

Urgent Interim Reparation pilot project  
for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence

# Ukraine

Impact report

November 2025



The Global Survivors Fund (GSF) was launched in October 2019 by Dr Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad, Nobel Peace Prize laureates 2018. Our mission is to enhance access to reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence around the globe, thus responding to a gap long identified by survivors.

Front cover: Traditional Ukrainian embroidery. Geneva, Switzerland. June 2023 © Marie Perrault/GSF

# Executive summary

Ukraine is leading the way in addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) committed during the conflict triggered by Russian aggression. This has been the result of a strong government, supported by a diverse array of civil society and international organisations, and the active involvement of survivor groups. Such a prompt response, in the midst of an ongoing war, has been supported by the Global Survivor Fund's (GSF) pilot project on Urgent Interim Reparation (UIR), while providing technical assistance to the government in the design and approval of a law and policy on reparation for survivors of CRSV.

Thanks to the contribution of the Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS) of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of France, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Government of Belgium, If! Foundation, the International Partnership for Human Rights, the International Renaissance Foundation, Vital Voices and the Sigrid Rausing Trust, the project demonstrated that it is possible to provide an urgent response to those who have suffered sexual violence as result of the war. It has showed that it is possible to identify survivors of such violations in a way that is accessible to them, without reopening wounds or requiring a high burden of documented evidence that would exclude or intimidate most survivors, but also without sacrificing the needed rigour that an effective policy requires. It has also demonstrated the importance of listening, of having flexible mechanisms for reaching, collecting statements from, and registering survivors. It has shown that acknowledging conflict-related sexual violence is part of the healing journey of a survivor. Finally, it has provided evidence of the importance of paying interim compensation, not based on an assessment of needs or as humanitarian assistance, but as recognition of the right survivors have to receive reparation, without having to wait until the end of the war.

The pilot has achieved this through the actual implementation of reparation, modelled on comparative experiences from other countries and adapted and implemented by Ukrainian actors. This has resulted in 654 survivors of conflict-related sexual violence receiving interim compensation, with other applications still being processed. It has allowed the government to develop the knowledge and tools to implement a policy that has been designed with and for survivors. The pilot shows that urgent interim reparation for crimes as serious as sexual violence is possible when policies are adapted to the needs and conditions affecting survivors. These lessons could be applied to providing urgent interim reparation to victims of other serious human rights violations in Ukraine. It could also impact the way reparation is being understood and implemented by international bodies working for the provision of reparation by the Russian Federation, like the Register of Damages for Ukraine and an eventual Claims Commission, to encourage that they adapt to the particular needs and conditions of victims.

Responding with urgency, promptness and adequacy to survivors and victims of serious violations, and particularly to conflict-related sexual violence committed in Ukraine, requires significant effort. The pilot is a first step, offering guidance on how to continue. Nevertheless, additional work is needed, and will require a concerted effort to implement newly approved laws on urgent interim reparations as well as adapting other policies to address the rights and needs of victims.

# Table of contents

<b>Executive summary</b>	p. 3
<b>Acronyms</b>	p. 5
<b>Introduction</b>	p. 6
<b>The project</b>	p. 7
1. Conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine	p. 7
2. How it all began: The origins of the pilot project	p. 7
3. From concept to action: A pilot project for survivor reparation	p. 8
4. Development and implementation of the survivor-centred identification process	p. 9
5. The project in numbers	p. 11
<b>The impact</b>	p. 13
1. Impact on survivors	p. 13
2. From pilot to policy: Shaping the national reparations framework for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence	p. 15
3. Lessons learnt for the 'Bardina Law'	p. 16
4. Challenges and ways forward	p. 17
<b>Conclusion</b>	p. 18

# Acronyms

## **CSOs**

Civil society organisations

## **CRSV**

Conflict-related sexual violence

## **CDCS**

Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of France (*Centre de crise et de soutien*)

## **MF**

Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation / Mukwege Foundation

## **EUR**

Euros

## **GSF**

Global Survivors Fund

## **IRM**

Interim reparative measures

## **OHCHR**

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

## **POWs**

Prisoners of war

## **UIR**

Urgent Interim Reparation

# Introduction

The pilot project on Urgent Interim Reparation for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence is a response to the dire situation in which many survivors find themselves. It was aimed to address some of their needs with the urgency they demanded and lay the foundation for a policy capable of reaching and protecting thousands more survivors.

A combination of immediate action and advocacy was a deliberate strategy to develop a policy based on evidence of what could work in an uncertain context - what we have defined as 'learning by doing.' Both elements required the involvement of multiple actors, to continue our approach and expand it into law. A multi-stakeholder approach has been applied throughout, from the identification of survivors, the payment of interim compensation, and referrals to additional services. The pilot is also survivor-centred; survivors and their organisations actively participate in the governance and implementation of the pilot, as co-creators, as well as in the mechanisms designed to reach, identify, register and pay compensation. These two characteristics separate the pilot from other policies implemented in Ukraine for those affected by war, as well as from other experiences of reparation for damages caused by war.

The results of the pilot are described through its direct impact on survivors (see p. 13). This shows that it is possible to reach, in a short period, a significant number of survivors, despite the fear, mistrust, isolation, and lack of documented evidence that stops many from coming forward. It also demonstrates how being listened to and acknowledged, as well as receiving concrete support, and an adequate interim compensation, can impact positively many who have suffered devastating harm. The pilot also includes a significant contribution to advancing ground-breaking national policy. The Law on Legal and Social Protection of the Rights of Survivors of Sexual Violence Related to the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and provision of Urgent Interim Reparations to Them (Law 4067-IX), adopted in 2024, was modelled on our project, and involved technical support from GSF to government authorities.

