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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF PREVENTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

Foreign experience in preventing gender-based violence against women in areas of armed conflict in Bosnia, the Philippines, and the Congo is cited in the article, and

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in this regard Ukraine's positive experience is cited. Researched that because Bosnian women began talking about sexual violence after the war in Bosnia, there is now international legislation that defines that rape during armed conflicts is a crime against humanity and is seen as a method of torture.

It has been researched that one of the risks of gender-based violence in situations of military aggression involves mass internal displacement. As of May 11, 2022, 7 million people were internally displaced in Ukraine. If we compare the rates of gender-based violence before and during military aggression, the rates of gender-based violence tripled after internal displacement.

Noted the necessity of amending the Concept of the State Social Program to prevent and counteract domestic violence and gender-based violence for the period up to 2025, approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 10.10.2018. The Concept determines that the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Donetsk and Luhansk regions increases the risks of domestic violence and gender-based violence committed by combatants with post-traumatic stress disorder. The concept requires changes in the analysis of the problem of assessing the risks of domestic violence and gender-based violence committed by combatants with post-traumatic stress disorder throughout Ukraine, not just in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

Pointed out key recommendations for the government of Ukraine to prevent and counteract gender-based violence, such as including all war crimes and crimes against humanity, in particular conflict-related sexual violence, in its national legislation; providing more gender-specific psychological and medical support for both sexes; ensure effective, immediate, thorough and impartial investigation of conflict-related arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment, including conflict-related sexual violence; provide training on the Istanbul Protocol to law enforcement, legal, health and other officials, especially those working with detainees and involved in the investigation and recording of torture; introduce effective mechanisms of redress for victims of arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment. Furthermore, there is a need to legally distinguish conflict-related sexual violence, to adopt a gendered approach to it, and to ensure women's participation as an important component of reconciliation and broader policy formation.

Keywords: violence against women, gender-based violence, prevention of violence against women, violence in conditions of military aggression, violence in the territories of armed conflicts, violence during martial law, foreign experience of the Congo, the Philippines, Bosnia, measures to prevent gender-based violence.

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