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Project UUT11

«Suffering into hope for the future»: status of vulnerable women and children in Ukraine and identification of post-conflict solutions to support their reintegration and re-socialisation»

ANALYTICAL REPORT

**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE MILITARY
CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA ON WOMEN AND
CHILDREN OF UKRAINE**



Odesa, 2023



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Twelve million people, or roughly a quarter of Ukraine's population, were displaced following Russia's invasion of Ukraine (United Nations, 2022), causing the largest war-related mass migration since the Balkan wars of the 1990s. Many of these civilians, who are vulnerable groups such as women and children, have not left the country and are in urgent need of protection and support due to reports of gender-based violence, including physical and sexual violence related to military conflict. Women's and children's access to basic services, including health and social care and information, is severely disrupted during military conflict. Gender-based violence is widespread and many cases are unknown or under-reported. Children, especially young people and infants, are among the most at-risk groups for the negative effects of conflict, and they constitute a significant proportion of those who suffer the devastating long-term effects of disasters, including the current war with Russia.

The consequences of this problem will be long-lasting, as after the end of the conflict there will be a large number of refugees, displaced citizens and victims of physical and psychological trauma who will need urgent assistance, including financial and psychosocial support. Identifying how the conflict continues to affect these vulnerable groups (primarily women and children) as well as the strategies and interventions needed to protect their health, well-being and human rights, will enable them to live free from harm and abuse and thus contribute to sustainable development and welfare of Ukraine.

Under these conditions, it becomes relevant to research the impact of the current conflict on affected women and children, as well as to determine the current strategies implemented by organisations that protect and work with these groups. That is why recently Odesa Polytechnic University (Ukraine) together with the University of Portsmouth (Great Britain) have been carrying out the international project "Suffering in hope for the future: the status of vulnerable women and children in Ukraine and determining post-conflict solutions to support their reintegration and resocialization", *which became possible thanks to the UK-Ukraine Twinning grant scheme funded by Research England with the support of UK International Universities and UK Research and Innovation.*

This project is in line with the Research Priorities of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (2022-2026) focusing on "researching issues related to social inequality, tensions and conflicts, with the aim of determining socio-economic support for the development of human potential and reducing the level of social protection of the population and vulnerability".

The research is conducted to determine the widespread impact of the current conflict with Russia on women and children of Ukraine, as well as to assess the current level of support and services provided to these vulnerable groups by specialized governmental and non-governmental organisations. The methodology and subject of the research are detailed in [1].

This analytical report presents the results of the preliminary quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data obtained during the survey. Qualitative data analysis was chosen for the following reasons:

- it is aimed at studying descriptive/categorical qualitative variables based on textual and graphical data, which is appropriate for the study of social and humanitarian phenomena, where the structuredness and quantity of data is limited or less important than understanding the context and significance of the phenomena;

- although it does not use numerical data or statistical methods, it makes it possible to obtain clarity and assumptions that help in the development of understanding of the studied phenomenon;

- the methodology of qualitative analysis includes a number of steps and approaches for systematic research and interpretation of qualitative data, understanding their meaning, studying essential features, obtaining a deeper understanding of the studied phenomenon, including context, relationships, essence, between different aspects;

- qualitative data analysis applies a systematic approach, considering the phenomenon comprehensively and comprehensively. It does not use statistical methods, but aims to draw conclusions based on evidence supported by data analysis. It allows researchers to respond to unexpected findings and data variability.

This ultimately led to the development of a theoretical framework to promote the necessary changes in post-conflict strategies and solutions required for the effective the reintegration and resocialization of women and children back into society.

The results of the analytical report are structured into the following 7 sections based on the survey disseminated to research participants, which include the analysis and assessment of the impact of the current conflict on affected women and children:

1. General aspects of the questionnaire (age, gender, status of "internally displaced person", duration of status);
2. Regional aspect (where the respondents live now and where they moved from);
3. Participants' vulnerability status;
4. Violence experienced by participants;
5. The needs of affected persons and assistance sought;
6. Participants' awareness of assistance programmes;
7. Discrimination when receiving assistance.

This approach not only reflects the structure of the survey, but also allows to distinguish specific characteristics of the phenomena and processes under investigation.

The results obtained

1. General aspects of the questionnaire (age, gender, status of "internally displaced person", duration of status)

180 people took part in an on-line survey to investigate issues related to the impact of the ongoing conflict on vulnerable population groups, namely women and



children, who gave their informed consent (100%) to participate in the survey. Prior to taking the survey, a significant number of respondents (91.1%) familiarised themselves with the aims and objectives of the international project UUT11 "Suffering in hope for the future: the status of vulnerable women and children in Ukraine and determining post-conflict solutions to support their reintegration and resocialisation"

Under the terms of the research, children participated in the survey with the consent of their parents or guardians. As a result, all participants in the survey were from the age of 16 and above.

Figure 1 shows the analysis of age groups of people who participated in the research. Based on these results, the majority of respondents who took part in the project are 40-49 years old - 31.7%, 30-39 years old make up 23.9%, 20-29 years old - 14.4% of the total number of people. Older women from 50 to 59 years old make up 15%, 60-69 years old - 6.7%, over 70 years old - 1.1%. As for children (16 to 19 years of age) their number was 13, which is 7.2% of the total number of respondents.

The great majority of individuals who took part in the survey are women (92.8% of the total number of respondents) with male children representing 7.2% (**Fig. 2**). Therefore, the sample of respondents fully meets the requirements of the research.

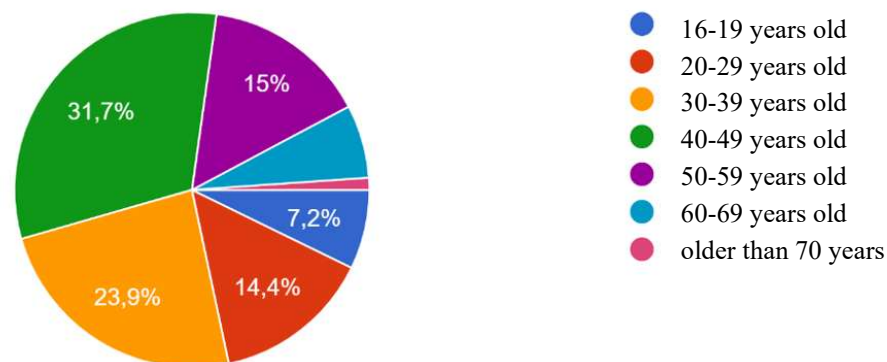


Figure 1 – Analysis of age groups of the research

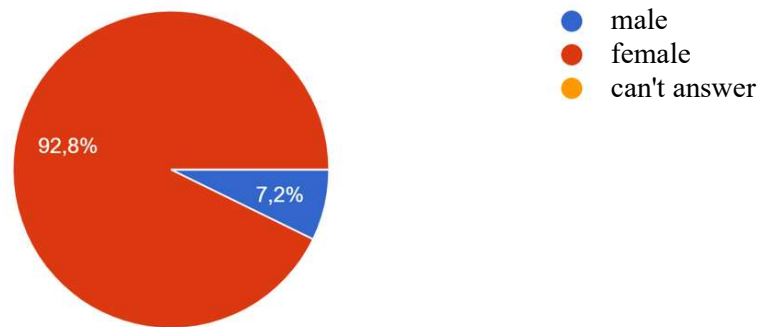


Figure 2 – Gender analysis of respondents

Due to the fact that the research was focused on vulnerable categories of the population, the participants' IDP (internally displaced persons) status was ascertained (**Fig. 3**).

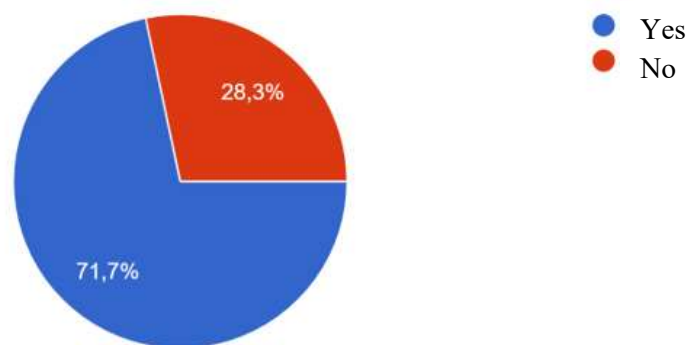


Figure 3 – Availability of IDP status

129 people (71.7%) had the IDP status, which characterises the most vulnerable categories of the population in the conditions of the conflict.

Within the framework of the research, the number of respondents and the time period for forced displacement were identified (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Systematised data on the number and period of movement of the interviewed persons

Year	Number of people	%
2014	15	10,9
2016	1	0,7
2017	1	0,7
2018	1	0,7
2021	1	0,7



2022		
Total, including	109	79,0
- February	10	9,2
- March	29	26,6
- April	28	25,7
- May	5	4,36
- June	8	7,3
- July	7	6,4
- August	8	7,3
- September	10	9,2
- October	1	0,9
- November	2	1,8
- December	1	0,9
2023		
Total, including	10	7,3
- January	1	10
- March	1	10
- April	5	50
- June	2	20
- August	1	10
Total	138	100%

According to the results, 138 people (76.7%) out of 180 respondents experienced forced displacement during the conflict, which has lasted for more than 9 years. Some of the respondents had moved since 2014 (10.9%). The largest number of forcibly displaced persons falls on the ‘hot phase’ of the beginning of hostilities with Russia (2022) and is 109 people - 79% of all displaced persons (**Fig. 4**). In 2023, the share of displaced persons is smaller and amounts to 7.3% (10 people).