While significant challenges remain, this briefing brings together the key elements that made the pilot unique - its methods, impact, the challenges faced, and the lessons learnt - with the aim of continuing to foster a collective, multi-stakeholder effort for reparation.

## Our approach

In countries where we work, GSF acts to enable access to reparation for survivors. One way in which we do this is by providing interim reparative measures (IRM) with civil society partners where survivors have not received reparation. The term 'IRM' (coined by GSF) refers to the measures designed to respond to the harm caused by conflict-related sexual violence and its impact on survivors' lives. We also act by partnering with the State and other actors, as in Ukraine, to provide reparation and not only reparative measures, when the government is ready to fulfil its obligation to provide effective remedies to survivors. This is achieved through technical support to government authorities.

In Ukraine, we adapted our typical approach of providing interim reparative measures, instead responding to the most pressing needs during an ongoing war. Designed as a bridge between humanitarian support and fully-fledged interim reparative measures, urgent interim reparation is provided with the same approach as in our other projects: putting survivor perspectives and needs at the forefront of our work, adapting to the specific context in which we operate, and collaborating with a wide range of actors, including civil society and survivor networks.

# The project

## 1. Conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine

Since the onset of conflict in Ukraine in 2014 due to Russian aggression, substantial documentation has confirmed diverse acts of conflict-related sexual violence, including extreme brutality and acts of torture. These have taken place primarily in the context of coercion and punishment at detention centres in separatist-controlled territory, but also during house searches, at checkpoints controlled by the Ukrainian forces and armed separatist groups supported by Russia, and during periods of occupation. Following the full-scale invasion in February 2022, the number of documented cases of sexual violence committed by Russian military and security forces and affiliated factions increased significantly, particularly through the widespread use of torture and sexual violence in detention facilities.

Between the 24 February 2022 and 31 May 2025, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented 484 cases of conflict-related sexual violence perpetrated by Russian authorities against civilians and prisoners of war (POWs). These include 350 men, 119 women, 13 girls, and two boys. Among them, eight men, 43 women, and nine girls were raped; of these, ten women and four girls were gang raped. Other documented forms of sexual violence include attempted rape, genital mutilation, sexual assault, forced nudity, beatings, the administration of electric shocks to genitals, and threats of sexual violence. As of October 2025, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine has recorded 381 cases of CRSV since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, involving 243 women, 138 men, and 23 children.

It is likely that reported and documented cases represent only a fraction of the true scale of CRSV in Ukraine. Many civilians still living in occupied territories are unable to report violations or access care. In and around recently de-occupied areas, figures are likely to be far higher than those recorded, as fear of reprisals and continued aggression, including threats to family members in occupied territories, contribute to chronic underreporting. Furthermore, many survivors of sexual violence, especially rape, do not immediately seek care or disclose their experiences.

## 2. How it all began: The origins of the pilot project

Almost immediately after the full-scale invasion, and amid emerging reports of sexual violence in occupied territories, the Government of Ukraine demonstrated a willingness to respond holistically to CRSV and to meet its obligations on prevention, response, and reparations. In April 2022, at the request and invitation of the Ukrainian government, GSF and its partner organisation the Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation (MF) conducted a scoping visit to explore how survivors could access reparations and holistic care without waiting for the war to end or for Russia to be held accountable. This led to the signing of a framework agreement in July 2022 between GSF, MF, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, and the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality in Ukraine. The agreement formalised a shared commitment to explore the provision of reparations during the ongoing conflict and to ensure survivors' access to holistic care.

### What is Urgent Interim Reparation (UIR)?

A remedy that aims to respond to the most urgent needs of victims of violations without delay, in order to avoid irreparable harm or exacerbation of harm. Urgent interim reparation does not foreclose victims' rights to full, adequate, and prompt reparation, and should be considered an alleviation until such time as comprehensive reparations may be implemented. Examples of urgent interim reparation can include access to rehabilitation services, housing support, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine 14 March 2014 to 31 January 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report on the Human Rights situation in Ukraine, 1 December 2024 – 31 May 2025, 30 June 2025.

<sup>3</sup> UNSC S/2025/389 Report of the Secretary General on Conflict-related sexual violence, 15 July 2025.

A milestone occurred in Geneva in 2023, when GSF convened government authorities, survivors, civil society organisations (CSOs), and international experts to reflect on reparations for survivors in Ukraine. The participation of Ms. Albina Basysta, a representative from the team of Ukrainian Parliament member Ms Maryna Bardina, was particularly significant, as Ms. Bardina's legislative efforts laid the groundwork for a national law on assistance for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. Two priorities emerged from this meeting:

1. The need to launch a pilot project to deliver urgent interim reparations to 500 survivors;
2. Support for legislative reform to transform Ukraine's policies on the provision of assistance to those affected by war into a law on interim reparation, recognising survivors' status as victims.

These two objectives aimed at enabling survivor-centred access to prompt and effective reparation.

### 3. From concept to action: A pilot project for survivor reparation

The pilot tests, at small scale, how best to provide urgent interim reparation to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine. It also applies to Ukrainian survivors who have since left the country. To this end, key elements of a reparation programme were put in place: an institutional and governance structure; a registration and application process; social workers to support survivors coming forward; a payment system, and the actual payment of compensation, the sum of which was defined with survivors' leaders, and referral to existing social, psychological or healthcare support for those in need.

The pilot includes a Supervisory Board comprised of government representatives, survivor networks, national CSOs, GSF, MF and other international organisations. It acts as the governance body, as well as a 'holder' of the experience, making its transfer into a policy easier. The pilot also includes the Survivors Identification Council including survivors, civil society representatives, CRSV experts, and state officials. The Survivors Identification Council is responsible for deciding on the eligibility of those applying under the pilot and producing a register of survivors.

