



Cabinet of Ministers
of Ukraine

SUMMARY DOCUMENT

on the Outcomes of Implementation of the Plan for Implementation of the Framework of Cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

2022 – March 2023

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Introduction

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine has been causing untold suffering to the Ukrainian people, which has profound global consequences. The unprovoked military aggression resulted in a rising tide of the war's oldest, most silenced and least condemned crime — conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) — committed mostly by Russian soldiers against Ukrainian women, girls, men and boys, as documented by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine. At this stage, it is impossible to find out how many Ukrainians have been subjected to these brutal crimes, given that these violations are barely reported. CRSV survivors and witnesses are highly vulnerable and should receive comprehensive services in addition to access to justice.

During 2–6 May 2022, a visit of Ms. Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, took place in Ukraine.

During the visit, on 3 May 2022, Ms. Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and Ms. Olha Stefanishyna, Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, signed the Framework of Cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (hereinafter the Framework of Cooperation, FoC) (<https://cutt.ly/FJK6IXT>).

The FoC includes the tasks grouped by five pillars:

1. "Trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation in conflict";
2. "Provision of comprehensive assistance to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence";
3. "Access to justice and accountability";
4. "Strengthening capacity of security and defence sector to prevent CRSV";
5. "Reparations and compensations".

Cooperation under the FoC is coordinated by the Commission for Coordination of Interaction of Executive Authorities on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (hereinafter the Commission), which, by its Resolution dated 25 May 2022 (see the Commission Meeting Minutes at <https://cutt.ly/k4cbB2K>), established the Inter-Agency Working Group on Combating Sexual Violence Related to Russia's Armed Aggression against Ukraine and Assistance to the Survivors (hereinafter - the IAWG) to facilitate interaction of actors for the implementation of the FoC and approved the Regulation on the IAWG as an advisory body under the

Commission (<https://cutt.ly/14ccecl>). The IAWG is chaired by Ms. Kateryna Levchenko, Government Commissioner for Gender Policy, while the Deputy Chair of the IAWG is Ms. Daria Gaidai, Deputy Head of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration. The IAWG includes MPs and/or their assistants, representatives of the Office of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, structural divisions of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Police, the State Emergency Service, the State Migration Service, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Digital Transformation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Reintegration, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Energy, the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Administration of the State Border Guard Service, the National Social Service, the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights and its Secretariat, the Government Contact Centre, the Coordination Centre for Free Legal Aid Provision, international and civil society organisations, academic institutions, analytical centres and researchers.

The IAWG also includes such civil society organisations (CSOs) as a network of survivors of violence SEMA-Ukraine, CSO “Women’s Information Consultative Centre”, Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association “JurFem”, CSO “Democracy Development Centre”, Kyiv Institute of Gender Studies, Ukrainian Women’s Fund, CSO “La Strada-Ukraine”, Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, Eastern-Ukrainian Centre for Civic Initiatives, PACT, CSO “Innovation Social Solutions”, Centre for Economic Recovery, PROTECT project, Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, Global Survivors Fund, and others (item 2.9).

On 9 June 2022, at the first meeting of the IAWG, five sub-groups were created to ensure effective work, taking into account the main areas of cooperation defined by the FoC. In accordance with the FoC, the main areas of work are reflected in the revised National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security ([English version](#)) that was updated in June-July 2022 with the support of UN Women, as a result of strategic sessions with participation of international organisations and CSOs representing all regions.

To ensure cooperation with international partners in the implementation of the FoC, members of the IAWG and the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict collaborated to develop a Plan for Implementation (August 2022); the Plan was agreed and approved by the decision of the Commission on

15 September 2022 (<https://cutt.ly/u4RlPb8>). On 21 September 2022, the Plan was presented at the 77th UN General Assembly with participation of Ms. Pramila Patten, Ms. Olha Stefanishyna and Mr. Andrii Kostin, Ukraine’s Prosecutor General ([English version](#); [Ukrainian version](#)).

The Plan for Implementation of the FoC is a “living” document that can be continually updated to reflect relevant challenges and needs. Therefore, additional proposals from the Office of the Special Representative were added in November 2022. The IAWG members identified the measures to be implemented as part of their efforts.

In February-March 2023, as part of preparation for participation of the Official Delegation of Ukraine in the 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women and organisation of high-level events on providing assistance to CRSV survivors, a monitoring review of the Plan for Implementation of FoC was conducted, and meetings of all IAWG sub-groups were held to present the achieved results and ongoing challenges, as well as possible solutions and further actions. Most of the Plan implementers provided some relevant information, which is summarised herein.

On 7 March 2023, a side event “Survivor-Centred Approach to Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: Ukraine-UN Experience and the Crucial Role of Women’s CSOs” was held during the 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women. At the event, the results of realisation of the Plan for Implemen-

tation were presented to international partners. The event was organised by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations jointly with the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Women, UNFPA, Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, Global Survivors Fund, World Federation of Ukrainian Women’s Organisations, the Permanent Mission of Kingdom of Denmark to the United Nations, the Permanent Mission of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ([article about the event](#)).

Information about war crimes committed by the Russian military in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, as well as information about the response to crimes and the work of the Government, international organisations and CSOs to ensure provision of assistance to survivors, was presented to the international community at the events organised at the level of the UN, the EU and partner states, as well as in Ukraine. It was also highlighted in media communication.

The events included:

- official presentation of the Framework of Cooperation for Prevention of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, organised by the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General and Ms. Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (21 September 2022);
- high-level thematic event of the 77th UN General Assembly “Collaboration for Reparations: Focusing on Survivors of Sexual Violence: Lessons Learned

and Best Practices” (22 September 2022), co-organised by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the UN, the Global Survivors Fund, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Republic of Korea, the Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN, the UK, the USA and France;

- side event of the 77th UN General Assembly “Trafficking of Women and Girls for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation: Responding to Prevention and Protection Challenges in the Context of the War against Ukraine”, organised by the Office of the Deputy Sec-

retary-General and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict jointly with Sweden (23 September 2022);

- side event of the 77th UN General Assembly: “Protection and Justice for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine”;
- international conference “Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict” (28–29 November 2022, London, UK) hosted by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office;
- “United for Justice” Conference, organised by the Office of

the Prosecutor General jointly with the EU, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and other international partners (3–5 March 2023, Lviv); and other events.

Analytical materials on the progress of the Plan for Implementation (2022 — March 2023), results of the sub-groups meetings and recommendations allow evaluating the work done and identifying some problematic issues that require concentration of resources and efforts to solve them.

Abbreviations

CCoU	Criminal Code of Ukraine.
Commission	the Commission for Coordination of Interaction of Executive Authorities on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men.
CPCoU	Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine.
CRSV	conflict-related sexual violence.
CSO	civil society organisation.
DCAF	Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance.
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights.
EUAM	European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine.
FoC	Framework of Cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.
GBV	gender-based violence.
GFS	Global Survivor Fund.
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group on Combating Sexual Violence Related to Russia's Armed Aggression Against Ukraine and Assistance to the Survivors.
ICC	International Criminal Code.
IDP	internally displaced person.
IOM	International Organisation for Migration.
IPOG	Institute of Paediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology under the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine.
LSUIA	Lviv State University of Internal Affairs under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
MES	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
NACS	National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service.
NPU	National Police of Ukraine.
SBGS	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.
SES	State Emergency Service of Ukraine.
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund.
VS	vocational school.
WICC	Women's Information Consultative Centre.

Inter-Agency Working Group on Combating Sexual Violence Related to Russia's Armed Aggression against Ukraine and Assistance to the Survivors (IAWG):

Chair – **Kateryna Levchenko**, Government Commissioner for Gender Policy;
Deputy Chair— **Daria Gaidai**, Deputy Head of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration.



SUB-GROUP №1

“Trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation in conflict”

CO-COORDINATORS:

Halyna Zhukovska, Office of the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy;

Kateryna Borozdina, CSO “La Strada-Ukraine”;

Sofia Coelho Candeias, Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

THE SUB-GROUP INCLUDES:

Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of the Prosecutor General (upon agreement), National Social Service, Administration of the State Border Guard Service, State Migration Service, National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service, Secretariat of the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, UNHCR, UN Women, IOM, Council of Europe in Ukraine, SCO “La Strada-Ukraine”.

**TASKS OF THE PLAN
FOR IMPLEMENTATION
TO BE ADDRESSED
BY SUB-GROUP 1:**

1.1 National policies and programmes on prevention and response to trafficking in persons are developed in proper coordination between actors working on prevention and response to trafficking in persons.

1.2 Lower risk of becoming a trafficking in person victim and higher level of awareness and knowledge in this area (2022–2023, ongoing under martial law).

