



2022/2633(RSP)

22.4.2022

DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to Question for Oral Answer B9-0000/2022

pursuant to Rule 136(5) of the Rules of Procedure

on The impact of the war against Ukraine on women
(2022/2633(RSP))

Robert Biedroń

on behalf of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

European Parliament resolution on The impact of the war against Ukraine on women (2022/2633(RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and Articles 8, 10, 78 and 83 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,
- having regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998,
- having regard to the Geneva Conventions, especially Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,
- having regard to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,
- having regard to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security of 31 October 2000 and its follow-up resolutions 1820 (19 June 2008); 1888 (30 September 2009); 1889 (5 October 2009); 1960 (16 December 2010); 2106 (24 June 2013); 2122 (18 October 2013); 2242 (13 October 2015); 2467 (23 April 2019) and 2493 (29 October 2019),
- having regard to the UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30 August 1961,
- having regard to the 2018 UN Global Compact on Refugees,
- having regard to General Recommendation No 38 of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of 6 November 2020 on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration,
- having regard to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention),
- having regard to the Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof,
- Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection,
- having regard to the Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA,

- having regard to the Commission Communication of 14 April 2021 on the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2021- 2025,
 - having regard to the Commission Communication of 23 March 2022 on Welcoming those fleeing war in Ukraine: Readyng Europe to meet the needs COM(2022) 131 final,
 - having regard to the EC proposal for a directive on violence against women and domestic violence COM(2022) 105 final,
 - having regard to its resolution of 1 March 2022 on the Russian aggression against Ukraine (2022/2564(RSP)),
 - having regard to its resolution of 7 April 2022 on the EU Protection of children and young people fleeing the war against Ukraine;
 - having regard to its resolution of 23 October 2020 on Gender Equality in EU’s foreign and security policy (2019/2167(INI)),
 - having regard the 2020 Joint Communication on EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An ambitious agenda for gender equality and women’s empowerment in EU external action,
 - having regard to Rules 132 and 136 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the question to the Commission on The impact of the war against Ukraine on women (O-00000/2022 – B9-0000/2022),
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality,
- A. whereas the invasion of Ukraine by Russia has forced a large number of people to flee the country; whereas since the beginning of the Russian aggression against Ukraine on 24 February 2022, according to UNHCR about 5 million refugees fled from Ukraine to the EU¹; whereas an estimated 90 percent of the refugees are women and children²;
- B. whereas a further 7.1 million³ people have been displaced internally within Ukraine, including women and children in need of medical and mental health care, employment possibilities, proper schooling for children and accommodation and protection against sexual and gender based violence; whereas 13.5 per cent of those newly displaced had prior experience with displacement during 2014-2015; whereas internal displacement is putting a strain on the municipalities of Ukraine, whereas women in the regions viewed as transit are specifically affected; whereas proper support for the municipalities who host internally displaced people needs to be established;
- C. whereas women often come to the EU with their children or children of the extended family and friends; whereas approximately 2.300 unaccompanied minors were registered so far; whereas reports from international organisations estimate higher numbers; whereas the

¹ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

² <https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/ukraine/>

³ <https://www.iom.int/news/71-million-people-displaced-war-ukraine-iom-survey>

children from institutional care like orphanages are not considered unaccompanied; whereas more than 2300 children have been abducted and forcefully displaced to Russia;