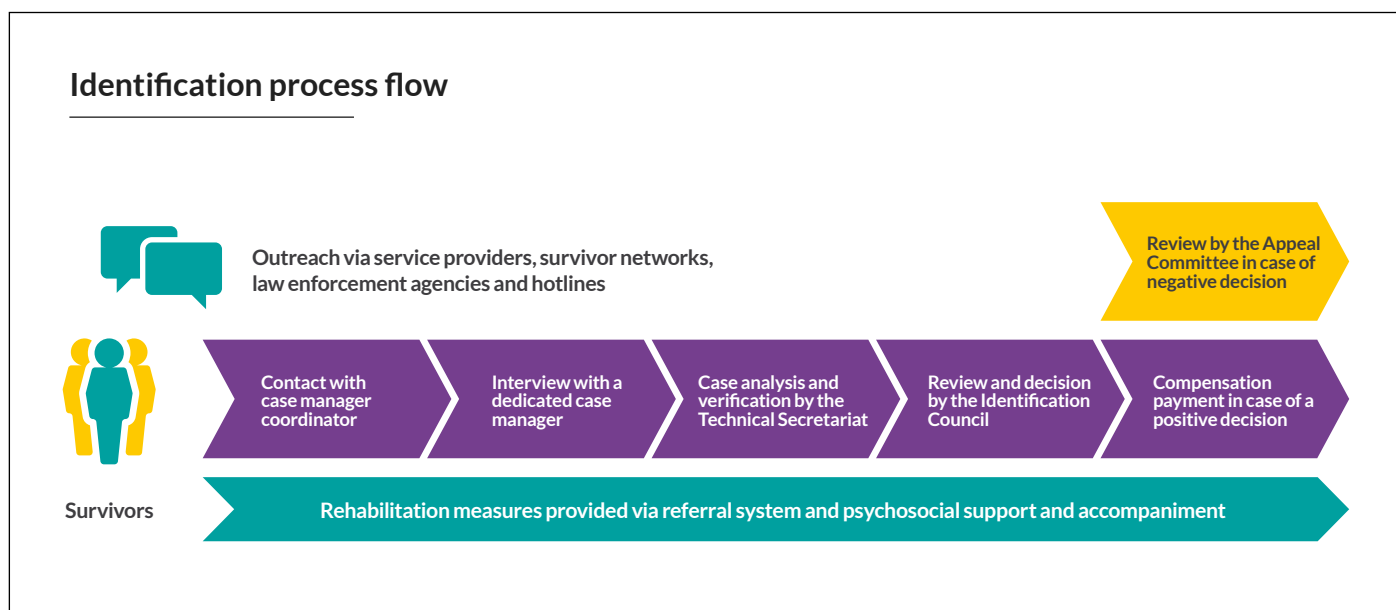
Through in-country implementing partners, namely the Andreev Family Foundation, Blue Bird, Eleos Ukraine and Truth Hounds, we put in place a survivor-centred and confidential identification process (see infographic below) for identifying survivors, collecting statements, and verifying cases.

#### Organisations on the Supervisory Board



## 4. Development and implementation of the survivor-centred identification process

One of the challenges of existing policies for the provision of assistance to war-affected persons in Ukraine is the excessive reliance on documented evidence, complex forms to be filled by applicants, and decision-making bodies composed almost entirely of representatives of government bodies, who are not necessarily the best equipped to assess a complex form of victimisation such as conflict-related sexual violence. This is the case for policies for survivors of arbitrary detention, and often results in victims' reluctance to apply or in a high rate of rejection. The identification system developed and implemented under the pilot ensures a survivor-centred and confidential process, allowing survivors to come forward, apply for urgent interim reparation safely, and access timely and effective redress.



### The key steps of the identification process are:

#### In-person collection of statements

Survivors who wish to apply for reparation are first referred to a case manager coordinator by our partner organisations, service providers, national hotlines and survivor networks. Trained case managers then conduct interviews (in person or online), support completion of applications, and collect required documentation. Interviews are conducted in a flexible manner, adapted to the condition of survivors, and aimed at establishing trust without pressure to reveal unnecessary details difficult for the person to describe. The survivor does not need to fill a form before the interview, as it is filled during the interview.

#### Balanced assessment of the statements

A Technical Secretariat reviews applications against defined criteria, ensuring consistency, coherence, and validity, considering the context where the violations were committed and the condition of the survivors that could explain what evidence could be reasonably expected from them. If any clarification is needed, the case manager contacts the survivor.

#### Decision on eligibility

Verified, anonymised applications are then assessed by the Survivors Identification Council. Applicants deemed ineligible may appeal to an independent panel. If a survivor is found eligible, they can then access urgent interim reparation and are referred to rehabilitation services. The survivor also receives a letter of acknowledgment from the project.

## How is CRSV defined in the project?

The working definition of conflict-related sexual violence used for the pilot includes incidents or patterns of sexual violence, against women, men, girls, boys or persons with different sexual orientation or gender identities, occurring in a conflict or post-conflict setting, and having direct or indirect links to the conflict. Acts covered include, among others, rape, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation, forced abortion, forced prostitution, sexual exploitation, sexual enslavement, genital mutilation, torture, castration, and other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity.

## Who qualifies as a survivor?

Survivors are defined as women, men, girls, and boys, including people of different sexual orientations and gender identities, who have suffered the previously defined types of sexual violence. In the pilot, the term applies to all acts committed since the start of Russian hostilities in Ukraine in 2014. Survivors also include children born as a result of conflict-related sexual violence. Initially, the pilot was limited to civilian survivors only, as it was assumed that military personnel were adequately covered by existing government policies. However, this was reassessed at a later stage, and military personnel were also included.