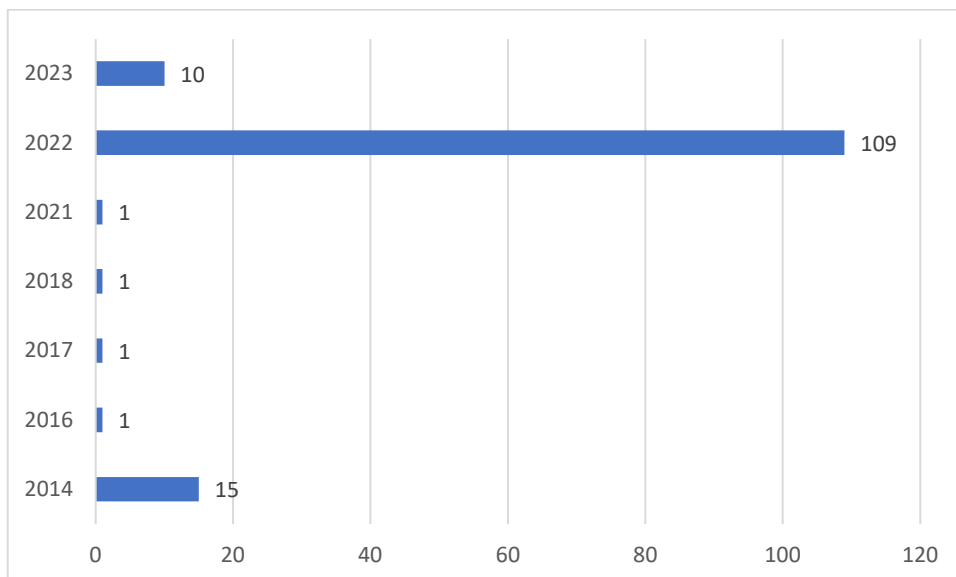


Figure 4 – Displaced persons during 2014-2023.

As evident from the above data, the "hot" or active phase of hostilities, in 2022 denotes a significant increase in the number of displaced persons. In this regard, this period was analysed in more detail on a monthly basis (**Fig. 5**).

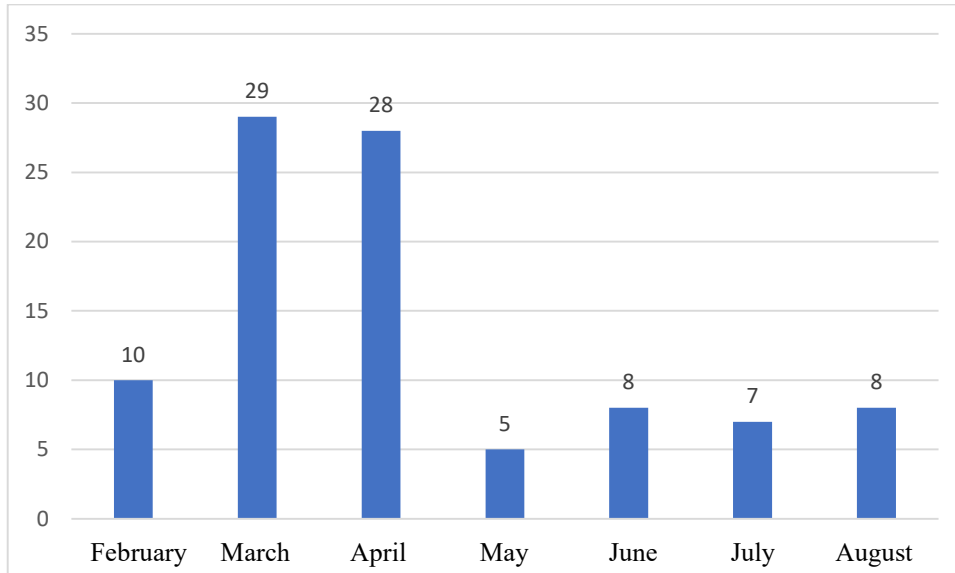


Figure 5 – Analysis of the number of displaced persons for 2022 by month

The peak of displacement occurred during March - April 2022, although many respondents began leaving their homes in February 2022.

The Pareto diagram (**Fig. 6**) shows the distribution of data in order of decreasing frequency. The cumulative value line on the secondary axis represents the percentage of the total. The data for February is significantly smaller than for March-April because it covers a period of only 5 days (February 24-28, 2023). But in terms of one day, they add up accordingly: less than 1 person/day (about 0.93 persons/day) in March-April against 2.5 persons/day in February 2023.

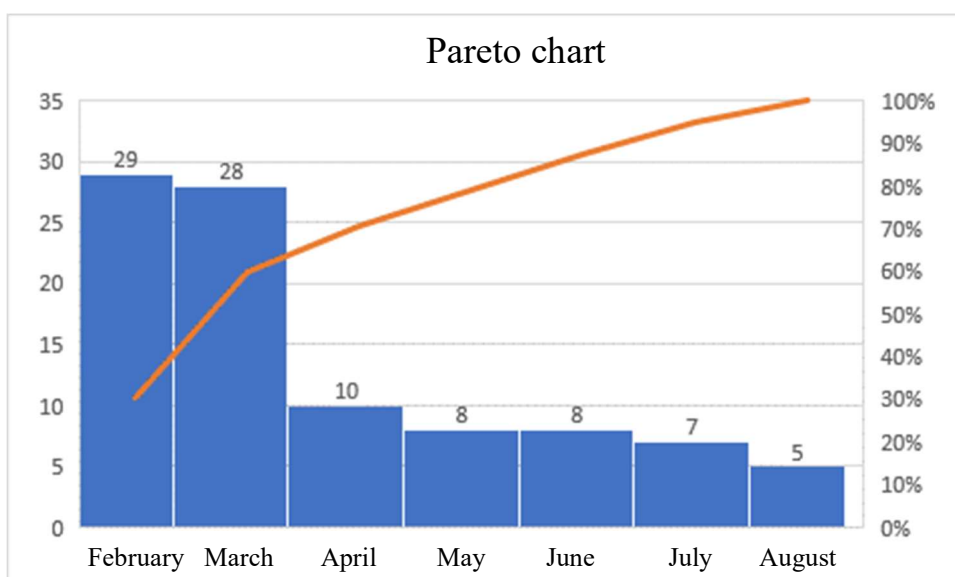


Figure 6 – Pareto chart



2. Regional aspect (where the respondents live now and where they moved from)

The regions most affected by the number of displaced persons were analysed and are represented in **Figure 7** below.

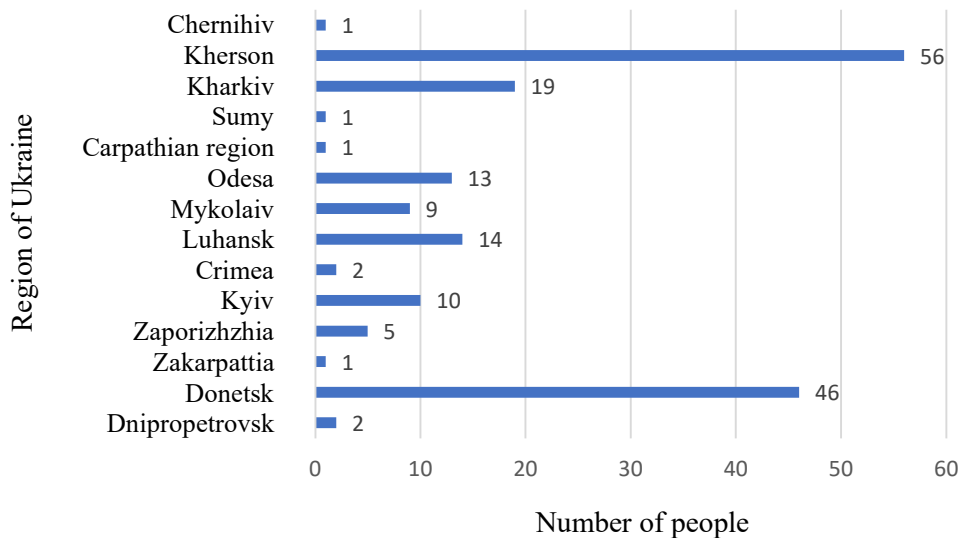


Figure 7 – Quantitative analysis of displaced persons by region of Ukraine

Data analysis shows that almost all respondents were forced to leave their homes during the conflict. The largest number of respondents left the Kherson region – 56 people, which is 31.1% of the total number of IDPs. Also, many people left the Donetsk region - 46 people (25.6%). In third place is the Kharkiv region - 10.6% of the total number of displaced persons. These data are correlated with the map of military operations. The parts of the Kherson and Donetsk regions are occupied, which consequently forces people, especially from vulnerable categories of the population, to leave these occupied territories. The visualisation of the given data is presented in **Fig. 8**.