1.3 Enhanced mechanism of international legal protection of the TIP victims (2023).

1.4 Zero tolerance of the international community for any cases of trafficking in persons and CRSV in Ukraine (2023).

Information on implementation

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

The Department of Migration Police of the NPU and the Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (LSUIA) approved the [Comprehensive Inter-departmental Programme of Inter-departmental Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking](#), which includes joint use of the training centre on combating human trafficking, holding a series of lectures “Application of legal positions of the ECHR regarding criminal procedural evidence in human trafficking investigations” and introduction of various forms of professional development for the staff of the Migration Police Department of the NPU (item 1.1).

In September–November 2022, a series of lectures was held for 10 employees of the Migration Police Department of the NPU on the use of [OSINT](#) when documenting and investigating crimes related to human trafficking, together with the European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (hereinafter EUAM) (item 1.3).

[Action Against Violence](#) and [Stay Safe](#), chatbots of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Telegram and Viber messenger applications offering sections with information on public outreach to prevent and combat human trafficking, the Law of Ukraine “On Counteracting Human Trafficking”, rules of safe employ-

ment abroad, contact details of institutions providing assistance in Ukraine and abroad in these matters have been updated taking into account martial law (item 1.2).

An information campaign on prevention of human trafficking during martial law has been conducted in order to increase public awareness of human trafficking issues, and as part of it, the information leaflet “[How to Avoid Being Trafficked When Evacuating and Crossing the Border](#)” has been developed and distributed at the border crossing points with the countries of the European Union and the Republic of Moldova in the amount of 15,000 copies (item 1.2).

The International Scientific and Practical Conference “[State Policy on Combating Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration in Conditions of War or State of Emergency](#)” was held by the LSUIA, focusing on the status, structure, dynamics and determination of human trafficking and illegal migration; general social measures to prevent human trafficking and illegal migration; special criminological countermeasures against human trafficking and illegal migration, etc. (item 1.1).

State Migration Service

The issue of combating human trafficking is highlighted through the media, on the official website and Facebook page, as well as through the distribution of booklets and information leaflets (item 1.2).

Ministry of Social Policy

In 2022, outreach efforts were intensified to cover as many citizens leaving Ukraine as possible, as well as those staying in the country, with information about the risks of being trafficked, including:

- launch of <https://safewomen.com.ua> website that provides important information about safety rules, red flags and referral pathways in case of human trafficking for women and girls crossing the border;
- creation of [SafeWomen](#) chatbot that offers information, step-by-step instructions and useful contact details for persons who have suffered from human trafficking, sexual violence or witnessed these crimes, as well as information for people who are looking for their relatives or friends abroad;

- coordination of efforts of international organisations and CSOs regarding awareness-raising activities aimed at countering human trafficking;
- production of posters with safety rules and their distribution at the checkpoints across the state border, at railway stations and in train carriages;
- distribution of flyers in the places of stay (shelters) for refugees (IDPs) coordinated by regional state administrations;
- distribution of various social advertisements, including through local executive bodies;
- jointly with the [STEM is FEM](#) project, development of information campaign aimed at girls aged 13–23 to prevent them from falling into sexual exploitation.

All informational materials provide the emergency telephone number in EU countries (112), in addition to the national contacts.

The National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine approved the video “[Stop Human Trafficking](#)” as social advertising and distributed it online.

A [Human Trafficking](#) Survey was developed and launched jointly with [U-Report](#), taking into account the conditions of war, to study and analyse the level of awareness of young people regarding combating human trafficking in order to develop the state policy and conduct information campaigns on combating human trafficking.

[“Instructions for relatives and friends when searching for missing persons](#)

[in EU countries”](#) were presented during the morning TV show “Breakfast with 1+1”.

In cooperation with the National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and mobile operators, text messages have been sent to more than 4 mln Ukrainian citizens abroad. Depending on the country of stay, the text of message contains information with contacts of the police, consular offices of Ukraine and CSOs to be contacted in cases of human trafficking, as well as safety rules when travelling abroad.

In June 2022, in cooperation with the **Administration of the State Border Guard Service (SBGS)**, information flyers on the ‘red flags’ and risks of falling into human trafficking were developed and distributed among women on their way to flee the territory of Ukraine at the checkpoints across the state border. The SBGS has distributed the leaflets “How to Avoid Being Trafficked: Your Safety Rules” (item 1.2).

The online event “[Important Conversation. Human Trafficking. Modern Threats. Challenges. Decisions](#)” was held to raise public awareness on the existing and potential risks of falling into human trafficking and measures to protect yourself and your loved ones against these risks.

The primary school programme “[Personal Dignity. Safety of Life. Civic Position](#)” was developed jointly with the International Organisation for Migration, the Child Welfare Foundation and the MES. The programme is being institutionalised (item 1.2).

National Social Service

Jointly with the Ukrainian School of Governance of the National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service (NACS), a training course under a special short-term professional development programme “[Combating Human Trafficking](#)” was developed. In total, 118 people were covered by the training (item 1.1).

The National Social Service also analysed the work of institutions (there is a total of 57 active institutions of this kind) that provide assistance to persons affected by human trafficking during 10 months of 2022.

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

With the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the online [course on Combating Human Trafficking for Civil Servants](#) was updated. A one-day training programme has been developed for non-specialised service providers to identify cases of human trafficking, exploitation and gender-based violence. 792 people (76 % women and 24 % men) took part in the organised events (item 1.1).

More than 28 million people were reached as part of the IOM’s national information campaign “[They Used You](#)” (aimed at raising public awareness about the available help for survivors of various forms of exploitation, including CRSV). All 5 videos of the IOM’s information campaign “They Used You” were approved as social advertising and broadcasted on the national and regional TV, in subways, train carriages, on social media and YouTube (item 1.2).

The IOM’s executive partners held a series of info sessions in 17 regions of Ukraine in September-December 2022 (12,500 participants from among IDPs, war-affected population, the unemployed, vocational school students) (item 1.2).

IOM is planning a large-scale national information campaign to combat human trafficking (starting in the summer of 2023).

The work of the National Hotline for Combating Human Trafficking and Migrant Counselling (527) is continuously supported. From 24 February 2022 to 31 March 2023, Hotline 527 provided 205,706 consultations in response to 51,679 calls received. More than 65,000 people visited the updated website of the Hotline (www.527.org.ua) in February-December 2022. In June-December 2022, 532 people received online consultations through the Telegram chatbot of the Hotline 527. A training session was held for the Government Hotline 1547 (item 1.2).

The IOM continues to provide assistance to survivors of human trafficking, exploitation, gender-based violence and conflict-related violence. Representatives of the IOM Protection Programme operate in 8 regions of Ukraine, and additional assistance is provided in 12 regions through implementing partners (non-governmental organisations). The IOM operates the Medical Rehabilitation Centre for injured persons in Kyiv, and its experience is to be scaled to 4 regions by introducing the possibility of receiving specialised medical care in existing medical centres (item 1.1).

OSCE Support Programme for Ukraine

“Be Safe” Programme aimed at combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation was implemented (item 1.2).

A Viber newsletter was created to distribute contact details of hotlines and other resources that may be useful for people abroad (item 1.2).

CSO “La Strada-Ukraine”

As part of implementation of the project, three online training events “Combating Child Trafficking, Sexual Violence and Exploitation: What Should the Professional Community Know?” were held during 28 October 2022 — 2 November 2022 under support of the Council of Europe (113 people were covered, including teachers, social educators and social workers).

Seven webinars “Combating Child Trafficking, Sexual Violence and Exploitation: What Should the Professional Community Know?” were held in November 2022 (247 people were covered).

In 2022, under coordination by La Strada-Ukraine, members of the National Coaching Network conducted 400 awareness-raising activities regarding the issue of human trafficking, taking into account the challenges associated with armed aggression against Ukraine, covering 6,014 participants (653 men, 2,981 women, 1,129 boys and 1,251 girls). This activity was implemented under support of the La Strada International network.

La Strada-Ukraine regularly posts informational materials related to combating human trafficking on its [Instagram](#) and [Facebook](#) pages:

1. La Strada - Czech Republic — support to people affected by the war in Ukraine.
2. Post for those seeking asylum in Bulgaria.
3. If you are seeking asylum in Slovakia, official information from the Slovak Government.
4. The editorial office of Gazeta Wyborcza prepared tips for women and children on what to do after crossing the border in Poland.
5. Useful information for those who are forced to flee Ukraine for EU countries.
6. Assistance to citizens of Ukraine in Bulgaria.
7. Rules of entry for citizens of Ukraine to North Macedonia.
8. Assistance to citizens of Ukraine in Switzerland.
9. Advice on safety when travelling to the Netherlands.
10. Assistance to women and children from Ukraine in Austria.
11. Assistance to Ukrainian men and women in Germany.
12. Useful contacts in Germany.