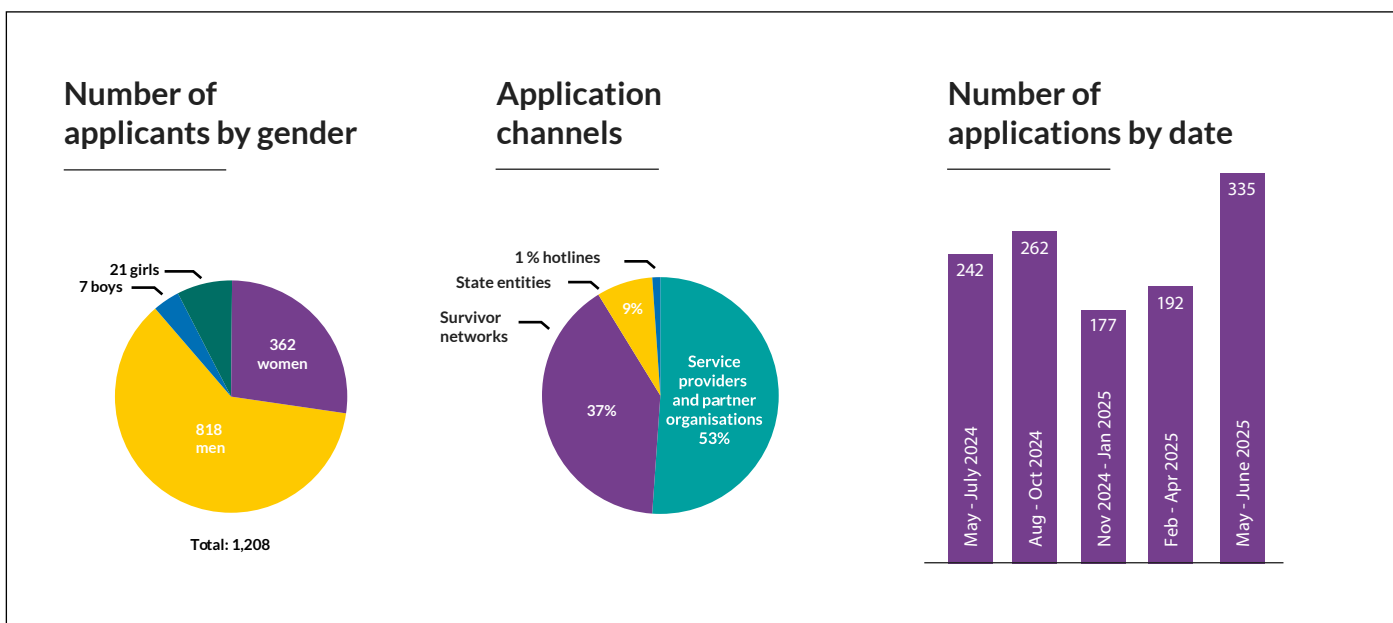


**Everything went very smoothly. I was given the opportunity to control the interview process, which made me feel that I would not be teased with uncomfortable questions. The atmosphere of the conversation itself was also pleasant, which allowed me to open up more.**

- A survivor participant

## 5. The project in numbers

Between the first phase of the pilot from April 2024 to June 2025, without any broad outreach campaigns, the pilot received 1,208 applications from persons who consider themselves to be survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. Those declared eligible under the pilot are paid 3,000 EUR as a form of interim compensation, receive a letter of recognition the violation, and are referred to different support or rehabilitation services when needed. This first phase was extended in light of the passage of Law 4067-IX and upon the request of the Supervisory Board, resulting in the inclusion of 500 more survivors.

