The problem of GBV in the conflict setting has gained large-scale public attention in the Ukrainian society.

Based on numeral surves confirmed the increased vulnerability to various forms of violence in the conflict setting – the share of IDP women reporting at least one instance of violence outside the family before their displacement was three times higher than that of local women during the entire conflict (15.2 % against 5.3 % of respondents). We can also say about various types of psychological, economic, physical and sexual violence. Among the most prevalent forms of abuse during the conflict, both groups of respondents reported instances of humiliation, insults, intimidation, blackmail, verbal threats, physical violence (being hit or slapped), confiscation of money or property, confiscation of official documents, forced labour without pay or for a pittance, and being subjected to improper sexual comments. In spite of the wide-spread taboo towards sexual violence, we also can talk about.

The key concerns for women as a result of conflict:

First of all we should talk about status of victim for women are need of constant care (because no one wants to accept them as victims on legal level)

Secondly, women and girls are subjected during armed conflicts of various kinds of harassment while at the same time; there is no political will and mechanisms to reform the situation.

Thirdly, using systematic raping as a tactic of war and terrorism. Consequences of violence and violations of the rights in such situations is experienced by women of all ages, who suffer displacement, loss of home and property, loss or involuntary disappearance of close relatives, poverty, decay and family disintegration, victims of murder, terrorism, torture, involuntary disappearances , sexual slavery, rape, sexual abuse and forced pregnancy in situations of armed conflict, especially as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing and other forms of violence. This is compounded by the effects of armed conflict, as well as foreign occupation in the social, economic and mental injuries that are felt throughout life.

The next problem is number of suicides among women and children, refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly using fire arms.

The growth of the number of suicides due to military conflicts, as well as feelings of hopelessness and helplessness experienced by women and children in armed conflict and its aftermath. Long-term consequences can affect even decades after the end of the armed conflict. Injuries that experienced by children and adults, can cause them serious mental disorders.

Finally, we can also talk about specific of women in Army. They have no opportunity to influence on the process of making decisions in the army. Women
are not actually allowed to take decisions in the Armed Forces. Many of them are not formalized, and, in fact, are not able to get paid for their work, and no longer have public benefits, the status of party fighting and all that will come from this.

A major obstacle to solving the problem of achieving a lasting peace is the lack of women at all levels where decisions are made for the restoration and maintenance of peace, the reconciliation of the parties after the conflict and the restoration of the devastation.

At the moment, there is a need find ways to empower women so that they can put forward their own priorities and values as equal partners with men in decision-making at all levels. In addressing armed or other conflicts should encourage an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all programs so that before decisions are taken, an analysis of the effect on women and men.