Two informational videos about the risks of falling into human trafficking (1 and 2) were produced and later approved as social advertising. [Flyers](#) were developed.

CSOs “JurFem”, “La Strada-Ukraine” and “Women in Media” held a webinar for journalists on reporting on human trafficking in wartime, the importance of adhering to ethical principles when preparing materials and the importance of informing about available aid resources.

With support of the project “Working with the Vulnerability and Risks of Human Trafficking Caused by War” and [Sonrisas de Bombay](#), the video “Human Trafficking, Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Conditions of War” was produced (approved as social advertising; broadcasted on monitors at train stations and in Intercity trains in Ukraine from 26 November 2022 to 26 February 2023).

La Strada-Ukraine’s National Hotline for Prevention of Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking and Gender Discrimination (116-123) continues to operate 24/7. In 2022, the Hotline received 38,472 calls, of

which 3.5 % were related to issues of combating human trafficking. There is an ongoing interaction with partners regarding exchange of information and organisation of assistance to persons subjected to human trafficking and persons in vulnerable situation (item 1.2). Counselling is provided for citizens of Ukraine who are staying abroad regarding their rights and obligations in the countries of residence, including via electronic counselling channels.

Thematic events were held with the participation of CSOs in Ukraine and the countries that host Ukrainian citizens and provide assistance to persons (potentially) subjected to human trafficking (La Strada-Moldova / 31 March 2022, La Strada-Poland / 26 April 2022, FIZ, IOM Bern, Swiss Ukraine Network / 14 June 2022 — these events were held as part of the Women’s Voice and Leadership project). The CSO regularly interacts with partners of the La Strada Network, which includes CSOs from more than 20 European countries operating in the field of combating human trafficking (item 1.3).

Challenges and proposals for their solution:

1. Ensuring completion of the updated online course by relevant civil servants operating in the field of combating human trafficking.

SOLUTION PROPOSED:

Cooperation with the Ministry of Social Policy and the National Social Service to institutionalise the updated online course and ensure its completion by relevant professionals.

The need to know how to communicate with potential CRSV survivors, the principles of referrals and prevention of re-traumatisation of survivors.

SOLUTION PROPOSED:

Inclusion of basic theoretical and practical information on how to communicate with potential survivors of human trafficking, exploitation or violence; working out the basic principles of referrals for this type of cases.

2. Lack of budgetary funding for production of information materials on combating human trafficking, in particular for the SBGS.

SOLUTION PROPOSED:

Production of relevant printed materials by the main implementer of activities in the field of combating human trafficking — the Ministry of Social Policy — within the limits of the budget allocations and distribution of the materials among the co-implementers for further distribution among the population.

Involvement of CSOs and development partners in production of printed materials.

3. Frequent power and Internet outages have been an obstacle for access to information, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to view information campaign materials in digital form and complete online quest during info sessions.

SOLUTION PROPOSED:

The use of printed materials and placement of outdoor advertising to diversify communication channels as much as possible and reach a greater number of people with campaign materials.

Development of supplementary methods and formats of work that can be used during informational awareness-raising activities even without electricity.

4. A sharp increase in the workload of hotline counsellors after the start of a full-scale invasion and a change in the subject of consultations.

**SOLUTION
PROPOSED:**

Increasing the number of hotline counsellors and conducting additional training for them on the specifics of providing counselling to persons who might be survivors of human trafficking, exploitation or violence.

5. When crossing the state border, citizens of Ukraine stay at the checkpoints for a limited period of time and do not have time to fully read and understand the information materials posted on the information stands of the SBGS at the checkpoint.

**SOLUTION
PROPOSED:**

Creation of additional information stands for the authorities operating at the checkpoints and placement of these stands in front of the checkpoints by local authorities on the territory of which international and interstate checkpoints are located.

6. Personnel of the SBGS do not carry out information campaigns at the checkpoints (communication and outreach events with citizens of Ukraine) on any topic, except for the procedure and conditions for crossing the state border.

**SOLUTION
PROPOSED:**

Information campaigns should be conducted in the form of videos to be broadcasted in the media.

7. There are the following issues in the work with providing comprehensive assistance focused on the needs of survivors:
 - Survivors are reluctant to apply for assistance due to fear of disclosure or re-traumatisation, they refuse to talk while receiving help and keep silent about the violence they experienced;
 - In such cases, long-term and comprehensive support is required not only for the survivors, but also for their families, especially for child survivors;
 - Insufficient level of qualification of professionals who work with cases of CRSV, in particular with male survivors of CRSV.

Mandatory involvement of a multidisciplinary team in the work with these cases to ensure close cooperation, especially between a counsellor and a social worker.

**SOLUTIONS
PROPOSED:**

Training of specialised service providers on how to communicate with CRSV survivors, especially with men, children and their families.

Conducting training of medical workers and representatives of law enforcement on communication with CRSV survivors, their non-discriminatory treatment and means of referring for help.

SUB-GROUP №2

“Provision of comprehensive assistance to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence”

CO-COORDINATORS:

Ievgeniia Lukianchenko, Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration;

Olga Chuyeva, CRSV Response Specialist, UNFPA;

Julian Herrera, Representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

THE SUB-GROUP INCLUDES:

Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, Ministry of Digital Transformation, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Veterans Affairs, National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service, National Social Service, State Emergency Service, Office of the Prosecutor General, Secretariat of the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, Coordination Centre for Free Legal Aid Provision, Government Contact Centre, UNFPA, IOM, UN Women, UNHCR, Council of Europe Office in Ukraine, Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, CSO “La Strada-Ukraine”.

**TASKS OF THE PLAN
FOR IMPLEMENTATION
TO BE ADDRESSED
BY SUB-GROUP 2:**

2.1 Comprehensive, gender-sensitive, inclusive, survivor-centered protection of CRSV survivors based on global best standards is ensured.

2.2 All survivors of CRSV and trafficking in persons, their family members, and witnesses have unimpeded and timely access to multisectoral survivor-centred services, in particular, within the framework of the project “National program of psychological assistance to the population affected by the military actions of the aggressor state” (for the duration of martial law and 3 years thereafter).

2.3 Persons residing in war-affected areas, forcefully taken to the Russian Federation or seeking refuge abroad have access to life-saving information (including on how to act in crisis, to record the damage and where to apply to request compensation for the damage and essential services) (Q4 2022, 2023).

2.4 Access to assistance and support for CRSV survivors has been expanded; opportunities to report relevant crimes have been expanded (for the duration of martial law and 3 years thereafter).

2.5 A mechanism for providing efficient and timely assistance to CRSV survivors has been developed (2022–2023).

2.6 A safe and supportive environment has been created for IDPs and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including those staying in shared housing (Q4 2022 to I-IV half of 2023).

2.7 The capacity to support self-employment and entrepreneurship of women, including internally displaced persons, female veterans and all those affected by full-scale war has been strengthened (for the duration of martial law and 3 years thereafter).

2.8 Detection of CRSV cases and adequate response thereto have been ensured (2022–2023).

2.9 Conditions have been created for participation of civil society institutions, including community self-organisation bodies and activists in the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (2022–2023).

2.10 To ensure that the knowledge and skills necessary to perform the tasks under the Women, Peace and Security agenda in accordance with the UN and NATO standards can be regularly improved (2022–2023).

The task of the sub-group is to ensure that Ukrainians, regardless of their sex, gender, gender identity, age, ethnic and social origin, disabilities, etc., who have been subjected to sexual violence and suffered from human trafficking due to the war, receive information about and access to the necessary unhindered, timely and survivor-oriented multi-sectoral quality comprehensive care and support, with the service providers being guided by the principles of “do no harm, safety, confidentiality, respect, non-discrimination, free-of-charge”.

An important principle of assistance is to ensure access for survivors of sexual violence, as well as their children and family members, to a wide range of unhindered, timely and survivor-oriented quality services.

According to the existing international practices, it requires a respective strengthening of the existing health care systems, specialised support services for survivors of domestic violence and gender-based violence, social services and other related services, very often without creating some special services to prevent stigmatisation, discrimination and re-traumatisation of survivors. At the same time, the needs of all survivors must be identified and taken into account when providing the basic services.

Information on implementation

1. Ensuring continuous mapping and conducting a regular evaluation of efficiency, capacity, quality and existing gaps in providing basic services to CRSV survivors from the perspective of compliance with the minimum standards of GBV prevention and response in emergencies (items 2.1; 2.2).