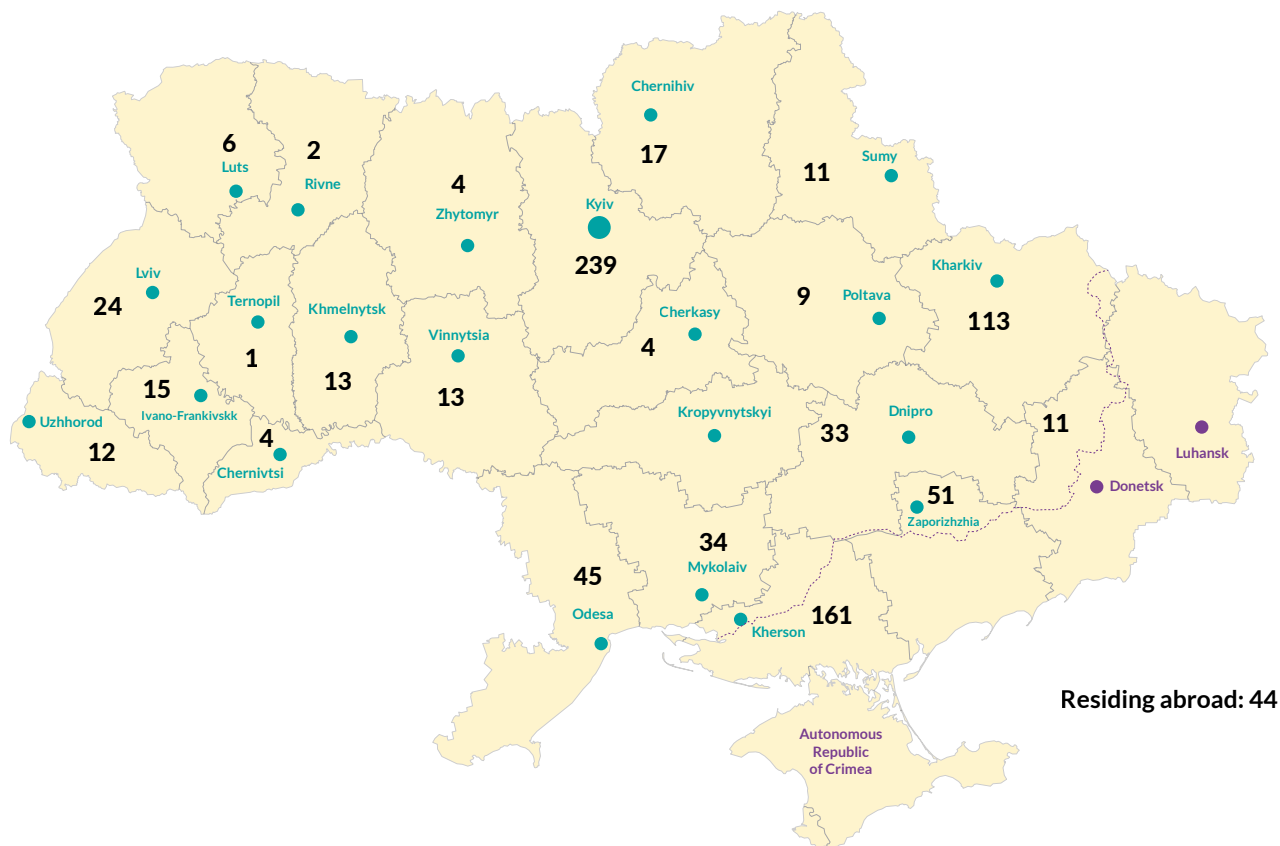


In the first months of the pilot, the majority of applicants were referred by service providers and law enforcement agencies. As the pilot progressed and information about it circulated, particularly between survivors, an increasing number came forward to apply for reparation.

<sup>4</sup> The definition was developed by the Supervisory Board and took Ukrainian legislation into account.

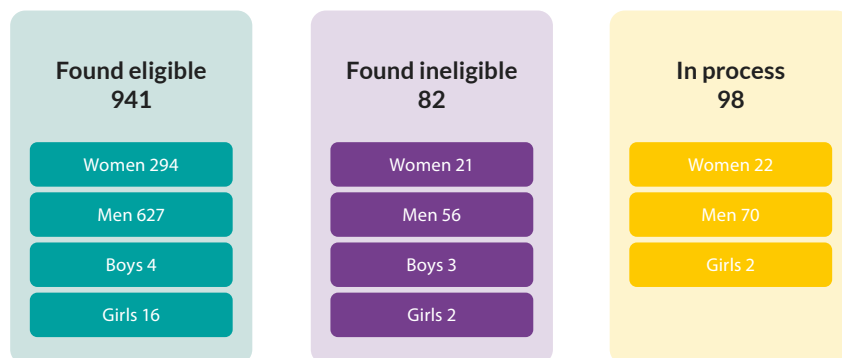
Case managers for the pilot project cover all unoccupied areas of Ukraine. In the case that an applicant moved abroad or cannot be reached due to logistical or security issues, case managers are also able to conduct online interviews for statement collection. The results of the pilot project to date show that survivors are dispersed almost all over Ukraine, and also reside in the European Union.

## Number of applications by region



As of 31 October 2025, of 1,208 applicants, 1,121 statements had been received, of which 941 were found eligible under the definition of CRSV adopted by the pilot. A total of 654 survivors had received compensation payments. Eighty-two cases were deemed ineligible, and 98 cases remained under review. A total of 41 applicants who did not claim to have suffered conflict-related sexual violence were incorrectly referred to the pilot, while 46 others discontinued contact with the project staff.

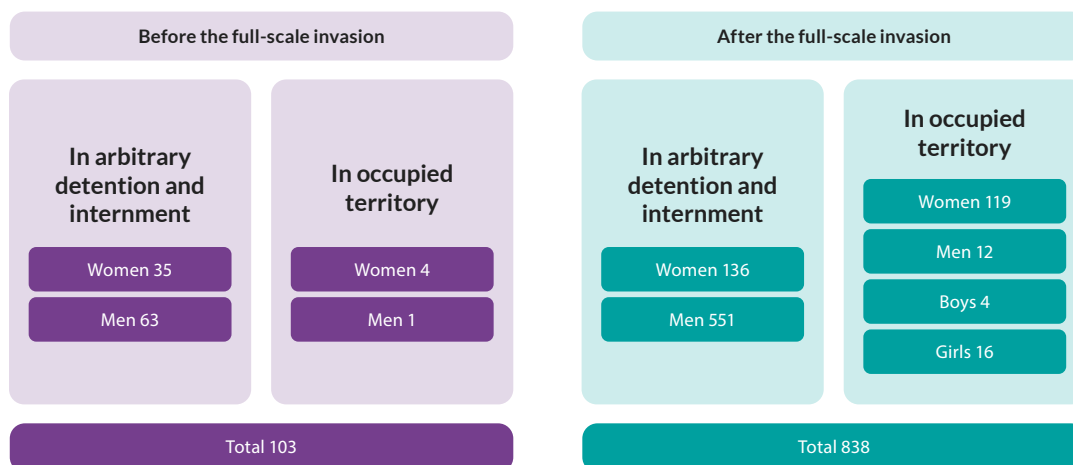
## Outcome of applications



The majority of eligible survivors were subjected to conflict-related sexual violence in the context of arbitrary detention and internment, which correlates with the findings of the United Nations. This pattern applies to both men and women.

