

Results of the World Social Capital Monitor 2022

Covering: Accra, Addis Ababa, Aden, Alger, Amman, Antananarivo, Ankara, Asmara, Bamako, Bangui, Beirut, Belgrade, Bissau, Bongor, Brazzaville, Bujumbara, Cairo, Chittagong, Conakry, Cotonou, Daraa, Dar es Salaam, Dakar, Damascus, Dhaka, Djibouti, Erewan, Freetown, Gaborone, Harare, Hargeysa, Herat, Homs, Hyderabad, Kampala, Khartoum, Kinshasa, Kumasi, Istanbul, Juba, Johannesburg, Kabul, Kigali, Kyiv, Lagos, Libreville, Lomé, Luanda, Mahé, Manama, Manzini, Maputo, Monrovia, Lilongwe, Maseru, Nairobi, N'Djamena, Niamey, Nouakchott, Ouagadougou, Podgorica, Praja, Pretoria, Prishtine, Pune, Ramallah, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Sarajevo, Singapore, Skopje, Taiz, Tehran, Tirane, Windhoek, Yaoundé

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The World Social Capital Monitor 2022 has been supported by:

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Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Republic of Yemen, Minister of Social Affairs and Labour, H.E. Dr. Muhammed Saeed Al-Zauri, Aden

UNESCWA, Gender Justice, Population and Inclusive Development Cluster
UN House, Beirut, Lebanon

Local partners

Afghanistan New Social Capital, Kabul, Afghanistan, Mohammed Arif Habib

Central Ukrainian National Technical University, Kropyvnytskyi, Ukraine, Ilona Androshchukio

Centre de Recherche pour la Gestion de la Biodiversité (CRGB), Séverin Tchibozo, Bénin

Foretia Foundation, Yaoundé, Cameroon, Becky Molombe

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Geneva, Matthias Pesch, offices in Chile, Bangladesh, North Macedonia and some more

GLZ Office Sierra Leone, Christian Widmann

Institute for Social Sciences and Humanities Skopje, Northern Macedonia, Katerina Kolozova

International University of Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina, Professor Aliye F. Mataraci

Herat University, Afghanistan, Department of Geography, Farooq Nadeem

Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, Kyiv Ukraine, Anna Ishchenko

Ledion Shahini, Tirana, Albania

Management Innovation, Training and Research Academy (MITRA), Kathmandu, Nepal, Dr. Dil Prasad Shrestha

Ministry of Economy and Finance, MADAGASCAR, Senior Statistician-Economist
Director General, National Statistical Institute, Zafania Isaora Romalahy

Pontifico Universidad Catolica Sao Paulo (PUC-SP), Brazil, Economic Faculty, Professor Celso Campos

Rachel Boadu, Kumasi, Ghana

The Iraqi Institution for Development, Mosul, Iraq, Ayad Salih

University of Montenegro, Department of Sociology, Podgorica, Dr. Nataša Krivokapic

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia, Nina Pavlović

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Common Ground 2022

an introduction

As an activist around the United Nations, words are usually the only means. For this very reason, one should consider one's words carefully.

Many terms in the international environment are used as fighting words - and lose their original meaning in the process.

Examples are worthy causes such as human rights, the rule of law, equal rights for women, democracy, climate protection, freedom and so on.

This year I visited several UN delegations in Geneva, spoke with a dozen ministers (serving as well as plenipotentiary ones) at international conferences in Amman, Jordan, for example.

When I tried to explain to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Geneva why we would like to conduct the World Social Capital Monitor in Yemen, Majid Alzowaimil, the advisor to His Excellency Ambassador Abdulmosen Bin Kothaila, summarised our proposal as follows:

"I understand. So you want to build a common ground."

The term was completely new to me. But the more I thought about it, the more I found it suitable to describe the goal of the World Social Capital Monitor in a clear and simple way.

"What do you do?"

"I am doing a survey to identify common ground."

"Why are you doing this?"

"Because crises and conflicts need common ground to resolve them."

"How can common ground contribute to the resolution of conflicts?"

"By identifying joint social goods and values."

I thank Majid Alzowaimil for this suggestion and I am already looking forward to the feedback we will get for this year's report!

Our institute has made a loss of 1.511 million Swiss francs on the survey since 2014. Since the institute did not receive any funding and bank loans, I had to personally guarantee the loans.

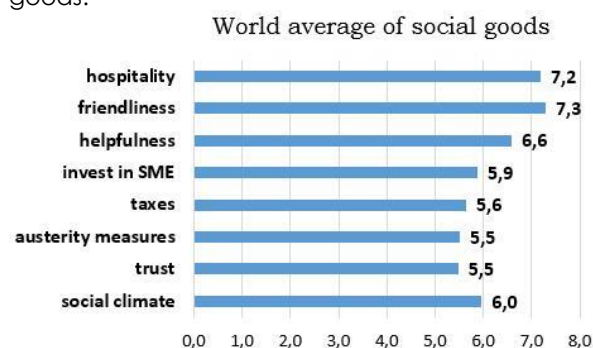
You are invited to contact me directly if you would like to support the continuation of the 2023 survey.

Alexander Dill

Common Ground 2022



We proudly present to you the first curve of the level and the allocation of the World's social goods:



The table is composed by results from 121 countries without overweighting them by population size. Scores could be made on a ladder between 10 (high) and 1 (low). The period is from 2017 to 2022 and 2838 scores were considered.

Friendliness is, with a score of 7.3 points, due to the high rank in Africa and Asia, the major social good with astonishing two points difference to the willingness to co-finance public goods and mutual trust.

As we will see in this report, the level and distribution of the local social goods differ from town to town and even from district to district. We will see an increase of social goods within the COVID 19 pandemic in 2020 in many towns. We will be surprised by extremely high or low scores. And we will have an insight on the social goods in the midst of the war in the Ukraine.

Two new indicators on social inclusion and sustainability

- The social inclusion of marginalized groups and minorities
- The support for environmental measures and sustainability

We are though able to present first results for both indicators for several hundred towns yet.



Shah Saquib, CTO



Alexander Dill CEO

How do we get the results? The participants score on any device and anonymously in fifty languages: <https://trustyourplace.com/>

Most of the scores are collected by local partners from NGOs and Universities. Scores from officials are considered as 'OS'.

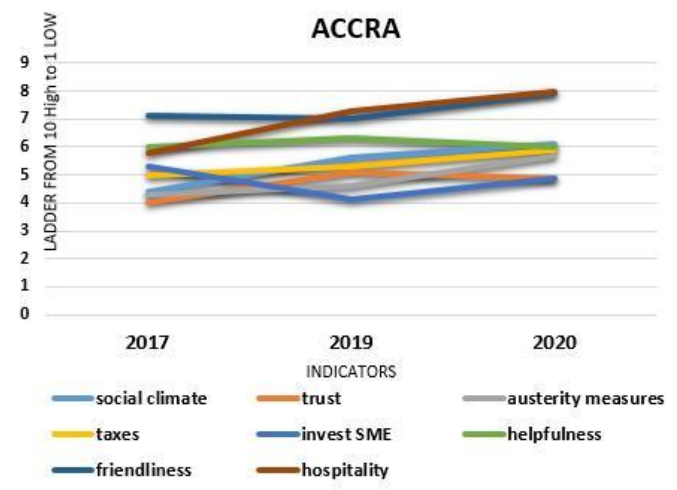
How valid are our results? Since we do not ask subjective questions, very high. It is rare for a participant to intentionally over- or undervalue the local social goods.

Here is a presentation of the new indicators for towns facing various crises:

Towns ranked by social inclusion and sustainability 2022 (ladder 10 to 1)	Social inclusion	Sustainability Support
Antananarivo, Madagascar OS	8,0	5,0
Khartoum, Sudan OS	8,0	5,0
Ramallah, Palestine	7,5	2,5
Homs, Syria OS	7,0	8,0
Kyiv, Ukraine	6,2	5,7
Niamey, Niger OS	6,0	7,0
Manama, Bahrain OS	6,0	6,0
Alger, Algeria	6,0	5,5
Cairo, Egypt	5,8	4,4
Bukavu DPR Congo	5,6	5,5
Yaoundé, Cameroon	5,5	4,8
Mosul, Iraq	5,5	4,7
Taiz, Yemen OS	4,7	3,2
Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina	4,6	4,0
Beirut, Lebanon	4,3	4,0
Sao Paulo, Brazil	4,0	5,0
Erewan, Armenia	4,0	6,0
Podgorica, Montenegro	3,9	3,5
Damascus, Syria	3,5	3,5
Kinshasa, DPR Congo	3,0	3,0
Abuja, Nigeria OS	2,0	1,0
Daraa, Syria	1,6	1,8
Aden, Yemen OS	1,6	3,4

Towns in alphabetic order – how to read our results

The coloured images present a time series of our eight standard indicators. The *blue charts* present a pattern/profile of a city from the last assessment. For all cities presented, we as well have qualitative comments and mostly calculate the average deviation.



Thanks to our outstanding partner, the student of sociology Rachel Boadu from Kumasi, we had Accra in our assessment since 2017 yet. The 2.4 million inhabitants of Ghana's capital share a high friendliness and hospitality. An increasing willingness to pay taxes and to invest in local SME should make Accra a business case for development bank, funds and the administration. We hope to continue Accra in 2023 and can offer as well qualitative comments and the average deviation.

Addis Ababa is located at 2.355 metres altitude which is the level of the Ski resorts of the Alps. Therefore, Ethiopia is leading in the Olympic discipline of long-distance running. The 3.35 million inhabitants (2017) are among the few cities where hospitality is not the major social good, but friendliness, helpfulness and the willingness to pay taxes.

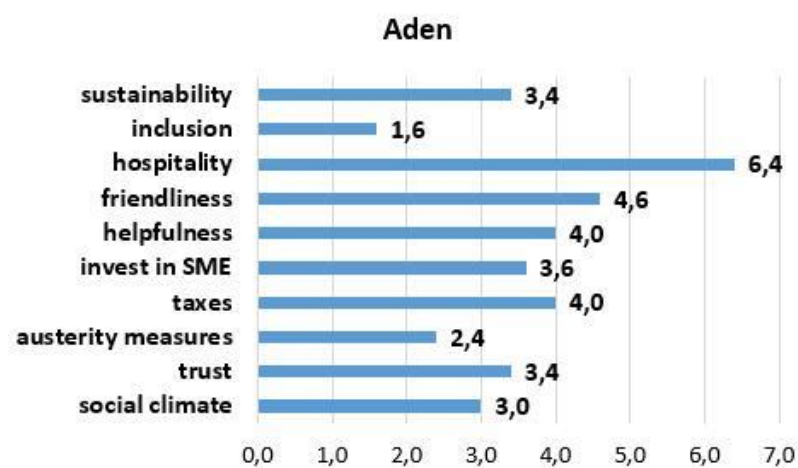
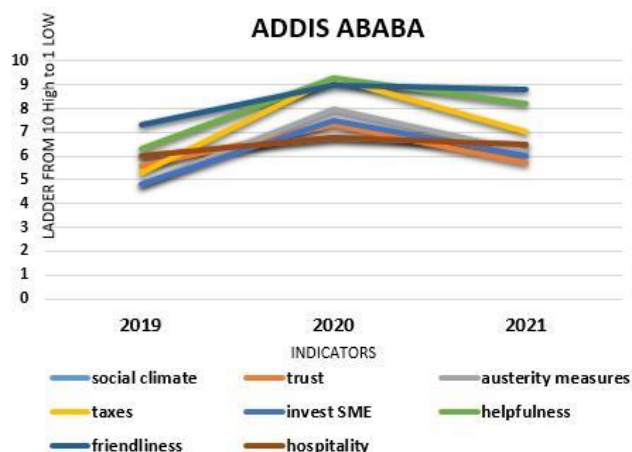
Our Afan Oromo version allowed us to address the multicultural dimension of Ethiopia:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=oromo>

We therefore hope to reach out the entire Ethiopia even with our Tigrinya version:

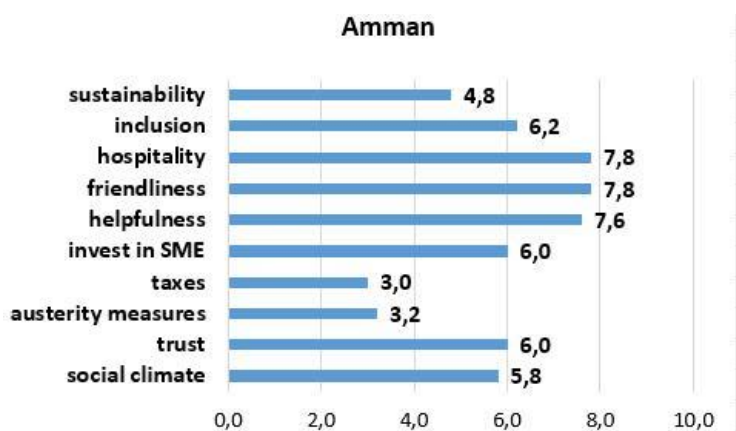
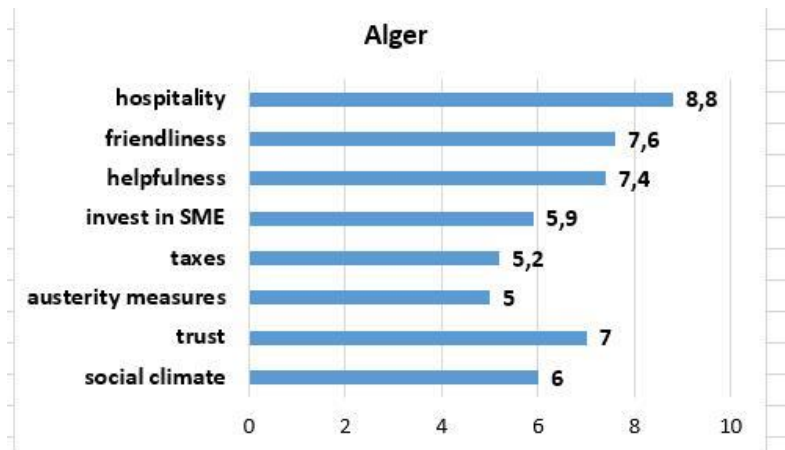
<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=tigrinya>

Ethiopia's citizens have outstanding social goods and we are optimistic to making them the common ground in 2023!



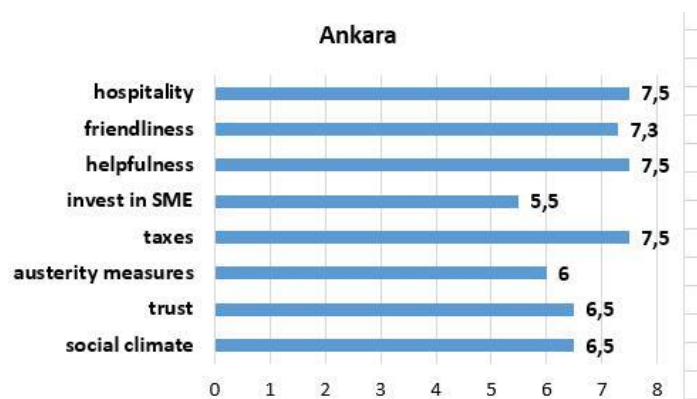
There are different estimates about the population of Aden, the capital of the Republic of Yemen. They range between 850.000 and 1.5 million. The participation of citizens of Aden in the 2022 Monitor is an outstanding event and was only possible due to the support of the UNESCWA and His Excellency Dr. Muhammed Saeed Al-Zauri, the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour of Yemen. We hope to reach all regions of Yemen in 2023 and by this help to reach the common ground.

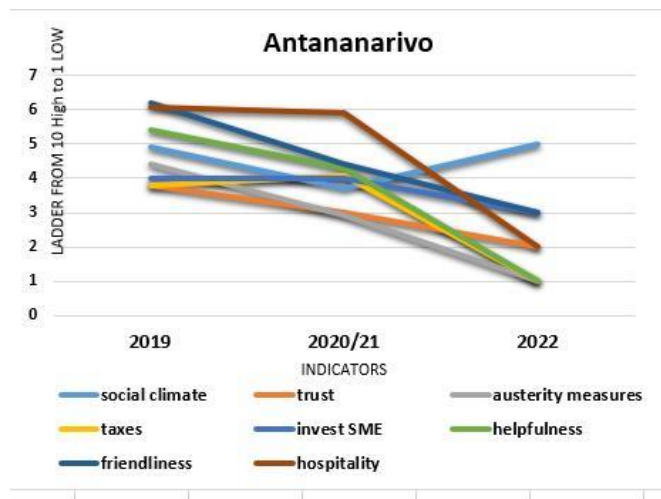
The 2.2 million citizens of the capital of Algeria seem to enjoy a high level of social goods. Especially the level of trust is higher than in most other towns in the region. Those previous results from 2020 are underpinned by recent official scores giving nine points to trust, eight to social inclusion and sustainability. To conduct the Monitor 2023 in Algeria will allow to assess the validity of this high level. In the Oasis of Biskra scores were significantly lower yet.