Services for GBV survivors are being mapped by the **Sub-Cluster on Gender-Based Violence**, with its inter-agency mandate and activities aimed at facilitating coordinated and high-quality service delivery to GBV survivors in emergencies, including CRSV. The services are mainly mapped through regional coordina-

tion councils and working groups on preventing and combating GBV and emergency response (20 groups) in all regions (except temporarily occupied territories). The work on mapping is being finalized.

Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation and Women's Information Consultative Centre supported the organisational development of SEMA-Ukraine, a network of survivors of sexual violence. Consultative training events were held to strengthen the capacity of members of the Network and to develop the organisation, including facilitating the appeals of survivors of violence for help and providing them with assistance, advocacy, etc.

CSO “La Strada-Ukraine” conducted a survey among users of the Hotline on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking and Gender Discrimination (**116-123**) to assess the situation and the quality of response by the police, judges, Prosecutor's Office, social services, etc., to war-related gender-based violence ([findings](#)).

2. An important task is to develop and implement procedures and processes that allow for regular assessments of the existing gaps and needs in strengthening the capacity of service providers (both government-funded and non-government-funded) in the field of the

prevention and response to CRSV (police/security sector, medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, etc.). Presently, CRSV survivors can receive services at the Survivor Relief Centres, social service centres and specialised support services for survivors of domestic violence and GBV, as well as in CSOs. As of 1 January 2023, a network of 760 specialised support services operated in Ukraine, and information about this network is published on the official [website](#) of the National Social Service. As of 25 December 2022, 36 people applied for assistance, including 28 women, 4 boys and 4 girls (according to the National Social Service).

Upon the initiative of the **Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration and the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy**, under support of UNFPA and in partnership with local authorities and CSOs, the Survivor Relief Centres were created in Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, Lviv, and Chernivtsi¹. The ongoing work on regulation of different issues related to service provision is being held. Clients of Centres receive initial psychological counselling and consultations with social workers and lawyers. If cases of violence are identified, survivors are offered specialised social and psychological counselling, as well as support by a case manager. About 10,000 counselling sessions were provided, of which 93 % were provided to IDPs; 55 cases of CRSV were identified.

The negotiations are underway regarding the opening of such Centres in other countries (items 2.3; 2.4;

2.6).

The monitoring and analysis of availability and capacity of the existing support services are ensured, taking into account the ruining caused by Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the scope of direct recovery of property of the specialised support services for survivors of violence that was destroyed or damaged by the Russians (**Ministry of Social Policy**, August 2022) (items 2.2; 2.4; 2.6; 2.8). 137 services are located in the temporarily occupied territories or damaged, non-operating or have suspended their activities, are yet to start functioning or undergoing repairs. Despite the wartime challenges, new services are being rolled out to increase the access of survivors of violence to specialised support. For instance, the number of the UNFPA's mobile teams of social and psychological support to survivors of domestic violence and GBV, operating in 21 regions, increased from 30 to 100.

A survey was conducted in August 2022 with the support of the **Council of Europe** to assess the effectiveness, capacity, quality and existing gaps in provision of basic services to survivors of GBV ([findings](#)).

3. In order to ensure effective functioning of services in the settlements situated close to the frontline and in the host communities, the Government adopted Resolution dd. 09.12.2022 No. 1372 "On Amendments to Certain Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the Activities of Specialised Support Services for Survivors of Do-

mestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence" to facilitate provision of services to survivors of CRSV and human trafficking (item 2.3).

4. Based on the results of consultations (Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of the Prosecutor General, Security Service of Ukraine, National Police, National Social Service, Coordination Centre for Free Legal Aid Provision, Government Hotline 1547, MP Maryna Bardyna), to regulate the issue of providing assistance to CRSV survivors, it was deemed inexpedient to amend the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 658 regarding the Procedure for Interaction of Entities Working on the Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence, and it was proposed to regulate the issue by drafting a separate regulation.

A working group for the development of mechanisms of interaction and response to cases of CRSV was created under the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine.

There is a Technical Working Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health (and its Sub-Group on Clinical Management of Rape Survivors) chaired by UNFPA within the Health Cluster, working with partners to ensure access to high-quality health services for survivors of sexual violence (item 2.5).

5. One of the tasks is to create and provide services for CRSV survivors

¹ As of April 2023, the Centres are open in Kropyvnytskyi, Mukachevo, and Odesa. New Centres are planned to be opened in Poltava and Kharkiv.

using modern online communication systems, inter alia, to raise awareness of possibilities for receiving assistance (items 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.8).

Electronic communication channels of the **Government Hotline 1547** have received support. The number of the Government Hotline +38 (044) 284-19-15 can be contacted from abroad. Among other services, [the website](#) allows registering an appeal anonymously and attaching copies of supporting documents, audio and video recordings, etc., to be sent to the relevant state authorities for a response as soon as possible.

La Strada-Ukraine's National Hotline works 24/7 based on the principles of anonymity and confidentiality. Consultations (legal, psychological, information support) are provided by phone (0 800 500 335 (landline) or 116123 (mobile)) and in the text format using: Skype (@lastrada-ukraine); Facebook (@lastradaukraine); Telegram (@NHL116123); Instagram (@lastradaukraine); e-mail (hotline@la-strada.org.ua).

In 2022, the Hotline received 38,472 calls, of which 32 were reporting the war-related sexual violence. In each case, the consultations and/or referrals to the corresponding service providers were offered in accordance with the identified needs.

Assistance to survivors is provided via "Aurora", online platform of specialised psychological and therapy support for survivors, which was created by **UNFPA** with the assistance of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The platform can be accessed

from temporarily occupied territories and from abroad. It has received 318 requests, and 147 people were provided with assistance (7 men, 140 women), of which 24 % were survivors of CRSV.

Development of additional channels (chatbots, online appeals, etc.) for informing survivors has been ensured. CSO "La Strada-Ukraine" created a specialised chatbot in the CRSV-related Telegram channel, [Helping Survivors of Sexual Violence in Wartime](#), that has 287 subscribers. The chatbot can redirect subscribers to the National Hotline for consultations.

WICC held the following trainings:

- for 1547 hotline experts on the Algorithm of Work with Appeals from Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence;
- National Social Service (8 regions);
- Security Service of Ukraine: field investigators, investigative psychologists, information services;
- 1325 Coalitions (organised by Ukrainian Women's Fund): Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi regions;
- Human Rights Office of the National Police of Ukraine.

6. A new Working Group on the Needs of Male Survivors of Sexual Violence was established as part of the Sub-Cluster on Sexual Violence in conjunction with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crisis (item 2.2).

7. Jointly with the Ministry of Health,

Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation implements a holistic model of providing assistance to survivors at the premises of the IPOG and the Perinatal Lviv Regional Clinical Centre (item 2.1).

8. An important component of the work is the development of methodical and methodological materials for training of service providers, specialised training courses and certified programmes, including training programmes for civil servants and local self-government officials in terms of proper response to cases of CRSV and ensuring implementation of training. This includes training on the basics of ethical communication with the war-affected persons and their family members, providing them with basic support, and, if any signs of sexual violence are identified, encouraging people to contact specialised support services and organising their referral to specialised services, as well as intersectoral joint training activities for service providers involved in interdepartmental referrals for CRSV cases to ensure interdepartmental coordination. A post-training follow-up is important for in-depth understanding of challenges faced by specialists when working with CRSV survivors, which should include case studies. The implementation plan includes the following task: "To develop a distance learning training course on the prevention and response to CRSV for a broad population with a possibility to obtain a certificate of the course completion" (items 2.1; 2.10).

With support of UN Women and in partnership with CSO "JurFem", a model general short-term training programme for civil servants and local self-government officials ["Iden-](#)

[tifying and Responding to Cases of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Providing Support to Survivors](#)” was developed and approved by the Order of the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service. In 2022, 98 representatives of state authorities and local self-governments were trained under this programme, and the training will continue in 2023.

A training programme is being developed for the training of trainers who would provide certified training according to the model programme “Identifying and Responding to Cases of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Providing Support to Survivors”. A distance learning online course will be developed and launched in 2023, in line with the abovementioned programme.

A training course was developed under a special short-term professional development programme [“Certain Issues of the Interaction of Actors Operating in the Field of Prevention and Response to Domestic Violence in Connection with the Perpetration of Domestic Violence against Children and with the Participation of Children”](#), and one of the modules of the course is dedicated to CRSV issues. The course was attended by 25 officials of regional state administrations who are responsible for the efforts regarding combating domestic violence, including violence against children.

UNFPA held a workshop on clinical management of rape survivors that covered mapping to assess the provision of services by the healthcare system to survivors of sexual violence (including post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV and other STIs), the

need for specific training courses, as well as the strategy for partners who agreed on the best approaches to working with healthcare professionals on quality clinical management of rape survivors focused on the needs of women and men, girls and boys.