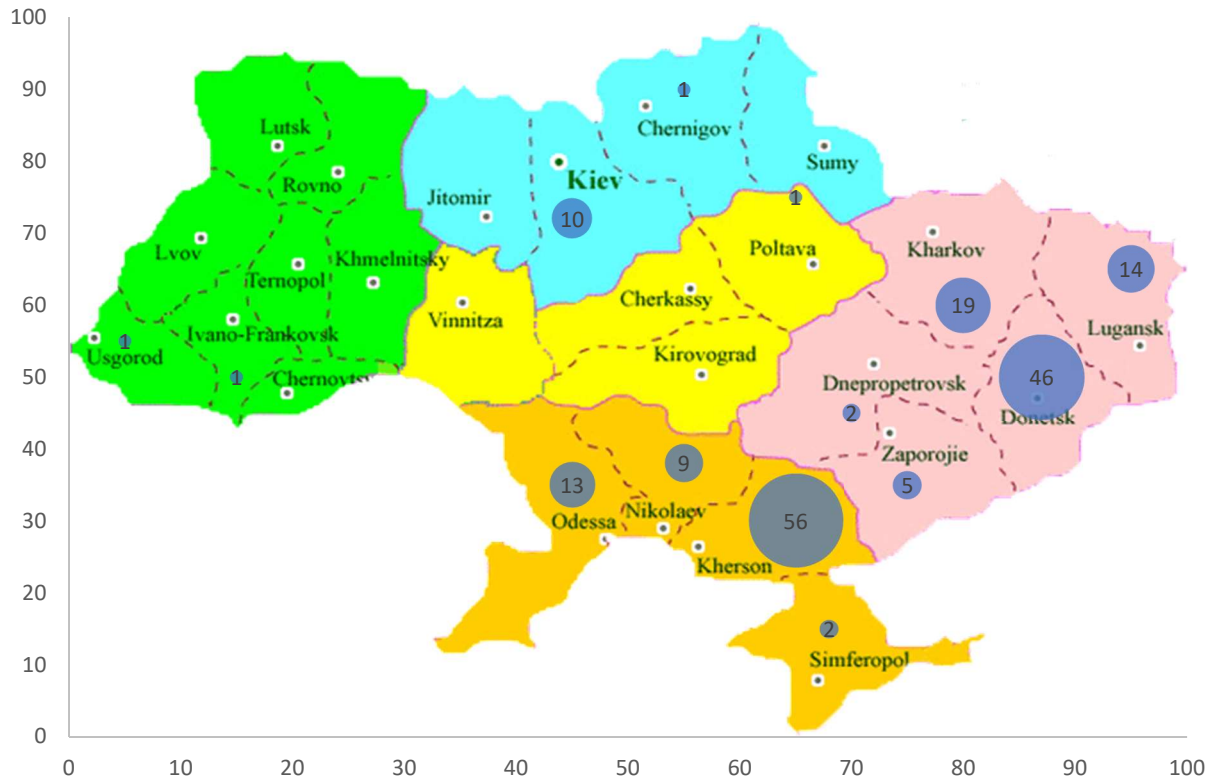


Figure 8 – Regional analysis of internally displaced persons

As can be seen from the given data, the majority of the displaced person came from the regions near the south-eastern border of the country, most affected by Russian military hostilities.

The analysis of regions where the majority of respondents migrated to and currently reside in demonstrate that the majority of respondents moved within Ukraine (internally)- 85%, i.e. 153 people, and the remaining 15% (27 people) migrated abroad (Fig. 9).

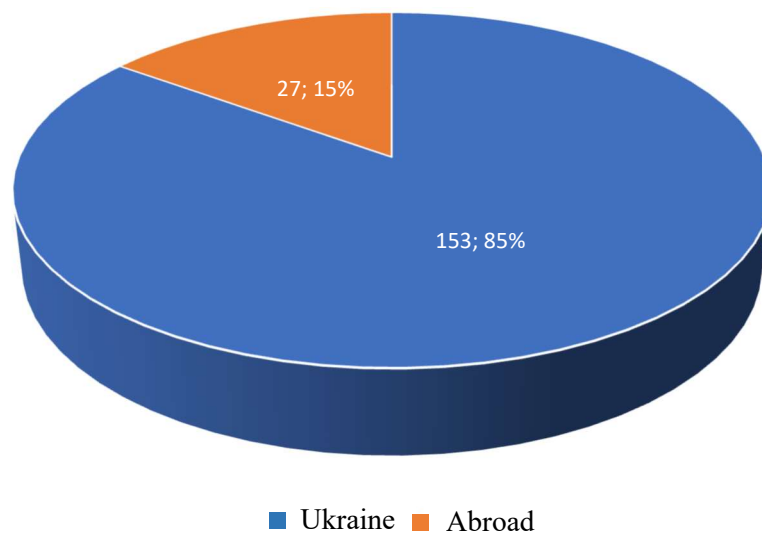


Figure 9 – Distribution of respondents subjected to forced displacement



The structure of the departure of respondents to the regions of Ukraine is as follows (Fig. 10-11):

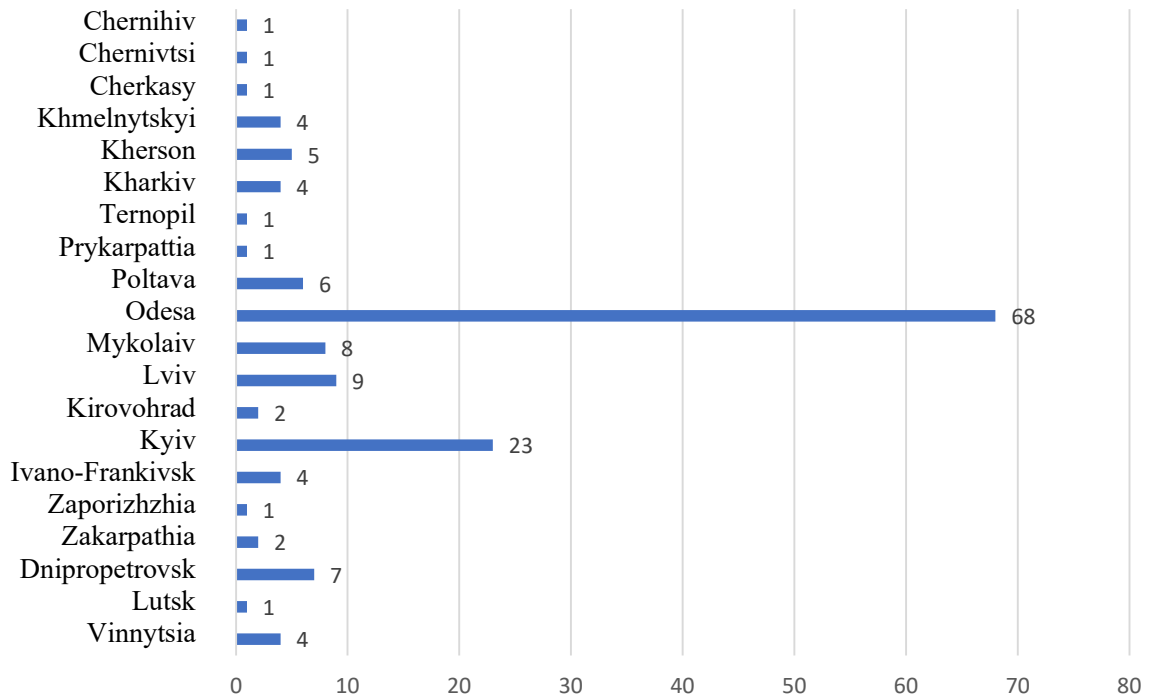


Figure 10 – Distribution of respondents by region of Ukraine

The obtained results indicate that the majority of respondents moved and stayed in Odesa region - 68 people, which is 44.4%. The Kyiv region was the second choice, to which 23 people who took part in the survey moved - this is 15% of the total number of respondents. In third place is the Lviv region - almost 6% (9 people).

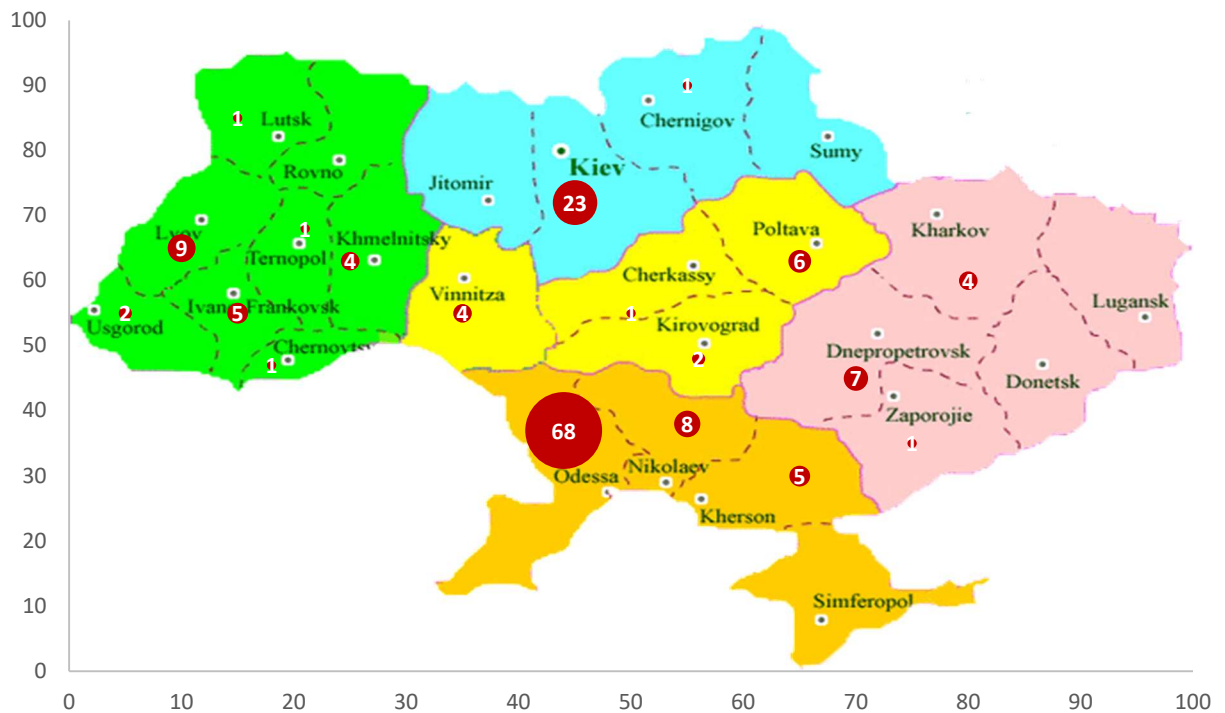


Figure 11 – Regions of Ukraine where respondents moved

Figure 11 captures the spread of displaced individuals.

In fig. 11, you can observe a large spread of data. This suggests that *the affected people most likely moved to the respective regions not only because they considered them safer, but also because of their own circumstances.*

It should be assumed that the preference for the Odesa region, according to the survey data, may be due to several reasons:

a) Temporary stay - its geographical location, the temporary stay of IDPs in the region. A proportion of the respondents is waiting to return to their original regions and cities, the other is preparing to move further - to the west and further abroad;

b) Other personal circumstances - arising from the tasks of this research, - the location of the research group in the Odesa region and a more in-depth research of the IDPs living here.

As for the respondents who fled Ukraine, the distribution of their countries of entry is shown in **Fig. 12**. The majority of those respondents migrated and at the time of the research resided in Poland - this is the vast majority - 26% (7 people), 15% (4 people) in Germany, and 7% each in Georgia and Lithuania.

