of UNP EaP CSF in 2021-2023” implemented by the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the Dr. Marfa Skoryk, CHO "Kyiv Institute of Gender Studies", and Dr. Svitlana Vnuchko, All-Ukrainian Professional Union of Workers in the Tourism Industry, Sanatorium-Resort Sector and Hotel Industry, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union or the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting.

Background information

The Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (<http://eap-csf.org.ua/>) is a network of more than 140 non-governmental organizations in Ukraine that advocates Ukrainian interests within the framework of the Eastern Partnership. The platform is part of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (EaP CSF).

The Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum is unique multi-layered regional civil society platform aimed at promoting European integration, facilitating reforms and democratic transformations in the six Eastern Partnership countries - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Serving as the civil society and people-to-people dimension of the Eastern Partnership, the EaP CSF strives to strengthen civil society in the region, boost pluralism in public discourse and policy making by promoting participatory democracy and fundamental freedoms. The EaP CSF is a non-partisan bona fide non-governmental organisation.

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Preface

The pilot study "Those who remained: social and economic rights of women in the Kyiv and Chernihiv regions" was initiated by representatives of the Kyiv Institute of Gender Studies and the All-Ukrainian Professional Union of Workers in the Tourism Industry, Sanatorium-Resort Industry and Hotel Industry in 2022, as part of the work of Working Group 5. Social and labor policy and social dialogue". This pilot initiative was supported by the Ukrainian National Platform of the FSS of Ukraine and began to be implemented in July 2022.

The Steering Committee of the Ukrainian National Platform (CC of the Ukrainian National Platform) and the Supervisory Board of the project for the administration of the platform's activities supported it among other 9 initiatives submitted as part of the support of the activities of the Ukrainian National Platform of the Federal Government of Ukraine in 2021-2023."

The purpose of the study was to perform an analysis and offer recommendations on fully ensuring the social and economic rights of women in the conditions of warring Ukraine, using the example of women from the communities of Kyiv and Chernihiv regions. Women were chosen as the target group for this study because of their primary responsibility for the safety and well-being of their families.

The initiators of the study proceeded from that. that the Russian invasion in February 2022 led to the mass displacement of a significant number of people. According to the definition of the UN, IDPs are internally displaced persons or groups of persons who were forced or were forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, primarily due to the need to avoid the consequences of military conflict, manifestations of violence, and violations of human rights. A significant number of women and children are among them.

However, a significant number of people still remained at home, with their permanent place of residence. Many of them are women, in particular with family members or dependents who are difficult to transport. The main task of women who find themselves in the conditions of occupation of a village or city is to preserve the life and health of themselves and their families.

It is more difficult for a woman in the conditions of war, because she is more likely to become the object of violence, who may want or seize property, deprive her of food or drinking water, or rape her family members for whom she is responsible.

Having survived and endured complex psychological, economic, and sometimes physical pressure and occupation, sometimes lasting several months, women are returning to life in the conditions of Ukraine, which remains a warring country. Often - they continue to be faced with the same choice, to leave or stay in the future.

It is also important that in the conditions of ongoing and protracted military operations, which lead to deep losses of the male population. Women who remain, become an important force in restoring the life of their communities, in particular, the districts of Kyiv region and Chernihiv region that were most affected by hostilities.

In general, ensuring the social and economic rights and opportunities of women in war-affected regions is one of the primary and necessary conditions for life and recovery. Therefore, the analysis of women's social and economic rights and their proper provision in the conditions of long and ongoing military operations in the country is an urgent issue and requires research. The needs of these women and the provision of their social and economic rights therefore became the focus of this study and formed the basis of our proposed recommendations to the authorities, local self-government, and civil society organizations of the regions.

[The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) meaningfully defines, among others, such human rights as the right to social protection, to housing, to an adequate standard of living, to an environment safe for life and health, and the right to free access to information about state of the environment. Social rights in a broader interpretation, more appropriate for the tasks of this report, is the European Social Charter, which determines the social orientation of the economic development of European countries. Ukraine ratified the charter with remarks.