- D. whereas around 2,8 million people have fled to Poland, around 763,000 people have fled to Romania, 476,000 to Hungary and 346,000 to Slovakia; whereas a significant proportion of the refugees continue to travel to other Member States; whereas from Poland, around 1 million refugees have gone further on to other Member States, with 1,5 million refugees being still in Poland, with Poland thus becoming the EU country with the highest proportion of refugees per capita; whereas second country in this ranking is currently Austria, then Czech Republic and then Estonia ⁴; whereas women without contacts in countries such as Poland are accommodated in public dormitories and sports halls; whereas there is a need for systemic solutions beyond temporary solutions to ensure that women will not stay in public shelters facing poverty and further trauma; whereas there is an urgent need for safe accommodation for women, particularly pregnant women, elderly and victims of sexual violence;
- E. whereas around 428,000 refugees arrived in Moldova; whereas there are still around 100.000 refugees staying in Moldova, putting severe strain on the country's infrastructure and services; whereas in the context of the EU Solidarity Platform, seven EU Member States including Austria, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands and Spain, as well as Norway have pledged to welcome 14,500 people transiting Moldova so far;
- F. whereas women and girls are particularly at risk during humanitarian and displacement crises, as they continue disproportionately to be the victims of discrimination based on gender norms and gender-based violence; whereas while the first arrivals of refugees fleeing Ukraine had mostly contacts within the EU, the majority of people arriving now do not have a contact point and support network in the EU;
- G. whereas the EU citizens, civil society and Member States reacted to the incoming refugees fleeing from Ukraine with unprecedented outpouring of solidarity; whereas for the first time the Council of the European Union triggered the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), providing beneficiaries for at least one year, with possibility of extension, with residence permit, access to employment, to suitable accommodation or housing, to social welfare or means of subsistence if necessary, to health and medical care, access of minors to education, and opportunities for families to reunite;
- H. whereas a rather uneven application of TPD is leading to at least 8 Member States having chosen not to include people with long-term residence permits and other third country nationals in Ukraine in the scope of their implementation: whereas recognised refugees in Ukraine and others with the equivalent protection are often unable to travel within the EU as their travel documents are not recognised by some Member States, whereas this is very

⁴ [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine#:~:text=Share%20this%20page%3A-Ukraine%20Situation%3A%20Moldova%20Refugee%20Border%20Monitoring,\(14%2D03%2D2022\)&text=Almost%20three%20million%20refugees%20have,displaced%20to%20Moldova%20\(UHCR\)](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine#:~:text=Share%20this%20page%3A-Ukraine%20Situation%3A%20Moldova%20Refugee%20Border%20Monitoring,(14%2D03%2D2022)&text=Almost%20three%20million%20refugees%20have,displaced%20to%20Moldova%20(UHCR))

problematic for women facing the second displacement;⁵

- I. whereas so far most of the efforts to relieve the situation of refugees, most of them women, has been conducted by the NGOs operating on the ground, civil society, as well as volunteers, but also local governments and authorities; whereas continuous support is needed to ensure good cooperation between grass root and international level organizations and whereas their coordination has been improving since the beginning of the conflict and refugees flow; whereas local entities are doing an important part of the organization in hosting countries; whereas Member States have a legal obligation to ensure protection of refugees under international and EU law, including TPD and thus need to step up their efforts to facilitate the coordination on the ground and ensure better task distribution;
- J. whereas special attention should be paid to the situation of women refugees experiencing intersecting discrimination, such as Roma women, stateless women, women with disabilities, migrant women, racialized women and LGBTIQ+ people, including transgender women whose identity may not be recognized, especially in Poland and Hungary, where measures against LGBTIQ+ people have been taken; whereas special attention should also be paid to the racialized women of African descent and third country nationals at border crossings; whereas the discrimination and gender based violence these groups of women are experiencing at the borders are often unreported and not documented, remaining invisible;
- K. whereas older women, especially those with no contact points in the EU, are often at risk of isolation without family or wider community; whereas they are particularly vulnerable due to the language barriers, lack of access to social and support services, including access to medicines and food;
- L. whereas the war in Ukraine is impacting women, including those facing intersectional discrimination, in specific ways and is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities; whereas most of the households are now relying on women and are in precarious situation facing high vulnerabilities due to the ongoing severe shortages of food, water and energy supplies inside Ukraine;
- M. whereas many women have stayed in Ukraine and mobilized to combat or to provide non-combat support; whereas women make up around 15% of Ukraine's military and there are currently around 300 000 women in the battlefield; whereas women also make up a second line of defense, providing non - combat support as well as vital logistics including assistance in evacuation of civilians; whereas there are women that were left behind as either not allowed -such as those working within critical infrastructures- or those either not willing nor able to leave their country;
- N. whereas there is an increasing number of unofficial reports from survivors, but also intelligence reports about sexual violence in the conflict; whereas there are growing reports that rape, sexual harassment, torture, mass executions and genocide are being increasingly used by the Russian army as a weapon of war against civilian population in Ukraine;
- O. whereas the use of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) as weapon is a war crime and