Around four million people from all religions and Nationalities live in the Jordan Capital of Amman. The distance to Jerusalem is 72 Kilometres only. Damascus and Beirut need 200 Kilometres to go. The multicultural role of Amman can be assessed by the high level of helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality as well as by the remarkable 6.2 points for social inclusion. We thank UNESCWA for the invitation to Amman and hope to present the first time series for Amman in 2023.

Despite the origin of the Ankara scores from 2019 and their official character (OS), the willingness to pay taxes is outstanding and at the same level than friendliness and hospitality. The Türkiye Capital with 5.7 million inhabitants in 2021 can allegedly build on a broad acceptance of the administration. The events from 2016 though seemed not to have a negative impact on the level of solidarity and trust in Türkiye.





The Capital of Madagascar has around 1.3 million inhabitants. As our chart shows, there seems to be a decline of almost all social goods, underpinned by the official score (OS) from 2022.

In some Cities, the official score is higher than the average – in Madagascar it's the opposite.

We hope to find partners for the 2023 time series in order to identify the social assets of Madagascar.

Nevertheless, the official score from 2022 gave outstanding eight points for the social inclusion in Antananarivo which was the best score of the Cities using the new SDG indicators.

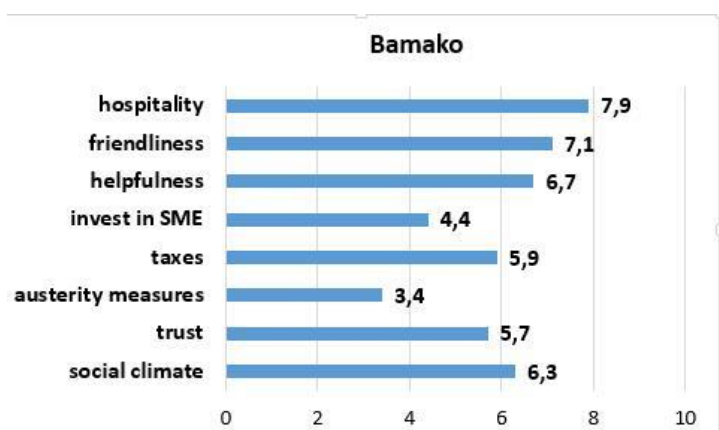
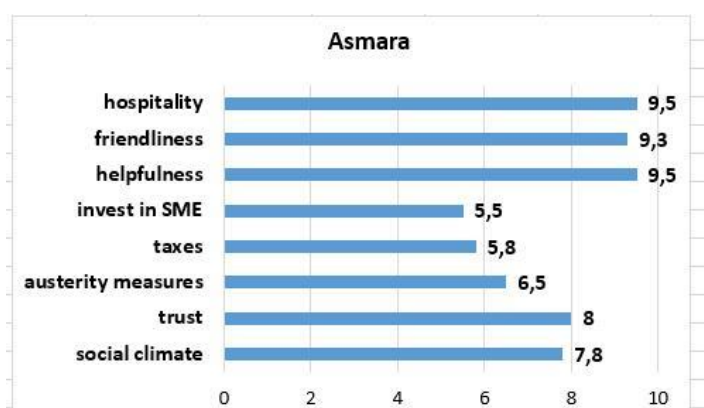
Due to our Tigrinya version

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=tigrinya>

and our contact with diplomats from Eritrea, we were able to receive this official score (OS) for Asmara in 2020.

The 896.000 inhabitants (2017) live at an elevation of 2300 Meters. Asmara is a historical site that existed 800 BC yet.

The outstanding level of hospitality, friendliness and helpfulness can as well be found in Addis Ababa, Hargeysa and Khartoum. We hope to be allowed to include Eritrea in the Monitor 2023.



We received first scores on the high level of friendliness and hospitality in the Capital of Mali in 2016 yet. Friendliness and hospitality were even at nine points. In 2019 and 2020 the level was a bit lower.

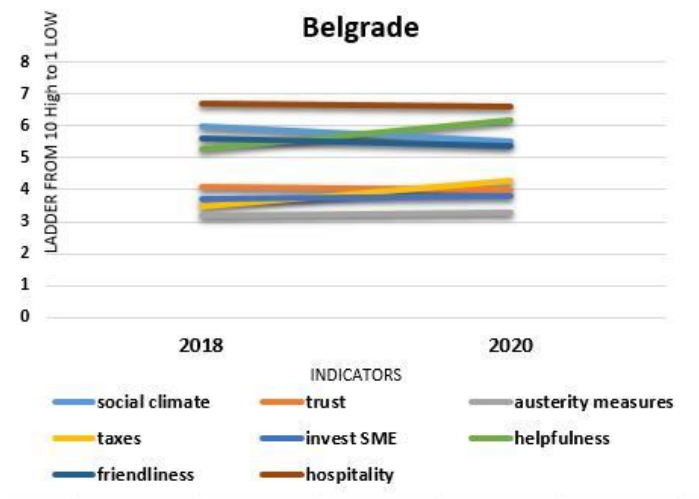
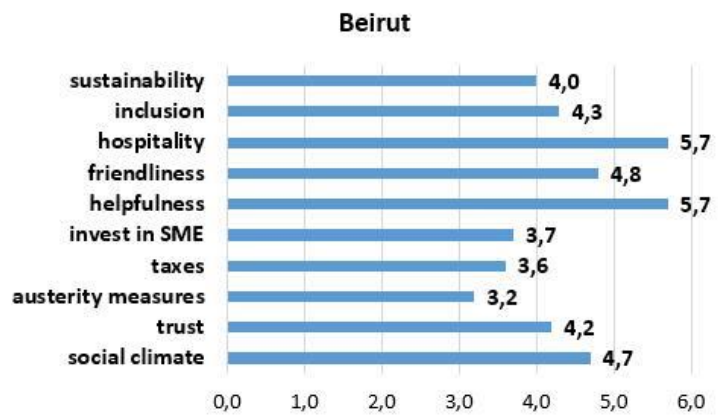
By counter TOMBOUCTOU was given three times 10 points for helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality.

We suggest to include all regions of Mali in the 2023 Monitor and to set a special focus on the disputed territories of former Azawad (2012). So we have to ask the around 1.3 million citizens in the regions of Gao, Kidal and Tombouctou.

Thanks to the UNESCWA Headquarter in Beirut, we can present here a first result for the Lebanese capital with 2.3 million inhabitants (2017).

To mention: scores from other places in Lebanon are significantly higher, e.g. from Alshouf, Aytat, El Abadia, Jal el dib, Jezzine and Saida, where 10 points were given to local investment.

We hope to have more results in 2023 and to present a time series after.



During the COVID 19 Epidemic, the 1.4 million inhabitants of Serbia's capital showed a remarkable increase of solidarity in form of helpfulness and willingness to pay taxes. The few scores from 2021 underpinned an increase of hospitality.

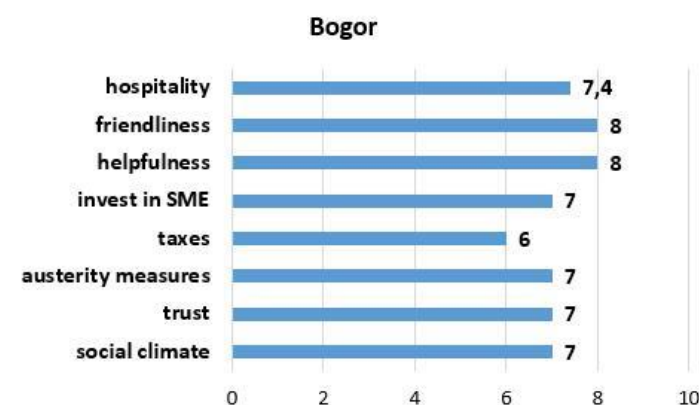
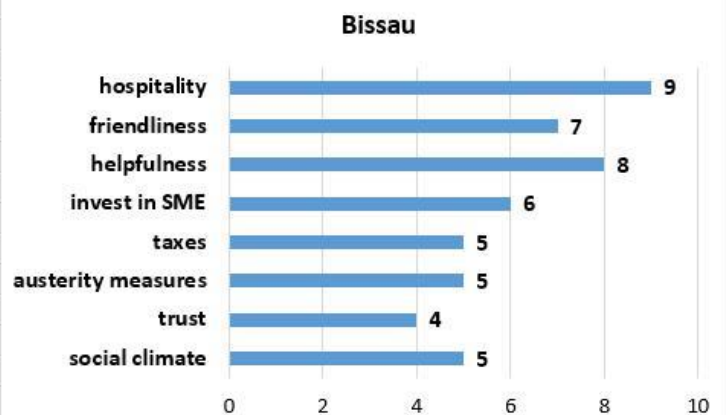
We are curious on how the two new indicators will emerge in Belgrade and how we can find the common ground with the neighbouring countries in order to rebuild a common area for economy, tourism, education and administration.

Welcome, the 430.000 citizens of the capital of Guinea-Bissau!

The official score (OS) we received shows an outstanding level of hospitality and helpfulness.

The remarkable willingness to invest in local SME should lead to a fund investing in towns such as Bissau

We hope that social inclusion will be at the same level when we ask in 2023.

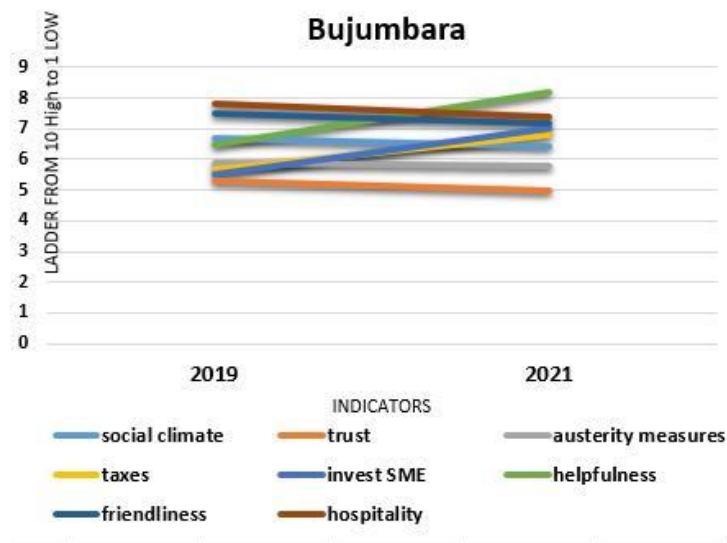
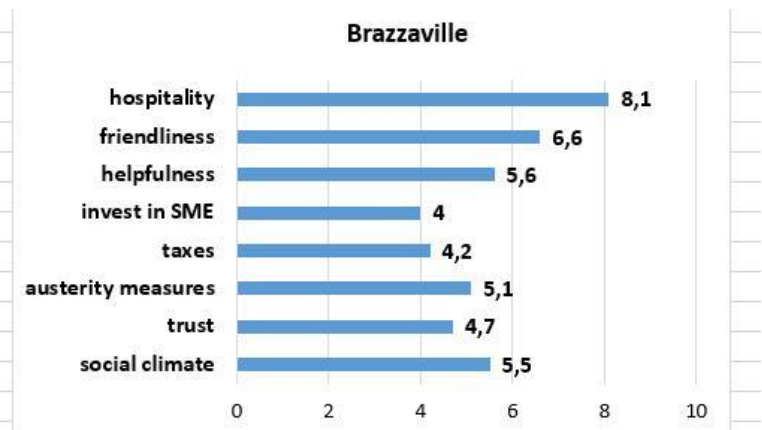


Bogor City (1.1 million inhabitants 2021) is located in the region of West-Java (Jawa Barat) in Indonesia.

This official score (OS) shows almost an equilibrium of the eight indicators. Similar patterns can be found in many Asian towns. Nevertheless, co-financing public goods by taxes seem not to be so favourable.

The associated need for self-help and solidarity-based support from neighbours nevertheless makes this distribution appear to be an expression of strong social resilience. We are looking forward to the participation of Indonesia 2023!

The capital of the Republic of Congo (1.8 million inhabitants 2017) has its name from the North Italian Family di Brazza, that once owned the region. Alexander Dill visited the last di Brazzas at their castle in Moruzzo (Udine) before they sold their last property. The focus of the 2023 Monitor will be to compare the towns of the Republic of Congo with those of the Democratic Republic of Congo in order to identify the social goods to better society and economy. The most important indicator to improve is the willingness to invest in local SME.



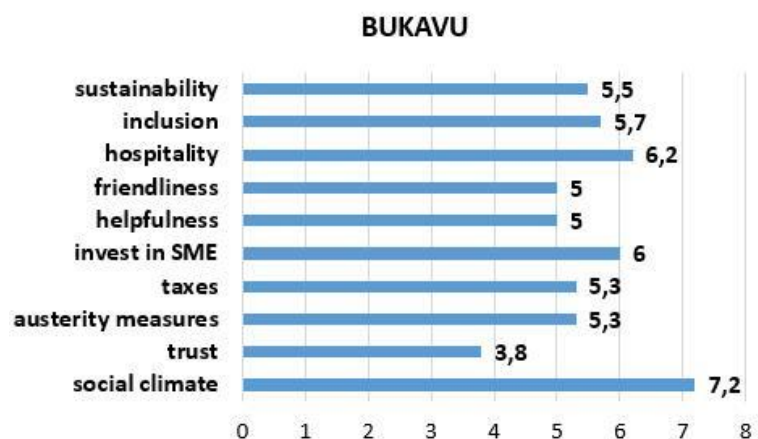
Around 500.000 inhabitants of Bujumbura (estimate 2007), the capital of Burundi, show a significant increase of helpfulness, tax-willingness and investment mood for SMEs from 2019 to 2021.

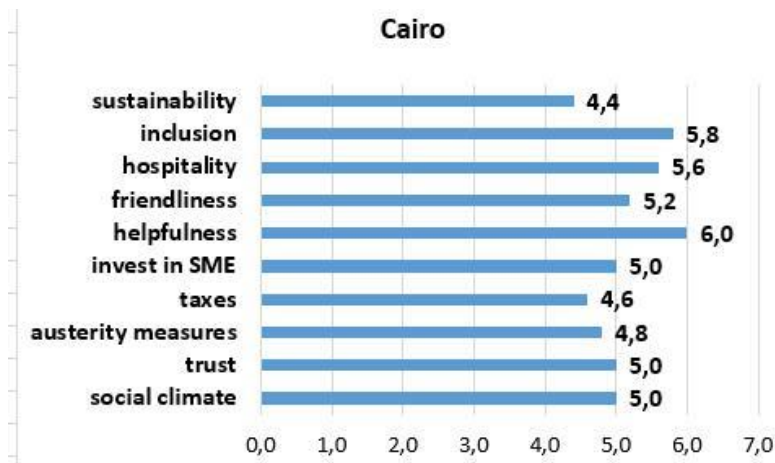
On the other hand major assets such as hospitality and friendliness decreased. From a Global perspective, Bujumbura gets closer to cities in developed countries, where tax-willingness is the major social good (example: Vienna, Zurich, Amsterdam, Helsinki). We though await the results from 2023 expecting indicators that will help to provide the funds for this Frontier country, where SMEs and informal economy suffer by a lack of capital.

Bukavu is located in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and has around 700'000 inhabitants (last estimate 2012). The profile is from 2022 and there were scores from 2021 yet – unfortunately too few to consider.

Say: „Dans ma communauté, les gens veulent bien vivre sans fournir aucune effort, ils veulent vivre au dépend des autres en les exploitants.’

Please consider as well the scores for Kinshasa and Brazzaville.





The more than ten million inhabitants of the Arab World's biggest city, founded around 700 BC yet, have helpfulness and social inclusion as their major social goods.

Thanks to UNESCWA we were able to present first results for 2022. The even distribution of the ten social goods makes us curious about the time series. You can score Egypt here:

<https://trustyourplace.com/escwa>

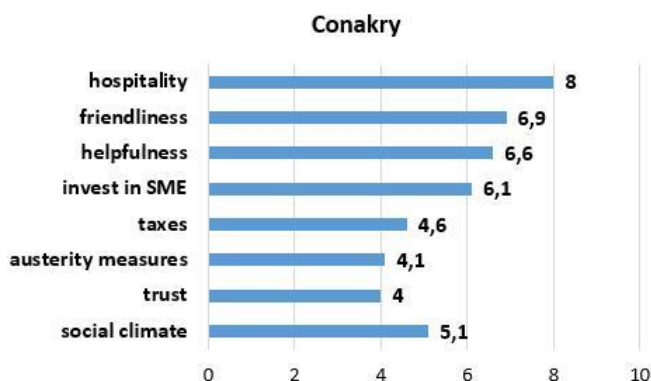
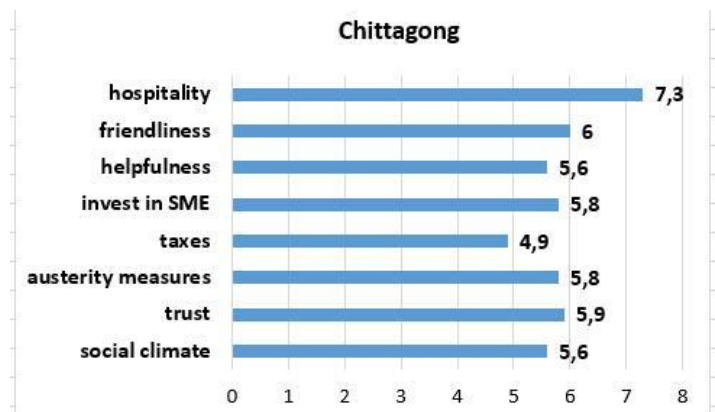
The focus of the 2023 Monitor will be to compare the around 30 districts of the Cairo Governorate that include Gizeh and other major historical sites.