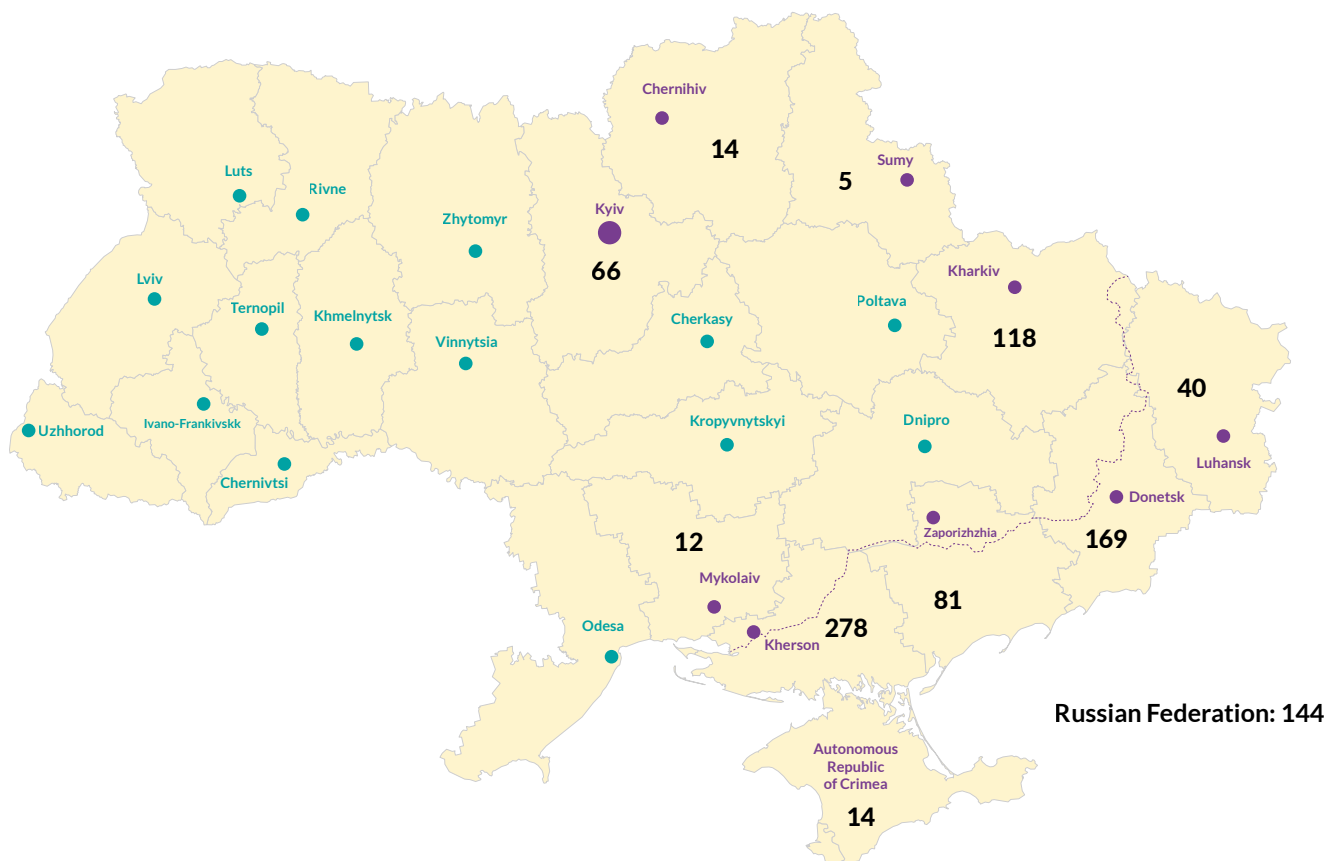
<sup>5</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report on the Human Rights situation in Ukraine, 1 December 2024 – 31 May 2025, 30 June 2025.

## Number of conflict-related sexual violence cases by context



One surprising finding from the pilot was the high number of men it reached, something relatively uncommon in reparations efforts directed towards survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. That is partially explained by the frequent use of sexual violence against detainees and POWs in Russian detention centres, who are more frequently men. Survivors of such violations in detention often know each other. In contrast, those who suffered CRSV in the context of occupation, at checkpoints, or during military operations, are more often isolated or fear not being trusted. They are more frequently women. One relevant lesson from the pilot is the need to develop adequate strategies for building trust among the latter, which would enable more women, many of whom may need immediate support, to be reached.

## Number of eligible cases by region

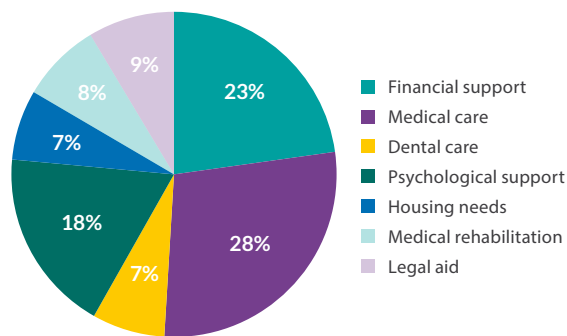


# The impact

## 1. Impact on survivors

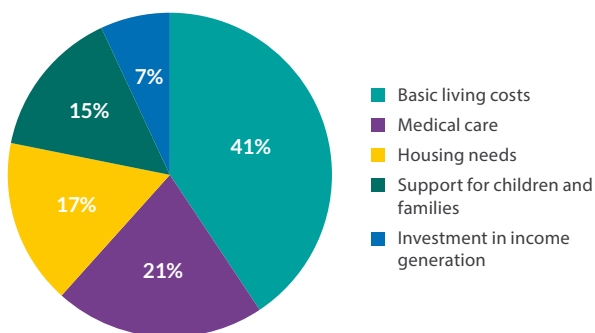
The pilot improved the condition of survivors in different ways, beyond the payment of interim compensation. Some reported a more positive perception of their treatment by others, while other participants began to take an active role within groups helping to implement the pilot. Survivors discussed the existence and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine, and debated how to define policies to address the issue. The impact described in this section derives from different consultation sessions, a survey, and multiple discussions with survivor organisations and their leaders.

