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# PRACTICES WITHIN SAFE CITIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS PROGRAMMING IN UKRAINE TO INSPIRE FURTHER ACTION

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The “*Practices within Safe Cities for Women and Girls programming in Ukraine to inspire further action*” compilation of good practices reflecting various approaches used by UN Women and its partners in implementing the Safe Cities for Women and Girls programme in Ukraine was developed in the framework of the United Nations Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (UN RPP). The United Nations Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (UN RPP) is being implemented by four United Nations agencies: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

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As part of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative in Ukraine, UN Women implemented the Safe Cities for Women and Girls programme in the frame of the “*EU Support to the East of Ukraine: Recovery, Peacebuilding and Governance*” project funded by the European Union during the period 2019 to 2021.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

**The “Practices within Safe Cities for Women and Girls programming in Ukraine to inspire further action” is a compilation of good practices reflecting various approaches used by UN Women and its partners in implementing the Safe Cities for Women and Girls programme in Ukraine.**

As part of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative in Ukraine, UN Women implemented the Safe Cities for Women and Girls programme in the frame of the “EU Support to the East of Ukraine: Recovery, Peacebuilding and Governance” project funded by the European Union during the period 2019 to 2021. The programme was implemented in five war-affected cities in the east of Ukraine: Rubizhne, Novoaydar and Zolote, Luhansk region and Soledar and Toretsk, Donetsk region. Other cities in the east of Ukraine adapted and implemented elements of the Safe Cities methodology aimed at preventing and combating sexual harassment and other forms

of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces.

Currently, all five cities which are part of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative in Ukraine are under the temporary Russian occupation<sup>1</sup> or under ongoing fighting<sup>2</sup> but the positive experience stemming from the implementation of the programme in the east of Ukraine will be further adapted to the changing context and replicated to re-build better, integrating a gender perspective to ensure that public spaces are free from sexual violence and safe for women and girls.

## II. BACKGROUND

Sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG) in public spaces are an everyday occurrence for women and girls in urban, rural, and conflict related settings across the world. Women and girls experience and fear different forms of sexual violence in public spaces, from unwelcome sexual remarks and gestures, to attempted rape, rape and femicide.<sup>3</sup> It happens on streets, in and around public transportation, schools, workplaces, public toilets, water and food distribution sites, and parks. This reality reduces women’s and girls’ freedom

of movement. It reduces their ability to participate in school, work, and public life. It limits their access to essential services and their enjoyment of cultural and recreational activities, and negatively impacts their health and well-being. Although domestic and workplace violence are more widely recognized as a human rights violation, SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces are often neglected, with few laws or policies in place to prevent and address it.<sup>4</sup> UN Women’s Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Initiative, is working with leading women’s

1 Rubizhne, Novoaydar and Zolote, Luhansk region

2 Soledar and Toretsk, Donetsk region

3 UN Women, Creating safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/creating-safe-public-spaces>

4 UN Women, Creating safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/creating-safe-public-spaces>

organizations, local and national governments, UN agencies, and other partners to develop, implement, and evaluate comprehensive approaches to end SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces in different settings.<sup>5</sup>

In Ukraine, violence against women and girls (VAWG) is an entrenched social problem rooted in biased gender norms.<sup>6</sup> According to the 2019 OSCE-led Survey on violence against women, 5% of women in Ukraine experienced some form of sexual violence perpetrated by someone other than an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime since age 15.<sup>7</sup> The same survey indicates that 49% of women had experienced some form of SH in their lifetime, and 17% stated that they had experienced SH in the 12 months prior to the survey. A UN Women scoping study on SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces in war-affected eastern Ukraine carried out in 2020 observed a clear correlation between the proximity to the contact line, active military actions, increased military presence and high risks and experiences of SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces, with young

women reporting they experience higher risks of such violence.<sup>8</sup> The UN Women Rapid Gender Analysis conducted in May 2022 after the escalation of the Russian invasion in Ukraine reveals that reduced street lighting combined with increased number of men on streets, including those with arms have heightened women's fear in traveling through public places, particularly after dark.<sup>9</sup> According to the same analysis increased number of Conflict Related Sexual Violence reports are emerging in Ukraine with cases of sexual violence perpetrated mostly against women by the Russian military in the occupied territories. Findings of another UN Women assessment on challenges encountered by young women affected by the war in Ukraine conducted in April 2022 revealed high rates of SH in public spaces among the surveyed young women affected by the war, re-confirming that SH in public spaces continues to occur together with other forms of sexual violence along the peace, humanitarian and development nexus, affecting young women in particular.<sup>10</sup>