The social rights of Ukrainian citizens during the war attracted the attention of legal scholars ([December 2022, National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine](#)), professional human rights defenders (March 2023, UGSPL, Compliance with the right to social services during martial law in Zaporizhzhia), international organizations that prepared their own reports on the issue ([December 2022, the Council of Europe](#)). The latter is focused on housing rights, social protection, equality and protection from discrimination, and labor rights. Almost immediately after the beginning of the war, the Association of Ukrainian Cities prepared and distributed its Recommendations to communities on the organization of the provision of social services under martial law ([March 2022](#)).

Our research initiative aims to deepen the understanding of the situation of Ukrainian women during the occupation and de-occupation, and to determine the possibilities of corrective actions.

1. Research methodology and geography

The pilot study included field and analytical stages. 1) Analytical stage: development of the research methodology, development of the in-depth interview questionnaire and accompanying materials. 2) Field stage: conducting 12 interviews with women selected according to given socio-demographic characteristics. 3) Analytical stage: transcribing the interview, processing the received materials, and preparing a technical report on the research.

The target audience of the initiative was defined as Women from rural and urban areas in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions; Local authorities and local self-government bodies of Kyiv and Chernihiv regions; and Public, charitable, and volunteer organizations of the specified regions.

12 in-depth interviews were conducted. Geography of the study (map): cities and villages of four districts of Kyiv - Fastivskiy, Brovarskiy, Buchanskyi, Vyshhorodskiy, and one (Chernihivskiy) district of Chernihiv region.

Socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects: women of 4 generations, 30+, 40+, 50+ and 60+, were interviewed.

Half of them are townspeople by place of residence, half are peasants. During active hostilities: February-March-April-May 2022, the majority, 10 out of 12 interviewees were in the villages of Kyiv Oblast and Chernihiv Oblast, and the remaining two were in the town of Ivankiv, Vyshgorodsky District, Kyiv Oblast. Nine of the interviewees have a child or children, mostly adults or older.

2 of the interviewees are pensioners by age.

Details - in Appendix 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the interviewees.

Notation in the text:

Dacha coop. - dacha cooperative, Chernihiv district, Chernihiv region

Vel. Dymarka - village of Velyka Dymarka, Brovarsky district, Kyiv region.

Desnyanka - Desnyanka village, Chernihiv district, Chernihiv region.

Rivnopillia - Rivnopillia village, Chernihiv district, Chernihiv region.

Ivankiv - Ivankiv village, Vyshgorod district, Kyiv region.

Katyuzhanka - Katyuzhanka village, Vyshgorod district, Kyiv region.

Mala Snitynka - Mala Snitynka village, Fastivsky district, Kyiv region.

Vita Postova - village of Vita Postova, Fastivskiy district, Kyiv region.

Korolivka - Korolivka village, Buchansky district, Kyiv region.

Pylypcha - Pylypcha village, Brovarsky district, Kyiv region.

2. Main conclusions

In this study, we examine the opportunity sets (patterns) of women who remained in their places in Ukraine during hostilities, as well as the patterns of their actions in response to the war situation in which they found themselves. We are looking for answers to our main questions: why did women stay? Reasons and motivation? How did you exercise your basic human rights during the threat of occupation\hostilities\threat of hostilities? What are the main difficulties they faced in realizing their rights during that period, as well as now, after de-occupation; how do they evaluate the current state policy regarding the observance of their human, social, and labor rights in the post-occupation period.

Our brief report identifies the following problematic areas of ensuring social and economic rights of women citizens of Ukraine and their family members during the war: the right to physical safety and inviolability, social protection, social assistance and social security, health care, and economic (labor) rights.

2.1. Reasons for women staying in dangerous areas

Most of the interviewed women were completely uninformed about the reality and even the inevitability of military operations in their place of residence. Their shock at the start of the war and their inability to leave for safe places are recorded.

Ignorance. All women at the time of the survey (October 2022) answered the question about the experiences of the beginning of the war as traumatic. Their most common phrases marking the beginning of this stage of the war: "I don't believe", "I didn't believe", "I didn't understand", "I didn't expect".