5.1 million people live in the City of Chittagong in Pakistan. Our results from 2020 root from the medical sector and identify a balanced distribution of the indicators.

Chittagong can be compared with Dhaka, Hyderabad and as well Quetta, that we assessed in 2017 yet. Here is the Urdu version:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=urdu>

The two new indicators will be implemented in 2023 and we await great scores for the inclusion of minorities.



The capital (1.6 million citizens) of Guinea shows an almost linear increase of the indicators from trust (4 points) to hospitality (8 points). Investing in SME is at a high level (6.1 points). Therefore, providing funds to invest in local SMEs and cooperatives are needed to face the lack of capital.

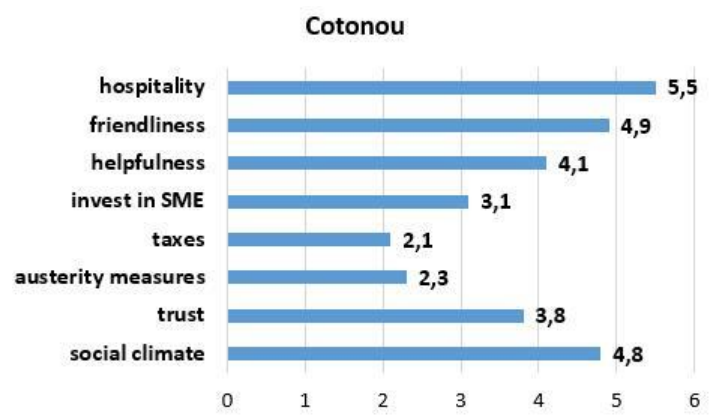
While we receive dramatic scores (one point for social climate) e.g. from Siguiri, the implementation of the new indicators and a broader distribution in 2023 is crucial. Say: 'Je vis actuellement sur un zone minier, l'environnement est complètement dégradé par les orpailleurs et les sociétés minières en place.'

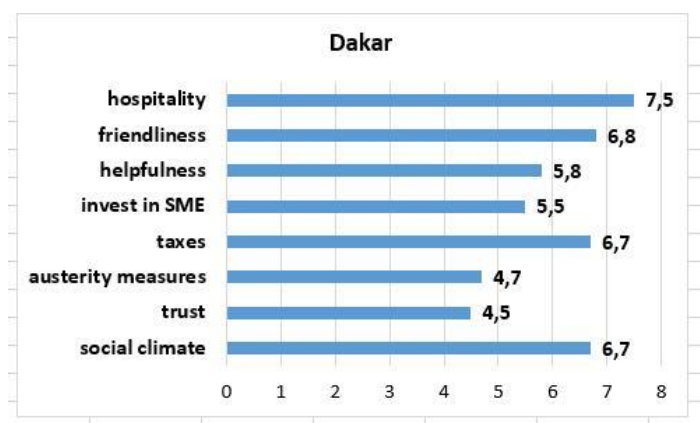
By comparing the pattern of Conakry and the capital of Bénin, Cotonou (679.000 inhabitants 2013), we immediately identify an entire different distribution: co-financing public goods is at low (2.1, 2.3) and even investment in SME (3.1) is the lowest in Africa.

Bénin is the first African country with a country version of our survey (2020):

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=benin>

In 2023, we will implement the new indicators.





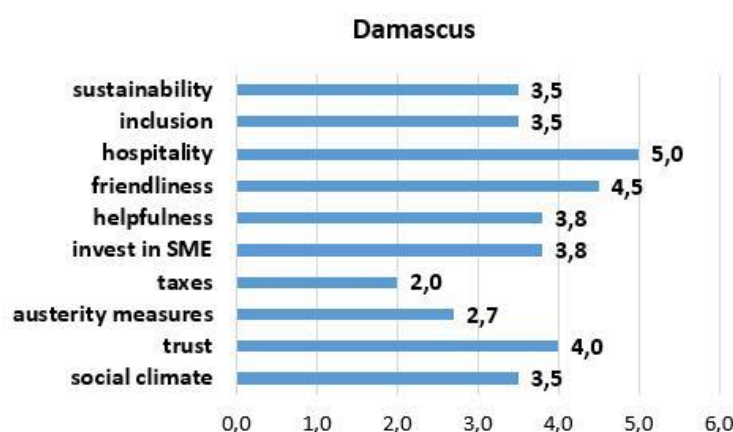
By comparing Dakar with Conakry and Cotonou, we discover a new pattern: willingness to pay taxes at rank two (6.7 points) Good social climate (6.7) despite lower helpfulness (5.8). The scores are from 2019/20. What is the background of the pattern for the 1.14 million inhabitants (2013) of the capital of Senegal?

An official score made by the agro-ecological think tank IPAR.SN in 2018 yet showed the same distribution, 10 points for social climate and hospitality. 4 points only for trust. We though wait for the 2023 results.

Damascus, glorious capital of the Syrian Arab Republic. In the Antique called Δαμασκός (Greek) yet. Around three million citizens today. Under sanctions by the European Union since 2010 yet, We got our results for 2022 thanks to the help of UNESCWA and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries.

They therefore may not reflect the people living in Damascus today. We therefore invite both groups, residents as well as refugees, to support the Syria Monitor in 2023 and to score here:

<https://trustyourplace.com/escwa>



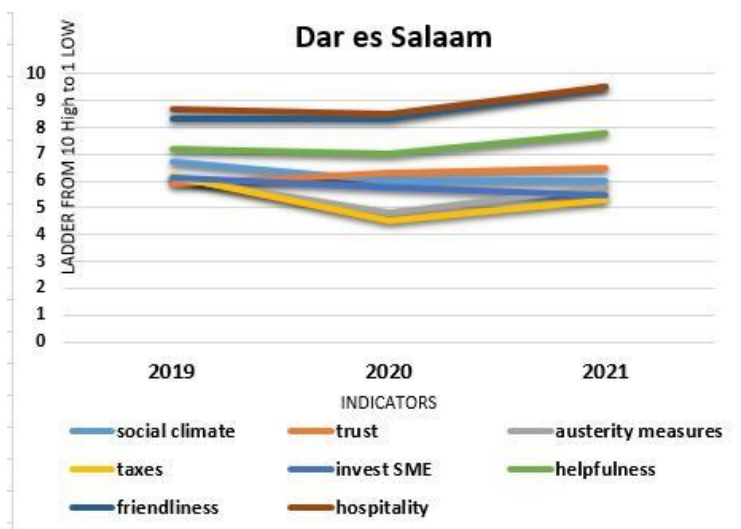
Half Christian half Islamic – Tanzania is a society that reached a remarkable level of harmony, social inclusion and multicultural equilibrium for a decade yet.

We could observe the 5.3 million inhabitants (census 2022) since 2019 yet.

We were surprised that the high level of social goods even increased in 2021. Say:

'Since climate change is impacting our daily life, we have an ultimate goal to take amicable actions from our local areas.'

We therefore may await a high level of the two new indicators and inspiring qualitative comments from Tanzania in 2023.

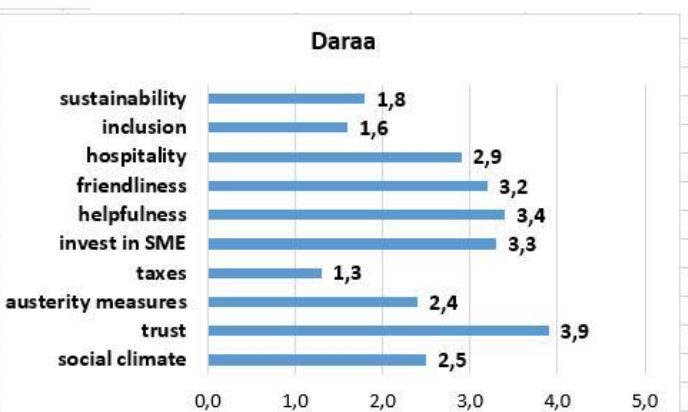


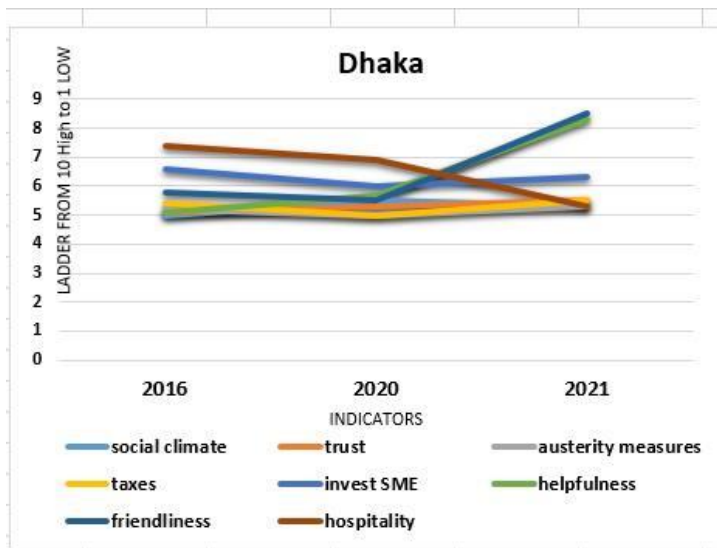
Daraa had around 100.000 inhabitants before the war in 2010. Daraa is considered one of the centres of the Syrian opposition and is only 20 kilometres from the Jordanian border.

Actually, the refugees in Jordan from whom our assessments originate could return now.

This presupposes legal guarantees and reconciliation - and, of course, an end to all sanctions against Syria.

Our monitor should therefore take place in 2023 in the whole of Syria if possible - we are already presenting Homs - in order to reach common ground.





How can 21,7 million people live in one town under threat of natural disasters (Climate Change) and the challenge of poverty and sustainable infrastructure? Thanks to our CTO Mr. Shah Saquib, we have the capital of Bangladesh under assessment since 2016 yet.

We can observe a significant increase of all indicators except hospitality in 2021. Is this due to the COVID 19 Pandemic?

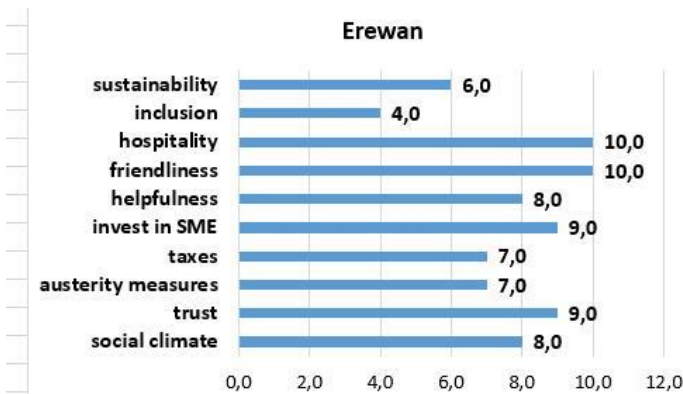
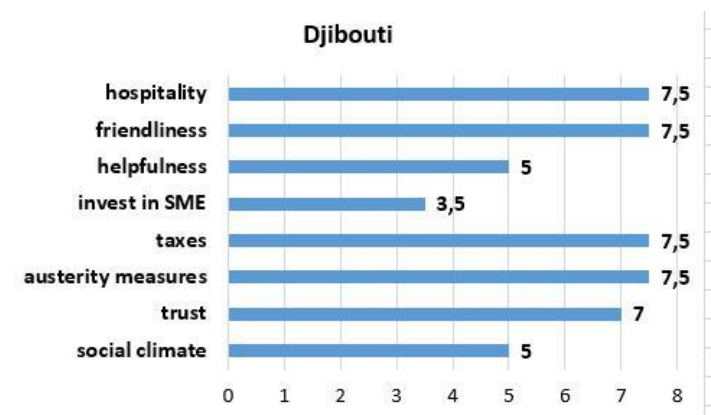
Bengalis like to make quality comments and are not afraid of criticism. Notable say:

'A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people.'

The new indicators on social inclusion and sustainability will probably find high attention in the 2023 survey.

Around half of the one million inhabitants of Djibouti live in the capital Djibouti City. The official score (OS) we achieved in 2022 surprises with a low willingness to invest in SME. On the other hand the willingness to co-finance public goods is at a high level (7.5 points for austerity measures and taxes).

Hopefully our participant meets the public mood as well.



This official score (OS) from Armenia's capital (1.1 million inhabitants 2021) includes the new indicators yet. The level of trust and the willingness to invest in SME is at an outstanding level.

The threat imposed on Armenia by Azerbaijan (where the Academy of Science quoted our Monitor) may enhance solidarity and social cohesion. We can see this in Ukraine and Palestine as well. Nevertheless, the inclusion of Armenia in the 2023 Monitor by our Armenian version may downsize this view a bit.

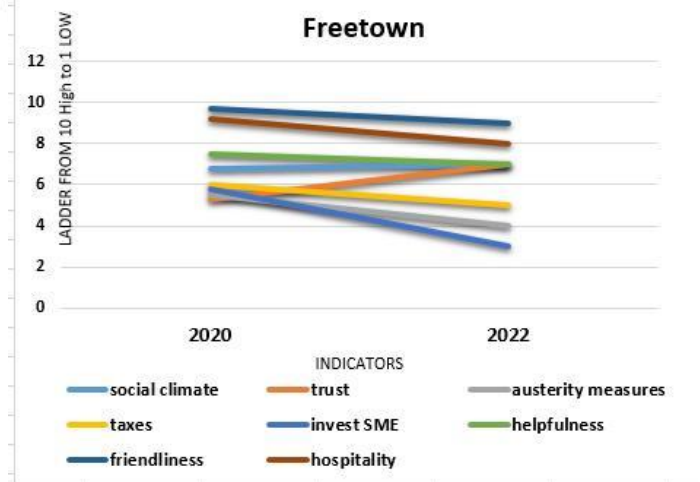
Having the capital of Sierra Leone (1.05 million inhabitants according to the UN 2015), in assessment since 2020 yet, the official score (OS) from 2022 reduces the extraordinary level of friendliness and hospitality a bit. Why did trust increased so strong in the same time? Two says to explain:

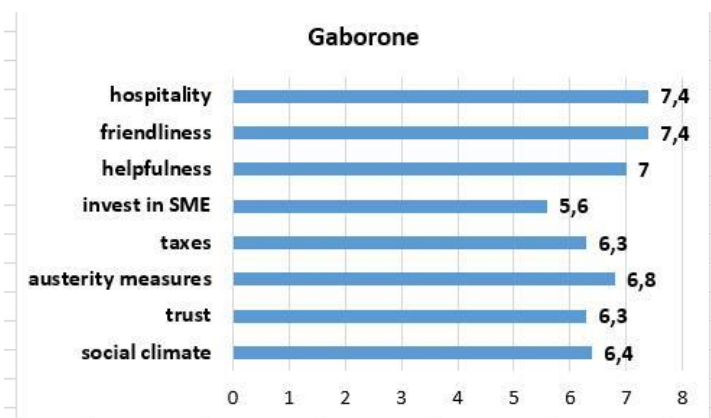
'I think our country has pervasive corruption.'

'Sierra Leone has friendly people, one of the best hospitable country in Africa'

Both statements are real and true. They describe the tension between the social goods.

How will the new indicators perform in 2023?