CSO “La Strada-Ukraine” held a training for counsellors of the National Hotline; for representatives of women’s organisations that provide assistance to female IDPs, survivors of GBV, persons from vulnerable groups.

UNFPA conducted a training for the staff of all Survivor Relief Centres, as well as for representatives of local specialised support services for survivors.

Online stress management and staff care training sessions were held for professionals from all regions of the country who work directly with survivors of gender-based violence, including sexual violence.

In order to strengthen the capacity of a system of free legal aid to protect the rights of CRSV survivors, the Coordination Centre for Free Legal Aid Provision plans to hold a number of meetings with national human rights organisations and international partners regarding support in the development of an appropriate training course and conducting comprehensive training events for employees of centres providing free secondary legal aid and lawyers involved in providing legal services to survivors.

With the participation and support of partners, 8 events were held for

free legal aid providers, focusing, inter alia, on how to communicate with CRSV survivors. 285 participants took part in the events.

The guidelines [“Effective Mechanism of Interaction and Response of Municipal Actors to Cases of Domestic Violence”](#) developed for municipalities can be applied in wartime as well.

Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, together with partner organisations, is developing a survivor-centred training programme on a comprehensive assistance to CRSV survivors with cross-sectoral content based on the key needs and priorities identified during the Foundation’s consultations with survivors and service providers on training needs.

9. Throughout 2022, the information was developed and distributed on what to do in a situation of CRSV, and what services are available for CRSV survivors; what to do in crisis situations; self-identification of CRSV survivors, including clarification of concept of CRSV (items 2.3; 2.4).

5,000 copies of leaflet [“Assistance to Survivors of Sexual Violence Related to Hostilities and Armed Conflict”](#) were created and distributed in healthcare facilities, social centres, psychological help centres, free legal aid centres, etc., in the regions of Ukraine.

[Survivor Relief Platform](#), an All-Ukrainian information and educational campaign, was launched under the initiative of the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration with assistance of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy and support

of UNFPA. The goal is to increase the level of awareness of Ukrainian citizens affected by Russian war crimes, in particular violence, about the available support services.

UNFPA is preparing a promotional campaign for “Aurora”, an online platform of specialised psychological and therapy support for survivors, so that survivors can identify themselves and apply for assistance. Under support of **UN Women** and in cooperation with the **Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration and the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy**, information materials on availability of free legal aid to CRSV survivors and witnesses were created and distributed through “JurFem: Support”.

Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association “JurFem” held a series of expert thematic lectures on CRSV in partnership with **UN Women**. The lectures covered various aspects of prevention and response to CRSV and providing support to survivors.

“JurFem Osvita” developed the programme of [online course “Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: Legal Regulation and Practice”](#) and conducted the respective training.

A Handbook [“Working with Survivors of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict”](#) was prepared and distributed among the employees of the structural units of the regional state administrations responsible for the implementation of gender policy.

The information leaflet [“What to Know and What to Do if You Were Subjected to or Witnessed a War Crime”](#), as well as the memo “Sexual

Violence in the Wartime” with information on what to do and help available for survivors of sexual violence were distributed. The above informational materials are distributed, inter alia, by the police among the population when overseeing the de-occupied territories.

Infographics were developed regarding the Procedure for Health Care Institutions on Conducting a Medical Examination of CRSV Survivors and Documenting Its Results” (including in the Survivor Relief Centres), as well as for CRSV witnesses, on documenting CRSV cases and on war-related sexual harassment.

The **Coordination Centre for Free Legal Aid Provision** conducted an information campaign on the prevention and response to CRSV as part of the 16 Days Against Violence campaign.

The **Psychological Service of the State Emergency Service** regularly conducts consultations, offers psychological help, ensures the psychological component of rescue units and provides continuous social and educational mentoring for the personnel of the State Emergency Service, persons who suffered during an emergency, from Russian aggression and the consequences of CRSV, with the aim of overcoming life difficulties, integration into society and social empowerment.

The [Guidelines for the Treatment of Survivors of Sexual Violence in the Context of the Military Aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine during Stabilisation Measures and Investigative Actions](#) were developed together with the National Academy of the **Security Service of Ukraine** (the handbook is to be presented on

19 April 2023). The first issue of the publication was printed is 500 copies; 160 copies were distributed among the staff of the National Police of Ukraine.

The Practical Commentary on the Global Code of Conduct for Persons Collecting and Using Information on Systematic Sexual Violence in Conflict was developed.

10. Upon the initiative of the **Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)** and in line with the Order of the Head of the **National Police of Ukraine (NPU)**, interdepartmental mobile working groups of police officers (including prevention, juvenile, investigation units, as well as psychologists) were created to ensure effective public outreach and informing survivors of violence in the de-occupied territories of the Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Donetsk and Kherson regions in order to facilitate provision of comprehensive assistance, as well as to respond to cases of CRSV. As police, prosecutors and representatives of healthcare facilities and social services oversee the de-occupied territories and carry out joint actions, CSOs, international organisations and volunteers are being involved as needed to provide additional necessary assistance to the survivors.

The MIA and NPU are developing a unified joint Procedure for Prosecutors, Police Officers, Employees of Healthcare Facilities, Social Services and Local Self-Government in the De-Occupied Territories Regarding the Limits of Responsibility of Each Body for the Detection, Documentation of and Response to CRSV and Provision of Comprehensive Assistance to Survivors of CRSV (items 2.1; 2.5; 2.8).

Challenges:

1. The process of monitoring and analysing the availability and capabilities of the existing support services should be more synchronised; should take into account the ruining caused by the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine and the scope of direct recovery of destroyed or damaged property of specialised support services for survivors of violence. This requires support from international organisations and CSOs to ensure quality data collection and processing for informed decision-making.
2. Recovery of facilities and property of the specialised support services for survivors of GBV and CRSV that have been destroyed/damaged during the full-scale war should be ensured.
3. Existing referral channels between service providers at the regional and local levels should be coordinated to ensure provision of comprehensive, needs-based assistance to all survivors in accordance with international standards. For instance, when cases of CRSV and injured persons are identified in a settlement in the de-occupied territories by a mobile group on a field trip to the de-occupied territories, the survivors cannot be quickly referred further, since the relevant services and bodies (such as the Administrative Service Centres, outpatient clinics, etc.) are yet to be open. Therefore, when public authorities resume their work, those of them that provide social services should be opened immediately, since people who survived occupation often refuse to leave their homes and go to other cities and regions to receive help.
4. It is vital that providers of healthcare, social, psychological and other necessary services resume their operation and be more accessible to the survivors.
5. The legal framework for the prevention and response to CRSV should be brought into compliance with international standards by improving the procedures for interaction of actors operating in the field of CRSV prevention and response; developing and adopting the Law “On Amendments to Certain Laws and Regulations in Connection with the Ratification of the Istanbul Convention”; developing and approving standards for providing assistance to CRSV survivors according to the categories of survivors: women, men, boys, girls, persons with disabilities.
6. Challenges in ensuring a comprehensive needs-oriented assistance to all CRSV survivors in accordance with the international standards include: lack of approved standards for providing assistance to survivors, insufficient level of awareness among CRSV survivors, so survivors do not identify themselves as such, realising that they are survivors only after working with a professional (which is a long process); survivors are reluctant to seek help due to fear of disclosure or re-traumatisation, stigmatisation, lack of trust in institutions, improper communication with survivors — thus, survivors lack access to guaranteed services and justice (if they seek them); they may refuse assistance or keep silent about their experience of sexual violence even while receiving help; in cases of sexual violence, long-term and comprehensive support is needed not only for the survivors, but also for their family (especially when it comes to minors and their families); there is an insufficient level of qualifications of specialists working with cases of sexual violence, especially with male survivors of CRSV; a number of organisations are working in parallel, in particular on development of training courses on comprehensive assistance to CRSV survivors.

Recommendations:

1. To ensure development and adoption of the appropriate legal framework for provision of assistance to CRSV survivors.

2. To ensure coordinated cooperation of state authorities with international organisations and CSOs on the issue of monitoring the activities of support services for survivors (including specialised ones) and ensuring constant mapping and regular assessment of efficiency, capacity, quality and existing gaps in the provision of basic services to CRSV survivors from the perspective of compliance with minimum standards of the prevention and response to GBV in emergencies.

To synchronise the work on mapping and assessment of the quality of service provision.

3. As to the service mapping, agreeing on the referral channels and developing an effective interaction mechanism, Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation plans to hold consultations at the initial stage of the study to develop an agreed methodology that would integrate existing referral channels and other information about services.

4. Monitoring and evaluation should be conducted regularly to provide up-to-date information on the available services and their quality in the unstable situation caused by the war and the need for various organisa-

tions (including international ones) to intensify humanitarian relief efforts and deploy new services.