### Needs referenced during interviews

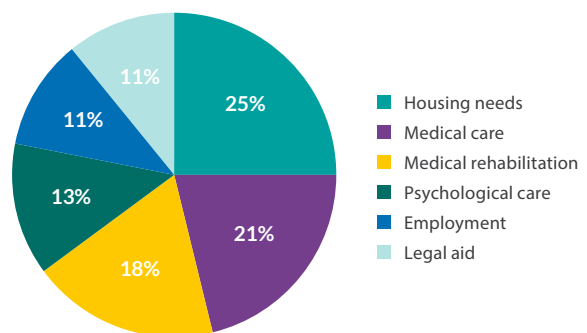


According to a GSF survey conducted in October and November 2024, compensation received by survivors was primarily used to cover basic living needs, medical care, and housing needs. The funds gave them the freedom to decide for themselves which needs they wanted to address first, allowing them to exercise a certain degree of autonomy and agency.

### Use of compensation



### Needs expressed after receiving compensation



<sup>6</sup> Based on responses from 115 survivor participants.

One of the most significant impacts reported by survivors is the sense of acknowledgment and recognition of the harm and violence they endured. The most powerful message for them is that they are not alone - that their suffering is seen, acknowledged, and cared about. This has been described by survivors as a vital step toward healing and justice.

The pilot project also provided survivors with a platform for networking, peer support, and joint advocacy. The acknowledgement and the informal organising that resulted from the registration process, with survivors contacting each other, allowed many to overcome their fear of stigmatisation and to open up to each other to provide mutual support. This has contributed to raising awareness among society and survivors that conflict-related sexual violence can take many forms, and that it is important to speak up. New survivor organisations have been created, with many of them engaged in policy discussions on addressing CRSV. Almost 50 survivors also filed a criminal complaint with the Prosecutors Office, citing the courage they gained from the pilot as a catalyst. This was assisted by an agreement between the GSF and the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine that allowed for the exchange of certain information, ensuring survivors did not have to repeatedly recount their experiences, thereby mitigating the risk of re-traumatisation.

Today, the pilot holds the biggest verified registry of conflict-related sexual violence cases in Ukraine. The survivor-centred registration process, the flexible assessment of evidence and testimonies, and their examination by members of the identification council who understand how CRSV has been perpetrated has allowed the pilot to reach more survivors than other, more formal registries or police complaints. This does not mean that the pilot has reached all survivors. Comparative experiences registering victims of human rights violations, and particularly CRSV, show that identification and registration processes take time and require building trust.

A key impact of the pilot project was its role in fostering dynamic interactions within a large group of actors - survivors, CSOs, government representatives, and experts - capable of driving systemic change in the field of reparation. Many actors went on to serve in critical roles within the Supervisory Board and the Survivors Identification Council, demonstrating the value of survivor-centred and multi-stakeholder engagement. This inclusive way of working also laid the foundation for shaping national policy frameworks, proving that collective action is essential for sustainable and transformative progress.

“

**I am grateful that this project exists, first of all because it recognises pain. Yes, this amount, like any other, can never compensate for the harm done. But it is precisely this recognition, visibility, and the right to document the crime that makes it possible to heal human dignity, selfhood, and self-confidence.**

-A survivor participant

## 2. From pilot to policy: Shaping the national reparations framework for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence

The pilot has not only provided urgent support to hundreds of survivors but is also a critical advocacy tool for advancing survivor-centred interim reparations. GSF has contributed to the development of Ukrainian national legislation through both our technical support to government authorities, and the delivery of our pilot project, which was used as an example of what interim reparation could look like. This resulted in the adoption of Law 4067-IX, often called the 'Bardina Law'.

Adopted in November 2024, and entering into force on 18 June 2025, this law provides for the granting of urgent interim reparations to survivors. This is the first such example of interim reparation to be provided by a government to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence during an active conflict, while accountability mechanisms against perpetrators are still being defined.

Ukraine's model offers a blueprint for other contexts. Lessons learnt from the pilot project were actively shared within the informal task force established to draft the law, following feedback from relevant parliamentary committees and state institutions. This engagement allowed the pilot team to contribute with concrete best practices and survivor-centred insights, directly informing improvements to the draft legislation and strengthening its alignment with the realities and needs of survivors. Stakeholders in Ukraine were able to deepen their knowledge on the right to reparation for victims and survivors of gross human right violations and the importance of promptly addressing the urgent needs of victims and survivors, including survivors of CRSV.



Alisa Kovalenko, a filmmaker and survivor of conflict-related sexual violence, records a video message for the expert dialogue on Ukraine as part of the 60th Human Rights Council session in Geneva. Ukraine, September 2025 © Iryna Shatalova

However, adopting the law alone is not enough. Ensuring a strong institutional framework for its delivery, alongside sustainable funding, will require a significant amount of effort and time, but more importantly, strong political support and government leadership. The continued involvement of civil society and survivor groups is also needed, as well as the collaboration of international bodies and supportive countries. These conditions would allow the government of Ukraine to fulfil its international obligation to provide adequate and effective remedies to survivors of CRSV and other victims of gross human rights violations as a result of the Russian armed aggression.

### 3. Lessons learnt for the ‘Bardina Law’

While the pilot has reached almost 1,000 eligible survivors in 13 months, many more remain unreached -most of them women. Future reparation efforts must prioritise outreach to these survivors, considering their diverse needs and conditions, especially those facing trauma, fear, mistrust, or isolation. This will require community-based support, specialised teams, and targeted services for displaced women, including medical, psychosocial, and social measures. Building trust this way is essential to ensure that survivors can access reparations when conditions allow.