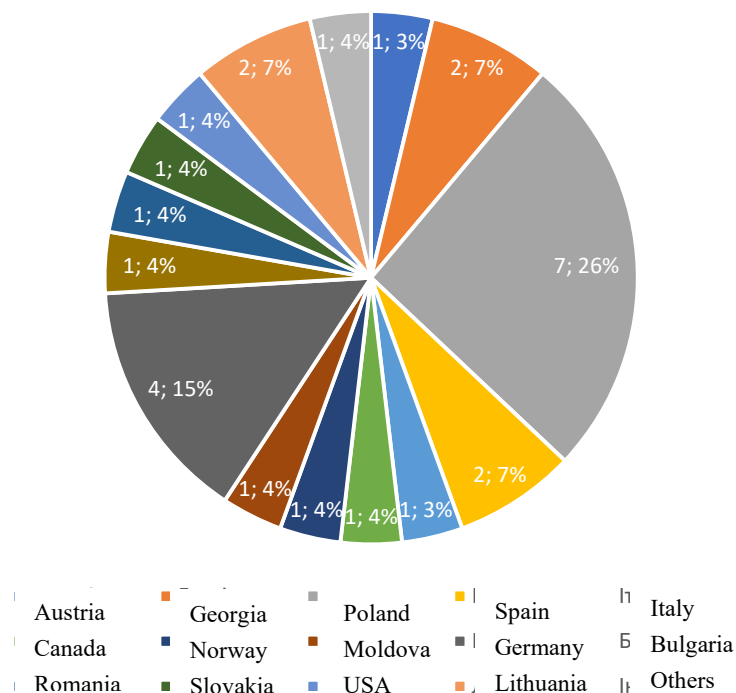


Figure 12 – Distribution of foreign countries to which respondents moved due to the conflict

3. Vulnerability analysis

The vulnerability analysis was carried out based on identified indicators of vulnerability listed in **Table 2**.



Table 2 – Analysis of the degree of vulnerability of respondents

An indicator of vulnerability	Respondents' answers	
	Number of people	%
Single mother/father/guardian (one person lives and raises minor children or the guardian of an adult disabled)	29	16,1
Pregnant or nursing mother (child up to 2 years old)	9	5,0
A person with a serious illness	11	6,1
A person with a disability of the I or II group	8	4,4
Single person over 60	8	4,4
Large families (3 children or more)	10	5,6
Other	120	66,7

The majority of respondents (120 people) chose the answer option "other" (Fig. 13), that is, they do not have a serious illness, disability, are not lonely, pregnant, etc. 16.1% of respondents are single mothers/caregivers, 6.1% are people with a serious illness, 5% are pregnant or nursing women forced to move during the conflict, 5.6% are large families.

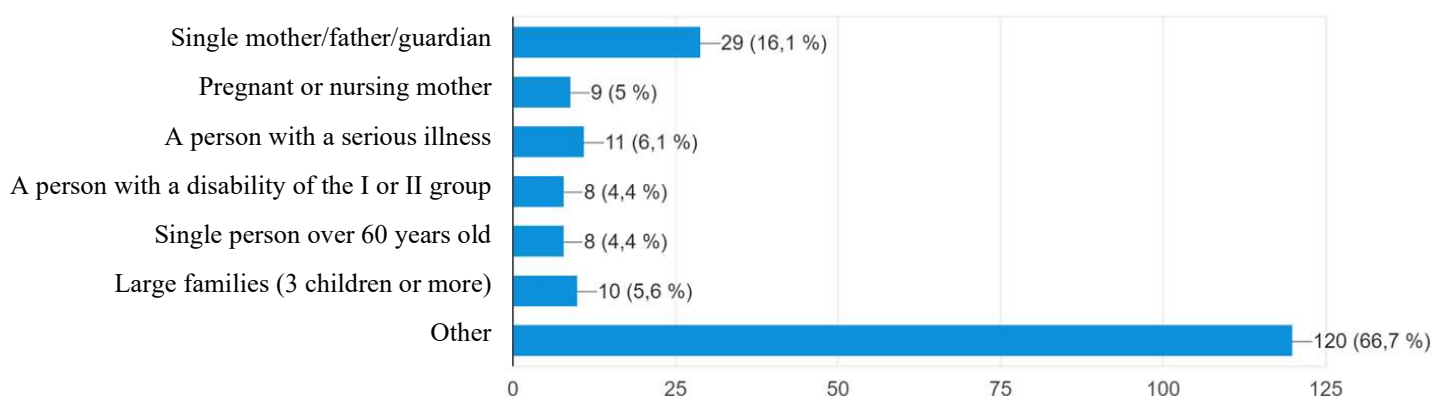


Figure 13 – Vulnerability analysis of IDPs

As part of the vulnerability analysis, additional research was conducted on the definition of disability according to the Washington questions (Fig. 14).

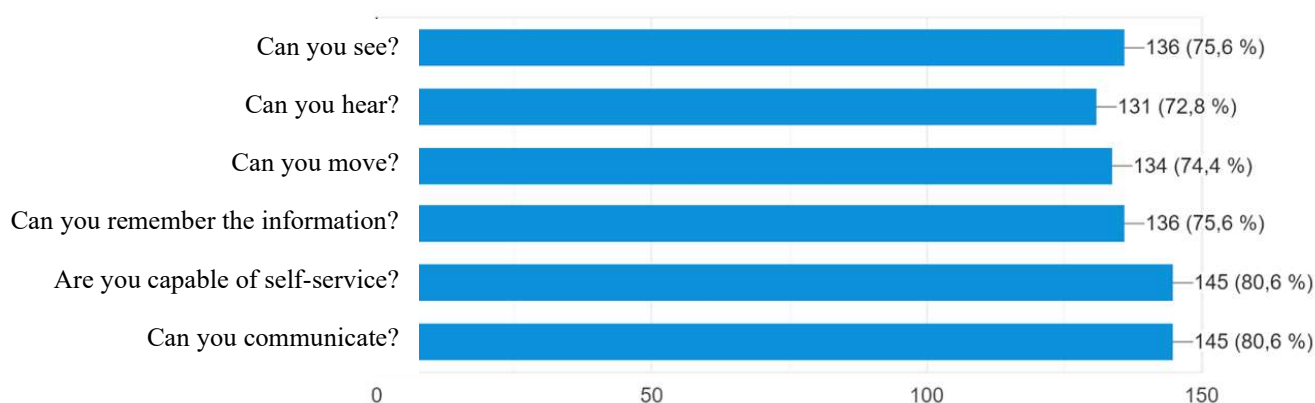


Figure 14 – Analysis of the definition of disability according to the Washington questions

The Washington disability determination is related to the evaluation process used to determine whether a person can receive support from social security programmes, particularly disability insurance. This process is based on a series of questions that determine the functional limitations and the impact of these limitations on the person's ability to work.

The Washington questions assessment covered 4 aspects of functional abilities:

a) physical activity: Judgment about a person's ability to physical activity and its impact on daily life functions;

b) mental activity: Determination of mental limitations and their impact on a person's ability to work and self-care;

c) work activity: Assessment of the ability to perform specific tasks at work and the impact of functional limitations on work capacity;

d) daily life activity: taking into account the impact of limitations on the ability to self-care and perform normal daily activities.

The main purpose of this approach is to determine whether a person can be considered disabled in the context of receiving support through social security programmes. This process helps ensure that care is provided to those who truly need it because of health-related functional limitations.

The analysis of the received answers shows that the majority of respondents do not have indicators of disability according to the Washington criteria (corresponding answers to questionnaire questions). But some respondents have health problems:

- 44 respondents – unable to see and remember information,
- 35 respondents answered that they are not able to serve themselves, communicate, some cannot move and hear.

Therefore, *the presence of such indicators of disability further increases the difficulty of the situation in which IDPs find themselves.*

Analysis of the number of respondents' family members is shown in **fig. 15**.

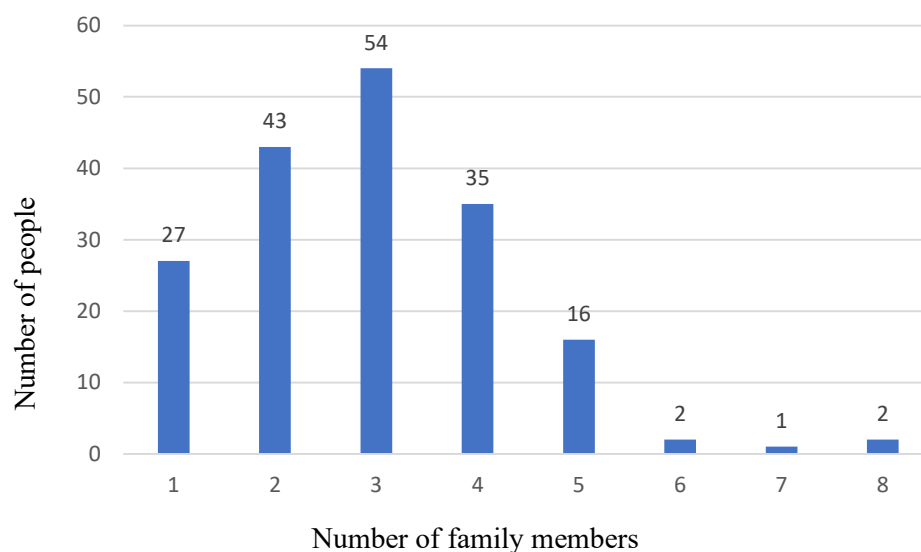


Figure 15 – Analysis of the number of IDP family members



As can be seen from the above data, the majority of respondents (30%) have a family of 3 people (including the respondent), 23.9% have a family of 2 people, 19.4% have 4 people, in 8.9% - from 5 people.

Based on these data, it can be noted that in most cases the respondents' family composition is limited to a small number of members, in particular, 2-3 people. This may indicate a tendency towards more compact family structures in this group of respondents.