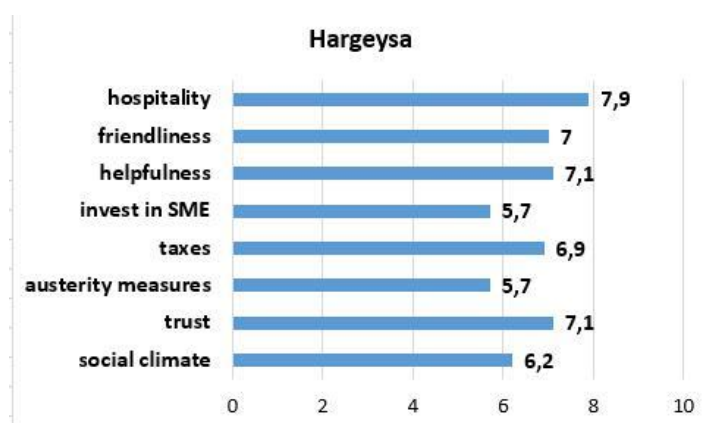
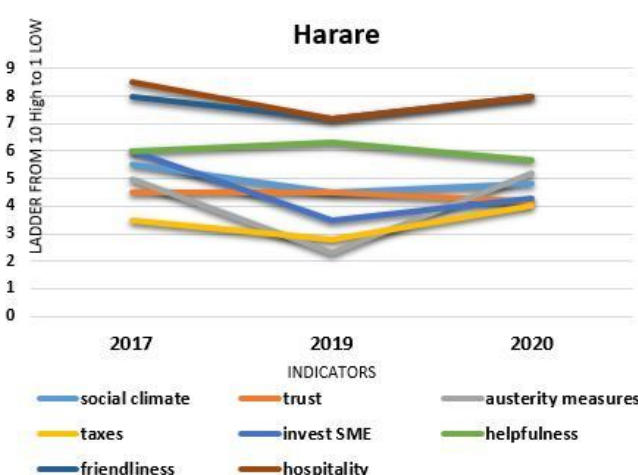
The high appreciation of our indicators in Zimbabwe allowed us to present a time series since 2017 yet. The mistrust in the government is expressed by the low scores for taxes. Hospitality and friendliness are at the high African average. Say:

'Generally people are willing to be involved in social agendas because the government has failed them, so they would rather do it themselves.'

Harare has around 1.5 million inhabitants (2015) and we are convinced that social goods will be a relevant factor in regaining the common ground in Zimbabwe such as it happens in Botswana and Namibia.

Botswana has sometimes be called the 'Switzerland of Africa'. The level of social goods is more within the average of Africa and – by the way – European cities. The 244.000 inhabitants (2022) of Gaborone seem to share a balanced allocation of their social goods.

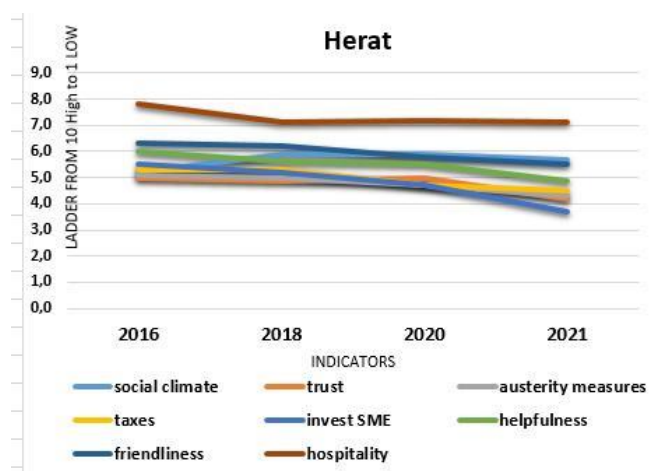
In few cities the acceptance of austerity measures rank that high. We expect the same level (6 to 7) for the new indicators in 2023.

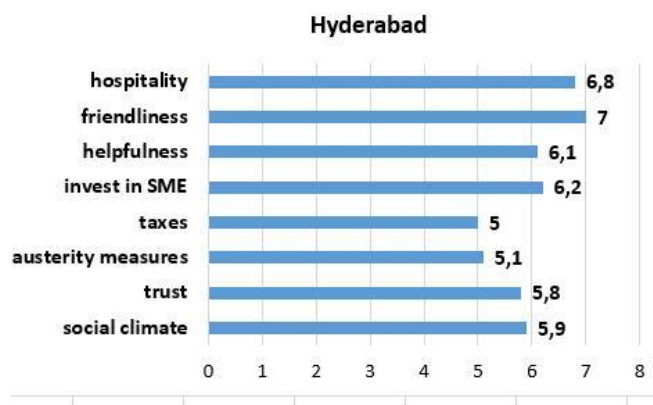


The capital of Somalia (861.000 citizens in 2017), further Mogadishu and Puntland are in our assessment yet. The high willingness to co-finance public goods by taxes (6.9 points) is underpinned by 8.3 points for helpfulness in Mogadishu. Garowe in the Puntland State even scores 10 points for the social climate, trust and austerity measures.

To cover all regions of Somalia in 2023 would allow us to identify common ground at the Horn of Africa where Eritrea, Ethiopia and Yemen are awaiting a common space of peace and collaboration.

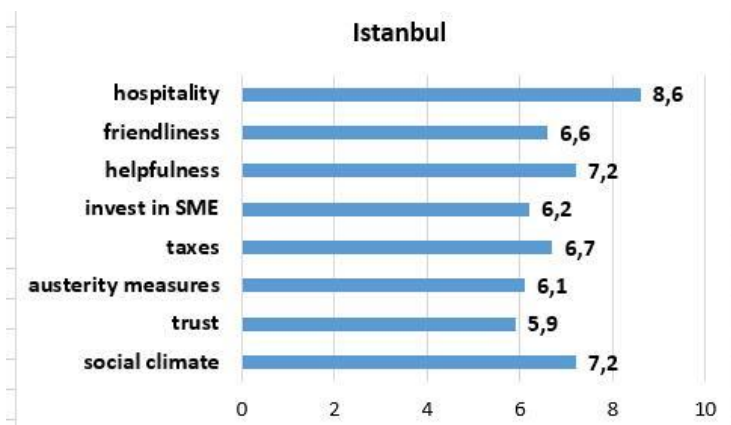
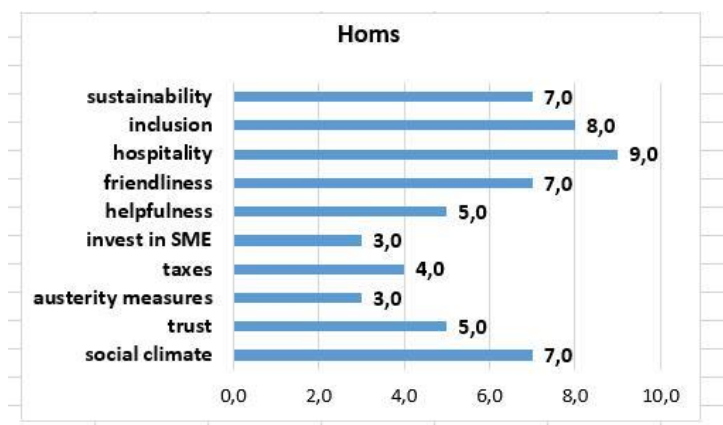
Young scientists from the University of Herat (435.000 inhabitants) are conducting our Monitor since 2016 yet. As a result, we can present a time series that shows a continuous decline of social goods. The 2021 scores are made after the takeover by the Taliban. Basel Institute delivered the results to the occupiers of NATO, especially Germany and in 2019 moderated a meeting of the German Parliament to end the war. Unfortunately, the suggestions to consider local social capital have been refused by NATO and EU up to now. We will nevertheless continue to ask the Afghans for their local social goods.





Hyderabad in Pakistan – there is Hyderabad in India as well – has 1.7 million inhabitants (2017). The distribution of the social goods is quite balanced. and shows a similarity to the Bengali city of Chittagong. Pakistan is extremely challenged by Climate Change and natural disasters. The resilience of the 220 million inhabitants strongly depends on trust and solidarity. To add the two new indicators to the Pakistan Monitor in 2023 will help to identify the indicators with the most immediate need to be increased.

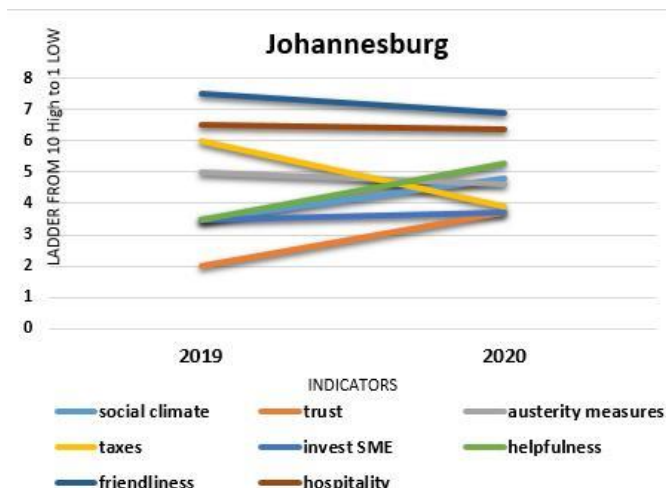
Millions of people worldwide saw the TV pictures of the destroyed streets of the city of Homs (once 800.000 inhabitants), Syria in 2012. Our official score (OS) we achieved thanks to the help of UNESCWA, gives the refugees, the residents and as well us hope that Homs can be rebuild and become a viral city again. Nine points for hospitality express the longing of residents and refugees to invite visitors and investors to come to Homs. So we plan to have more scores from Homs in 2023 and include Homs in the UN Goals.

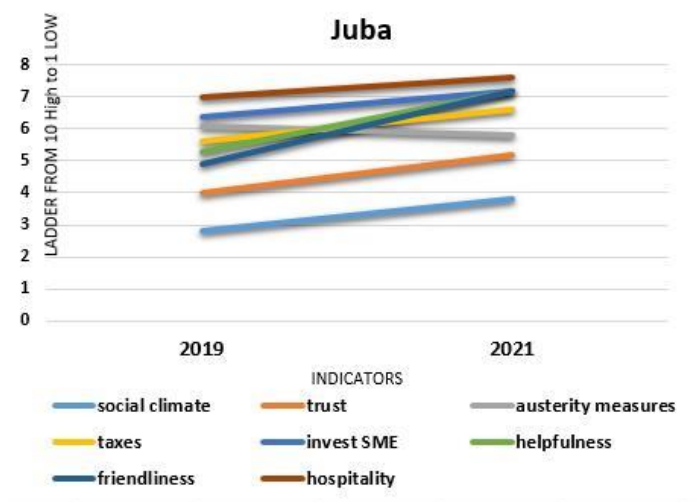


When we published the score of outstanding 8.6 points for hospitality in Istanbul, Türkiye, media published around a dozen [articles](#). While the scores mostly came from Türkiye journalists, they may be different if we include Universities, businesses and hospitals. With 15.8 million inhabitants (2021) Istanbul ist the biggest melting point of Asia and Europe. The inclusion of the more than 40 districts in 2023 will allow to compare the social goods and to measure the extent of social integration,

With Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria we still have four South African cities in our assessment. From 2019 we can observe both a decline and an increase of social goods among the 5.7 million (2020) inhabitants of Johannesburg. The decline of the willingness to co-finance public goods by taxes is obvious. Soweto (1.3 million citizens) only had one score. A say for the better understanding: 'Its a country of extremes; one side is poor and anxious, there other is rich and anxious, call it nervous conditions, the4 very little trust.'

In 2019, Johannesburg started with two points for trust which is the lowest score of all African towns. In 2023 we will distinguish the districts, especially Soweto and introduce the new indicators.





To present first results for Juba (500.000 inhabitants in 2017), the capital of South Sudan, is result of enduring contact to officials. We can see a significant increase off all social goods from 2019 to 2021. Especially helpfulness and the willingness to invest in SME should be considered among the developing agencies and partners.

South Sudan needs sustainable investment and may even contribute by governmental instruments through taxes. A tax willingness of 7.2 points is exceptional.

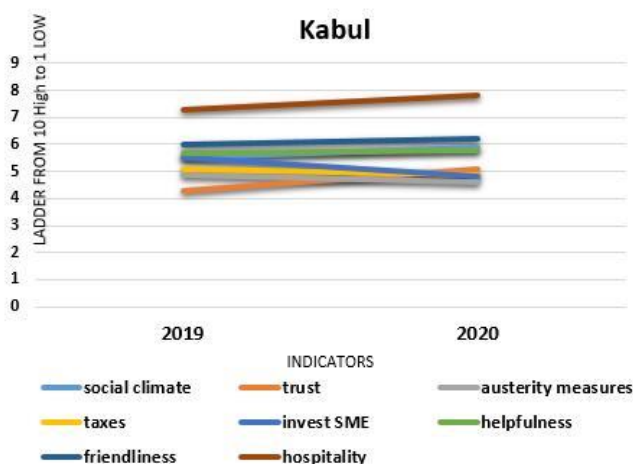
We hope to see this level in 2023 again for the new indicators on social inclusion and sustainability!

Beside Herat, we started to assess Afghanistan's capital of Kabul (4.2 million citizens in 2020) in 2019. In opposite to Herat, we can see a small increase of social goods. Hospitality stays alone at the top with 7.8 points. The willingness to invest in SME decreased from 5.5 to 4.8. The deviation didn't change in the two surveys.

Our Partner NGO New Afghan Social Capital had to shut down due to a lack of funding.

We aim to include the new indicators in 2023 and to differ between the districts of Kabul.

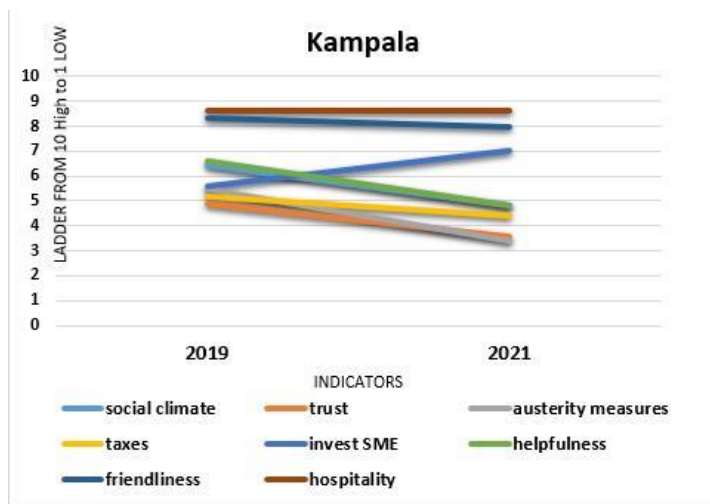
In any case, the level of social goods in Afghanistan is surprisingly high considering the lack of support of civil engagement in the last two decades.



The chart of Uganda's capital of Kampala (1.5 million inhabitants 2014) shows the entire opposition to Kabul: a strong increase of the willingness to invest in SME, a decline of trust and helpfulness. While we have 13 qualitative comments from Kampala, we may quote two:

1) 'People lack sensitization on issues of resource mobilizations. The donor community needs to focus on empowering people not giving handouts.'

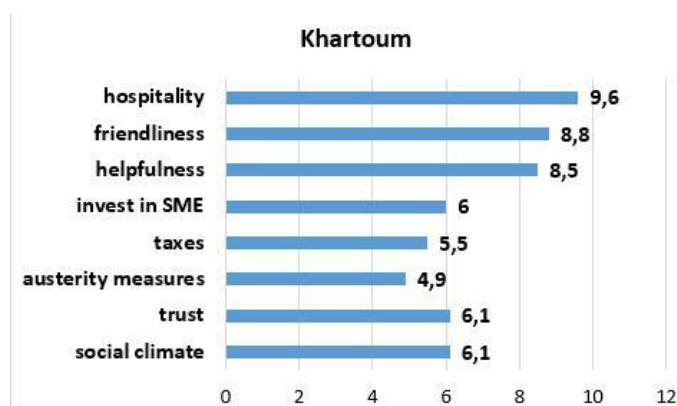
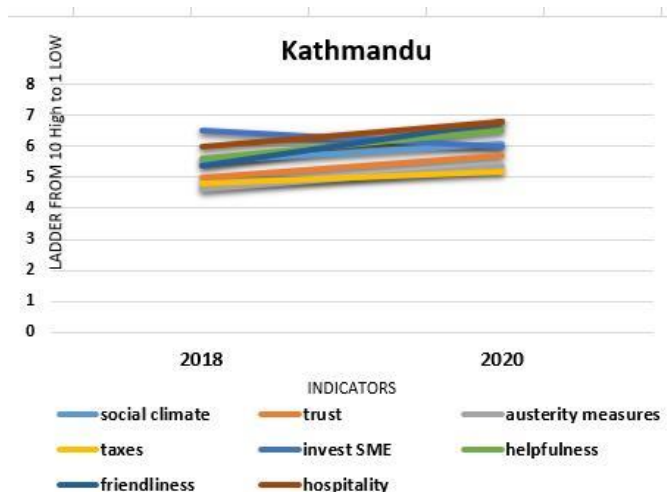
2) 'Friendliness & hospitality among people doesn't necessarily translate into social capital. Low levels of social capital are due to corruption'



Our Nepali version

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=nepali> has been broadly distributed as well in the capital of Kathmandu (1.47 million citizens). We see the same pattern than in Kabul: an increase of all indicators, a decrease of the willingness to invest in SME. While in both cities SME play a central role for labour and social cohesion, a decline has to be addressed by funding instruments for SMEs.