⁵ <https://ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Information-Sheet-%E2%80%93-Access-to-territory-asylum-procedures-and-reception-conditions-for-Ukrainian-nationals-in-European-countries.pdf>

shall thus be prosecuted according to the provisions of the international law and the Rome Statute of the ICC, particularly Articles 7 and 8 thereof, which define rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and forced sterilization or any form of sexual violence as crimes against humanity and war crimes and equate them with a form of torture and a serious war crime, whether or not such acts are systematically perpetrated during international or internal conflicts, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls;

- P. whereas the actual track record in delivering justice for sexual violence victims at the ICC remains low, and as there are cases of convictions that were overturned in that area (judgment against Jean Paul Bemba from the Central African Republic);
- Q. whereas the lack of availability and accessibility of appropriate gender-based violence services for the refugees, including in reception centers, remains a significant concern; whereas it is vital that the response to this crisis includes GBV prevention and immediate response services;
- R. whereas the massive displacement and refugee flow due to the war in Ukraine is leading to the conditions for a spike in human trafficking; whereas there are significant unofficial reports about the risks of trafficking in human beings with regards to refugees, particularly women and unaccompanied children, who have fallen into the hands of traffickers or are reported missing, with traffickers often posing as providers of transportations, by cars on both sides of the borders, as well as at train and bus stations, abusing the vulnerable situation of the refugees;
- S. whereas there are currently an estimated 80.000 women to give birth in Ukraine; whereas the difficult situation on the ground causes lack of proper access to the sexual and reproductive health and rights for the women still in the country; whereas access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is becoming increasingly difficult also for the refugees arriving in the EU;
- T. whereas women require access to the full range of sexual and reproductive health services, including emergency contraception, contraception, legal and safe abortion care, antenatal care and skilled assistance during childbirth; whereas access to emergency contraception is severely hampered by barriers in Poland and Hungary, due to prescription requirements; whereas in the case of Poland, Romania and Slovakia there are economic barriers in accessing such fundamental SRHR as they are not covered by public health insurance or subsidization schemes resulting in important cost barriers as refugees have to pay the full cost out of pocket or local civil society organizations to cover the costs for them; whereas in Poland, a near-total abortion ban is imposed;
- U. whereas advocates and NGOs receive hundreds of calls from pregnant women fleeing Ukraine not being able to terminate the pregnancy due to the de facto abortion ban in Poland; whereas medical abortion in early pregnancy is not legal in Slovakia and is not available in Hungary; whereas as a lot of women are raped during the conflict by the Russian aggressors, access to Emergency Contraception, Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), and safe and legal abortion services in Ukraine and in host and transit countries is crucial; whereas all host countries, including Poland must fulfil their obligation, including under national law, to guarantee access to abortion care for women who became pregnant as a result of rape;

- V. whereas Ukrainian legislation allows surrogacy and Ukraine accounts for over a quarter of the world's commercial surrogacy market and an estimated 2000-2500 babies are born through surrogacy per year in the country; whereas, due to the war, surrogate mothers face great difficulties to take charge of their pregnancy, whereas some surrogacy agencies have asked them not to flee Ukraine before the birth; whereas it is impossible for many parents to meet their newborn children in the war situation;