Perhaps *this representation of different family sizes is the result of a combination of factors such as socioeconomic status, geographic location, and cultural influences. Additional research may be needed to understand these trends in more detail.*

4. Violence

In the course of the research, questions were asked about various types of violence that internally displaced persons faced.

The share and number of respondents who were or were not exposed are shown in **Fig. 16**.

The data of the research indicate *that the majority of respondents (61.7%) were subjected to various types of violence* and only 38.3% of respondents did not encounter this negative phenomenon.

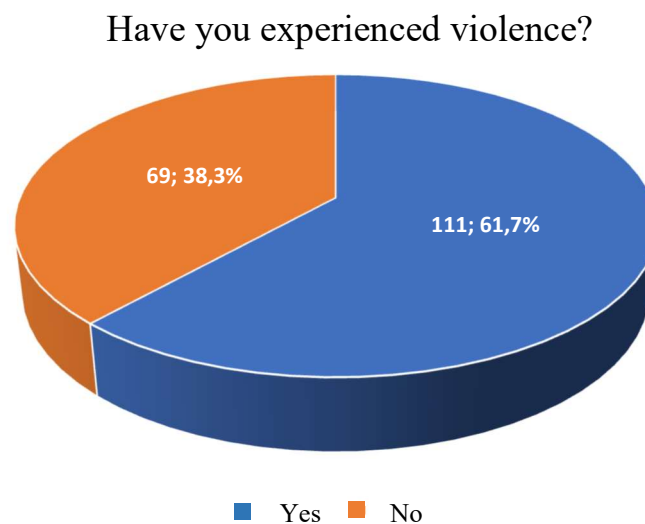


Figure 16 – Number of respondents who experienced violence

At the next stage, it was analyzed what kind of violence the respondents experienced. The signs of violence proposed by the researchers and the analysis of the respondents' answers are given in the **Table 3**.

The obtained data indicate that the majority of respondents experienced psychological violence - 79 people, many people also experienced economic violence - 74 people, no respondent was subjected to sexual violence or does not want to talk about it, 20 respondents experienced physical violence.

Table 3 – Analysis of violence

Type of violence	Sign	Respondents' answers	
		Number of people	%
Psychological (emotional)	intimidation, humiliation and manipulation; systematic images with words, gestures, facial expressions; harassment, threats; blackmail; discrimination on any grounds (belief, religion, nationality, race or origin); deprivation of the right to protect honour and dignity; contempt, ignoring personal needs, thoughts, feelings	79	43,9
Economical	Restriction of access to own funds, prohibition to use them at one's discretion; property damage; deprivation or obstruction of access to food, housing, property; restriction of employment opportunities, prohibition to research or work; forced begging; demanding money	74	41,1
Sexual	rape; coercion to unwanted sexual contacts, pregnancy / abortion, watching the sexual contact of the offender, porn industry, sex business, etc.	0	0
Physical	being in a situation that threatens health and safety; beating; locking in the house or denying access to it; forced eviction from home; moving from the occupied territory to Russia with the use of force, threats or deception; sleep disturbance; deprivation of food; torture; threats of deprivation of life; compulsion to use alcohol or drugs	20	11,1

Therefore, it can be assumed that during the conflict, the risk of violence increases, especially for vulnerable categories of the population such as IDPs.

Generalized results regarding the analysis of signs of violence are presented in fig. 17.

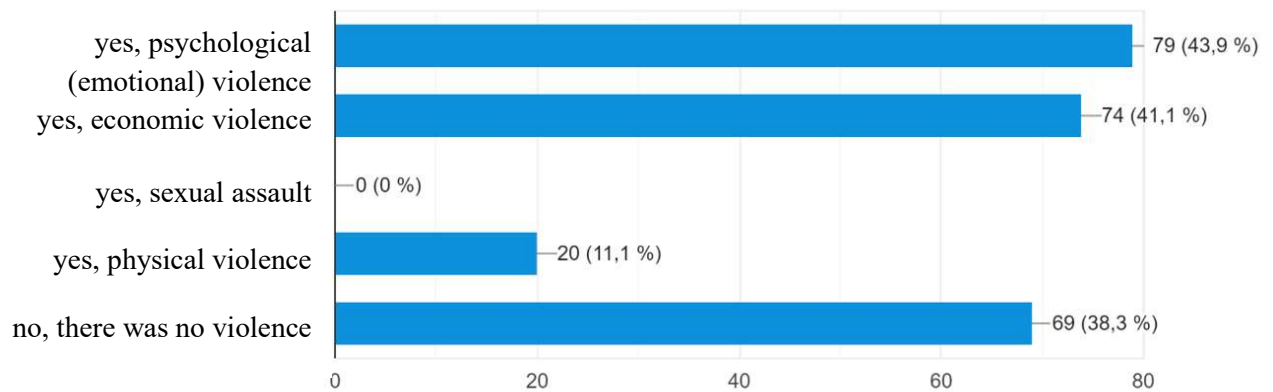


Figure 17 – Analysis of respondents' answers regarding violence

Also, the research included information relating to the received assistance from state and charitable organisations in response to violence against vulnerable categories, namely women and children (Figs. 18-19).

If you were subjected to any violence, did you receive any help from the state?

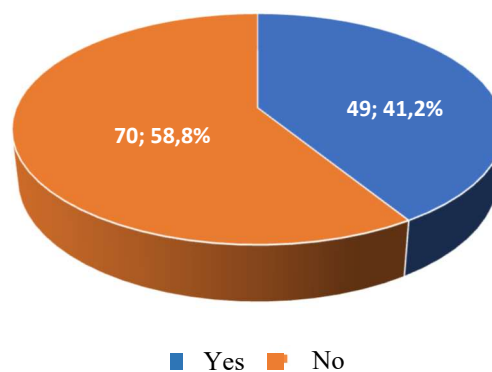


Figure 18 – Analysis of respondents' answers regarding received assistance from the state during violence

Unfortunately, *the majority of respondents who experienced violence (58.8%) did not receive help from the state*, but some vulnerable categories (41.2%) received state help. This shows that the authorities are working in this direction and are developing mechanisms to help women and children. According to the results of the survey, it is possible to determine:

a) *low level of state assistance*: most of the victims of violence did not have access to state support. This may indicate that existing assistance mechanisms have not yet achieved significant impact, or may indicate low awareness, unawareness or fear of victims to interact with authorities;

b) *availability of state aid to vulnerable categories*: some of the vulnerable categories were given state aid. This may indicate that there are initiatives or

programmes targeting specific groups of people who are particularly vulnerable to violence.

At the same time, the support and assistance from the charity sector is effective from the point of view of accessibility and coverage of vulnerable sections of the population affected by the conflict (**Fig. 19**).

If you were subjected to any violence, did you receive any help from non-governmental organisations (charity aid, grants)?

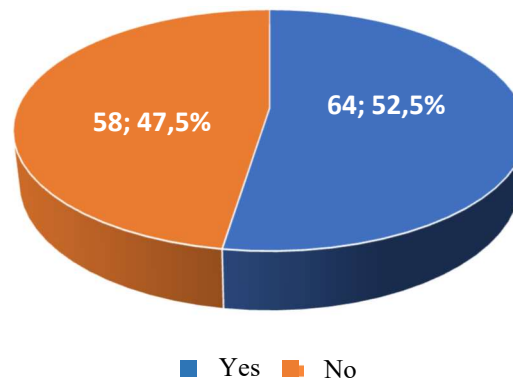


Figure 19 – Analysis of respondents' answers regarding assistance from charitable organisations during violence

Although the majority of respondents who experienced violence - 52% received help from non-governmental organisations (charitable aid, grants), as many as 48% did not receive help from non-governmental organisations.

5. The needs of affected persons and assistance sought

During the course of this research, it was investigated whether respondents required any particular help and/or assistance (**Fig. 20**).

The obtained data show that a large part of respondents - 88 people do not require any help from state and non-state organisations at all - this is 48.9% of the total number of respondents who took part in the research. As for 51.9% of respondents, they need help, first of all, in the form of a standard individual food kit (73 people – 79.3% of the number of people in need of help), as well as a family hygiene kit for a family with 3 persons (58 persons – 63% of the number of persons in need of assistance).



What kind of help is needed

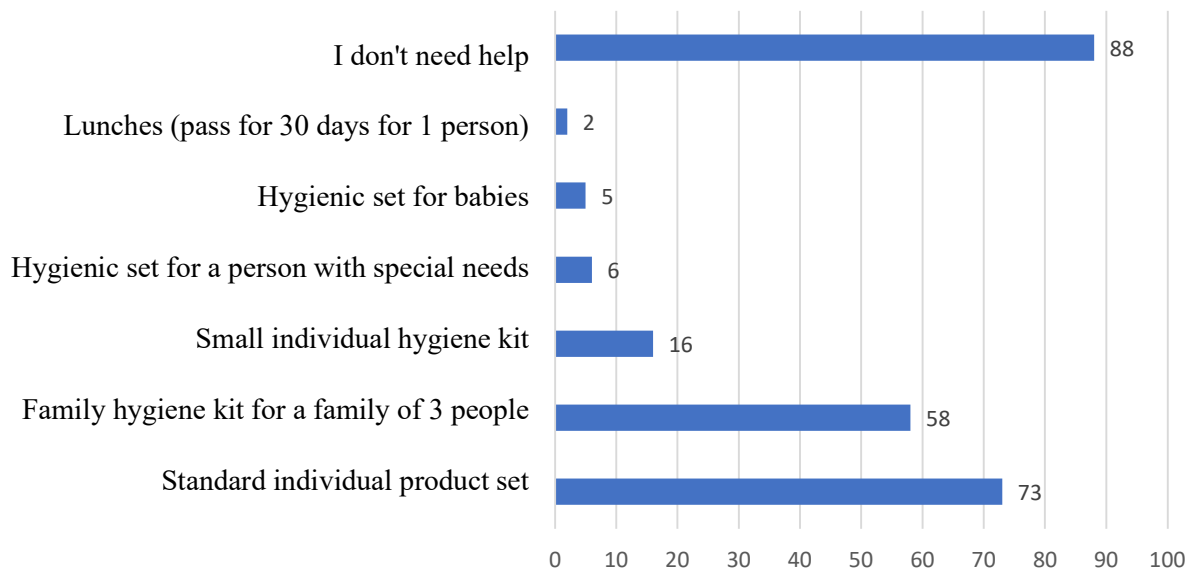


Figure 20 – Analysis of assistance to vulnerable categories of the population of Ukraine

Summary data on basic hygiene needs are shown in fig. 21.