We therefore suggested funds for SMEs since 2018 yet und [published them](#) in the UN IATF on Financing for Development. Unfortunately, the financial sector preferred to invest in Crypto scam and Real Estate that stays empty since the COVID 19 Pandemic. Say: 'I want to support to positive change my society. Many opportunity to do betterment of our society as socioeconomic change through coop.'



No doubt: with outstanding 9.6 points for hospitality, the Sudanese capital of Khartoum (2.6 million inhabitants 2012) is the most hospital of all the cities presented here. Recent scores from 2022 even give 10 points to hospitality in Khartoum and 8! For social inclusion. Let us quote a say:

The Sudanese citizen has a great willingness to contribute to charitable and collective actions. And the Sudanese family is willing to work collaboratively with the other.'

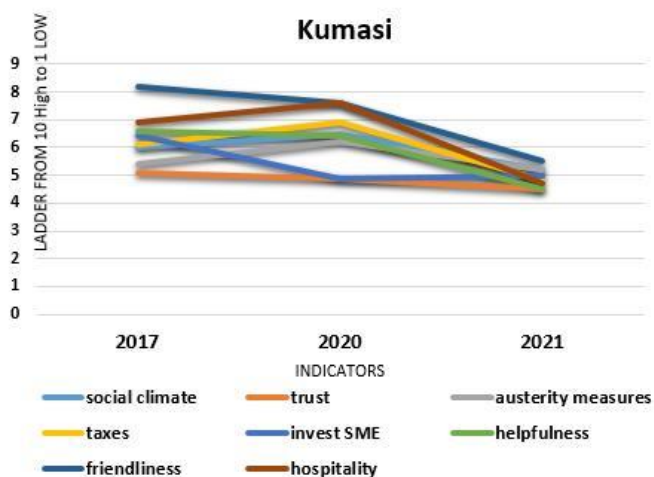
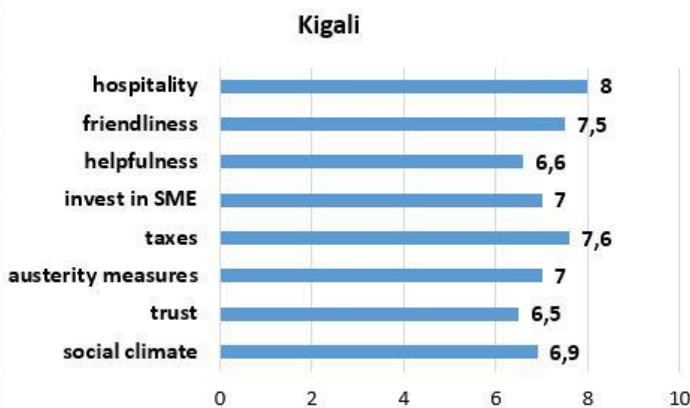
That sounds a bit official – but we will assess it in the 2023 Monitor.

Rwanda's capital of Kigali (1.16 million citizens 2012) has been praised as one of the few successes for reconciliation after the civil war.

The qualitative comments we got are very welcoming though and there is not a single critics. Example:

'Our climate in Rwanda, it's warm a day but at night it is cold the same as Nairobi . And I'm feeling comfortable with that, thank you!!!!'

If Kigali could only keep this spirit in the Monitor 2023?



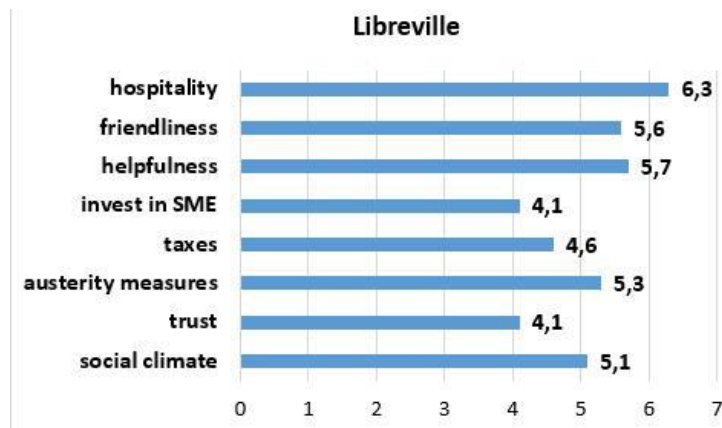
Kumasi – due to our local partner Rachel Boadu – is one of our best assessed city worldwide. While Kumasi (2.9 million inhabitants 2017) was significantly higher than Accra when we started in 2017, we suspected Capitals to perform a bit lower than the province does.

After a short increase during the Pandemic in 2020, we had to observe a decline in 2021.

We nevertheless attend an increase in 2023 and expect good scores for the new indicators. While Accra was not under assessment 2021, we cannot confirm the decrease for entire Ghana. Please contact us for the 50+ comments from Ghana and results for further 25 towns of Ghana.

After receiving a very low score for Nigeria's capital Abuja in 2022, we came back to the profile of Lagos, containing 14 million citizens. Research has been conducted on the social capital in the slums of Lagos yet. Olabisi Obaitor from Humboldt University in Berlin wrote in 2021: "Social capital is the major asset of slum residents".

But that doesn't explain an outstanding eight points for the willingness to pay taxes in Lagos. Does this express the hope that public goods will appear in the future? We will see in 2023.

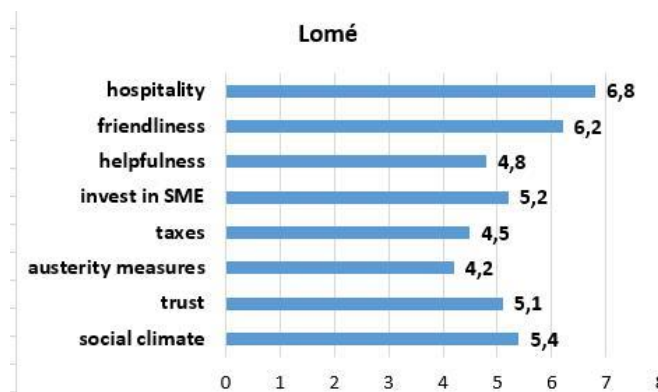
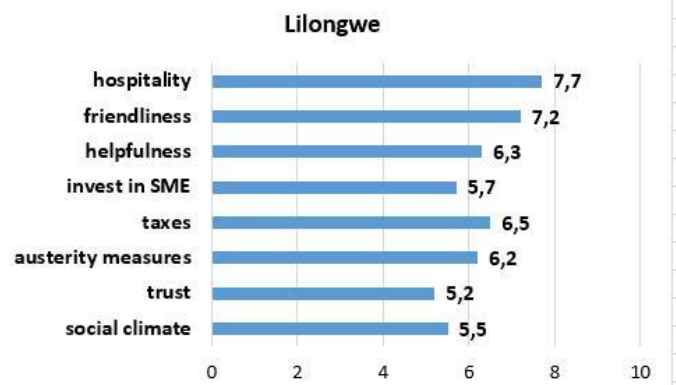


Compared with Johannesburg, Kinshasa, Lagos or Luanda, the 703.000 inhabitants (2013) of Gabon's capital Libreville may enjoy a live with few violence and crisis. Are they less in need of social goods though? For African level, 5.6 points for friendliness are quite low. Invest in SME with 4.1 points is the lowest social good in Libreville. To understand this a French say may help to understand:

'Le Gabon est un pays chaleureux et ses habitants également mais la mauvaise gouvernance à tuer la créativité et le civisme des populations !'

Malawi's capital (703.900 inhabitants in 2013) is among the few cities that host an own National Park: the Akanda Park with 542 Squarekilometres - Lilongwe as well offers beautiful Palm beaches.

The social goods appear quite balanced with a remarkable support for the public good. While our scores were official (OS), we will work to have Lilongwe and as well Blantyre and Zomba under assessment in 2023. Maybe the scores for the support of environmental measures will be over the average?



Why do the 1.7 million citizens (2017) of Lomé score Togo's capital significant lower than Lilongwe? And 1.2 points less for hospitality than in Dakar? The Lomé scores are closer to Conakry and Cotonou.

While we just started to have the first patterns, we come back to the qualitative comments.

Say: 'La politique n'est pas stable.

Décentralisation non effective, absence d'engagement, d'institutions multilatérales pour la cohésion sociale.'

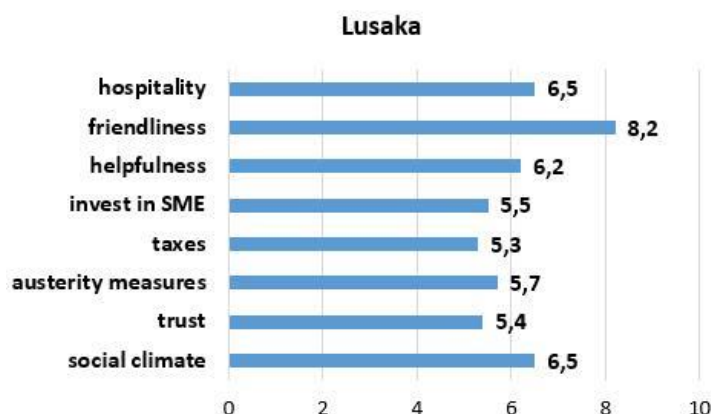
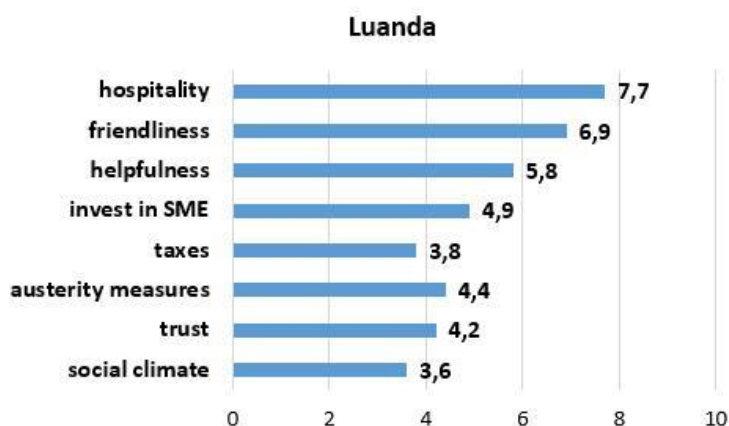
So let's do better in 2023!

Do nine million inhabitants in the multicultural capital of Angola (2022) suffer by the lowest mutual trust and the worst social climate (3.6 points)?

How can hospitality and friendliness help to increase solidarity and the support for public goods? Our respondents explain it:

'Vivemos numa era de inversão de valores em que as pessoas buscam pela sobrevivência e desconfiam uma das outras'

Translation: We live in an age of inversion of values in which people search for survival and distrust each other.



Zambia's capital (2.4 million inhabitants 2017) surprises through a clear priority on friendliness (8.2), that leads 2 points to helpfulness (6.2).

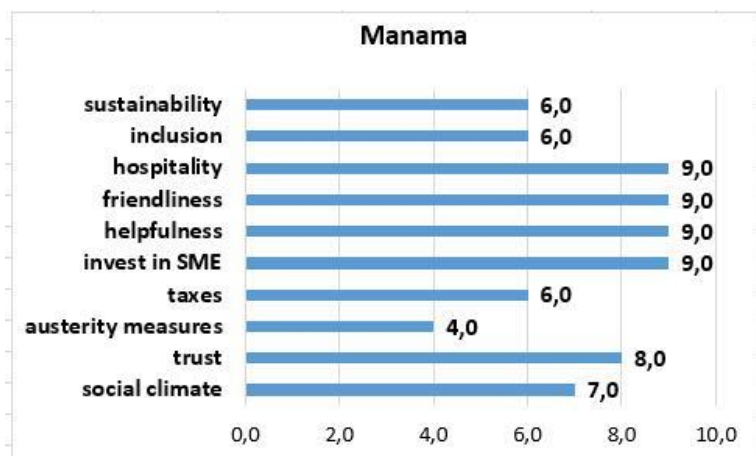
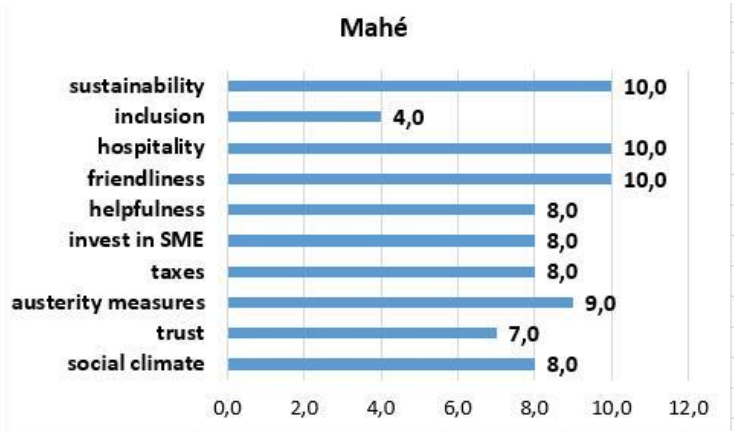
Due to our local partners we have some qualitative says to explain Lusaka: 'Everything's a 50/50 chance in my country. Opportunities aren't disbursed on qualification basis. Thus, corruption and mistrust is high.'

While preparing the 2023 Monitor, we expect stable results as well for the new indicators of social inclusion and sustainability.

It is a single and official (OS) only. But, the Seychelles suffered by a decline of tourism in 2020/21. They are under threat by Climate Change. In addition, living is very expensive for people with normal jobs or even jobless.

Ten points for sustainability, hospitality and friendliness can not be surpassed.

When we will start to include the 72.000 inhabitants of the capital Mahé in the 2023 Monitor, we hope to achieve qualitative comments as well to better understand what makes the Seychelles so outstanding.



The Kingdom of Bahrain, such as the Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi-Arabia, is not in need of tax revenues. That may explain that this official score (OS) for Manama (155.000 inhabitants) does not feature the finance of public goods.

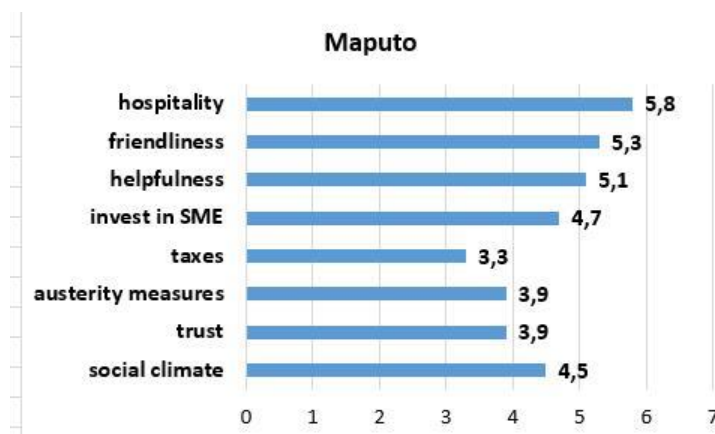
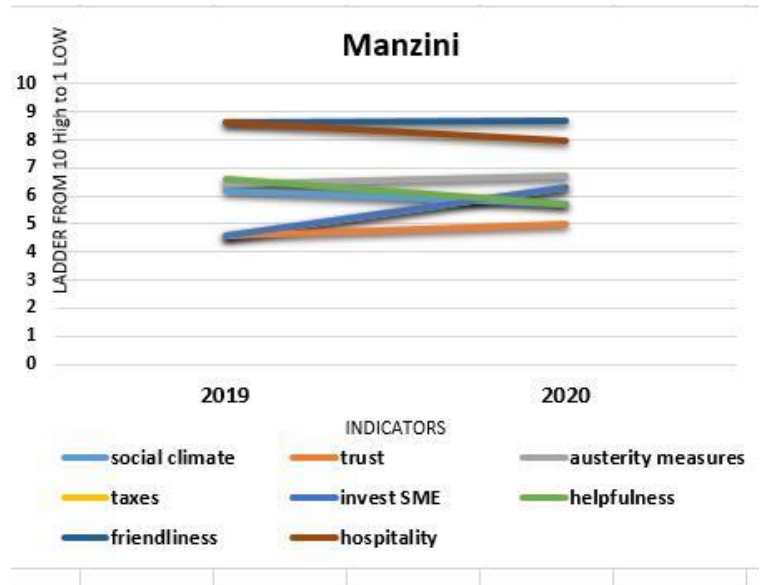
Nine points for the investment in SME are at the level of Singapore.

We achieved this score thanks to UNESCWA and hope to include Bahrain in the 2023 Monitor and win as a supporter.

An increasing willingness to invest in local economy is a significant result for the capital of Eswatini (former: Swasiland) with 110.000 inhabitants (2017).

We have a qualitative comment that explains the high level of social goods that Eswatini shares with Botswana and Namibia: 'The people where I live are friendly and they understand what we need, but due to lack of resources they tend to accept the life they have.'

So hopefully this positive mood will continue when we add social inclusion and sustainability in 2023!