The European Parliament

1. Restates its condemnation in the strongest possible terms of the Russian Federation's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against and invasion of Ukraine and condemns any war crimes being committed against civilian population, including women and girls in all their diversity;
2. Reiterates its calls for the EU institutions to work towards to swiftly grantee EU candidate status to Ukraine, in line with Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union and on the basis of merit, and, in the meantime, to continue to work towards its integration into the EU single market along the lines of the Association Agreement to adequately protect Ukrainian women and girls;
3. Praises the solidarity shown by the EU citizens, civil society, Member States and the EU towards Ukraine and people fleeing Ukraine; points out that since the beginning of the war, efforts to relieve the situation of women refugees fleeing Ukraine are done via the civil society organisations operating on the ground, in particular local women's organizations, as well as volunteers, local authorities, local and national governments, particularly those of the neighbouring Member States and countries, as well as international organizations;
4. Stresses that any kind of discrimination, including on the base on nationality, residence status, belief or religion, race, colour, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic background, genetic feature, disability and language is unacceptable, and must be actively prevented;
5. Asks the Commission to ensure correct and full implementation of the TPD across all 27 Member States and to include women refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine to fully benefit of the rights derived of it, especially regarding health services, maternity, childcare and access to the labour market; Considers that the EUAA, according to its updated mandate, should have the role of monitoring the application of this Directive in the bordering Member States; Calls for a smooth and even implementation to ensure an even application of the TPD third country nationals with a long-term residence permit and other groups of third country nationals fleeing the war in Ukraine;
6. Strongly condemns the use of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) as weapon of war and stresses that this constitutes a war crime, as well as sexual GBV in the transit centres within Ukraine and across EU; expresses its concern about the growing number of reports of human trafficking, sexual violence, exploitation, rape and abuse faced by women and children fleeing Ukraine and arriving to Europe; calls to address the specific needs of women and girls in reception centres and to ensure GBV services and referral pathways and complaints mechanisms to be immediately available within communities in languages and formats accessible to all groups; calls on the EU and host and transit countries to guarantee access to SRHR services, particularly emergency contraception,

- PEP and abortion care, including for survivors of rape; calls on the EU and Member States to support local, national and international organizations providing services and shelter to gender-based violence survivors among refugee women and girls;
7. Welcomes the insertion of women fleeing armed conflict and the request for provision of specific support within the proposal of the Commission for a directive on gender based violence; notes that the displacement and refugee flow from the war in Ukraine is largely gendered; calls on the EU to adopt a gender-sensitive response to the crisis and to prioritise protection from sexual and gender-based violence and access to for all refugees fleeing Ukraine, including those still in the country to essential sexual and reproductive health services;
 8. Highlights the need for specialised support for of women and girls survivors of violence, witnessed violence and sexual abuse and calls on the Member States to set up such support programs with adequate psychological and mental health support and counselling to overcome their traumatic experience; emphasises the need for proper reporting and documentation mechanisms to be set up within the Ukraine and the EU, including coordination of collecting the testimonies of victims, in order to bring the cases for prosecution to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and hold the perpetrators accountable; calls on the EU to support these efforts through funds, with expertise and logistics; stresses the importance of setting a platform to record the cases of war-related sexual and gender-based violence in order as well as to ensure adequate conditions for this such as specialized interpreters;
 9. Underlines that women and girls need continued access to sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS) throughout conflict and displacement, including access to safe delivery, family planning services, legal and safe abortion or clinical management of rape; calls for funding to be made available for the provision of essential and lifesaving SRHS in line with the UN Minimum Initial Service Package; welcomes the Commission's proposal to provide triage hubs in the host countries to offer refugees urgent healthcare and arrange for their immediate transfer to other EU member states; Highlights that these triage hubs need to identify time-sensitive needs for SRHS, such as emergency contraception, legal and safe abortion care and emergency obstetric care as well as experts on sexual and gender-based violence; Calls on the Commission and Member States to use additional measures, EU funds and mechanisms to respond to the SGBV protection and SRHR needs of Ukrainians; in particular, by requesting the inclusion of SRH commodities in the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and by sending dignity health kits, including contraceptives and sexual reproductive health kits in humanitarian packages and convoys to Ukraine and to the neighbouring transit or refugee host countries, particularly where necessary to overcome national restrictions on SRHR
 10. Stresses that human trafficking for sexual exploitation and other purposes remains one of the biggest risks for women and children fleeing Ukraine who are in a particularly vulnerable situation; Notes that even before the war, Ukrainian women were among the most common victims of human trafficking to the EU; Urges the Member States to guarantee safety and freedom from sexual exploitation for refugee women and girls, including by providing safe and coordinated transportation between Member States; urges the Member States and the EU to swiftly identify and prosecute the trafficking networks profiting from sexual exploitation of refugee women and girls; Encourages the EU to support Ukraine in investing on anti-trafficking awareness raising and prevention

measures on the Ukrainian side, e.g. by disseminating information about these risks;