It is absolutely unexpected that this war can start in our country. What we will experience is all that will happen to us. One thing on TV, but in reality... In my heart, I was... I don't know how to explain it to you. (A., Desnyanka)

Blocked exit roads

Already on 24.02 we were cut off. There was a rabbit trail through the village of Khalyava to the city, one family followed it" (O., Rivnopillia)

To the first two factors - psychological reluctance to leave due to lack of information (it's for 1-2 days, the week will quickly end) and exit routes blocked by the occupiers - gender differences in receiving information and its interpretation were added. Women incorrectly assessed the situation of hostilities, since these issues traditionally belonged to the sphere of "male" competence.

There is a gender gap in awareness and assessments of the situation. The women decided not to leave the family, and their (more informed) husbands suggested they leave immediately. Due to the fact that war is a "male" sphere of competence, actual information about the course of military operations among male communities spread faster and was

more complete. However, in the families of our interviewees who remained in the zone of possible occupation, decisions were not made by them, but by women.

As a result, many of the interviewees moved towards the occupation and moved to the most threatened villages and territories. Towards war and danger, not away from it. Also, those interviewed who were caught in the occupation did not have time to physically leave anywhere. Unpreparedness for occupation and war situations among women has been massive and is likely to remain so without systematic state policies for this gender group. They lacked and will lack basic information about action algorithms, particularly in situations of physical danger. The risk of them making risky or wrong decisions was very high.

"Well, we have such a small village, it is far from the highway, and we thought that we would go there at all ... that it would not be interesting to anyone, no one would find him there. The attack on Kyiv, everyone fled from Kyiv, because of this we also thought that the village would be much calmer." (N., Pylypcha).

Women traveling from the cities fell victim to messages/perceptions of the village as a safe place during war/occupation. Most of the interviewed townspeople left for these reasons, even without a car.

"Well, in the morning 24/02/2022 we all woke up, we hoped that it would all end soon, but when they started bombing Boryspil, we realized that we had to leave. That everyone is leaving. And so calmly went to the village. And we thought it would be very quiet there" (Ya., Korolivka).

Half of the respondents were offered to leave by their relatives. However, women from the countryside had no real offers to leave, unlike in the cities. This applies to surveyed women of all four age groups represented in the survey: 30+, 40+, 50+ and 60+.

"- Were you offered to leave? - No, no one offered us to leave. No one is." (A., Desnyanka).

All movements or intended movements by the interviewed women were solely of their own initiative and limited by the availability or access to private cars or another transport.

"Whoever had a car drove at his own peril and risk" (O., Rivnopillia)

"I didn't have a car. How to leave? Walking in the forest?" (O., Rivnopillia)

"Do you have a car? - No, there is no car" (A., Desnyanka).

"No. There was a moped, a motorcycle, but the orcs dismantled it. For spare parts because the neighbor's moped they was taken and broken." (N., Desnyanka)

It is also important that the availability of a car and gasoline in sufficient quantities for long trips did not become an incentive for the interviewed women to leave the zone of hostilities/possible hostilities, and move deeper into the country or abroad. Even when other family members, especially men, encouraged them to move inland, away from dangerous areas.

Most of the women interviewed also had other immobility factors: bedridden relatives with disabilities, pets/livestock ("household") to which they had a strong emotional attachment. It is noteworthy that the presence of dependents in women's answers is not considered a burden, but a matter of pride and responsibility.

I have a 12-year-old son, our home is with my mother, who takes care of my older brother, disabled since childhood, he is in a wheelchair. These people needed my help. I have furnace heating, and I warmed them, prepared food for them, fed them. That's how it was" (I., Vel. Dymarka).

I understood that I would not have my "zoo" anywhere (twelve domestic animals - author), and I did not want to leave my husband alone (O. Ivankiv).

It should be noted that in all cases of family discussions regarding the departure/non-emigration of the family, it was the women who made the decision (Ya., Zhytomyr highway; N., Brovarska highway, M., Vita Postona, L., Mala Snitynka), not their husbands.