### III. PILOTING THE SAFE CITIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS APPROACH IN UKRAINE

Ukraine joined the UN Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Initiative in 2018. Rubizhne, situated in the war-affected Luhansk region, was selected to pilot the first comprehensive safe city and safe public spaces for women and girls' programme in Ukraine based on the expressed political support of the Rubizhne City Council and Luhansk regional state civil-military administration, strong interest of women's rights organizations and local community in creating safe public spaces for women and girls and

access to a global package of tools methodology that could be adapted to help the city to respond to SH and other forms of SVAWG in the complexity of its social, economic and security situation.

In 2019, a scoping study on the nature and extent of SH, including a women's safety audit (WSA) were conducted to assess the safety risks of women and girls concerning SH and other forms of SVAWG in Rubizhne's public spaces, and including a focus on public infrastructure.

5 Idem

6 Gender Norms, K4D Report, 2017

7 OSCE, OSCE-led survey on violence against women "Well-being and Safety of Women", Ukraine, 2019 <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/440312?download=true>

8 UN Women, Multi-site scoping study on sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces in Eastern Ukraine, Ukraine, 2020

9 UN Women, CARE, Rapid gender analysis of Ukraine, Ukraine, 2022

10 UN Women, Challenges encountered by young women affected by the war in Ukraine, 2022

The findings of the scoping study and WSA have been used by the local government of Rubizhne and community partners for the participatory and inclusive development of a pioneering for Ukraine local programme with identified priority actions aimed at preventing and responding to SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces.

To begin to build to scale this approach in the country, based on the early learnings of adapting the Safe Cities for Women and Girls methodology in the war-affected east of Ukraine, UN Women jointly with local civil society organizations raised awareness on the issue of SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces and strengthened the capacities of local governments and grassroots women's organizations from the

war-affected Donetsk and Luhansk regions on how to conduct women's safety audits of public spaces to inform action for gender responsive planning, incorporating women's safety concerns in different sectoral policies. The Mayor of Rubizhne acted as a strong gender advocate in disseminating good practices on evidence-based participatory development of integrated Safe Cities policies, and also shared experience from practices gleaned internationally that he learned of by attending the Fifth UN Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum held in Morocco in February 2020. This helped to elevate the city partnerships through encouraging sister communities in the region to take effective measures to end SVAWG.



Women at a Safe Cities workshop of UN Women, UN Women/Vitaliy Shevelev

# IV. GENERATING EVIDENCE TO ENSURE A DEEP UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL FORMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN PUBLIC SPACES AND INFORM LOCALLY RELEVANT AND OWNED SOLUTIONS WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS

UN Women's scoping study methodology emphasizes the co-production of local data with diverse partners including local governments, researchers, police and grassroots women and women's organizations and other partners to enhance local ownership of the safe city programme from the start and inform a set of comprehensive measures that can be put in place to prevent and respond to SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces, being effectively monitored and assessed." In addition, a multi-purpose tool "Women's Safety Audits" is used in different ways by women's rights organizations across the world, including in safe city programmes participating in the Global Initiative. This method was first developed by the Toronto Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC) and updated by Women's Initiatives for Safer Environments (WISE) to prevent and reduce violence against women and girls, providing for the establishment of multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) out of proactive local residents, often composed of grassroots women and girls, to be given an opportunity to identify those unsafe spaces where SVAWG may occur. MDT members are trained, often by a women's rights organization/NGO on how to conduct WSAs before identifying and assigning the routes which have to be audited twice during different times of the day (day and evening). During the exploratory walks, MDTs representatives record the results of their observations in a specially designed information form. An interactive map can be prepared based

on the WSA results, providing more detailed insights into the identified unsafe public spaces.

The first scoping study in Ukraine was conducted in Rubizhne, Luhansk region as part of the piloting exercise. The objectives of the study consisted in reviewing available quantitative data on SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces in Rubizhne and collecting qualitative data which would help to identify and analyze the risks of SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces, identify particular groups of women and girls who experience multiple and simultaneous forms of discrimination and experience a heightened risk of SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces in Rubizhne, conduct a stakeholder analysis, and review good practices to identify signature interventions aimed at ensuring the safety of women and girls in public spaces free from sexual violence. As part of the scoping study, a WSA was conducted in public spaces, and a number of spaces in Rubizhne were identified as the most unsafe in terms of SVAWG, particularly public spaces with poor or absent street lighting, in and around abandoned buildings, construction sites without fencing, spaces where groups of intoxicated men may gather, in areas with limited routes of public transportation, and where there may be a lack of public transportation offered in the late evening, and high crime areas. The scoping study also revealed gaps in the national legislation concerning the definition and sanctioning of SH, gender-based stereotypes and victim-blaming attitudes expressed by the community, lack of