5. To ensure an adequate number of entities that provide assistance to survivors (including adequate staffing with professionals) and increase their financial support with a focus on de-occupied municipalities. For this purpose, state and international organisations as well as CSOs should provide resources for recovery of destroyed/war-damaged facilities and property of specialised support services.

6. Based on the above, to agree and implement referral channels on CRSV cases between service providers at regional and local levels (and ensure their regular updating).

7. To continue holding training events for different categories of service providers (including the first line of support) and strengthening their capacity for service delivery. This includes cross-sectoral joint training events for service providers involved in interdepartmental referrals for CRSV cases, including those based on a model general short-term training programme for civil servants and local self-government officials [“Detecting and Responding to Cases of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Providing Support to Survivors”](#) developed by the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service (NACS) in partnership

with “JurFem” and under support of UN Women.

8. To ensure communication and cooperation between various actors to improve training programmes, including by creating a separate transversal sub-group for conducting training in the IAWG.

9. To provide comprehensive needs-oriented assistance to all CRSV survivors in accordance with international standards, the following actions must be ensured:

- development and adoption of standards for providing assistance to CRSV survivors;
- involvement of a multidisciplinary team to ensure close cooperation, especially between a counsellor and a social worker;
- training of specialised service providers on how to communicate with CRSV survivors, especially with men, children and their families;
- conducting training of medical workers and representatives of the law enforcement on ethical communication with CRSV survivors, their non-discriminatory treatment and means of referring for help.
- mandatory consultations with survivors of sexual violence.

10. To strengthen the informational component of work with survivors of sexual violence and to increase the awareness of Ukrainian socie-

Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation is already developing, as part of a planned baseline study, a methodology for conducting consultations with survivors, which will help clarify their priorities and expectations for support, as well as provide recommendations for further strengthening of the survivor-centred approach to provision of high-quality comprehensive support.

Members of SEMA-Ukraine, a network of survivors of sexual violence, are involved in the work of IAWG Sub-group No.2 to regularly provide recommendations following the principle of “nothing for us without us”.

ty about CRSV, its types, rights of survivors, ability to identify and self-identify CRSV, assistance and support options.

11. To ensure the institutional capacity of service providers, including women’s CSOs and survivors’

representatives, to sustainably continue their work and provide the necessary services to survivors.

12. To develop recommendations and a code of conduct during the interviews with survivors and CRSV-related events.

13. To create a knowledge base to store all developed materials (methodical and methodological, educational, informational and reference ones) in one place, since a lot has been developed and the knowledge will be useful for all actors.

NEXT STEPS AND TASKS FOR SUB-GROUP 2

In order to improve the realisation of the Plan for Implementation of the FoC between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and strengthen the capacity of service providers to provide comprehensive assistance to survivors, we propose the following:

1. Representatives of the state authorities should analyse existing needs and prepare appropriate proposals for consideration by international partners for effective planning and resource mobilisation.
2. Sub-group members should consider and prepare proposals for making services more accessible to CRSV survivors by establishing as many services as possible on the ground, including in the de-occupied territories, where the infrastructure is destroyed and the corresponding state services do not function.
3. To take part in the upcoming informational and educational campaigns to raise public awareness of CRSV.

SUB-GROUP N°3

“Access to justice and accountability”

CO-COORDINATORS:

Olena Sotnyk, Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration;

Khrystyna Kit, Head of the Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association “JurFem”;

Chloe M. Baszanger, Representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

THE SUB-GROUP INCLUDES:

National Police, Ministry of Reintegration, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor General (upon agreement), Secretariat of the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, National School of Judges of Ukraine, UNHCR, IOM, “JurFem”, Police Stabilisation Project.

**TASKS OF THE PLAN
FOR IMPLEMENTATION
TO BE ADDRESSED
BY SUB-GROUP 3:**

3.1 Shaping the system of justice that is centred on CRSV survivors (2022-2025).

3.2 Ensured regular collecting and publishing of statistical data on crime against sexual freedom and sexual integrity caused by the RF's armed aggression against Ukraine (A/RES/ES-11/1) (2023 and ongoing).

3.3 The unified standards for ensuring the approach centred on the survivors and witnesses in order to manage conflict-related sexual violence cases, have been developed and approved (2023 and ongoing).

3.4 Efficient interaction of the designated subdivisions during response, documentation and investigation, referral for assistance for survivors of CRSV has been ensured (2022-2023).

3.5 The status of a CRSV survivor has been formalised in the legislation (2022).

3.6 Efficient work of the mobile police groups has been ensured to detect and record sexual crimes in the deoccupied territories (2022-2023).

3.7 The Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine have been brought into compliance with the requirements of the Rome Statute of the ICC (2023).

3.8 CRSV survivors are provided free legal aid both by being notifiednotifying of such opportunity by the law enforcement authorities and by possibly amending the criminal procedure laws in terms of mandatory participation of the survivors' attorney, except when the survivor refuses from the attorney (2022-2023, annually).

3.9 The change in approaches to investigating CRSV cases has been ensured by maintaining the survivor-centre process with adequate communication and interaction (2022).

3.10 The confidentiality principle has been introduced in the work of all services by amending the laws and subordinate legal and normative acts to implement the confidentiality principle actors' operations and provide for liability for violation thereof (2022).

3.11 Unified approaches to investigate actions and pre-trial investigation by the actors in charge of documenting and investigating CRSV crimes have been introduced (2022 and ongoing).

Information on implementation

1. **The Prosecutor General's Office** has improved the system of prosecutors specialisation, primarily in criminal proceedings on CRSV-related crimes. Strategic approaches have been developed to focus on the survivors and witnesses during pre-trial investigations in the criminal proceedings of this category. The key areas of work are included in the [Prosecutor's Office Development Strategy for 2021–2023](#) by the Order of the Prosecutor General dated 25 November 2022 to be applied by specialised prosecutors on the ongoing basis. Joint mobile working groups of prosecutors, investigators, international experts and psychologists identify new CRSV cases in the de-occupied territories. De-occupation of the territories in the eastern and southern regions revealed a clear pattern: wherever the Russian military was stationed, CRSV cases have been recorded.

The following methodical materials have been developed:

- a Memo on the Special Aspects of Interrogation of the Survivors/Witnesses Regarding Examination of the Facts of Sexual Violence in the Context of the Armed Conflict.

At the final stage:

- a Memo on the Specifics of Investigating Sexual Violence in the Context of the Armed Conflict has been updated;
- the Guidelines on types of sexual violence.

Cooperation has been established

with the International Criminal Court (ICC), in particular its Gender and Children Unit, on the development of specialised training courses on support and protection of CRSV witnesses and survivors for prosecutors/investigators/psychologists who work directly with CRSV survivors and witnesses.

There is a constant communication and cooperation with the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to develop specialised training course on international standards of documentation and investigation of crimes categorised as CRSV (items 3.1; 3.3; 3.4; 3.6; 3.9; 3.11).

An expert group has been created to work on amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine regarding the confidentiality of data about survivors and victims of CRSV, changes to Article 219 regarding extension of the pre-trial investigation period and other changes necessary for effective investigation of CRSV (item 3.7).

2. **The National School of Judges** organised a series of events: a seminar "Protection of the Civilian Population during the Military Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine"; online webinar "Peculiarities of Handling War-Related Sexual Violence Cases"; online seminar "Breach of the Laws and Customs of War: Sexual Violence"; international online conference "Survivor-Oriented Approaches in Trials Related to

War Crimes" (items 3.1; 3.4; 3.9).

3. **The National Police** created specialised mobile groups described in more details under Clause 13 of Section 2.

The Main Investigative Department of the National Police of Ukraine together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (hereinafter the MID of the NPU) held negotiations with Alinea International Ltd., a contractor for the Canadian-Ukrainian Police Development Project (CUP-DP), an international technical assistance project. An agreement was achieved on providing of property as part of international technical assistance (free of charge) for the needs of the MID of the NPU and the investigative departments of the Main Directorate of the National Police in the de-occupied regions, namely Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson and Chernihiv regions, to support mobile groups documenting and conducting pre-trial investigations of CRSV crimes (items 3.1; 3.4; 3.6).

4. **Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association "JurFem"** developed 4 memos for investigators on identification and investigation of some forms of CRSV ([forced prostitution](#), [forced witnessing](#), [forced nudity](#), [threat of sexual violence](#)) in cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor General and other CSOs, which are also used by the Prosecutor's Training Centre.

Under support of **UN Women** and in partnership with **NACS**, training sessions on "Detection and Response to Cases of CRSV and Provision of

Assistance to Survivors” have been held for civil servants and officials of local self-governments responsible for identification of and response to CRSV.