It is also important that most of the respondents do not have small children whose safety would be at risk, and they would urgently leave the country at the first sign of danger. Their children, with the exception of the two interviewed, were mostly adults and independent and mostly made their own decisions about their own safety.

But in general, the strength and warmth of emotional ties in the families of the respondents turned out to be the second key factor in the immobility of these women (along with weak and gender-based awareness of the duration and course of hostilities). They were of the opinion that "together we will endure" this war as well. It should be noted that in the absence of family members for some of the interviewed women (in particular, as a result of the speed of the Russian occupation, which physically separated their families), they were replaced by other relatives, friends, or neighbors with whom they already had warm emotional ties. With the development of the war, these connections became even stronger.

"We stayed... We have a big family, many of my older sisters moved from the east, the north. And we were all together at my mother's. So they were not afraid of the group" (N., Pylypcha).

"There was nowhere to go. How can we leave our parents? And they are pensioners. I don't know." "My mother-in-law still lives with us." (A., Desnyanka)

"Where will I go, because my mother is bedridden, and there is still a household?" "I was worried about my mother, she could not sit in the cellar for a long time, and I said that I will not drag her there (to the cellar - author)" (N., Desnyanka).

2.2. Challenges of life in the occupation

All the interviewees spoke about the experienced fear of being subjected to violence, namely: the fear that the occupiers, who were passing by the nearby roads, would climb into their homes; fear that the house would be bombed, and the family would be left without a home.

"There was fear. Fear of the unknown, because it is clear that they did not come to carry us in their arms. (T., Dacha coop.)

"When they shot and bombed, we were all sitting in the basement. At first, there were 12 of us, then 10. So there were 10 of us sitting in the cellar. While they bombed. They did not open the door at all. They were afraid. Right over our heads, over our heads, and that's it. Many people burned down in our houses, the houses burned down... Three houses burned down. When they bombed, the rockets flew. One person was wounded and killed by shrapnel right in the basement. Woman. That's why we were afraid to move at all, generally speaking." (A., Desnyanka)

Next in line is fear for loved ones due to the lack of information about their fate as a result of the rapid advance of the Russian occupying forces.

"The worst thing is that the connection started to disappear. Mobile. But there were places in the village, on one street near a birch tree, where you could still catch a mobile signal." (Ya., Corolivka)

"We charged cellphones very economically; we used one cellphone for all of us, and we had one generator. We went out into the field in a lull, stood on the barrels, and caught the mobile signal. So we could tell our relatives where we are and how we are doing." (T., Dacha Coop.)

The interviewed women point to the significant infrastructural problems they faced.

The occupation resulted in the immediate suspension of all services; threat of occupation - some of them; de-occupation, on the contrary, immediately restored them. Residents of multi-apartment buildings predictably indicate a critical situation with sewage, water supply, electricity and communication, but to a much lesser extent – with information. While rural women indicate only a partial lack of light and communications, since there is a place to install gasoline generators in rural yards and villages, and they entered the lives of villagers even before the war.

"There was no water. I collected rainwater (L., resident of an apartment building, Katyuzhanka)

"The toilet was a terrible problem. Then they ran outside, the neighbor had an old shed, then we were there... In the yard of the (apartment) building, our guys tried to do something there... but I was ashamed to go there (L., resident of the apartment building, Katyuzhanka)

"The toilet was a terrible problem for us. We went outside, the neighbor had an old barn, we made an improvised toilet there... Our men tried to do something in the yard of the (apartment) building... but I was ashamed to go there (L., resident of an apartment building, Katyuzhanka)

The town's women pointed to a critical shortage of food and water. Unlike rural residents, residents of small-sized Soviet apartments, not tied to the annual agricultural cycle, were deprived of the opportunity to store large quantities of food. The town's women point to a critical shortage of food – and medicine – in the conditions of occupation due to closed or looted shops and bombed warehouses. Peasant women, on the contrary, mostly note the abundance of food.