11 UN Women, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: international compendium of practices, 2019

understanding of what constitutes sexual violence and SH in particular, and the underreporting of such violence. Another finding of the scoping study is that adolescent girls and young women experience high risk of SH in public spaces, while women aged 30-45 y.o. shared that they often experience SH perpetrated by their employers and/or colleagues at work.

In 2020, four additional war-affected cities began to take their steps to participate in UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Initiative. Partners worked to identify and better understand any differentiated risks and experiences of SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces affecting women residing in communities situated on the contact line, where active ongoing military activity takes place, and in war-affected communities situated farther from the contact line. A multi-site scoping study was conducted in **Novoaydar and Zolote**, Luhansk region and **Toretsk and Soledar**, Donetsk region. The objectives of the multi-site scoping study included:

- profiling of the intervention areas by providing insights to their demographic, social, cultural,

economic and other relevant characteristics, including by analyzing the impact of the military hostilities in the east of Ukraine on the exacerbation of different forms of sexual violence;

- identifying prospective beneficiary groups/agents of change, risks, concerns and everyday experiences of girls and women associated with SH and other forms of SVAWG in public places;
- assessing the level of awareness among women and girls on the availability of specialized services for survivors/victims and their experiences in accessing support;
- detailing the profile of the perpetrator and the survivor/victim in the context of sexual violence;
- identifying public spaces where SH against women and girls occurs;
- assessing the response to SVAWG; and
- formulating recommendations aimed at preventing and combating SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces of the four target communities.



Women conduct a Safety audit in Rubizhne, UN Women/Vitaliy Shevelev

The multi-site scoping study revealed harmful social norms which facilitate SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces in all four target communities. The study also generated evidence demonstrating that women residing in contact line communities experience higher risks of SH and other forms of SVAWG. Consequently, a dependency between the proximity to the contact line, increased military presence and high risks of SH has been established. For instance, women from Zolote (on the contact line) experienced SH perpetrated by military men on average three times more than women from communities situated farther from the contact line. The study revealed that younger women (aged 18-23 years old) residing in war-affected communities are at higher risk of experiencing SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces, in comparison to women aged over 25 years old.

The step by step approach in the co-production of data and in the participatory design process of the safe cities approach with multi-stakeholder partners in Rubizhne and the other four cities from Donetsk and Luhansk regions further inspired another 21 war-affected

communities in the east of Ukraine to pilot the use of WSAs in order to advocate with local governments to adopt measures aimed at preventing and responding to SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces, within designated functions of different municipal sectors as part of a more gender responsive approach to planning of public spaces that takes account of the needs of women and girls and men and boys.

As part of efforts to share some of the early learnings from the initial implementation of the Safe Cities for Women and Girls Programme in Ukraine, and inspire other communities to adapt measures to their local context in creating safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls free from SH and other forms of SVAWG, UN Women developed a [video](#) highlighting this important work in the east of Ukraine.

In 2021, just over a million US dollars was allocated within local municipal budgets of the war-affected communities in the east of Ukraine to support the prevention and response to SVAWG in public spaces.

## V. DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUBLIC SPACES

Through capacity building, awareness raising, community mobilization and other strategies, local and regional governments, women's grassroots and community partners are equipped to advocate, develop, and monitor the effective implementation of laws and policies, and to make sure that accompanying resources are in place to support this action.<sup>12</sup>

In Ukraine, grassroots women groups used the evidence generated by the scoping study and WSA reports to advocate with local governments in the

war-affected east to implement measures aimed at preventing and responding to SVAWG in public spaces. As a result, 10 communities in Donetsk and Luhansk regions adopted targeted programmes aimed at ending SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces. The programmes envisage measures aimed at: raising awareness on SH and other forms of SVAWG and combating existing stereotypes and victim-blaming attitudes, engaging men and boys in prevention initiatives, strengthening the capacities of local service providers in responding to SH and

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12 UN Women, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: international compendium of practices, 2019

other forms of SVAWG applying a survivor-centered approach, including a gender responsive approach in making changes to public infrastructure, and building partnerships with various sectors to ensure a comprehensive human rights based approach to building safe cities and public spaces.