11. Welcomes the activation by the Commission of the cooperation within the network of National Rapporteurs on Trafficking in Human Beings and, in this regard, the activation of the police cooperation on anti-trafficking, including on the EMPACT platform, and the deployment of Europol teams to the countries bordering Ukraine; calls for these efforts to be supported with sufficient financial resources at EU level;
12. Welcomes the common 10-Point Plan presented to interior ministers on 28 March encompassing the EC plan on stronger European coordination on welcoming people fleeing the war against Ukraine; Notes that under the 10-point plan, standard operation procedures and guidelines for reception and support of children and transfer of unaccompanied minors are proposed; welcomes the development within the 10-Point Plan of a common anti-trafficking plan based on the EU strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (2021-2025), under the lead of the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator; Asks for its swift adoption; calls for an additional investment in the anti-trafficking measures in Ukraine such as an EU wide helpline number specifically for refugees victims or at risk of human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence free of charge and attended in Ukrainian;
13. Calls on the Commission and Member States to improve the coordination at border crossings and reception facilities, ensure accurate registration of refugees and their access to necessary documentation; Welcomes the registration programme for volunteers helping refugees, in order to allow to keep track of persons providing help; calls on the Commission to further enhance the efforts in terms of prevention and tackling crimes refugee women might face such as, human trafficking, sexual and GBV, exploitation and abuse; Calls on Member States police forces and Europol to monitor and conduct awareness campaigns in transit points used by traffickers, such as train and bus stations, petrol stations, motorways or airports, through which they can smuggle their victims, as well as refugee reception centres where victims can be targeted;
14. Encourages Member States to make use of assistance offered by EU agencies with regard to hosting women refugees; emphasises the need for an EU-wide registration platform for people applying for temporary protection, as proposed by the Commission, especially needed with regard to support tracing and reunification efforts of unaccompanied minors, but also with regard to those at risk of trafficking, such as women and girls;
15. Calls on the Commission for the swift preparation and rolling out of the uniform guidance for the reception and support of children, especially young girls as well as elderly women including during procedures for transferring unaccompanied children, providing interim alternative care and reuniting children with family members;
16. Stresses that the hosting Member States provide support to the millions of refugees fleeing Ukraine, particularly women and children, impacting on their social, healthcare, childcare and education services; calls therefore on the Commission to conduct a detailed analysis of the needs and to adapt existing policies, including financial instruments such as the structural funds, keeping a gender-sensitive approach; Calls on the Commission to support Member States as much as possible on this task, paying special attention to women and young girls; commends the efforts of Member States towards a sharing responsibility under the Solidarity Platform and encourages further enhancement of this cooperation;