Initially, the pilot excluded POWs and military personnel, as it was considered that existing support services for active duty military and veterans would cover those needs. However, from the applications received and discussions with different actors, it became clear that military personnel face obstacles addressing the particular consequences of CRSV, and there was a need to address their condition in similar ways to civilians, and under the confidentiality that the pilot guaranteed. The pilot could not exclude them as their need for urgent interim reparation was justified.

Survivors’ trust is hard to gain and easy to lose. A survivor-centred approach and the expedient implementation of interim reparation measures allowed them to trust the pilot. Nevertheless, the implementation of the pilot does not mean that our task is completed. The policy, enacted by Law 4067-IX needs to be implemented, or else their trust will be lost.

The pilot has only a limited capacity to provide support to survivors. The healing process initiated through acknowledgment and support is gradual but meaningful. With sustained, long-term assistance, it can empower survivors to rebuild their lives - drawing on both their internal resilience and the strength of their surrounding environment. Law 4067-IX establishes a rehabilitation and social support programme, but it still needs to be defined. A centralised system that covers all non-occupied areas of Ukraine is needed to ensure identification of new survivors and the provision of long-term support. Such a system can be established in close collaboration with state and CSOs. During the implementation of the pilot, many adjustments were needed to respond to unforeseen events. We were able to adapt to changing circumstances and to reach different groups of survivors because we remained flexible and in permanent dialogue with partners and survivor groups. The implementation of the national policy will require a similar degree of flexibility and dialogue with different actors. Collaborative work is the only path to provide the highest levels of reparation possible, and to do so without causing harm to survivors.



Yevhen Shevchenko, a survivor of conflict-related sexual violence, during an interview about the urgent interim reparations pilot in Ukraine. Kyiv, September 2025 © Dmytro Korobkov

## 4. Challenges and ways forward

The pilot has involved a complex process, including the implementation of a registration and interim reparation project and the development of the world's first-ever law on urgent interim reparations in wartime. It has required the involvement of multiple actors, most notably survivors as co-creators and co-implementers of policy, as well as policymakers, civil society, and international partners. It has demonstrated that collaboration among all these stakeholders can shape policy that reflects the voices and rights of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. Yet, the task is far from complete and requires addressing significant challenges:

- The government needs to implement Law 4067-IX, not only because it is a legal obligation, but because it reflects the government's commitment to upholding survivors' rights. This requires adapting lessons from the pilot to government policy through by-laws, protocols, institutional set-up, staff training, and funding. The government needs to lead this process with resolve.
- Urgent interim reparation should not only respond to the needs of survivors of sexual violence, but to other serious violations. The government should use the experience and lessons from the pilot to coordinate its multiple efforts on reparations into a single coherent national policy. This should expand the provision of urgent interim reparation to victims of other violations, including torture, abduction (especially of children), forced disappearance, serious bodily harm, etc., based on the notion of reparation advanced by United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/147.
- Securing sustainable funding remains a challenge. In a context of uncertainty about the war and the availability of resources, there is the need to explore innovative solutions to cover the cost of a comprehensive reparation programme for survivors of CRSV and other serious violations. Mechanisms such as the proposed Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration or a Future Reparations Loan for Ukraine offer promising pathways to bridge the funding gap.
- Existing international efforts on reparation of damages need to be adapted to serve and adequately prioritise victims and survivors of the most devastating violations committed. The Register of Damages of Ukraine and the proposed Claims Commission, should adapt lessons from the pilot on the way they register victims, assess claims, and respond to victims' needs.
- Investment for reconstruction needs to consider the human and social toll of the conflict, and particularly the massive use of torture and CRSV. Any meaningful reconstruction and recovery effort must prioritise human capital restoration -placing survivors and their healing at the centre of national rebuilding.



**Implementation of urgent interim reparations programme for CRSV survivors in Ukraine will help people feel confident and understand that the state treats them with respect. Therefore, I believe that the international community should continue to support our country on this difficult path of restoring justice.**

- A survivor participant

# Conclusion

Perhaps the most important insight from the pilot project is that urgent interim reparation is not a substitute for justice - it is a vital bridge. Positioned between humanitarian response and comprehensive reparation, this mechanism affirms survivors' rights, restores dignity, recognises their agency as co-creators of solutions, and empowers them to pursue justice on their own terms.

While the pilot has laid the foundation for this bridge in Ukraine, much work remains. The structure for reparation is still being built, and the tool of interim reparation must be further reinforced and built into national institutions. Yet, its potential is clear: it offers a survivor-centred pathway that connects immediate support with long-term justice and recovery. GSF remains firmly committed to supporting the Government of Ukraine in the full operationalisation of Law 4067-IX and in facilitating the development of sustainable funding streams for reparation. However, we cannot do this alone. Achieving meaningful and lasting impact requires collective action - efforts from national actors, international partners, and the broader global community.

Providing urgent interim reparation for all survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine requires political leadership from the government to ensure that survivors receive the acknowledgment, compensation, and support they are entitled to, here and now. It also requires a strong commitment from the international community to stand with Ukraine in this critical endeavour.

By aligning our efforts and working in coordination, we can demonstrate that fulfilling the right to reparation is not only possible - it is achievable through inclusive, survivor-centred action. The pilot project has set a precedent, both for Ukraine and for other contexts globally. But its impact must not end here. It must serve as the foundation for a comprehensive, state-led urgent interim reparation programme for other serious human rights violations.

Fulfilling this vision will not only reinforce the model developed through the pilot, but will offer a valuable model and guidance for other countries facing similar challenges.

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