As part of an effort to further institutionalize this approach in Ukraine, UN Women supported the establishment of 20 Local Gender Coordination Councils with an expanded mandate to include safe cities and safe public spaces for women and girls. As a result of the convening of partners and joint policy advocacy on safe cities by UN Women:

- The Regional Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Luhansk region now includes specific measures on Safe Cities;
- Two Regional Action Plans and 20 Local Action Plans on the implementation of National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security are inclusive of specific measures on Safe Cities were adopted by the regional and local governments from Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

It is the first time that these measures have been included in a regional socio-economic policy in the country as well as in regional and local action plans on Women, Peace and Security.

The successful implementation of Safe Cities for Women and Girls programming in the war-affected east of Ukraine during a period of development within the humanitarian peace and development nexus, has led to the adoption of local policies on the prevention and response to SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces, including a focus on ensuring women and girls' safety on streets, transportation and other public spaces, representing greater advances and progress at the subnational level. At the same time, SH in public spaces is not an offence in Ukraine and the definition provided in the law on equal opportunities for women and men is not in line with international standards. The definition provided does not refer to sexual harassment committed on streets, transportation or other settings where SH often occurs in public spaces, narrowing the sphere of SH to relations of employment, service, financial or other dependency subordination.

## VI. INVESTING IN THE SAFETY AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES

Sustainable Development Goal 11 to 'make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' has a specific target that directly contributes to addressing women and girls' safety in public spaces. Well-designed and appropriately located public infrastructure can help contribute to gender equality and ensuring safe public spaces for women and girls.<sup>13</sup> A gender approach to urban planning ensures that the needs of women and girls and men and boys are taken into account across all municipal departments' planning.<sup>14</sup>

Following the adoption of the Rubizhne Safe City for Women and Girls Programme, the City Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the police service, 10 local public transport companies, and an NGO to ensure safe public transport for women and girls in Rubizhne. As a result, public transport drivers' increased their knowledge on how to identify SH risks, support survivors/victims and refer them to specialized services. Public transport vehicles were marked with stickers "Safe transport for women and girls" and stickers with information about available

13 African Development Bank Group, Checklist for gender mainstreaming in the infrastructure sector, 2009

14 UN Women, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: international compendium of practices, 2019

services for survivors/victims. Rubizhne local government also worked to respond to some of the findings of the WSA by beginning to improve street lighting, and install surveillance cameras in certain areas in high crime areas. To ensure regular and timely communications with the local community in Rubizhne about the progress made in implementing the Safe City for Women and Girls Programme, the City Council created a webpage on the community's website specifically dedicated to the Safe City programme. Similar initiatives on ensuring gender responsive public infrastructure have been implemented in other war-affected communities in the east of Ukraine. These

include renovating public toilets, improving the routes and frequency of public transportation and restoring abandoned buildings to provide housing support to internally displaced persons.

UN Women in Ukraine also supported grassroots women's groups' initiatives to ensure safe public spaces for women and girls through the provision of grants. The locally owned solutions were implemented jointly with local governments that contributed financially to making public spaces more inclusive, accessible and safe, considering the differentiated needs of women and girls.



Safe public transport for women and girls in Rubizhne, UN Women/Vitaliy Shevelev

## VII. CHANGING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' RIGHTS TO ENJOY PUBLIC SPACES FREE FROM VIOLENCE

SH and other forms of SVAWG in public spaces are rooted in gender inequality, discrimination and harmful cultural and social norms.<sup>15</sup> To ensure that women can use and enjoy public spaces free from SH and other forms of sexual violence there is a need to change social norms, attitudes and behaviors, including by engaging girls and boys and other influential champions/leaders in transformative activities in schools, public workspaces, and other settings that promote respectful gender relationships, gender equality and safety in urban and rural settings.<sup>16</sup>

In Ukraine, UN Women works on prevention of VAWG by raising awareness of the population on the causes

and consequences of VAWG, mobilizing war-affected communities in initiatives that promote respectful relationships and gender equality. The community mobilization approach envisages the engagement of men and boys, and women and girls in building an open dialogue about the impact of the existing social construct of masculinity and femininity, the prevailing social norms and gender stereotypes as root causes of gender-based discrimination and violence, supporting them to act as agents of change by developing different narratives based on mutual respect and shared duties and responsibilities.