Over the past month, how well did your household cover basic hygiene needs?

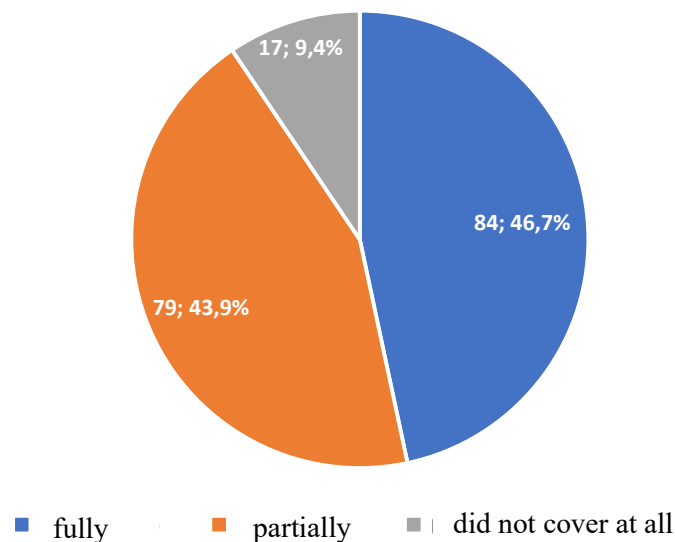


Figure 21 – Analysis of coverage of basic hygiene needs of respondents

As can be seen from the above data, the majority of respondents – 84 people (46.7%) have their basic hygiene needs fully covered, but this is less than half of the surveyed women and children, 79 respondents (43.9%) only partially meet their basic hygiene needs, 9.4% of respondents do not have the opportunity to meet basic hygiene needs at all.

Summary data on basic food needs are shown in **fig. 22**.

Over the past month, how well did your household meet basic food needs?

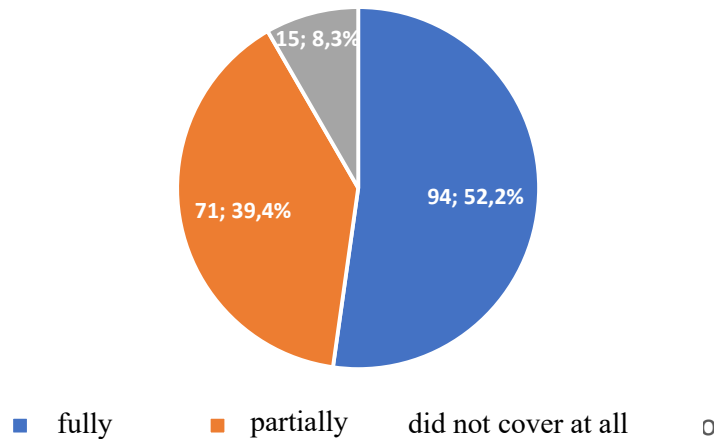


Figure 22 – Analysis of coverage of respondents' basic need for food products

As can be seen from the above data, the majority of respondents - 94 people (52.2%) fully cover their basic needs in food products, slightly more than half of the respondents, 71 respondents (39.4%) answered that they only partially satisfy their needs in food products, and 8.3% of respondents do not have the opportunity to meet their food needs at all. From this it can be asserted about:

a) *satisfaction of basic needs*: this is demonstrated by a significant share of respondents (52.2%), who are fully satisfied with their basic needs in food products. This may indicate relative stability in their economic position or the availability of basic resources;

b) *partial satisfaction of needs*: this is evidenced by responses of 39.4% of respondents who only partially satisfy their needs in food products. This may indicate economic difficulties or limited access to necessary resources for some members of the surveyed group;

c) *presence of critical problems*: it is important to note that 8.3% of respondents do not have the opportunity to meet their basic needs in food products at all. This can be a critical problem that requires attention and possible interventions to improve the situation of these individuals.

From this it can be assumed that there are two aspects of influence:

a) *economic risks and inequalities*: a high percentage of those who are only partially satisfied with their needs may indicate the presence of economic risks or inequalities in the group of respondents. In this context, it is advisable to conduct additional research to determine the causes of this situation and identify possible ways to improve the economic situation;

b) *incompleteness or imperfection of social programmes*: the high percentage of those who do not have the opportunity to meet their needs indicates that the existing social programmes may be insufficient or ineffective. State structures need



to review/expand social support programmes for those in the most vulnerable situations.

Data concerning the additional needs of the respondents are summarized in the **Table 4** and shown in **fig. 23**.

Table 4 – Analysis of additional needs by respondents

Type of need	Respondents' answers	
	Number of persons	% of the total number of respondents
Home care	6	3,3
Protection against manifestations of discrimination and/or stigmatization	5	2,8
Emotional support, psychological help	81	45
Legal assistance	26	14,4
Representation of interests	7	3,9
Crisis counselling assistance	6	3,3
The need for social support (case management)	6	3,3
Establishment of social ties in the community	20	11,1
Space for childcare	27	15
Repair of housing damaged by hostilities	37	20,6
Restoration of household agriculture	8	4,4
Return to self-employment	21	11,7
Employment/retraining	33	18,3
Other	12	6,7

The obtained data indicate that the majority of respondents need emotional support with psychological help - 81 people (45%). A significant number needs housing repairs - 37 respondents (20.6%), 18.7% - assistance with employment, 15% - childcare assistance. Other options listed the need for free housing, medical check-ups, cash assistance and wins.

It can be summarized that the following areas of support are relevant:

a) home care: a small number of respondents (3.3%) indicate the need for home care, which may be due to special circumstances, such as illness or disability;

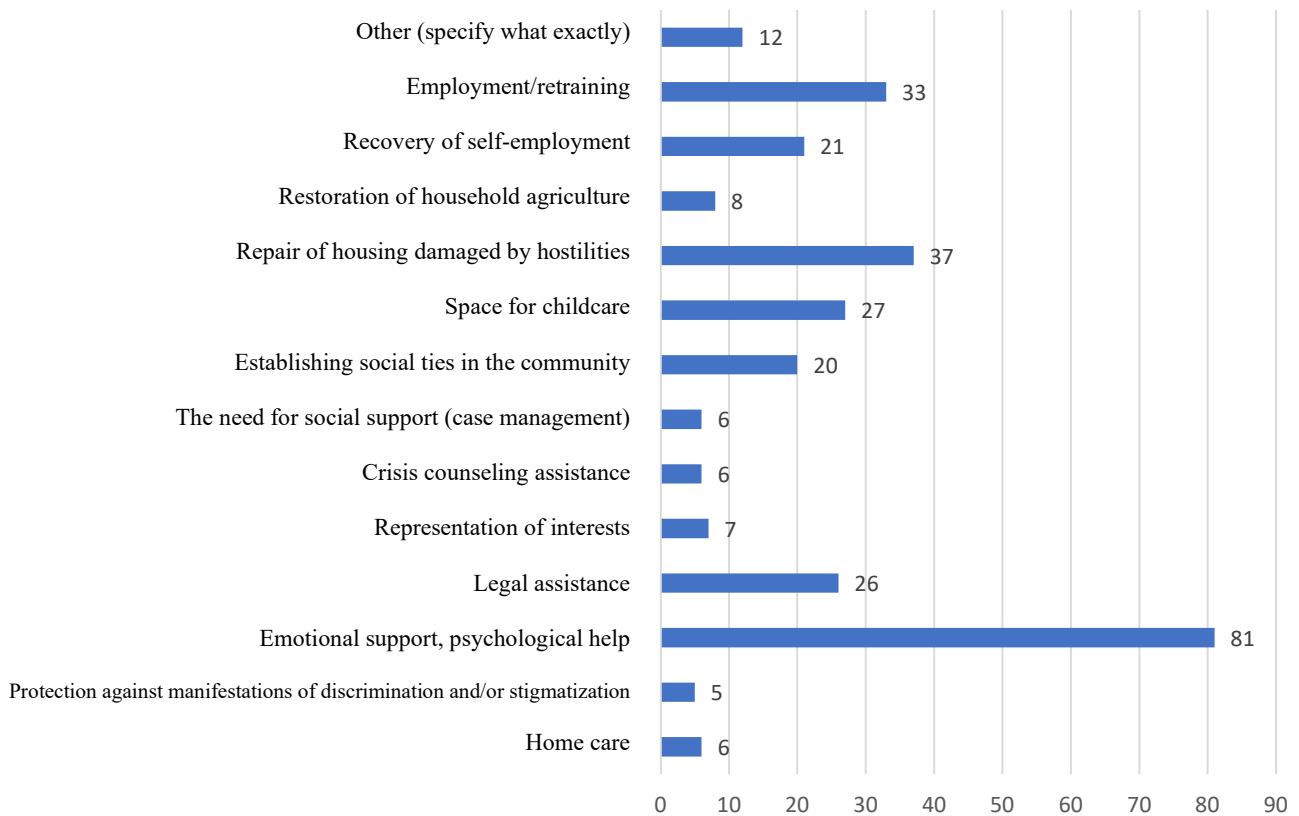


Figure 23 – Analysis of additional needs of respondents

b) protection from discrimination and stigmatization: the low results (2.8% of respondents) may indicate that the respondents generally do not experience significant problems in this category or they may have a low awareness of the existence of such problems;

c) emotional support, psychological help: a high percentage (45%) indicates the importance of psychological support for respondents, especially during crisis situations or after experienced stressful events;

d) legal assistance: a significant percentage (14.4%) shows that some of the respondents need legal assistance regarding typical or unique legal issues that arise for them after displacement;

e) childcare assistance: 15% respondents indicates the need to create conditions for childcare, which can be an important aspect for socialization and/or employment of parents in difficult conditions;

f) return to self-employment: a moderately high percentage (11.7%) indicates the importance of programmes for the return to self-employment by respondents;

g) housing repair and reconstruction of the economy: A significant number of respondents (20.6% and 4.4%, respectively) indicate the need to restore housing and agriculture after hostilities, which indicates the wide-scale consequences of the conflict;

h) employment/retraining: a significant part of the respondents (18.3%) is considering the possibility of changing their profession or retraining to improve their economic and social situation;

k) other: the presence of this category (6.7%) indicates the diversity of individual needs, which may be unique to specific individuals.

