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## **HOW TO PROVIDE HELP TO KYIVANS, WHO ARE INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION AND BECAME VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE**

The Kyiv City State Administration (KMDA) might order such a policy analysis on the topic of "providing help to women in Kyiv, who are involved in prostitution and became victims of violence" in order to address the critical gap between the legal administrative responsibility for prostitution and the humanitarian need to protect vulnerable residents from escalating violence. KMDA's interest is driven by the need to improve public safety by capturing unreported crimes and to fulfil international human rights obligations that mandate protection for all victims of gender-based violence. Overall, the problem persists because the current legal contradictions – where prostitution is an administrative offense – create a barrier of distrust and stigma that prevents victims from reporting violence to authorities. Urgent governmental intervention is required now because the ongoing war has intensified the economic desperation and physical risks faced by these women, making it a critical public safety and humanitarian priority to ensure they can access life-saving support without fear of prosecution.

This paper suggest ordering humanitarian services from specialized NGOs as the most effective policy option because these organizations have already built the "bridge of trust" that the state lacks due to the current legal stigma. Unlike maintaining the status quo, which leaves victims in the shadows, or creating state-run shelters, which many women may avoid for fear of police involvement or administrative record-keeping, NGOs offer anonymity and specialized expertise in harm reduction. This policy achieves a safer, more inclusive city by ensuring victims receive trauma-informed care and legal aid that restores their dignity, while simultaneously providing specific benefits to all stakeholders. Victims of violence, who are involved in prostitution in Kyiv, gain anonymous, life-saving support that breaks the cycle of violence. KMDA fulfils international human rights obligations that mandate protection for all victims of gender-based violence through a cost-effective, decentralized service model that improves public safety. NGOs secure the institutional legitimacy and funding needed to scale their trust-based outreach. UNFPA successfully transitions international humanitarian standards into a sustainable, state-led urban policy.

Solving the problem of providing help to women in Kyiv, who are involved in prostitution and became victims of violence, would allow Ukraine to

fulfil its legal obligations under the Istanbul Convention and CEDAW, which mandate that the state provide non-discriminatory protection and specialized support services to all victims of gender-based violence, regardless of their legal status or occupation. Moreover, by implementing this policy, Kyiv aligns with EU accession requirements and international human rights standards, demonstrating that the city can protect its most vulnerable residents even during the heightened risks of the ongoing war.

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## **HOW TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ONE VOICE PRINCIPLE IN GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION IN UKRAINE**

This paper examines the problem of ensuring the implementation of the One Voice principle in Ukraine's system of public government communication. The core policy problem can be formulated as follows: how can Ukraine ensure coherent, coordinated, and consistent public communication by government institutions in order to prevent contradictory messages, reduce information risks, and strengthen public trust? In the current institutional setting, government communication remains fragmented, with ministries and central executive bodies often issuing parallel or inconsistent messages, particularly during crisis situations.

The customer of the policy analysis is the Reforms Office of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, whose institutional interest lies in improving the effectiveness, predictability, and credibility of government action. As a coordinating body within the executive branch, it has both the mandate and the functional capacity to initiate systemic improvements in governance practices, including public communication. Its authority to support regulatory changes, facilitate interagency coordination, and cooperate with international partners makes it a key actor in addressing this problem. The persistence of the problem is driven by several interrelated causes. First, there is no formalized mechanism responsible for interagency coordination of public messaging, which results in unsynchronized statements by different officials and institutions. Second, communication practices are largely reactive, especially in crisis contexts, and lack standardized procedures and protocols. Third, institutional fragmentation and political competition within the executive branch further undermine message coherence. These weaknesses are exacerbated by low public trust in