

**How do/es the country/ies on which your organisation is working define “gender responsiveness”?**

The principle of gender responsiveness in the Ukrainian legislation is enshrined in the Law of Ukraine dated 08<sup>th</sup> of September, 2005 No. 2866-IV «On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men». The purpose of this Law is to achieve the parity of women and men in all spheres of society's life through the legal provision of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, elimination of gender discrimination and the application of special temporary measures aimed at eliminating the imbalance between the opportunities of women and men to exercise equal rights.

The procedure for conducting a gender legal examination of the current legislation and draft laws and regulations in all spheres of legislation concerning human rights and freedoms is stipulated by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 12<sup>th</sup> of April, 2006 No. 504 «On the Conducting of Gender Legal Expertise».

Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Principles of Prevention and Counteracting Discrimination in Ukraine» dated 06<sup>th</sup> of September, 2012 No. 5207-VI specified liability for violating the legislation on the prevention and combating of discrimination.

By the regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 02<sup>d</sup> of February, 2018, No. 90 «On the appointment of Levchenko K. on position of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy», appointed to the Government Commissioner whose main task is to coordinate work in the gender direction of all central authorities, to monitor the Government's compliance with the principle of gender equality and to cooperate with international organizations and civil society.

In June 2018, by the order of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights was appointed the Representative of the Commissioner for the Observance of Equal Rights and Freedoms, whose competence is to control the observance of fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms, in particular with a view to preventing and combating discrimination on the grounds of sex, citizenship, place of residence, etc.

**Please provide information on any existing or forthcoming good practices or initiatives of gender-responsive migration legislation, policies or practices in the country/ies your organisation is working on.**

By the regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 12<sup>th</sup> of July, 2017, No. 482 was approved the Strategy of the state migration policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2025, which envisages the elaboration of the possibility of providing state assistance in voluntary return for certain categories of migrants such as minors,

people with disabilities, elderly people, pregnant women, persons who have been subjected to violence, etc.

**Please indicate any challenges and/or obstacles in the implementation of gender-responsive migration legislation and/or policies?**

Serious challenges and problems associated with the forced relocation of a significant number of citizens within the country led to Ukraine not joining the Treaty on safe, orderly and lawful migration. The basis of this document is the important provisions aimed at revealing the positive migration potential, improving its management at all levels, and promoting the well-being of migrants and residents of countries of origin, transit and destination. However, Ukraine continues to host immigrants and create adequate conditions for their stay.

**What support could other stakeholders (other than governments) provide to make migration policies, legislation, and practices more gender responsive?**

Promotion of the development of gender-sensitive migration practices can be achieved in cooperation with civil society institutes. Representatives of the public, in particular, carry out educational activities, provide legal assistance to facilitate the integration of migrants and the formation of a tolerant attitude towards this category of people.

Fundraising is an effective means of promoting housing, education and healthcare, which are key components of the process of integration with the host society.

At the initiative of public organizations may create additional temporary housing for women, providing medical consultations and psychosocial support.