Therefore, the extended analysis of additional needs of the respondents indicates:

- *functional support*: psychological support, legal assistance, childcare and restoration of economic opportunities;

- *the need to create relevant programmes*: programmes and initiatives aimed at taking into account these needs can be key to ensuring full support of vulnerable groups.

6. Awareness of assistance programmes

The results of the analysis of respondents' answers regarding awareness of aid programmes are shown in **fig. 24**.

Do you know the telephone number of the hotline for clarification of IDP aid programs and/or other programs?

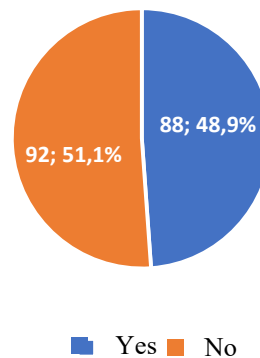


Figure 24 – Analysis of awareness of assistance programmes

The obtained data indicate that the majority of respondents (51.1%) do not have sufficient information about existing assistance programmes.

This indicates the need for active measures to disseminate information from state and non-state organisations. Ensuring access to information about available resources and assistance options is a key factor for improving the effectiveness of support for vulnerable populations.

Proactive outreach efforts can help reduce the percentage of individuals who remain unaware of the availability of help and resources.

7. *Discrimination when receiving assistance*

Based on the obtained results, the majority of respondents (80.1%) did not face discrimination when receiving assistance and were not excluded from support programmes. However, it is worth noting that a small but significant part (18%) indicates that some individuals were excluded from cash assistance.

Other types of exclusions were also indicated, such as consultations with a psychologist (1.2%) and legal assistance (0.6%) (Fig. 25).

Have you experienced discrimination - exclusion from support services?

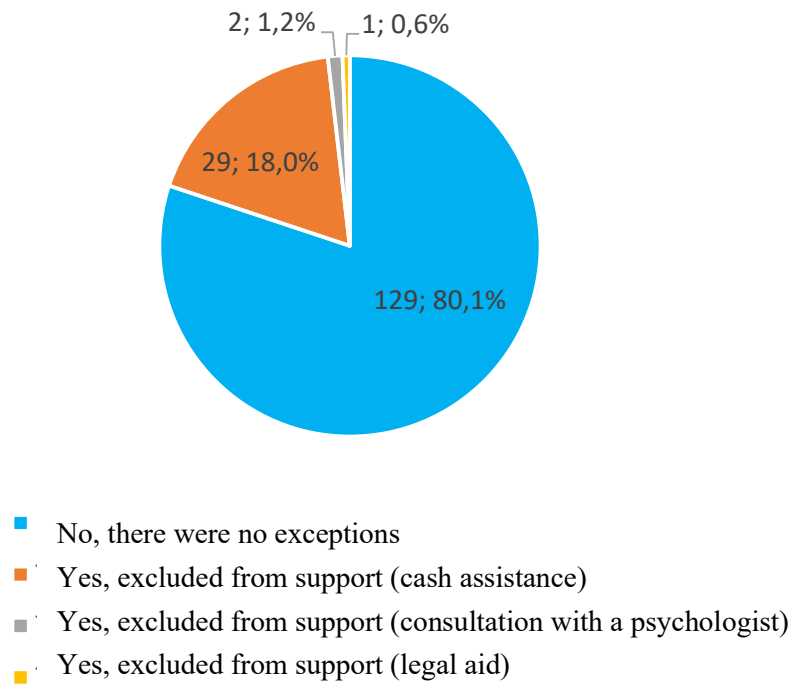


Figure 25 – Analysis of discrimination when receiving assistance

Therefore, *the majority of respondents (80.1%) did not experience discrimination when receiving assistance and were not excluded from support programmes. This is a testament to the fairness of the support system for most individuals.*

However, it is important to note that 18% of respondents indicated exclusion from financial assistance. This may be the result of various factors, such as eligibility criteria, incomplete information or other systemic deficiencies.

This suggests that *there are certain aspects of the support system that may be vulnerable to discrimination and require attention to ensure fair access to all types of care for all categories of the population.* Reducing the percentage of exclusions and working to eliminate the causes of such situations can contribute to a more inclusive and effective systemic approach to support provision.

It can be assumed that there is:

a) *uneven access to cash assistance in some cases:* the potential cause of circumstances leading to exclusions from cash assistance is either a different



understanding of the criteria or a misinterpretation of the rules of the assistance system;

b) *the importance of psychological counselling and legal aid*: low percentages of exclusions from psychological counselling and legal aid may indicate the overall effectiveness of these aspects of the support system. However, even small percentages of exclusions require attention and analysis to improve access to these types of support.







Overall, the results indicate that *the support and assistance system is mostly functioning without discrimination, but there are certain aspects where improvements are possible to ensure greater fairness and accessibility for all.*

In the course of the research, ***a search for the relationship (correlation) of the factors considered in the questionnaire was conducted.*** Due to the fact that the survey of respondents who participated in the project is based on the use of categorical variables due to the specificity of the research topic, the relationship between factors was determined using the V-Kramer criterion, which precisely measures the strength of the relationship between two categorical indicators.

This criterion, in the case of a survey of respondents, where categorical variables are used, becomes an effective tool for determining the degree of association between the various aspects studied in the research. It takes into account the size of the conjugation table containing the number of matches in the variable categories. The Cramer statistic itself, which is obtained using this criterion, is in the range from 0 to 1. The closer the value is to 1, the stronger the relationship between the variables. Using the criterion allows you to determine how the variables are related to each other. This is especially important when dealing with categorical variables such as responses to survey questions.

The interpretation of the values of the V-Kramer criterion according to the recommendations of Rea & Parker is given in the **table. 5** [2].

Table 5 – Interpretation of the values of the V-Kramer criterion

Value of V-Cramer	The power of interconnectedness	
< 0,1	insignificant	
0,1 – < 0,2	weak	
0,2 – < 0,4	average	
0,4 – < 0,6	relatively strong	
0,6 – < 0,8	strong	
0,8-1,0	very strong	

Therefore, the application of V-Kramer's Criterion made it possible to: determine statistically significant relationships between categorical factors, make objective and scientifically confirmed conclusions about the dependencies between various aspects studied during the survey of respondents. The obtained results are summarized in the table. 6 according to the questionnaire (given below).



Table 6 - Results of V-Kramer's analysis of the strength of the relationship between questionnaire questions

Factor (question number)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	0,230	0,804	0,674	0,628	0,568	0,712	0,353	0,259	0,226	0,180	0,132	0,155	0,246	0,221	0,173	0,627	0,203	0,206
6	0,330	0,878	0,519	0,691	0,501	0,533	0,189	0,160	0,102	0,201	0,087	0,178	0,129	0,084	0,010	0,628	0,015	0,234
7		0,917	0,754	0,754	0,752	0,827	0,231	0,320	0,218	0,362	0,299	0,265	0,435	0,293	0,205	0,621	0,146	0,201
8			0,815	0,919	0,788	0,832	0,876	0,848	0,846	0,791	0,850	0,818	0,905	0,789	0,752	0,857	0,831	0,776
9				0,682	0,651	0,731	0,551	0,589	0,579	0,563	0,601	0,583	0,588	0,634	0,621	0,634	0,535	0,671
10					0,619	0,732	0,773	0,640	0,697	0,578	0,650	0,653	0,686	0,590	0,632	0,720	0,658	0,621
11						0,868	0,557	0,489	0,713	0,715	0,581	0,561	0,458	0,608	0,636	0,636	0,579	0,561
12							0,682	0,573	0,738	0,665	0,679	0,683	0,611	0,607	0,614	0,670	0,694	0,711
13								0,439	0,405	0,233	0,271	0,297	0,360	0,336	0,306	0,756	0,378	0,317
14									0,249	0,265	0,274	0,274	0,410	0,374	0,358	0,776	0,307	0,210
15										0,319	0,183	0,241	0,315	0,201	0,189	0,654	0,184	0,200
16											0,573	0,547	0,275	0,257	0,197	0,563	0,217	0,162
17												0,759	0,300	0,146	0,174	0,671	0,094	0,195
18													0,310	0,083	0,094	0,649	0,058	0,164
19														0,483	0,461	0,790	0,354	0,255
20															0,692	0,688	0,066	0,227
21																0,716	0,045	0,178
22																	0,690	0,685
23																		0,197

For statistical data analysis, calculations were made in the statistical package for social sciences - SPSS.



