Based on a research conducted throughout November 2018 - January 2019

**Women’s political participation**

- **Women and elections**
  - gender quota (30% quota at local elections and 40% quota in new draft Elections Code)
  - citizens interested to see new faces in politics
  - leadership in humanitarian sectors
  - promoting equality during campaigning
  - visibility
  - complying with quota requirements only “to tick the box” (no go ‘electoral districts, lack of support from parties)
  - unwillingness to run for top offices (MPs, mayors)
  - poor perception by constituents
  - stereotypes and self-restrictions
  - lack of remuneration for being a member of a local council
  - bullying, anti-gender movements
  - sexism

- **Women and power**
  - careers at managerial positions
  - managerial experience
  - gender policies implemented
  - gender mainstreaming in the government
  - various projects to support women
  - women get stuck at managerial positions and are not promoted to executive level
  - lack/no funds for gender equality action plans
  - lack of understanding of gender equality issues
  - poor level of gender expert assessment (lack/no experts)
  - women’s issues are restricted to the topics of peace, motherhood, humanitarian issues
  - anti-gender movements
  - sexism

- **Women and parties**
  - professional experience in party structures
  - communication with citizens
  - project implementation
  - participation in training activities
  - women get stuck at managerial positions and are not promoted to executive level
  - no funds for specific projects
  - lack of understanding of gender equality issues
  - women’s issues are restricted to the topics of peace, motherhood, humanitarian issues
  - sexism

**Media**

Opportunities to be visible in public space through mass media

- media diversity
- becoming experts in humanitarian issues
- women’s issues are brought up once a year (on the eve of 8 March)
- becoming protagonists of media reports
- launching own media is easy (through Internet)
- women’s issues are restricted to the topics of peace, motherhood, humanitarian issues
- dependence on the values and views of media owners
- lack of funds for advertising
- poor/no knowledge on media communications
- lack of understanding/sensitivity of journalists to gender issues

**Civil sector**

Space for women to pursue their goals and implement gender equality projects

- expertise in gender issues
- safe friendly space
- receiving support and funds for project implementation
- promoting gender equality in the community
- leadership, good reputation and recognition
- a possibility to become ‘a new face in power’

- lack/no information and knowledge on NGO activities in the community
- lack/no NGOs that share gender values
- sexism
- lack of understanding of gender equality issues
- troubles with raising funds for gender equality projects
Results of the 2015 local elections

**Oblast Councils**
- **Chernihiv Oblast Council**: 12.5%
- **Odesa Oblast Council**: 16.6%
- **Other Oblasts**: Various percentages

**City Councils in Oblast Capitals**
- Kyiv: 18%
- Other Oblast Capitals: Various percentages

**Mayors in Cities of Oblast Subordination**
- 0%

Women's representation in oblast councils of Ukraine and Kyiv City Council

Research of integrity and inclusivity of democratic processes in Ukraine’s regions was conducted within the framework of UNDP Democratic Governance Programme in Ukraine with the support of the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Embassy of France to Ukraine and International Solidarity Fund (Poland).

- **November 2018 – January 2019**
- **24 regions**
- **29 business representatives**
- **154 authority representatives**
- **75 vulnerable groups representatives**
- **57 political parties representatives**
- **181 civil sector representatives**
- **95 mass media representatives**

*as of 1 March 2019*