17. Notes that it is essential for women refugees to gain access to livelihoods including the ability to work and earn income as soon as possible; calls for special programs and language courses, as well as universal access to childcare, to facilitate integration into the EU labour market;
18. Stresses that the needs of women experiencing intersectional discrimination due to their racial or ethnic background, disability, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, having experienced sexual violence among others, are taken into account, notably by providing safe and appropriate reception or care arrangements and ensuring that there is no discrimination at border crossing points; underlines the need of collecting and analyzing disaggregated data by gender, age, disability, nationality and point of destination (if known) in view of supporting short- and long-term planning of appropriate services and facilities; calls on the Commission to ensure that Roma women fleeing Ukraine are not being discriminated and enable to move within the EU; calls on Member states to guarantee of their protection in the implementation of the TPD;
19. Welcomes the EU funding provided for refugees fleeing Ukraine, including via the Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe ('REACT-EU), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Cohesion's Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE) that would allow EU countries and regions to provide emergency support to people fleeing from Russia's invasion of Ukraine; Asks for these funds to be gender-sensitive; insists that this Parliament should supervise how the funds are spent, particularly, in the countries with rule of law violations such as Poland and Hungary; reiterates that the principle of gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting is a core principle of the EU;
20. Points out that that the civil society organisations need greater direct financial and material support of the EU and Member States to facilitate the coordination on the ground and to ensure a better distribution of the various responsibilities; calls on the Commission and Member States to improve the coordination of the humanitarian assistance in cooperation with civil society and international organisations, including UNHCR, UN Women UNFPA, WHO and other UN agencies, IOM and ICRC and to ensure immediate and direct access to funding for civil society organisations providing assistance to Ukrainian refugees, in particular to gender equality, SRHR and women's rights organizations and women human rights defenders (WHRDs), in all transit and refugee hosting EU Member States, and particularly in countries that impose restrictions on SRHR; urges the Commission and Member States to involve and consult the civil society and local authorities on the availability of the funding and the way it is spent and allocated;
21. Calls on the EU institutions and Member States to closely consult with organizations fighting for the rights of women, girls and marginalised groups, especially on the ground, but also when making policy decisions related to this war; calls for particular support to and protection of women human rights defenders who are still active in Ukraine;
22. Stresses the tremendous work done by NGOs and activist groups to aid women with access to SRHR and are putting their own freedom on the line, such as Justyna Wydrzyńska, who has been charged under Poland's draconian anti-abortion law for having provided medical abortion pills to another woman; calls on the Commission to protect and support these women's human rights defenders ahead of any persecution they might face;

23. Highlights the specific difficulty faced by LGBTIQ+ families, when crossing borders; stresses that children of same-sex couples risk being separated from one or both parents; invites Member States to take account of de facto partnerships and families in the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive;
24. Recalls the difficult situation and obstacles for transgender persons including trans women or transgender and intersex women with the male gender marker in their passports, who are prevented from fleeing Ukraine; Recalls that transgender people whose identity documents do not correspond with their identity cannot pass through internal checkpoints and may be excluded from civil protection measures; points out that reception camps set up for them by volunteers and civil society lack the capacity to house everyone; stresses that transgender persons have difficulties to access hormonal treatments; recalls that such treatments and other specific medicines for transgender and intersex people are classified as essential by the WHO and thus should be included in humanitarian aid packages; calls therefore on the Commission for EU financial support and coordination help in this regard; calls on the EU to ask Ukraine to simplify the procedures for these women in order for them to flee from Ukraine; Calls on EU Member States to provide appropriate medicines and medication after crossing the border;
25. Considers that proper support for the municipalities in Ukraine hosting the internally displaced people needs to be established, in order to allow the internally displaced to stay in their country before the situation would allow their return home; welcomes the efforts by the Commission in this regard the needs of internally displaced women and girls;
26. Recalls the UN SCR Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and all its subsequent resolutions and calls for their implementation; Insists on the inclusion of women in all their diversity and marginalized groups in conflict prevention, resolution, mediation, and peace negotiations, across all tracks and calls therefore on the EU institutions to set up a task force in which women and the civil society on the ground would be included; calls for assistance from the Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) for training fund for women and NGOs in Ukraine in order to participate in the conflict resolution and post-conflict rebuilding efforts; Calls on the EU institutions and Member States to pay specific attention to gender equality in its efforts to end this war;
27. Highlights the difficult situation faced by Moldova with regard to its strained infrastructure and services; welcomes the relocation pledges under the Solidarity Platform to help Moldova in its efforts to host refugees fleeing Ukraine; calls on the Member States and the Commission to continue their efforts to further assist Moldova by sharing responsibility and providing specific assistance to meet the needs of refugee women and girls;
28. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the President, Government and Parliament of Ukraine.