“JurFem”, CSO “Divchata” and the Prosecutor’s Training Centre of Ukraine developed and conducted a training “Gender-Based and Sexual Violence”, including a module on CRSV for prosecutors.

A number of training sessions were held for lawyers providing legal aid to CRSV survivors and a series of training sessions on identification of CRSV and assistance to survivors, which were attended by more than 65 lawyers, psychotherapists, representatives of CSOs, the National Police of Ukraine, civil servants, etc. (item 3.9).

Training sessions for a system of free legal aid are planned for Q2-Q3 2023,

as well as development of a distance learning course in partnership with UN Women and the NACS.

5. In cooperation with the **Government Commissioner for Gender Policy, the Office of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy and the British Embassy in Ukraine** and with the financial support of the Embassy, equipment was purchased to set up a laboratory of genetic and forensic medical examination at the Main Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (estimated cost of equipment is about \$600,000), which will, inter alia, analyse materials related to crimes of sexual violence committed in the context of the war. Most of the equipment has already been purchased and is awaiting installation.

In addition, in cooperation with SceneSafe, the British Embassy in

Ukraine provided special medical kits for conducting forensic medical examinations in order to strengthen the capacity of forensic units of the National Police of Ukraine and forensic medical examination units of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (forensic medical kits for taking biomaterial samples used by the UK police). More than 26,000 kits worth about £130,000 have been provided.

The kits are to be used in the de-occupied areas of Kharkiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

6. **UN Women** supported deployment of a gender expert to the Prosecutor’s Office of the International Criminal Court to investigate the war crimes committed in Ukraine, and two experts (on gender issues and children’s rights) were deployed to the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

Challenges:

1. The National Police lacks vehicles for its working groups to document and investigate CRSV cases in the de-occupied territories on a permanent basis.

Recommendations:

1. To join efforts for further development of educational materials; to step up the work on organisation of trainings for the law enforcement agencies.
2. To start work on creation of a crosscutting group that would help directly in the organisation of training and other educational events.
3. To start work on creation of specialised mobile groups that will work on the ground.
4. To ensure communication and coordination of work on drafting CRSV-related amendments to the legislation for the members of this working sub-group.
5. To contact international organisations with the aim of reaching agreements to obtain vehicles for the National Police.

SUB-GROUP №4

“Strengthening capacity of the security and defence sector to prevent CRSV”

CO-COORDINATORS:

Liubov Gordienko, PROTECT project;

Oleksandr Ostapenko, Office of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy;

Nancee Oku Bright, Head of the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

THE SUB-GROUP INCLUDES:

Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Police, State Emergency Service, State Migration Service, Administration of the State Border Guard Service, Office of the Prosecutor General (upon agreement), Office of the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Women, IOM, PROTECT Project, Centre for Economic Recovery, Women's Information Consultative Centre.

**TASKS OF THE PLAN
FOR IMPLEMENTATION
TO BE ADDRESSED
BY SUB-GROUP 4:**

4.1 The mechanisms for preventing sexual violence in the security and defence sector have been enhanced, in particular by means of disciplinary mechanisms (2022–2023).

4.2 Adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law by military personnel and staff of the Armed Forces in terms of protection from and prevention of CRSV (ongoing).

4.3 The survivor-centered approach has been introduced in the work of the actors in charge of documenting and investigating crimes against sexual freedom and integrity in the context of the conflict (ongoing).

4.4 Training and awareness raising of staff of the law enforcement authorities and security and defence sector have been ensured in connection with prevention of CRSV and assistance to the survivors, including the staff of camps/sites for prisoners of war (2022–2023).

4.5 Staff of the security and defence sector is sensitized to CRSV prevention and response related issues (ongoing).

Information on implementation

The Office of the Prosecutor General, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, is working on amendments to the Procedure for Conducting and Recording Results of the Medical Examination of Survivors of Gender-Based Violence (item 4.3).

The **Ministry of Defence** has developed [Draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on the Regulation of Responding to, Preventing, and Combating Manifestations of Discrimination Based on Gender and Sexual Harassment Among Service Personnel”](#) (Reg. No. 5485 dated

13 May 2021), which is included in the agenda of the 9th Session of the Verkhovna Rada and recommended by the relevant committee (item 4.1).

The Security-Related Gender Issues section of the official website of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine contains the [Analytical Report on the International Experience of Reparations for Survivors and Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Other War Crimes](#) developed by PROTECT project (item 4.2).

The Ministry of Defence has developed the [Guidelines on the Elimina-](#)

[tion of Gender-Based Discrimination in the Armed Forces of Ukraine](#) in Ukrainian and English. The Guidelines take into account the experience of Russia’s ongoing war against Ukraine and the challenges faced by the military personnel due to the martial law; the Handbook [“Military Team Culture. Guidelines for Commanding Officers”](#), which includes section “Gender Aspect in Building a Military Team Culture” (items 4.5; 4.6).

Together with the **PROTECT Project** (funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada), the Ministry of Defence:

- held 9 training events for 96 advisers on equal rights and opportunities for women and men, prevention and response to gender-based violence by the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine with a focus on the prevention of CRSV;

- developed and distributed a [Memo for the Service Personnel on Interaction with Civilians Affected by Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#) in the structural divisions of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, military administration bodies, the Ground Forces, the Territorial Defence Forces and among the International Legion of the Armed Forces (in electronic form) and published it on its official website. This Memo is a practical tool that contains basic information about CRSV as a violation of international humanitarian law, as well as basic rules for treating survivors and referring them to authorised bodies for various types of assistance. More than 3,000 printed copies were provided at the request of commands, regional offices and military units, structural divisions of the Ministry of Defence and higher military educational institutions.

The **State Emergency Service** organised participation of representatives of departments responsible for social and humanitarian work and psychological support of the Operational Support Centres of territorial bodies, subdivisions and educational institutions of the State Emergency Service in the following events: seminar “Interaction of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with Civil Society and Other Key Areas of Democratic Oversight over the Armed Forces” under the auspices

of OSCE as part of the international technical assistance project “Development of Training Capabilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine for Psychological Support in Emergencies” implemented with the support of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine at the Forum on Gender Equality in the Armed Forces of Ukraine “Army Built on Trust. How to Become a Safe Place for Service Women and Men”, which was held with the participation of commanding officers’ advisers on gender issues, MPs, government officials, representatives of the Office of the President of Ukraine, military personnel, public activists and international partners from the UN and NATO; self-help and assistance training for people experiencing extreme trauma in crisis situations that was developed by Israel Trauma Coalition, an Israeli psychological first aid organisation, entitled “State of the Art of Using Psychological Technologies to Mitigate the Negative Impact of Factors of Armed Aggression and Emergencies on the Population”; training “Crisis and Growth: Mental Health and Helping a Trauma Survivor” based on the training programme of the Israel Trauma and Resilience Centre (Natal); webinars “Working with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder”, “Providing Emotional First Aid in Emergencies”, “Combat and Operational Stress Control (COSC)”, “Cooperative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS)”, “Sexual Violence: Causes and Helping Survivors”, “Prevention of Emotional Burnout of Psychologists Who Work with Survivors of Conflict-Related Violence”, “Short-Term CBT to Prevent Suicides”, “Interaction of Psychologists with Survivors of war

crimes and CRSV”; 117 psychologists (82 women, 35 men) of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine received training on preventing and combating CRSV by participating in a webinar (7–8 February 2023).

47 coordinators/focal points on gender issues (27 women, 20 men) of territorial bodies, subdivisions of the central government and educational institutions of the State Emergency Service’s system from 24 regions of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv raised their awareness by participating in two one-day training courses (2–3 March 2023) on implementation of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security at the national, regional and local levels, which also included a separate module on response to CRSV, conducted by UN Women in partnership with DCAF (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance) under support of the Government of Norway.

The Administration of the **State Border Guard Service** drafted and approved Order No. OD-64 “On the Organisation of the Receipt and Review of Reports of Gender-Based Discriminatory Actions or Sexual Harassment” dated 6 October 2021. The Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs “On the Procedure for Conducting Official Investigations in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine” dated 8 November 2021 has been amended to include the provision regarding the procedure for responding to cases of sexual harassment at the workplace and gender-based discrimination (item 4.1).

Recommendations:

1. To amend the Plan for Implementation of the FoC by adding a localisation activity of including representatives of the security and defence sector in the consultative and advisory bodies of local executive bodies;
2. To exclude the Ministry of Defence and the State Border Guard Service from the actors responsible for Activity 5.3.1; to add CSOs and international projects as actors responsible for Activity 3.1.1 in accordance with the information provided by the Office of the Prosecutor General; add OSCE and DCAF to the actors responsible for Activity 5.2.1.