"Well, what I had: one and a half kilograms of flour. At first (the Russian occupying forces - author) they gave us water, and then they looted everything... We ground buckwheat in a mill, added wheat flour, and baked it." (L., resident of an apartment building, Katyuzhanka)

"Stores were empty, some products remained in supermarkets around Kyiv. We bought some groats in a supermarket in Lisnyky village. And a plastic bottle of oil." (M., Vita-Poshtova)

"There was no water, no shops." (O., Rivnopillia)

"We had a battle here, the severed arms and legs of Russian soldiers were scattered on the ground, but our men went to them and found their dry rations. And divided between us/" (O., Rivnopillia)

At the same time, there is a significant age, or rather, generational difference in the attitude of the interviewed women to food security. Most of the interviewees indicated that the food stocks were "made for them" by older members of their families.

"L.IV., we really want something sweet. Give us jam please (younger neighbors of the interlocutor in her apartment - author). I gave out canned goods in baskets to my neighbors." (L., Katyuzhanka)

"In the Viber group, we recorded who had water and who had food. There was neither flour nor oil. Everyone came for 2-3 days. Well, we had such potatoes. Old stocks. (O., Rivnopillia)

The return of the Ukrainian administrations to the de-occupied territories led to the immediate and rapid renewal of the entire spectrum of social and other services, as well as the restoration of the relevant infrastructure. This was pointed out by all female respondents, without exception.

"It was more difficult during the occupation. There was no light, Russian was everywhere, there were no shops, there was nowhere to buy anything. Now, after the deoccupation, the shops are working, everything is there, the pension, although

small, is given steadily. This is Heaven and Earth as it is now, and as it was during the occupation (N., Katyuzhanka).

Important information about administration. Interviewees react to the behavior of local Ukrainian administrations in two ways: from accusations that they were the first to disappear under the threat of occupation, and to indications that the leaders, remaining under occupation, will not help themselves or local communities.

Almost all female respondents convincingly indicate that, first of all, the occupiers shelled and burned the houses of elders, as well as persons who passed the ATO or served in the police (I., village of Vel. Dymarka); L., Mala Snitynka). That the occupiers were looking for such people, intending to shoot them if they found them.

"As soon as they (Russian troops - authors) entered the village, of course, the local authorities had information, as in other villages, about whom the leaders, commanders in the village, who served in the ATO zone, about former and active policemen. Searched for them. But they had information about who lives where, where whose house is. I don't know where it came from, but I understand only one thing, that this information was provided by local traitors." (I., Vel. Dymarka)

There are signs that, in the conditions of the occupation administrative vacuum, the local priests of the UOC MP (Moscow Patriarchate) and their assets took up the issue of social security for the population of the occupied territories. An active member of the church choir, led by the priest's wife, compiled lists of those in need, packed food kits from the material aid provided by the occupying Russian troops.

"I am a parishioner of our church (Moscow Patriarchate). In order not to go crazy, I went to church." (L., Katyuzhanka)

"Our priest, the abbot of the church, said (to the Russian troops - author), guys, you occupied the territory, it must be held. And they drove a truck with food. The priest's wife, together with the deputy director of the school, made lists to whom to give this help. It was hard work. There were 15 of us sitting in the refectory and packing the help. It was hell, such work. I made lists (L., Katyuzhanka).

Medical care for people with disabilities (care for which was one of the reasons for not leaving for some of our interviewees) was also critical. The interviewees noted that they received medicine for such family members through cooperation with the hospitals of the occupying forces. Moreover, it was exclusively a private initiative of the interviewees (N., Katyuzhanka).

The schools and kindergartens destroyed by the occupiers (I., Vel. Dymarka village, Kyivska) indicate a special need to study the situation of Ukrainian children who were under occupation.

In connection with the decline of civilized approaches to livelihoods, there are signs of a return of communities to the traditional distribution of gender roles.

"There were also children with us. First we fed the children, then the women ate, and then the men. Our husbands ordered this." (O., Rivnopillia)

2.3. Women and social infrastructure in the post-occupation period

All interviewees say that with de-occupation, almost all infrastructure was restored.

Energy, transport infrastructure, water supply and drainage have been restored, and very quickly. The issue of energy, food and other similar security has been removed.

There are still acute security challenges associated with shelling and rocket attacks by Russians on civilian cities. The leading issues are physical, in particular bodily, safety.