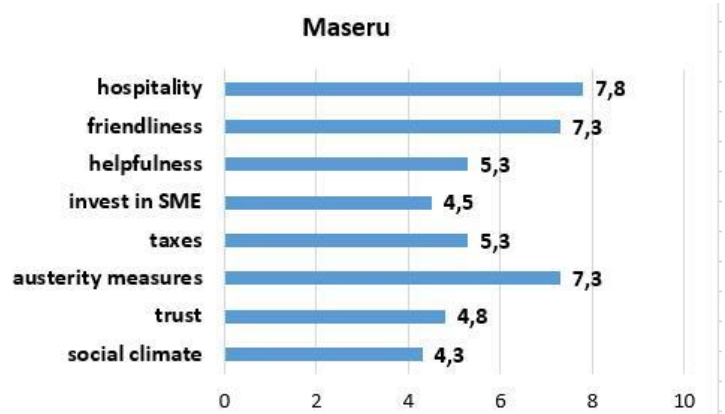
Despite the different development Angola and Mozambique faced since their independence, the social goods of Luanda can be compared with those of the 1.1 million citizens (2017) of Maputo. While the social climate, trust and the willingness to support public goods is quite low in both countries, Maputo is enormous two points lower in hospitality.

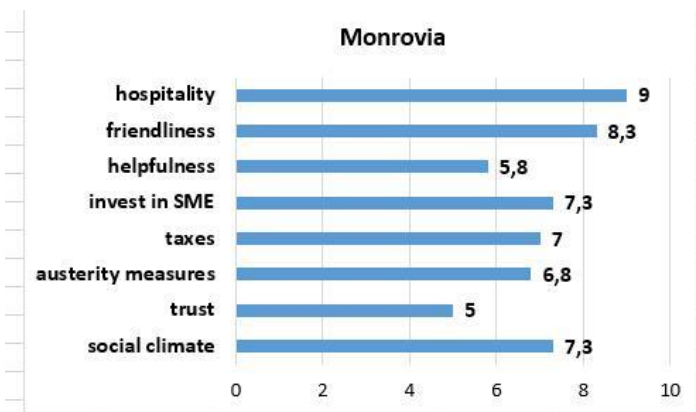
A say from Maputo: 'Well I think people in Mozambique we don't have trust when it comes to government, because the high level of corruption and low service delivery.' So let's face this in 2023!

The 330.000 inhabitants (2016) of Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, show a unique distribution of the indicators: with 7.3 points they have the highest acceptance of austerity measures to co-finance public goods. That seems to contradict to the low trust and poor social climate.

We may expect as well surprising results for the acceptance of environmental measures, if we read this comment from Maseru:

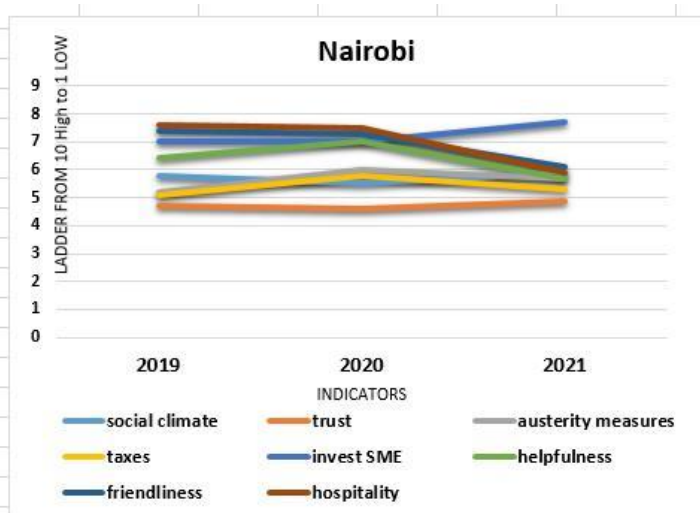
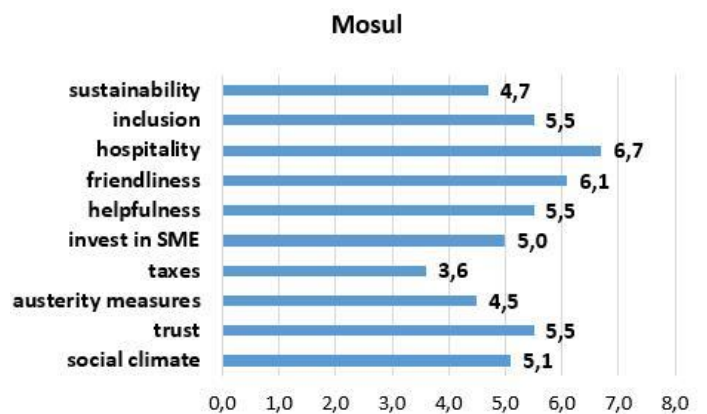
'Never really believed in climate change until recently with everything that is happening the weird change of weather, I do believe it's real.'





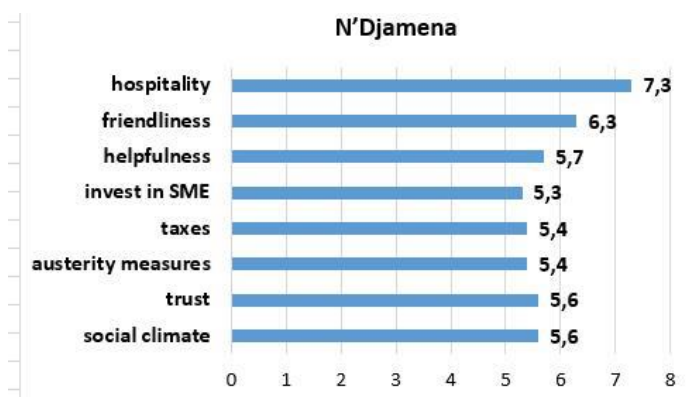
Such as Kigali (Rwanda), Monrovia is among the success stories for ending a civil war by reconciliation. The capital of Liberia has 1.5 million inhabitants. Nine points for hospitality bring Monrovia in a line with Khartoum (Sudan) and Windhoek (Namibia). It will be great to see if social inclusion and sustainability will be at the same level when we assess Monrovia in 2023. Say from Monrovia: 'Liberia has very friendly, and as such it will interest you to know that sometimes, the politics can sometimes influence such investments.'

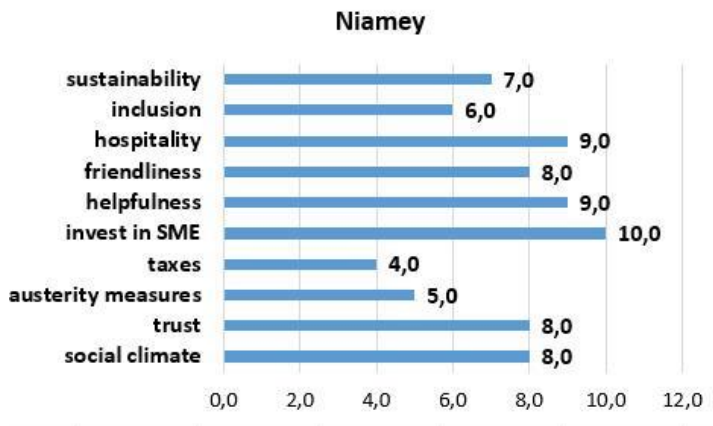
Thanks to a small NGO from Mosul, the Iraqi Institution for Development, and UNESCWA, we can present first results for the city of Mosul, with 2.8 million inhabitants Iraq's second largest city. In consideration of the challenges Mosul is facing in the post-war area, the social goods increased yet e.g. when comparing them with cities such as Aden, Daraa and Damascus. The consideration of social goods in Iraq has just started and we hope to cover as well Basra, Bagdad and Erbil in 2023.



7.7 points for investment in SME in 2021. Too good to be true? Our scores from Nairobi are not official ones. Thanks to the Young African Leaders Initiative, we receive scores from this 'Mecca' of Official Development Assistance since 2019 yet. At the same time, helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality decreased. In any case, Nairobi, with 4.4 million inhabitants (2019) the capital of Kenya, is the only city with this distribution. So, we hope that in 2023 trust and willingness to pay taxes may increase as well – and that the indicators of social inclusion and sustainability will enter the ODA community, that is still rejecting support for the Monitor.

The 1.1 million inhabitants (2012) of the capital of Tchad have been facing drought, starvation, civil war refugees and are now facing Climate Change. Their social goods create a balanced pattern. A tax willingness of 5.4 points is remarkable, How can the financial World dedicate resources for SMEs and sustainable infrastructure for the supply of water and electricity in Chad? We [suggested funds](#) with a total of \$ 148 billion within the UN IATF on FfD.





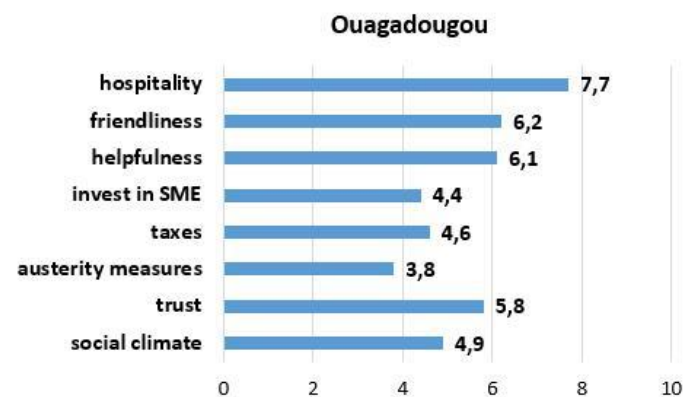
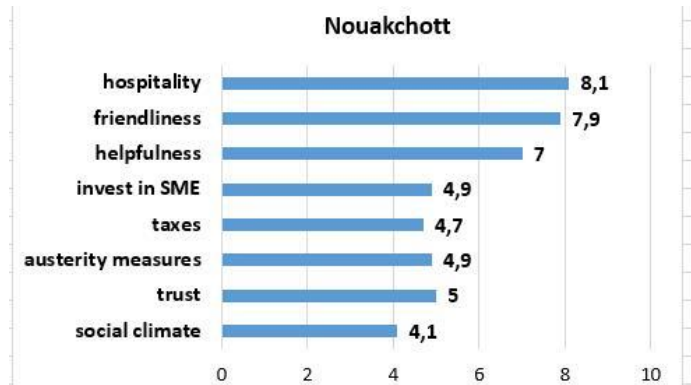
The two million inhabitants of Niamey, the capital of Niger, seem to have the highest possible passion to invest in SME. The official score (OS) as well gave 7 points for sustainability and 6 for social inclusion.

In any case we can only repeat what was said for the neighbouring Chad: these towns and regions need substantial investment to address the challenges of the entire Sub-Sahara! We hope that the official score will be underpinned by the Monitor 2023 and that there will be as well qualitative says.

Paradox: an overwhelming hospitality (8.1 points) and only the half (4.1) for the social climate. One explanation may be the high privacy of families and tribes that stay in their homes due to the heat.

Say: 'Le climat social est très peut connu chez nous.'

Nouakchott, 1.1 million inhabitants, capital auf Mauritania, is new in our assessment. Another comment: 'Climat social en MAURITANIE est souvent très compliquer dit a la différence de social et racisme que connaît le pays.'



The capital of Burkina Faso (2 million inhabitants estimated) is a bit below the African average.

The comments are for the moment the best way to understand the chart:

1 'L'accueil est il bien fait aux étrangers qui sont parmi vous ?'

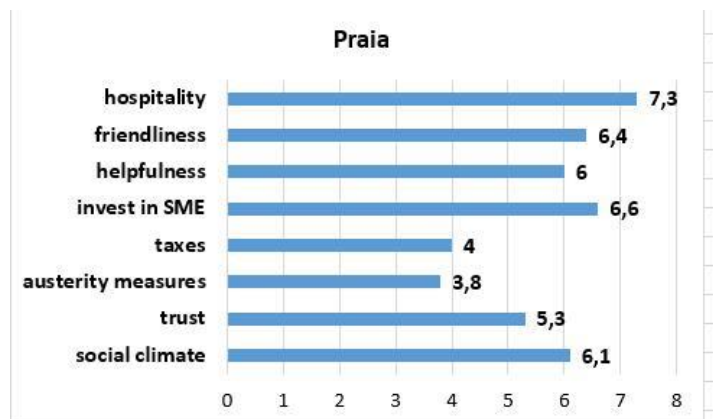
'Despite terrorist attacks, there is still the legendary hospitality and the will to overcome the situation that we face.'

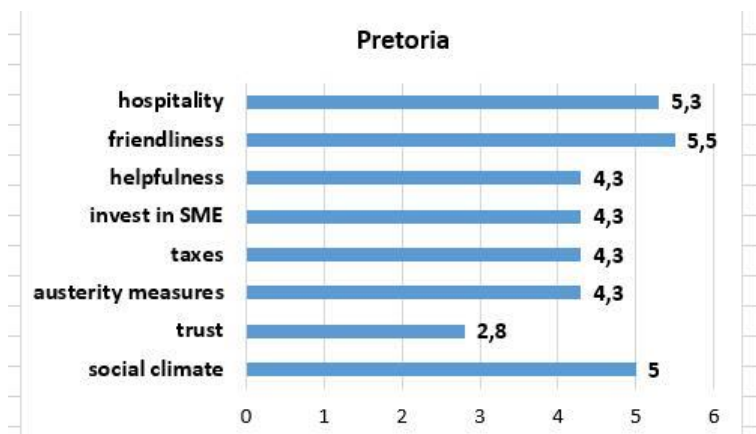
'Merci pour la confiance. Le Burkinabè est prêt à payer des taxes s'il est rassuré que sa contribution sera utilisé à bon essien.'

Cape Verde is – beside Yemen - the only country where several members of the government participated with own scores. As we can see, they do not manipulate or overestimate the social goods of their capital Praia (178.000 citizens). This is an important lesson for our methodology that is based on building up trust for all respondents.

The questions are made in a way that does not lead to a high deviation.

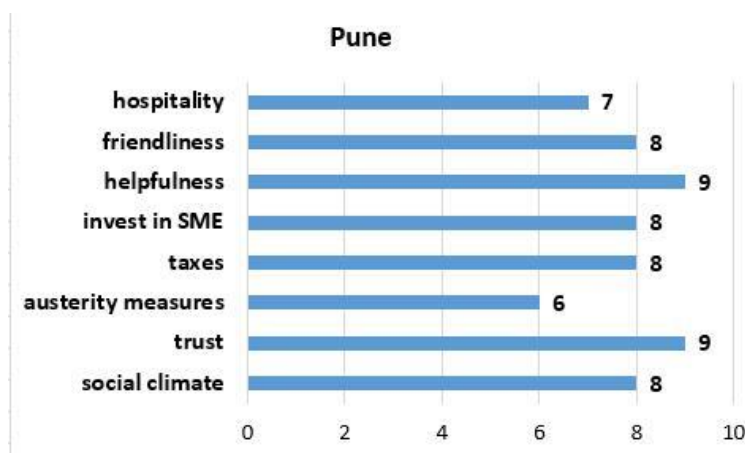
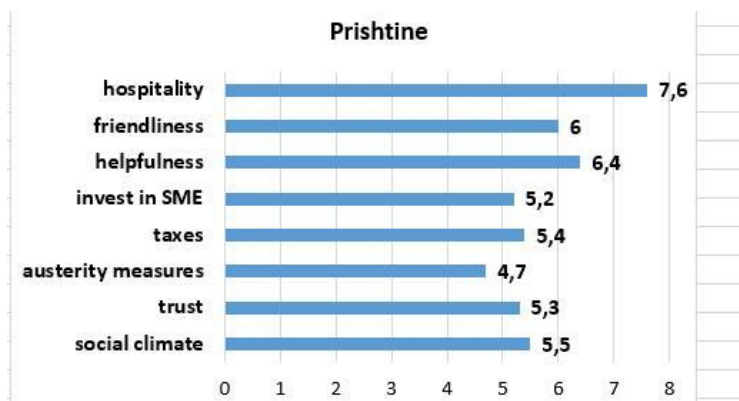
We are sure that the new indicators will be at a high level on Cape Verde in 2023!





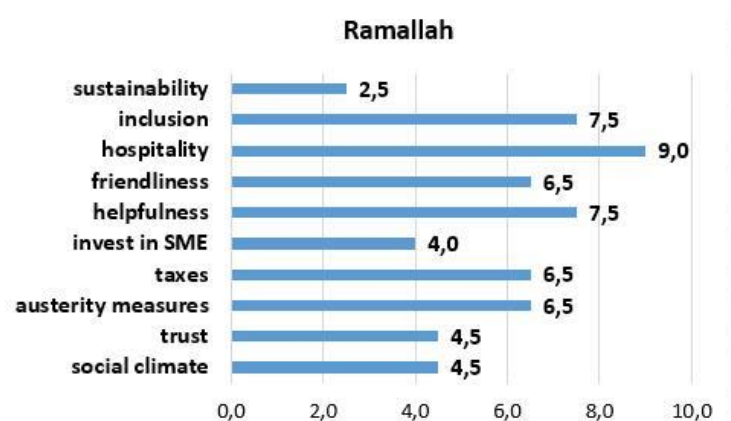
It is almost thirty years now that Nelson Mandela has been elected for President. The participation rate was at 87 per cent. Pretoria became the capital of South Africa and now has 741.000 inhabitants. (2011) What did happen there that trust is at Africa's lowest level with 2.8 points? The lowest friendliness? The lowest hospitality? To conducting the Monitor 2023 in the suffering South African cities such as Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria will give a first picture on what the social reality in Africa's richest country is.