SUB-GROUP N°5

“Reparations and compensation”

CO-COORDINATORS:

Olena Sotnyk, Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration;

Ganna Gerasymenko, Programme Analyst on Gender Responsive Reforms, UN Women;

Giacomo (James) Freda, Representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

THE SUB-GROUP INCLUDES:

Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Energy, National Social Service, Office of the Prosecutor General (upon agreement), Office of the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, Coordination Centre for Free Legal Aid Provision, UN Women, UNHCR, IOM, Council of Europe Office in Ukraine, Global Survivors Fund, PROTECT project, Centre for Economic Recovery, Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association “JurFem”, Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation, Women’s Information Consultative Centre.

**TASKS
TO BE ADDRESSED
BY SUB-GROUP 5:**

5.1 The Framework for further consultations on reparations for survivors of CRSV and other human rights violations has been established (January 2023).

5.2 A Consultation Platform for CRSV Survivors has been launched, with the assistance of CSOs and other organisations, which will allow considering the needs/wishes of survivors regarding reparations (January 2023).

5.3 The Framework Strategy for Reparations to CRSV Survivors has been developed (including immediate, interim and long-term reparations) using a whole-of-government approach, which will include relevant central executive authorities that can provide support to survivors in terms of livelihoods, social services and healthcare services, including psychosocial support, education, rehabilitation and reintegration, legal services, and appropriate budget. This Framework Strategy should be based on a survivor-centred approach (2022).

5.4 The legislation and/or legal and normative acts on the administrative reparations scheme have been adopted to cover all groups of CRSV survivors (January-March 2023).

5.5 Institutions providing reparations to survivors have been established or strengthened (January-December 2023).

5.6 An information campaign based on a survivor-centred approach has been held, and the interaction among the key stakeholders has been ensured regarding the availability of compensation and reparations (November 2022 to March 2023).

Information on implementation

Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Julian Herrera informed about a joint project of UN agencies submitted to the UN Action. This project will be aimed at supporting all five pillars of the Implementation Plan and will be implemented in 2023 and 2024 in all regions of Ukraine, with a special focus on the “front-line” territories and settlements that host a signifi-

cant number of IDPs. The reparations component (coordinated mainly by IOM) is expected to achieve two main outputs:

1. assessment and mapping of the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions, with a focus on their documentation protocols;
2. identification and integration of the needs and expectations of survivors of CRSV in the pro-

cesses of building multisectoral services.

The Ministry of Justice

The [Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 18.05.2022 No. 346/2022](#) established a Working Group on the Development and Implementation of International Legal Mechanisms for Compensation for Damage Caused to Ukraine as a Result of the Armed Aggression of the

Russian Federation, which developed the concept of an international mechanism for compensation for damages caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Compensation Mechanism). It is currently being actively developed and implemented.

The Compensation Mechanism includes the following elements:

1. the Compensation Commission that is dedicated to considering claims of individuals and legal entities, as well as the State of Ukraine, for compensation for damage;
2. the Compensation Fund from which compensation for damage will be made;
3. the mechanism that will allow effective implementation of decisions of the Compensation Commission.

The International Damage Register is also an integral part of the International Compensation Mechanism.

The legal basis for creation of the Compensation Mechanism will be the multilateral international agreement to be signed with the partner states. International activities are maintained to discuss the issue of further implementation of an international compensation mechanism and the signing of multilateral the international agreement that will become a legal basis for the mechanism.

[The International Damage Register](#) will act as a documentary record of evidence and information about claims for damages, losses or de-

struction of property for all individuals and legal entities concerned, as well as the State of Ukraine, caused by the internationally illegal actions of the Russian Federation in Ukraine and will facilitate and coordinate collection of evidence. Given the unprecedented scale of damages, the use of digital platforms for filing claims and supporting evidential documents is being discussed. The key aspects of functioning of the International Damage Register include comprehensive categorisation of claims, damages, evidence, individuals and entities affected, as well as ensuring the necessary financing of the Register and staffing it with qualified personnel. Ukraine, together with international partners, is currently developing the documents to provide the grounds for operation of the International Damage Register, including categorisation of damages and individuals and entities affected. CRSV survivors will be included in one of the main categories of individuals and entities affected.

Introduction of the International Compensation Mechanism also provides for establishing one of its elements, the International Compensation Fund. The Compensation Fund will act as a tool for payment of compensations determined by decisions of the Compensation Commission as part of the International Compensation Mechanism. The Compensation Fund is expected to mainly be financed from the assets of the Russian Federation and its related persons identified and seized in the states participating in the international agreement on the creation of the International Compensation Mechanism.

In turn, development and creation of budgetary mechanisms or establishment of the Fund for Payment of Compensation to Survivors and Victims of CRSV at the national level should be part of the National Compensation Mechanism.

The awareness-raising campaign for the population of Ukraine regarding creation of the International Compensation Mechanism and the International Damage Register includes provision of extensive comments and explanation to the media. The official website of the Ministry of Justice regularly posts up-to-date news about creation of the International Compensation Mechanism and the International Damage Register (items 5.1; 5.2; 5.5; 5.6).

Office of the Prosecutor General

Office of the Prosecutor General documents damages caused by the aggressor state and participates in the development of international reparations and compensation mechanisms, including as part of cooperation with IOM.

Global Survivors Fund (GSF)

A situational analysis was conducted, including the existing ways of compensation and various forms of assistance that are currently available in Ukraine, and the feasibility of various legislative/policy-making initiatives was assessed.

Consultations were held with government institutions, human rights organisations (including those providing assistance abroad) and expert community regarding urgent interim reparations for CRSV survivors. Consultations are to be continued in 2023.

A [Roadmap](#) for the urgent interim reparations programme has been developed and [Draft Action Plan](#) was submitted, detailing the implementation of the Roadmap (items 5.1; 5.2).

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

The [Preliminary Framework on Comprehensive Reparations](#) (eng) containing a separate section on CRSV and a draft [Roadmap to Reparations](#) (eng) have been developed. On 24 January 2023, a briefing on the key components of this Framework was organised. The concept, which can be used for consultations and policy development, is being finalised. The document [“Framework on Reparations for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence \(CRSV\) in Ukraine. Two-Pronged Approach: Comprehensive Reparations Mechanism and Interim Reparations Programme for Survivors of CRSV”](#) (eng) was also developed.

In 2022, IOM and the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law of the Special Representative of the Sec-

retary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict held a three-day seminar attended by representatives of the government, civil society, international partners and relevant experts. The results of the seminar were summarised into a [report and main proposals](#), which can be used as a basis for the general framework of compensation for CRSV (items 5.1; 5.2; 5.3).

UN Women

As part of cooperation with “JurFem”, a series of thematic webinars on CRSV were held; two of them were directly focused on the issue of reparations:

1. [“Reparations and Guaranteeing Non-Repetition: How Reparations Work”](#) (over 1,000 views) and
2. [“Reparations to Survivors and Victims of CRSV: Experience of the International Criminal Court”](#) (featuring experts of the International Criminal Court who shared their case studies) (item 5.6).

Women’s Information Consultative Centre (WICC). An [analytical document and policy-making plan regarding the prevention and response to CRSV](#) have been prepared as part of the project “Creating Foundations for Improving the Legislation of Ukraine on Response to CRSV”. The policy-making plan is focused on addressing two gaps:

1. lack of standard terminology regarding CRSV; and
2. lack of comprehensive approach to provision of assistance.

The plan proposes specific changes in various areas such as defining the concept of CRSV, criminalisation of specific acts, implementation of international practices, etc. The analytical document is mainly aimed at creation of a national administrative programme of reparations that can be developed based on the approach used in preparation of a Roadmap for Recovery of Ukraine (work in separate groups and compiling proposals into a single document) (item 5.1).

Recommendations:

1. To determine categories of survivors and victims, create separate interdepartmental groups and develop a general framework for administrative compensation programme and unified methodology for assessing the damages and the needs of survivors (WICC);
2. To identify “key leaders” in the relevant line ministries to lobby for realisation of the Plan for Implementation, as there is a certain dispersion of efforts, fragmentation and lack of coordination, both within the state institutions and with international actors who are currently attempting to work on reparations for victims and survivors (GSF);
3. To create a special Task Force on issues of compensation for survivors and victims of CRSV, which will be fully focused on these issues. To clearly define the responsible institutions and dedicated specialists who will be responsible for these processes and will have the opportunity to promote the necessary solutions (IOM, Office of Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict);
4. To create a Consultative Platform and ensure that survivors of CRSV, who are currently not directly involved in the work of the sub-group, are engaged (on an ongoing basis) in consultations. Engagement should not be re-traumatising.

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