The main fears that remain among the interviewees are related to missile attacks and their consequences. And they are about the physical and mental safety of family and loved ones. This is the fear of staying in the house or leaving it due to the expectation of rocket fire, a long stay in the basement; the fear that the occupiers will return, and almost everyone's exaggerated confidence that this will not happen, indicating an internal anxiety about the likelihood of this risk (expressed by almost everyone); fear for the child or children, for their lives.

"Do I feel safe now? No. I don't feel safe. Because we are very close to the Belarusian border, and all this worries us very much. Therefore, there is no feeling of security" (I., Vel. Dymarka)

"Now we have all the administrative information." (O., Rivnopillia)

"Now we have rocket attacks, several times a day." (N., Pylypcha; L., Snitynka; O., Rivnopillia)

A certain drop in the standard of living and lack of means of livelihood is recorded. At the same time, the war does not contribute to the growth of consumption, interest in buying new and even newer things and other things (M., Vita-Poshtova; N., Pylypcha). The decrease in the standard of living, which was pointed out by all the interviewees, is perceived as imperceptible or insignificant against the background of missile attacks and related threats to physical security.

In general, all the expectations of the interviewed women were focused on the end of the war. Waiting for peace. It can be said that despite the significant social differences between the respondents and their diametrically different social experience, here they were all unanimous.

2.4. Women's work in the post-occupation period

In the answers to these questions, one feels the atmosphere of slow, careful adaptation to the realities of war.

After the shock of the first days of the war, after de-occupation, there is no sharp drop in the standard of living, which would entail an equally sharp narrowing of labor and social rights. But at the same time, their slow narrowing is recorded.

Interviewees employed in feminized sectors of economic activity that have experienced a decline due to the war mostly indicate a redistribution of working time in their sectors in favor of domestic work and emotional family support. The latter brings them, in principle, relaxation. Of course, in such families, the role of the husband has changed, and his share and role in providing for the family has increased.

"From numerous clients, I have very little left. The beauty industry is aimed at those who have a financial cushion. This is my observation, I now earn 20-30%, my income has decreased by 70%. I learned a lot, I am a good specialist, I have a high price. Despite everything, I do not plan to look for additional income now. I work more for my soul, I am a creative person, I like to communicate with people." (I., Vel. Dymarka)

"Now I work alone. Neither husband nor son has a stable job. The husband has a stupid head, and the son has a part-time job." (A., Vel. Dymarka).

In general, the value of paid labor in Ukraine has increased, and female workers appreciate it more. This makes them less critical of the current minor encroachments on their labor rights when they occur. This is noted by those employed in both the state and non-state sectors of the economy.

"We don't have a lot of work in our city right now. The market is damaged, and not all branches are working. Many came from villages, where there was also no work, and stayed at the hospital. FAPs are closed, hospitals are bombed. There are not very many jobs in our field right now." O., Rivnopillya)

"There were dismissals. And, many of the female workers did not return from abroad for financial reasons, because they will not find work here." (Ya., Korolivka)

"The volume of work has practically not changed. And the current time has really hardened those who switched to work from offline to online. During the war, they still work online. That is, it turned out to be a good preparation. Perhaps the volume of work has increased somewhat. And there were also layoffs due to job cuts." (N., Pylypcha).

"Young employees who know how to work remotely have been left at workplaces. But the quality of their work is low, due to inexperience." (Ya., Korolivka)

Concerning material aid to the affected population, in particular, issued in the post-occupation period, the interviewees draw attention to significant difficulties, and in some cases, the impossibility of receiving aid by mature women through the state system of online applications. ACTION, due to their lack of digital skills.

Regarding aid from public organizations, in particular churches, many interviewees from the Chernihiv region point to an incomprehensible and extremely confusing way of calculating it and issuing it to the victims.

"The system for calculating humanitarian food products is not transparent enough. Unclear criteria for issuing aid certificates. It would be better if the state administration took everything into its own hands and provided this assistance directly" (O., Rivnopillia)

Recommendations

Based on the results of the implementation of the initiative, the following separate recommendations were offered to the central and local bodies of executive power and other interested parties.