The 216.000 inhabitants of the capital of Kosovo still suffer by the damage created through the National and economic division of the small territories in the Western Balkans after the decline of the multicultural Yugoslavia. Prishtine is sharing with Tirane (Capital of Albania) an outstanding level of hospitality in Eastern/South Eastern Europe. While none of the new entities can survive economically, we suggest to identify common ground for a new political and economic cooperation in the Western Balkans.



With our Hindi version <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=hindi> we started to achieve scores from Bangalore, Mumbai, Kerala and Kolkata. This official score (OS) from Pune (3.1 million inhabitants in 2011) is typical for the high level of India's social goods. Eight points to invest in local SME and nine points for trust are unique. The high amount of common ground within this continent – India is not a country but a continent – has to be explored in the 2023 Monitor.

The capital of the State of Palestine (40.000 citizens in 2014) is in contact with us through various channels that include the Embassies of Palestine to Germany and to the UN in Geneva. The scores are half official, because the citizens of the occupied territories keep their solidarity as well in the diaspora. In 2023 we plan to include Gaza as well as Israel. In few regions of the World common ground is so hardly needed than at the borders between Egypt, Gaza, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the West Bank.





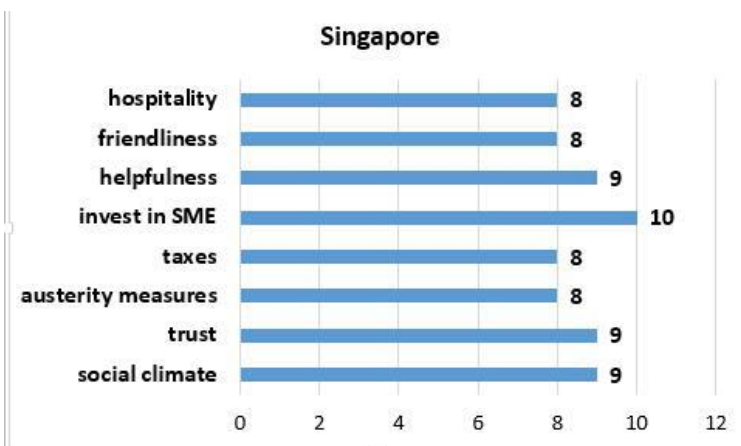
There is a simple reason that we do not reach the Americas: they never answer any mail or phone call. That includes Canada and the United States. Due to the help of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, that is traditionally in touch with the Chile of Salvador Allende, we could achieve a valid result for the capital of Chile that has up to 7.7 million people living in the area. Say:
'Las personas están dispuesta a invertir en bienes públicos, siempre y cuándo esos bienes públicos sean de calidad y sustentables.'

An increase of friendliness, hospitality and the willingness to pay taxes at the same time? This is São Paulo!

More than 50 million people live in the town and the State of São Paulo. We created even a São Paulo version for the paulistas:

<https://trustyourplace.com/saopaulo>

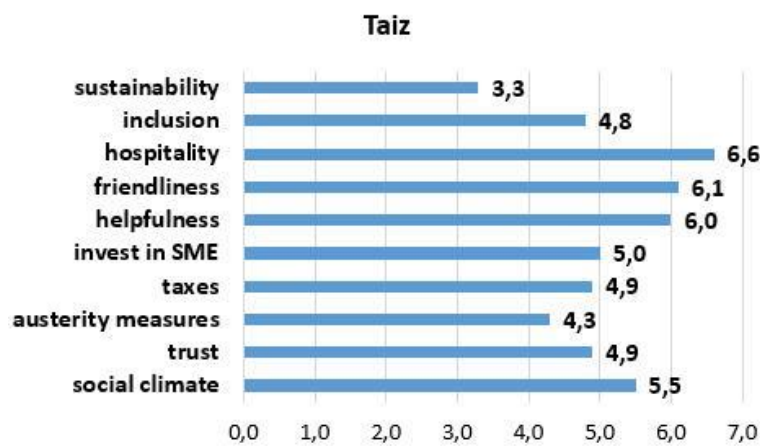
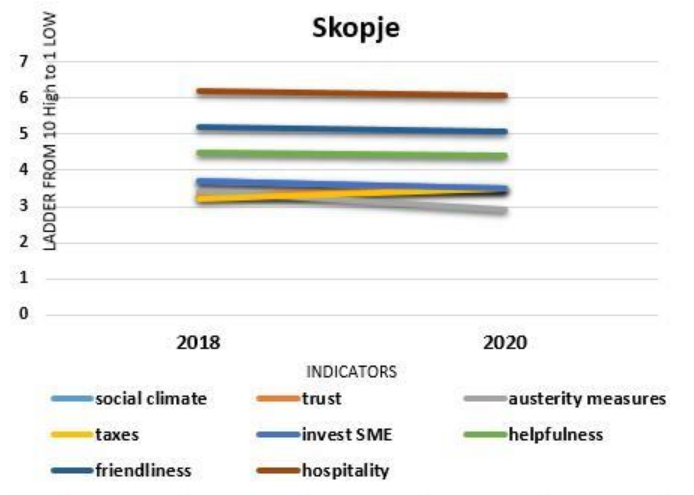
Half of the GDP of Brazil roots in the entrepreneurship of São Paulo. For 2023 we reclaim a reconciliation of the political fractions that will create the common ground to implement social inclusion and sustainability and by that the Sustainable Development Goals!



This official score (OS) gives as an explanation on why Singapore (5.6 million inhabitants) is among the most successful towns without commodities: ten points for entrepreneurship. To mention that other Chinese towns are at the same level: Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Shanghai and Taipeh.

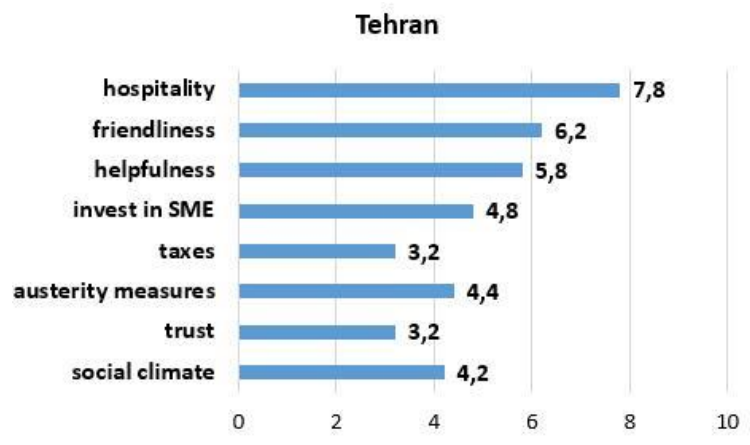
We may learn from the distribution of the indicators, that the best way to encourage local investment is to create a high level of mutual trust and to provide excellent public goods.

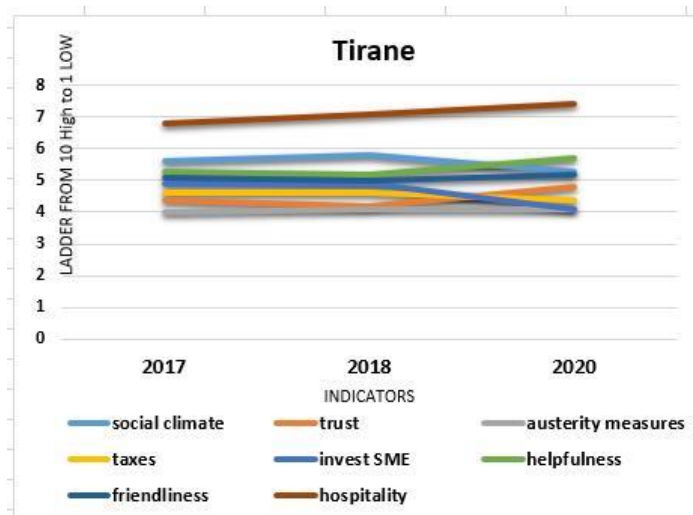
Skopje (500.000 inhabitants), capital of Northern Macedonia, is in our assessment since 2018 yet. As we can see, the tax-willingness increases a bit. Overall, the scores of Skopje are the lowest of the entire Europe. The comments therefore are quite offensive: 'The people are victims of the gangs from VMRO, SDSM and DUI, to whom only profit is important. The rule of law does not work,' We will nevertheless deliver the new indicators and try to cover Skopje in 2023 again. In November 2022 our partner in Skopje wrote: 'We cannot afford - we are in a financial crisis - to volunteer anymore for products put out there by Western organizations that I assume are not doing any of this for free.'



Recent estimates from UNHABITAT count 370'000 inhabitants in the traditional city in the mountains. The participation of citizens of Taiz in the 2022 Monitor is an outstanding event and was only possible due to the support of the UNESCWA and His Excellency Dr. Al-Zauri, the Minister for Social Affairs and Labour of the Republic of Yemen. We hope to include more cities of Yemen in 2023 and by that to help to find the common ground for peace in this wonderful country.

With around 16 million people living in the area Tehran, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran, shares the high level of hospitality with Istanbul in Türkiye. The exclusion of Iran from many international relations, the sanctions, the conflict with Israel and the USA, Iran's involvement in the conflicts in Syria and Yemen, require civil measures to reach common ground again. We would therefore like to reach the districts of Tehran and cities like Isfahan, Mashhad and Tabriz in 2023. We are convinced that Iranians have outstanding social assets that should be activated.





Increasing social goods through the Pandemic 2020 – that's the information we get from Tirane, the capital of Albania (557.000 inhabitants) We have towns as Durres and Vlore under assessment as well. For 2023, we will implement the new indicators in the Shqip version

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=al>

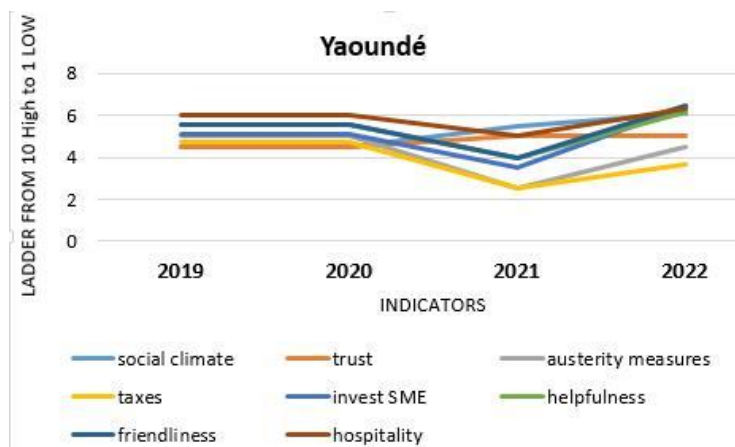
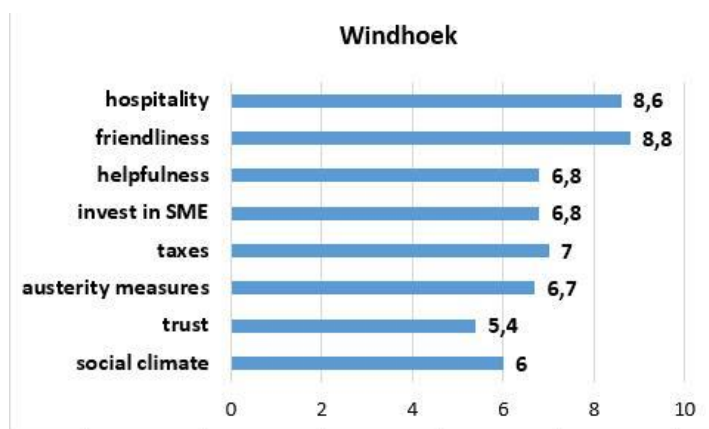
The outstanding level of hospitality is an indication that economic recovery will come through common ground with the neighbouring regions that are currently divided by borders, customs and different currencies.

We therefore recommend to conduct a common Western Balkans Monitor in 2023. Currently this is especially blocked by the European Union that has a focus on encouraging brain drain and to increase the export to the Balkans.

The 416.000 citizens (2022) of Namibia's capital enjoy a high level of social goods that include not only Africa's core assets of hospitality (8.6) and friendliness (8,8), but as well 7 points for the willingness to finance public goods by taxes and amazing 6.8 points to invest in local SME. So including Namibia in the 2023 Monitor will let us expect great results for social inclusion and environmental protection as well.

Comment from Windhoek:

'The social climate of our people is going to money seeking than money giving.'



Due to great local partners – this year the Foretia Foundation – we have Cameroon's capital (estimated 1.9 million inhabitants 2019) in assessment in year four yet.

A significant increase at a relative low level expresses the troubles Cameroon still has.

Among the comments is this one:

'Le camerounais est hospitalier. Il aime son frère. Mais le discours politique partisan crée un sentiment de repli identitaire dommageable.'

On the following pages we will find the results of

Ukraine 26-29

Bosnia-Herzegovina 30-31

Montenegro 32-34

Disclaimer and further references 35-36

UKRAINE OCT/NOV 2022	SOCIAL CLIMATE	TRUST	AUSTERITY MEASURES	TAXES	INVEST IN SME	HELPLESSNESS	FRIENDLINESS	HOSPITALITY	SOCIAL INCLUSION	SUSTAINABILITY
Average N=279	6,9	6,5	6,2	5,8	5,5	7,6	7,6	7,9	6,2	5,7
Deviation	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,6	1,7
Kyiv	7,1	6,7	6,1	5,7	5,3	7,7	7,7	7,9	6,0	5,4
Ivano Frankiivsk	7,6	7,4	6,1	7,0	7,1	7,9	8,4	8,8	7,0	6,5
Lwiw	6,8	6,5	7,0	7,0	6,2	7,7	7,2	8,0	6,8	6,8
Odessa	7,8	6,8	6,7	5,2	6,0	6,7	7,8	8,2	6,5	6,3
Ternopil	6,9	6,9	7,1	7,0	6,3	8,6	7,7	8,4	7,0	5,9
Kropyvnytskyi	6,7	6,3	6,3	5,9	5,6	7,4	7,6	7,7	6,3	5,7
Korsun	6,6	5,6	5,8	5,3	5,4	7,0	7,0	7,8	4,3	4,5
Cherkassy	5,4	5,7	5,7	5,9	4,9	6,7	6,5	7,0	6,2	5,7
Zaporizhzhia	6,9	5,9	5,0	4,8	4,9	6,6	7,0	7,5	5,0	4,6
Towns with less than 4 scores										
Poltava	6,0	6,5	7,0	6,5	5,5	8,5	8,0	8,0	6,5	7,0
Kowel	9,0	8,0	9,0	7,5	7,0	9,0	9,5	9,5	5,5	8,0
Winnyzja	7,0	6,3	5,7	4,3	4,7	6,3	6,3	7,0	5,0	6,7
Mikolajev	6,8	6,5	7,8	4,3	4,8	7,5	8,0	7,8	6,8	7,0
Dnipro	7,0	5,7	5,7	5,3	5,7	7,0	7,3	7,7	7,7	7,7
Charkiw	8,5	7,5	5,5	6,0	6,5	8,5	8,5	8,0	6,5	5,5
Mariupol*	7	4	6	6	8	7	6	7	5	1
Donezk	6	8	4	4	4	8	8	10	7	8
Official Score 2021	3	4	4	2	5	4	5	7		

An amazingly high level of social goods across the Ukraine with a very low deviation – this is what we see from the data presented here. Almost the half of the respondents gave their true mail address. The Western Ukrainian town of Ivano Frankiivsk (230.000 inhabitants) is leading in six of the ten indicators. From 1941 on the town, known before as *Stanislau*, suffered by the Holocaust committed by the German occupiers. Tscherkassy (286.000 citizens) in the Central Ukraine shows with 5.4 points the worst social climate of the entire country. The lowest willingness to pay taxes can be found in Odessa (5.2 points) and goes together with the best social climate (7.8). Both social inclusion as well as sustainability are down in Korsun. Lwiw leads in sustainability with two points ahead. Ten points for hospitality in Donezk, 9.5 in Kowel, run out of the competition because there are not enough scores.

*Моє рідне місто Маріуполь окуповано. Відповів на питання за станом у місті до вторгнення росії (My hometown is occupied. The answer is from the time before the invasion by Russia.)