War-affected women attending a Sprovokovala campaign event, UN Women/Olga Gladchenko

<sup>15</sup> UN Women, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: International Compendium of Practices, 2019

<sup>16</sup> Idem

To challenge the victim-blaming attitudes persistent in cases of GBV as revealed in the scoping studies on safe cities, and dismantle the existing gender norms which perpetuate discrimination and VAWG, including SH and other forms of SVAWG, more than 1 million people were reached by the “Sprovukovala?” (Eng. Did she provoke?) digital campaign, that occurred alongside other community mobilization activities. The campaign was also informed by the UN Women survey on the perceptions of gender-based violence in Ukraine<sup>17</sup> that exposed entrenched victim-blaming attitudes against women survivors/victims of gender-based violence.

After the escalation of the Russian invasion in Ukraine in February 2022, several of the founding cities in the Global Initiative have lost 90% of the city infrastructure, the majority of community residents have been internally displaced, with others that have left the country. UN Women continues to facilitate the organization of online session targeting multiple stakeholders aimed at strengthening social cohesion and preventing GBV and discrimination between the host communities’ members and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine. As the country continues to experience many shifts along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus’, UN Women continues to support partners to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls, including conflict related sexual violence, and is currently supporting measures to support the safety of women and girls in public spaces, including in internally displaced persons’ transit and collection centers, and to disseminate information on the rights and existing protection mechanisms and services for survivors/victims of SH.

Building on the experiences and lessons learned from similar initiatives in Ukraine, and worldwide in adapting the methodology and signature interventions in UN Women’s Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Initiative to the country and city context, UN Women launched the Safe Spaces for Women and Girls pilot initiative in July 2022. With its partners, UN Women is implementing the Safe Spaces in four collective

centres for internally displaced people (IDP), as a response to the needs expressed by women in Ukraine during a Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA). The Safe Spaces Pilot Initiative aims to empower war-affected women and girls (in particular internally displaced women and refugee women) by providing them with safe spaces in the collective centers/humanitarian hubs for IDPs where they can access multidimensional forms of support (e.g. humanitarian, psychological, social, etc.). Information about important topics such as where to access essential services or participate in peace and humanitarian processes are shared both online and in-person during the bi-weekly Safe Spaces sessions. During the Safe Spaces sessions, women, their children, and other dependents are invited to attend learning sessions, participate in activities, access psychological support, receive women’s hygiene products, and spend time with their peers in a safe environment. Safe Spaces for women can be critical in times of conflict, for women to find support and a sense of belonging, and to be empowered to participation in peace and humanitarian processes.

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17 UN Women, Baseline survey on public perceptions and attitudes towards gender-based violence against women in Donetsk, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, 2018

# VIII. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION

**The integrated approach of Safe Cities at the local level focused on signature interventions that work to enhance the political participation of women and girls, women's economic empowerment, end violence against women and girls and create safe and empowering spaces will continue to be drawn upon to inform various measures attentive to the current context and across the nexus, building on the lessons**

## LESSONS LEARNED:

1. Data is key to ensuring a deep understanding of sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces.
2. Local policies on preventing and combating sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls need to be tailored to the local context, using an evidence-based and multi-stakeholder approach.
3. The meaningful participation of women in the development or improvement of public infrastructure projects can be a powerful instrument in the pursuit of gender equality and ensuring safe public spaces for women and girls free from violence.
4. To promote respectful relationships, gender equality and safety in urban and rural settings there is a need to engage men and boys in transformative interventions aimed at changing social norms, attitudes and behaviors.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Ensure the availability of prevalence and administrative data on sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls.
2. Amend the national legislation on sexual harassment to align its definition to the standards provided in the recently ratified by Ukraine Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence

against women and domestic violence, including sexual harassment committed on streets, transportation or other settings where sexual harassment often occurs in public spaces, and ensuring that an accountability mechanism for committing sexual harassment in private and public spaces is in place.

3. Invest in engendering urban planning and incorporate gender considerations through public infrastructure planning, decision-making and delivery processes to mitigate safety-related risks that women have to face in their everyday life.

4. Support a gender-inclusive stakeholder participation process and meaningfully engage women of diverse backgrounds in the leadership of the infrastructure rehabilitation process, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to promote women's voice and agency and to ensure that gender equality objectives are met in infrastructure delivery projects.

5. Support women from war-affected communities, to collect and compile evidence-based data, inputs, suggestions and recommendations on risks and barriers to women and girls' safety and security in public spaces, including in IDPs centers and bomb shelters.

6. Address underlying contributors to gender-based violence aimed at decreasing the incidence of sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces by implementing a wide variety of prevention initiatives targeting the transformation of social and cultural norms and promoting gender equality.



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