Gender-differentiated information measures need to be developed for evacuation strategies to be applied to civilians who are at immediate risk of military action and need to leave. Women should be identified as a separate target audience for such information, which needs its own effective messages for them. In particular, an evacuation notice directed at women should include evacuation plans for dependents, including identifying a safe location for pets. It is recommended to carry out a gender analysis of normative documents regulating evacuation and supplement them with relevant provisions aimed at women.

It should be taken into account that women need basic information and basic knowledge about their safety in emergency and military situations. On issues of physical security, economic security, food security, information security, etc. Appropriate action algorithms should be optimally brought to the level of elementary school, enterprise, and community. Changes of this content are recommended to be made to the block of relevant regulatory documents, starting with the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" for the period up to 2025 and related ones, supplementing these documents with relevant measures.

It is necessary to take into account the informational rights of women who, as the interviews showed, were critically affected in the conditions of hostilities, and especially their beginning. The policy of informing the population should be more loyal to the civilian population, in particular women; the technical capacity to inform the civilian population should probably also be reviewed and strengthened. In particular, it is recommended to consider the possibility of updating the wire radio broadcasting network within the state, which is especially important in rural areas.

Appendices. Appendix 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the interviewees

Item No	Location: permanent	Location: during the occupation	Region	District	The status of our point	The name of the interviewee	Age	Family status	Presence of children	Gender and age of children. upon their availability	Composition of the family or utr.	Interviewed
1	Kyiv	Vita-Poshtova	Kyivska	Fastivskiy	village	Masha	53	-	-	-	5 pets	MS
2	Kyiv, Mala Snitinka	Little Snitynka	Kyivska	Fastivskiy	village	Lily	52	+	-	-	7 household and home animals	MS
3	Kyiv	Pylypcha	Kyivska	Brovarskiy	village	Natalya	48	+	+	17	Chol from inv.	MS
4	Kyiv	Queen	Kyivska	Buchanskyi	village	Yaroslav	50	+	+	13	-	MS
5	Katyuzhanka	Katyuzhanka	Kyivska	Vyshgorodskiy	village	Lyudmila	63	-	+	40 w	In the occupation without a daughter	MS
6	Katyuzhanka	Katyuzhanka	Kyivska	Vyshgorodskiy	village	Hope	62	+	+	40 w	Man with inv., supine, grandson 10 years old	MS
7	Great Dimerka	Great Dimerka	Kyivska	Brovarskiy	town (CMT)	Inna	40	-/+	+	12 h		ST
8	Desnianska	Desnianska	Chernihivska	Chernihivskiy	village	Anna	43	+	+	two		ST
9	Desnianska	Desnianska	Chernihivska	Chernihivskiy	village	Hope	38	-(rozl)	+	18h	disability on the group paralyzed mother	ST
10	Rivnopillia	Rivnopillia	Chernihivska	Chernihivskiy	village	Oksana	p	-G+	+	21 h		ST
11	Chernihiv	Chernihiv District	Chernihivska	Chernihivskiy	city	Tatiana	-	-	+	20h		ST
12	Ivankiv	Ivankiv	Kyivska	Vyshgorodskiy	city	Elena	47	+	+	-	12 cats and a dog sister and	ST

Skoryk, Marfa, Vnuchko, Svitlana. Social and economic rights of women in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions under conditions of occupation and de-occupation: A brief report. Kyiv: Kyiv Institute of Gender Studies, 2023. 17 p. [Electronic publication]

This publication was produced within the project “Support activities of UNP EaP CSF in 2021-2023” implemented by the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the

Dr. Marfa Skoryk, CHO "Kyiv Institute of Gender Studies", and Dr. Svitlana Vnuchko, All-Ukrainian Professional Union of Workers in the Tourism Industry, Sanatorium-Resort Sector and Hotel Industry, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union or the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting.

The Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (<http://eap-csf.org.ua/>) is a network of more than 140 non-governmental organizations in Ukraine that advocates Ukrainian interests within the framework of the Eastern Partnership. The platform is part of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (EaP CSF).

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