Seven Years of Successful Prevention of Social Capital Assessment in Ukraine



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretary General

Vienna, 16 February 2015

Dear Dr. Dill,

Hereby I would like to confirm the receipt of your letter of 19 January 2015. While I appreciate your interest in the OSCE, the OSCE Secretariat can unfortunately not take advantage of your offer to inform the participating states of your assessment and to present a proposal to resolve the current conflict on Ukraine and Russia based on considering the Social Capital of all countries involved. Your field of analysis and thematic approach is outside the agreed activities of the OSCE.

Should you wish to pursue this matter further, you may explore appropriate procedures for such a project with any of OSCE participating States, including Switzerland.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alexander Dill
Managing Director and President of Board
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It was in late 2014, when the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics came up with the idea to assess the local social goods of Crimea, Donbass and the neighbouring regions in Russia and Ukraine.

Beside the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, that both refused to discuss or support the survey up to now, organizations dealing with the Ukraine conflict rejected any support.

The organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) successfully blocked the attempts to include the conflicting parties and regions.

In 2015 the General Secretary of the OSCE, Lamberto Zannier, argued the Monitor is 'outside the agreed activities' of the OSCE. (see letter)

The OSCE continued this position up to January 24th 2022, when they again refused to take confidence building measures in order to avoid a war among the disputed areas in the Donbass.

In 2016, the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics managed to make an agreement with the Donbass Development Committee by the help of a Swiss observer on the ground.

As a result, a Donbass version has been published in order to include around 200 towns in the two regions of Donetsk and Lugansk:



2016: The Donbass Social Capital Assessment with free language choice is ready to go.

The survey started without any funding and support – but no entries got to our databank. The frontend of the DDC has been hacked by an unknown party.

Whenever contacting the OSCE, the EU and the Trilateral Contact Group, they reclaimed that the Minsk Agreement from 2015 is the roadmap to proceed.

In 2017, the Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE. Marcel Pesko, wrote to the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics, that “we do not see a role” for the survey.



According to the OSCE, the Minsk Agreement has been the roadmap to proceed. In Paragraph 12 of the Minsk agreement it says:

“Elections will be held in compliance with the relevant standards of the OSCE with the monitoring by the OSCE ODIHR.”

While neither the OSCE nor the Trilateral Contact Group since then started any activity to conduct elections under the surveillance of the OSCE, Basel Institute of Commons and Economics continued to suggest free elections for the Donbass and delivered a proposal for trust-building measures to the General Secretary of the OSCE, Ms. Helga Maria Schmid on January 24th 2022:

To the OSCE
Secretary General
Ms. Helga Maria Schmid

Proposal for two confidence-building measures in the conflict over Russia and Ukraine

Basel, January 24th 2022

The escalation in the relationship between the NATO countries and Russia will be further fuelled on Monday, 24.01.2022 by a declaration of the European Union that we already know about.

In this statement, Russia alone is held responsible for the escalation and threatened with further economic sanctions.

In order to stop the escalation, our Institute is making the following proposals for confidence-building measures, which we submit to the OSCE in Vienna.

The background to this is our ongoing survey with language choices of Russian and Ukrainian, in which members of the parties to the conflict also participate anonymously:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=ukr>

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=ru>

The following day, the OSCE answered the last time.

As a summary, we may consider:

Dear Dr. Dill,

We acknowledge receipt of your email.

With best regards,

**Vojko Crep | Senior Secretary
Assistant to the Secretary General**



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

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- The OSCE slept seven years without making any attempt to resolve the conflict
- The OSCE did nothing to implement the Minsk Agreement from 2015
- The Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE didn't work
- From January 2022 on, the OSCE took the positions of EU and NATO
- The OSCE had no idea what this war will cost and what the damage will be

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Towns	Inhabitants
In Assessment since 2018	Sarajevo	275,524

The Social Capital Monitor in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** started in 2018. We offer Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian versions of the survey: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=bos>; <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=hrvatski>; <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=serbian>.

Due to broad survey all over Bosnia and Herzegovina, we can present a time series for the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, in addition to scores from 9 other towns.

2018-2022	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Local Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Sarajevo 2018 N=55	5,5	5	4,4	4,5	4,1	6,2	7,1	7,3
Deviation	2	2,1	1,9	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,4
Sarajevo 2019 N=7	5,6	4,4	5,3	5,3	4,6	5	5,1	5,3
Sarajevo 2020 N=15	7,1	5,9	4,9	5,6	5,2	7,3	7,6	8,3
Deviation	1,2	2,1	2,4	2,1	1,9	2,7	2,1	2
Sarajevo 2021 N=28	4,2	3,9	4,2	4,3	4,2	6	5,3	6,6
Deviation	2,1	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,6	1,9	2,1	2,4
Sarajevo 2022 N=52	5,59	4,80	4,39	4,76	4,51	6,45	7,20	7,45
Deviation	1,89	1,80	2,10	2,27	2,19	2,31	1,83	1,86
Towns								
Bihać 2022 N=1	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
Hadžići 2022 N=1	5	7	7	8	7	7	6	7
Ilidža 2022 N=5	5,6	5,4	4,4	4,2	4,6	6,6	7,2	7,6
Deviation	1,14	0,89	1,95	1,92	2,88	1,34	1,92	2,30
Kiseljak N=1								
Odžak N=1	10	6	7	8	2	9	9	9
Tešanj N=2	8,5	8	6,5	9	6,5	9,5	9,5	9
Tuzla N=3	6	5,67	5	5,67	6	7	7,67	8
Visoko N=3	5	5	4	6	4,33	4,33	4,33	6,33
Zavidovići N=1	4	5	6	5	3	7	7	8

Observations:

- The results from Sarajevo clearly show that hospitality, friendliness, helpfulness and social climate are the social goods with scores higher than 5 between 2018 and 2022 and they show a tendency to increase and decrease simultaneously.
- Interpersonal trust, willingness to pay taxes, local investment and austerity measures also show a similar tendency to increase and decrease simultaneously as the social goods with scores lower than 5.

- Based on these tendencies, it is possible to suggest that willingness to invest in public goods falls behind the willingness to invest in interpersonal relations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nevertheless, this appears as a general trend for the other capital cities of the Western Balkan Countries affiliated with the Social Capital Monitor; Albania (Tirana), North Macedonia (Skopje), Montenegro (Podgorica), Serbia (Belgrade) and Kosovo (Pristina) for the period 2018 and 2021 (Mataraci, 2022).
- The results from Sarajevo also show that the scores for all social goods are the highest for 2020, the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. This increase is followed by a drop in 2021, and an increase again in 2022. The immediate reaction of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian society to the COVID-19 pandemic reflects itself as an increase in the investment to social goods. Nevertheless, the investment in the social goods decreases with the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic seems to contribute temporarily to the acceleration of shared social goods and virtues within the Bosnian and Herzegovinian society. A similar tendency is also observed with the other aforementioned Western Balkan Countries affiliated with the Social Capital Monitor (Mataraci, 2022).
- Another interesting observation allowed by the 2018-2022 timeline is that the level of investment in the social goods appears as almost the same in the years 2018 and 2022. Hence, the scores before and after the pandemic are more or less the same. Whether this can be considered as the standard level of investment in social goods for the Bosnian and Herzegovinian society can be tested in the years to follow.
- As the other towns from Bosnia and Herzegovina are represented with very few scores in the available timeline, it is not possible to make observations and suggest tendencies. Nevertheless, two of the comments shared above point to the corruption of the political system as an obstacle for the realization of the social capital potential of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Suggestions:

The recently granted European Union candidate status to Bosnia and Herzegovina is expected to be the driving force for a possible near future increase in the willingness to invest in public goods which have showed the tendency to fall behind the willingness to invest in interpersonal relations between 2018 and 2022. The potential candidate status marks the beginning of a new phase/chapter for Bosnian and Herzegovinian society and requires the determination of its elected officials and citizens to realize the expected reforms on the way to membership.

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Montenegro	Towns	Inhabitants
In Assessment since 2018	Podgorica	189.260
In Assessment since 2018	Nikšić	55.305
In Assessment since 2018	Mojkovac	3.590

The Social Capital Monitor in Montenegro started in 2018. We offer a Serbian version

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=serbian>

Due to broad survey all over Montenegro we can present a time series for Podgorica and Nikšić as well as scores from several Montenegrin cities.

2018-2021	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Local Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Podgorica 2018 N=73	5,8	5,4	3,4	3,4	3,7	6,0	5,6	6,9
Deviation	1,5	1,7	1,4	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,7
Podgorica 2019 N=2	4,5	4,0	4,5	3,5	4,5	5,0	4,0	4,5
Podgorica 2020 N=11	6,2	4,4	4,2	4,0	4,9	6,6	6,2	6,6
Deviation	1,5	1,4	2,2	2,5	1,9	1,4	1,7	1,5
Podgorica 2021 N=48	5,3	4,0	3,0	3,3	3,3	5,8	5,2	6,3
Deviation	2,0	1,5	1,4	1,7	1,5	1,9	1,9	1,8
Podgorica 2022 N=20	5,3	4,0	4,0	3,8	4,7	5,6	5,5	6,0
Deviation	1,7	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,6	2,0
Nikšić 2018 N=32	7,2	6,4	3,8	4,4	3,4	7,1	7,4	8,4
Deviation	1,4	1,8	2,2	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,3	1,5
Nikšić 2020 N=7	4,5	3,5	2,3	2,1	3,6	5,1	5,8	7,6
Deviation	1,6	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,6	2,1	1,9	0,5
Nikšić 2021 N=13	6,3	4,4	3,3	4,0	4,0	5,8	5,4	7,2
Deviation	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,8
Nikšić 2022 N=30	5,8	4,8	4,1	3,2	4,1	5,8	6,3	6,6
Deviation	2,4	2,0	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,3	2,3
Berane 2018 N=33	6,1	4,5	4,5	3,5	3,9	6,0	6,0	6,8
Deviation	1,8	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,9
Berane 2021 N=4	5,5	4,0	2,0	2,5	5,0	5,5	5,3	6,0
Deviation	2,0	1,5	1,5	1,5	2,5	0,8	1,3	1,0
Berane 2022 N=7	4,7	3,3	2,8	2,0	3,1	5,1	5,1	6,0
Deviation	2,0	2,0	1,8	1,9	1,8	2,3	2,5	3,0
Towns								
Bar 2018 N=4	5,5	4,3	3,5	4,5	2,0	5,5	5,3	6,3
Bar 2021 N=4	5,7	4,0	2,9	3,5	2,4	5,8	5,3	6,7
Bijelo Polje 2021 N=7	4,7	3,6	4,4	3,9	4,3	5,3	5,3	6,0
Bijelo Polje N=2	6,5	4,0	1,0	5,0	3,5	6,5	8,5	8,5
Budva 2021 N=8	5,1	4,5	3,6	4,5	4,8	6,4	6,6	6,9
Cetinje N=22	6,3	5,7	3,6	3,3	3,6	6,7	7,1	7,6

Danilovgrad 2018 N=8	4,5	5,1	3,8	3,3	3,9	5,5	5,8	7,1
Danilovgrad 2021 N=2	6,5	5,5	8,5	5,5	6,5	6,5	7,0	8,5
Danilovgrad 2022 N=4	2,7	2,0	2,7	4,0	4,0	4,5	3,5	4,7
Herceg Novi 2018 N=19	6,0	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,6	7,2	6,8	6,5
Deviation	1,6	1,9	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,9	1,8
Herceg Novi 2020 N=2	7,0	4,0	4,0	3,5	3,5	8,0	6,5	9,0
Herceg Novi 2021 N=3	5,0	5,0	4,0	3,3	4,7	6,3	6,3	6,7
Herceg Novi 2022 N=2	5,5	4,5	2,5	3,0	2,0	4,5	6,5	5,0
Kolašin 2021 N=2	4,5	3,0	2,5	2,0	3,0	5,0	6,5	6,0
Kotor 2021	5,2	5,3	4,6	4,7	4,5	5,7	5,8	6,0
Deviation	1,6	2,0	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,2
Kotor 2022 N=3	6,7	5,0	4,7	2,7	3,3	6,7	5,3	7,7
Mojkovac 2018/2020	6,0	2,5	4,0	5,0	6,0	6,5	5,0	7,5
Moikovac 2021 N=5	5,8	4,2	2,2	2,2	2,6	5,8	4,6	7,0
Moikovac 2022 N=3	6,0	5,0	4,6	5,3	4,0	8,0	7,7	9,3
Plav 2018 N=20	6,9	7,0	5,2	5,7	6,3	7,7	7,9	8,5
Deviation	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,0	1,0
Pljevlja 2021 N=10	6,7	5,3	3,7	3,8	2,9	7,5	7,1	8,2
Deviation	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,2	1,3	1,9	2,3	1,8
Pljevlja 2022 N=5	5,6	4,0	2,0	2,4	4,0	5,6	6,0	6,0
Savnik 2022 N=4	5,0	3,75	4,0	4,2	4,2	5,0	7,2	7,7
Zabljak 2021 N=4	6,8	5,8	6,0	6,3	4,3	6,5	6,8	7,8

Comments from Montenegro

During this survey, the citizens of Montenegro did not seem to be very interested in leaving comments. Of the 88 respondents who were surveyed in 2022, we have only one comment, and it reads:

Da li ekonomska situacija utiče na međjuljudske odnose...

Translation: Does the economic situation affect interpersonal relations...

Observations:

- Looking at the results in Podgorica from 2018 to 2022, several indicators are in decline, namely social climate, trust, helpfulness and hospitality, while three of them are slightly increasing especially after years related to the pandemic.
- In Niksic there is also a decline in several indicators, three of which are the same as in Podgorica, social climate, trust and hospitality, while three social goods recorded a slight increase, like local investment, helpfulness and friendliness.
- In other cities, the scores are very similar, the only one that can be singled out is Mojkovac, where the score related to hospitality is continuously high.
- The general conclusion is that Montenegrin citizens do not recognize the need for austerity measures, paying taxes and investing locally, where the scores from 2018-2022 almost do not exceed 5, while social climate varies from 5 to a maximum of 7, helpfulness from 5 to a maximum of 8 and friendliness and hospitality from 5 to a maximum of 9.
- The only comment in the research this year that raises the question does the economic situation affect interpersonal relations is indicative. It points to a possible explanation for the continuous reduction of social capital in Montenegro, which is also confirmed by this year's research.
- When it comes to new indicators, ie social inclusion of marginalized groups and minorities and support for environmental measures and sustainability, we received only 15 responses. The results show extremely low scores that hover around 3. Whether it is a question of high self-criticism of the respondents or a realistic assessment, it is difficult to conclude on such a small sample.

Suggestions:

- Changes in the political sphere in Montenegro during recent years are moving in the direction of democratic consolidation, however, this turbulent period leaves its mark on the strength of social capital characterized by greater financial prudence and a lack of trust.
- The post-pandemic period brings recovery in terms of some types of social relationships and the readiness to build and strengthen them.
- Faster rapprochement with the EU is one of the key mechanisms for strengthening all institutions, which will consequently lead to the strengthening of the largest number of indicators related to social capital.

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Further readings and references

Policy Papers of Basel Institute of Commons and Economics recently published in the UNDESA (IATF on FfD, SDG Partnerships and IATT)

https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/The_SDGs_are_public_goods_IATF_2019.pdf

https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/28_New_Funds_To_Financing_Development.pdf

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/commitments/3914_11706_commitment_300_Cities_and_their_social_goods_to_achieve_the_SDGs.pdf

<https://sdgs.un.org/documents/digital-technologies-empirically-measure-underpinning-public-goods-each-locality>

Policy Papers recently published in other properties:

http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Opportunity_costs_the_hidden_source_to_financing_sustainable_development.pdf

https://www.sustainabilityexchange.ac.uk/files/six_years_of_sdgs.pdf

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/365172359_When_borders_fail_-_a_view_on_the_borders_of_Afghanistan_Germany_Great_Britain_Israel_Ireland_North_Korea_Pakistan_Russia_South_Korea_and_Ukraine

Further articles in science and media:

Article in Nature Communications (2022) featuring the World Social Capital Monitor among the Global Top Ten to implement the 17 UN Goals:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-28230-x.pdf>

Further 300+ articles with open access in 14 languages:

<http://commons.ch/media/>

Website of the World Social Capital Monitor in the SDG Partnerships:

<https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/world-social-capital-monitor>

Disclaimer

The results of the World Social Capital Monitor do not claim to be representative in any form.

All ratings have been reviewed. Official scores (OS) are single scores of an official.

It is possible to repeat or proof all local scores. Please contact us if you like to do this with our application.

To better understand our methodology, you can have a look at the tables from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and the Ukraine that feature as well the numbers and the average deviation.

Based on their deviation from the mean, extreme over- or under-valuations of cities can be identified and weeded out. After six years of research with, among others, the University of Zagreb, which conducted our survey with socio-demographic indicators (2018-2020), no significant deviation of ratings by gender and age was found.

Official individual ratings may well deviate from the mean and are therefore shown separately.

In general, it can be stated that an unrealistic assessment of local social goods is made in exceptional cases only.

This is corrected by the time series and by additional participants.

More on <http://commons.ch/methodology/>