Questionnaire

1. Do you consent to data processing?
2. Have you been familiarized with the content of the project?
3. Contact phone or email
4. Age
5. If you are under 18 years old, do your parents agree to your participation in the survey?
6. Sex
7. Do you have the status of an IDP?
8. Date of resettlement
9. Area of departure: which region are you from?
10. City of departure
11. Area of actual residence
12. City of actual residence
13. Vulnerability of your household
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single mother/father/guardian (one person lives and raises minor children or the guardian of an adult disabled)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant or nursing mother (child up to 2 years old)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person with a serious illness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person with a disability of the I or II group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single person over 60
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large families (3 children or more)
14. Definition of disability according to the Washington questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you see?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you hear?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you move?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you remember the information?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you capable of self-service?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you communicate?
15. Number of family members (registered together, live, eat, lead a life, distribute assistance)
16. Were you subjected to violence during the war? If you were subjected to violence, what kind of violence:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes, psychological (<i>emotional</i>) violence (<i>intimidation, humiliation and manipulation; systematic verbal or negative gestures, facial expressions; harassment, threats; blackmail; discrimination on any grounds (belief, religion, nationality, race or origin); deprivation the right to protect honor and dignity; contempt, ignoring your needs, thoughts, feelings</i>) • yes, economic violence (<i>Restriction of access to one's own funds or prohibition to use them at one's discretion; damage to property; deprivation or obstruction of access to food, housing, property; restriction of employment opportunities, prohibition to research or work; coercion into begging; extortion of money</i>). • yes, sexual violence (<i>rape; coercion into unwanted sexual contact, pregnancy or abortion, watching the sexual contact of the offender, porn industry or sex business, etc.</i>) • yes, physical violence (<i>being in a situation that threatens health and safety; beatings; being locked in a house or being denied access to it; forced eviction from the house; moving from the occupied territory to Russia with the use of force, threats or deception; sleep disturbance ; deprivation of food; torture; threats to take life; forcing to use alcohol or drugs</i>) • no, there was no violence
17. If you were subjected to any violence, did you receive any help from the state?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
18. If you were subjected to any violence, did you receive any help from non-governmental organisations (charity aid, grants)?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes

• No
19. What type of assistance is required
• Standard individual product set
• Family hygiene kit for a family of 3 people
• Small individual hygiene kit
• Hygiene set for a person with special needs
• Hygienic kit for babies
• Dinners (pass for 30 days for 1 person)
• Family hygiene kit, number of kits
• Standard individual product set, number of sets
• Small individual hygiene kit, number of kits
• Hygienic set for a person with special needs, number of sets
• Hygienic set for babies, number of sets
• Set for school, number of sets
• Lunches, number of subscriptions
20. Over the last month, how much did your household cover basic hygiene needs?
• completely
• partially
• did not cover at all
21. Over the past month, how much did your household cover basic food needs?
• completely
• partially
• did not cover at all
22. What additional needs do you have from the following in your household?
• Home care
• Protection against manifestations of discrimination and/or stigmatization
• Emotional support, psychological help
• Legal assistance
• Representation of interests
• Crisis consulting assistance
• Need for social support (case management)
• Establishment of social ties in the community
• Space for childcare
• Repair of housing damaged by hostilities
• Restoration of household agriculture
• Restoration of self-employment
• Employment/retraining
• Other (specify what exactly)
23. Do you know the telephone number of the hotline for an application for clarification of IDP assistance programmes?
• Yes
• No
24. Have you experienced discrimination - exclusion from support services:
• No, there were no exceptions
• Yes, excluded from support (cash assistance)
• Yes, excluded from support (consultation of a psychologist)
• Yes, excluded from support (legal aid)

As can be seen from the above calculations, a **very strong** correlation was found between the following indicators:

– the date of resettlement (records the fact of forced resettlement) correlates with most of the questionnaire questions, namely:

- 1) age;
- 2) gender;
- 3) availability of IDP status
- 4) area of knockout;
- 5) city of disposal;
- 6) city of actual residence;
- 7) vulnerability of the household;
- 8) determination of disability according to the Washington questions;
- 9) number of family members;
- 10) if they were subjected to any violence, did they receive any assistance from the state;
- 11) if they were subjected to any violence, did they receive any assistance from non-governmental organisations (charitable assistance, grants);
- 12) what type of assistance is needed;
- 13) what additional needs are there in the household;
- 14) is the hotline telephone number visible for requests for clarification of IDP assistance programmes;

– the area of actual residence correlates with the city of actual residence, but this is an obvious connection based on the content of these questions.

A **strong** correlation was found between the presence of additional needs of households for all issues included in the matrix (see Table 6) except for the issue of violence. Which once again highlights the vulnerability of women and children during military conflict and the need for support and assistance measures.

There is also a **strong** correlation between the city of actual residence and people's vulnerability, the number of family members, exposure to violence, assistance, additional household needs, and discrimination regarding exclusion from assistance.

Thus, the correlation analysis showed that most of the questions included in the questionnaire are interrelated and provide a basis for further development of measures to help women and children affected during the military conflict.

Summary and conclusions

Thus, the research evaluating the impact of the conflict with Russia on vulnerable categories of the population, which was conducted using a survey, the following conclusions can be drawn, specifically in relation women and children.

The research was mainly attended by women (92.8%), which meets the requirements of the project, aged from 19 to 70 years, with the largest number of respondents in the range of 40-49 years (31.7%).

The majority of the respondents have the status of IDPs (71.7%), which indicates that, due to the conflict, women and children were forced to leave their homes and move to the cities of Ukraine, which they consider safer. It should be noted that the beginning of displacement has been observed since 2014, when 10.9% of respondents moved within the country. However, in the course of the research, it was established

that the largest number of forcibly displaced persons falls on the active phase of the beginning of hostilities, i.e., 2022 is mainly during March - April (79% of all displaced persons), with a continuing displacement in 2023, albeit with a downward trend (7.3%).

Depending on the proximity of the region to hostilities, the number of forced migrants to regions of Ukraine that are deemed safer is increasing. The largest number of respondents who took part in the research left the Kherson region (31.1% of the total number of IDPs), because in 2022 the Kherson region was occupied. Also, many people left Donetsk (25.6%) and Kharkiv (10.6%) regions for the same reasons. That is, the analysis of the obtained data shows that the closer to the south-eastern borders of the country, where the regions are more affected by aggression, the greater the number of displaced persons.

The focus of the survey is aimed at internally displaced persons, therefore, during the research it was established that 85% of respondents were displaced within Ukraine, while the rest were forced to leave abroad.

The obtained results indicate that the majority of respondents moved and stayed in the Odesa region (44.4%), in the Kyiv region (15%), and in the Lviv region (6%). From the obtained data, it can be concluded that the decision of people to move to one or another region is influenced not only by considerations for safety (since a large number of people did not move to Lviv region, which is safer from a military point of view) but to the Odesa region, which is located in the south of Ukraine and has a riskier status in military terms. The most attractive countries for those who went abroad are Poland (26%) and Germany.

Preliminary research into people's vulnerability during the conflict indicates that single mothers/fathers/guardians (one person lives and raises minor children or the guardian of an adult disabled) are more vulnerable - this is 16% of respondents who took part in the project, a person with severe illness (6%), large families (5.6%), but the vast majority - 66.7% of respondents chose other signs of vulnerability. To explore in depth these other indicators of vulnerability, focus group research was conducted with women and children.

In the course of the research, issues related to various types of violence that internally displaced persons could face were studied. The results showed that the majority of respondents experienced violence - 61.7%, and the other 38.3% did not encounter this negative phenomenon. But the results of the analysis of the types of violence that women and children were exposed to during the conflict show that most of them experienced psychological (emotional) violence (43.9%) and economic violence (41.1%), rather than physical and other types of violence.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop state and non-state support programmes for IDPs of both a psychological and economic nature in order to reduce the factor of violence during war. What is confirmed by the results of the research is that the vast majority of participants need emotional support with psychological help (45%), a significant number need home repairs (20.6%), 18.7% of respondents need employment, 15% need childcare support.

Regardless of the fact that almost all vulnerable categories need one or another type of assistance/support, the majority of participants in our research are not aware of state and non-state support and assistance programmes for IDPs (51%). Therefore, it

is also necessary to disseminate information about various types of assistance for IDPs clearly and explicitly.

In general, it can be stated that the impact of the conflict with Russia on vulnerable categories of people with the status of IDPs is very large and negative and requires a more detailed and in-depth research.

It should be noted that:

a) the majority of research participants: women (92.8%) aged 19-70 years. Their average age is mainly 40 years. *The potentially working group of women (20-59 years old) predominates and is 85.0%;*

b) the status of IDPs and resettlement: has the majority of respondents (71.7%), testifying to *the mass forced displacement of homes due to the conflict*. Movement of persons has been observed since 2014, with a distinct peak in 2022 (79%);

c) relocation: takes place to safer regions of Ukraine from the Kherson, Donetsk and Kharkiv regions. In particular, of the respondents, the majority of IDPs settled in Odesa region (44.4%), Kyiv region (15%) and Lviv region (6%). The choice of the resettlement region is determined not only by security considerations, but also by other factors;

d) vulnerable categories and violence: vulnerable groups include single mothers/fathers/guardians, people with serious illness and large families. The majority of respondents with IDP status (61.7%) experienced violence, mainly psychological and economic;

e) needs: needs include emotional support (45%), home repair (20.6%), employment (18.7%) and others;

f) unawareness of support programmes: the majority of respondents (51%) are unaware of state and non-state support programmes, *which suggests the need for a thorough information campaign about available support resources for IDPs*.

The obtained results provide important conclusions and indicate the need for further research and the development of effective support programmes aimed at alleviating the conditions of IDPs and supporting their needs during conflict.

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A grant initiative for the sake of partnership between Great Britain and Ukraine

**The research was carried out within the framework of the project UUT11
(SRW №1877-01/21)**

**«Suffering in hope for the future": the status of vulnerable women and children
in Ukraine and identification of post-conflict solutions to support their
reintegration and resocialization»**

ANALYTICAL REPORT

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE MILITARY CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA ON THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF UKRAINE

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In order to implement projects and principles of partnership between the Odesa Polytechnic National University and the University of Portsmouth in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding and within the framework of the concluded Agreement between the universities, as well as within the framework of the UK-Ukraine Twinning Grants Scheme initiative, for the coordination of international project activities of university employees and divisions the UUT11 project "Suffering in hope for the future": the status of vulnerable women and children in Ukraine and the determination of post-conflict solutions to support their reintegration and resocialization" and the composition of its executors was approved by the order of the Rector of the Odesa Polytechnic National University No. 43a dated March 23, 2023.

The electronic version is available on the Economic Scientific Portal of the Odesa Polytechnic National University at the address:

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