

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

**for conducting informational and
educational activities
on combating gender-based
violence in territorial communities**

Methodological recommendations for conducting informational and educational activities to combat gender-based violence in territorial communities, 2024



КОАЛІЦІЯ НУО
З ПРОТИДІЇ
ТОРГІВЛІ ЛЮДЬМИ

These Methodological recommendations for conducting informational and educational activities to combat gender-based violence in territorial communities (hereinafter referred to as Methodological Recommendations) were developed during the implementation by the public union "Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations to Combat Human Trafficking" of the project "I know. I can. I practice: strengthening women's initiatives in the field of prevention and countering gender-based violence in territorial communities during armed conflict." This project is implemented in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) with the support of the Swedish International Cooperation and Development Agency (SIDA). Methodological recommendations exclusively express the views of the public union "Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations Against Human Trafficking" and are not the official position of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Swedish International Cooperation and Development Agency (SIDA).

Methodological recommendations were created for use by male/female representatives of interaction subjects who carry out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence and gender-based violence, public male/female activists during the organization and implementation of informational and educational events/initiatives to increase the level of public awareness of forms, causes and consequences of domestic violence and gender-based violence, formation of an intolerant attitude towards a violent model of behavior in private relationships, an indifferent attitude towards survivors, primarily towards survivors children, eradication of discriminatory ideas about the social roles and responsibilities of women and men, as well as any customs and traditions based on them.

Informational materials of the Guidelines will help to better understand such problems as "gender-based violence", "domestic violence", "violence by gender". They will contribute to the development of a mechanism for providing support to the survivor and finding ways to bring the offender to justice, as well as improve interdepartmental interaction at the local level in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and violence by gender. The advice provided in the Methodological Recommendations will help local authorities to organize and conduct various informational and educational activities/initiatives in the field of prevention and counteraction of gender-based violence in Ukraine on the territory of their communities.

Methodical recommendations for conducting informational and educational activities to counter gender-based violence in territorial communities were organized by:
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INTRODUCTION

Ukraine has made significant progress in improving the legal framework for preventing and combating gender-based violence, including by criminalizing domestic violence and bringing other gender-based crimes to the standards established in the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence phenomena, which was ratified by Ukraine and entered into force on November 1, 2022.

Domestic violence as one of the types of gender-based violence is a problem that affects not only one person, but the society as a whole. Domestic violence is one of the most widespread problems in the world: there is no country that has completely eradicated this socially negative phenomenon.

Every year in Ukraine, law enforcement agencies record more than 200,000 complaints of domestic violence, of which 80-85% come from women. According to official data of the National Police of Ukraine, 326,000 complaints about domestic violence were received in 2021, but in reality, this number is much higher. Since the beginning of the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022, the number of appeals has significantly decreased, however, this happened due to the occupation of part of the territory of our country. Thus, in **2022**, the National Police received **244,381** complaints about domestic violence, and in **2023 - 291,428**.

The new Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence" declares zero tolerance for domestic violence and its social danger and introduces effective interdepartmental interaction, special measures to combat domestic violence to ensure effective protection of victims of domestic violence.

Taking into account the relatively new legislation on the prevention and counteraction of domestic violence, which expands the list of interaction subjects carrying out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence and also introduced measures to combat domestic violence as an innovative mechanism for the protection of individuals for Ukraine who have suffered from domestic violence, it is necessary to ensure the systematic implementation of information, educational and preventive activities, which will be aimed at increasing the level of people's awareness of the forms, causes and consequences of domestic violence and violence by gender, the formation of an intolerant attitude towards violent behavior in private relationships, indifferent attitude towards the survivors, first of all to the survivors children, eradication of discriminatory ideas about the social roles and responsibilities of women and men, as well as any customs and traditions based on them.

Section 1. Gender-based violence

In our time, both among adults and among children, it is customary to downplay or even silence the problem of violence. This is especially true of gender-based violence. Unfortunately, not everyone correctly understands the meaning of this term. That is why various myths and conjectures about gender-based violence sometimes spread in society.

So let's raise our awareness and join in building zero tolerance for violence in our communities and in our society as a whole.

What is gender-based violence?

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a manifestation of individual discrimination and gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It means any dangerous actions that are committed against the will of a person and that are based on socially determined gender differences between women and men.¹

In Ukraine, women suffer from gender-based violence much more often than men. Due to society's stereotypical attitude towards women and girls, inequality of women and girls, and patriarchal norms, they are disproportionately more likely to experience GBV. The situation with the commission of many types of crimes against women and girls worsens in the context of armed conflicts and natural disasters. So, for example, in the regions of Ukraine affected by military operations, 80-90% of those who survived violence are women². During military intervention, the risks of sexual violence, domestic violence, intimate partner violence and other forms of violence increase. Men and boys can also be at risk of sexual violence in armed conflict.

Gender-based violence has different forms:

- **sexual violence:** any form of sexual contact without consent, such as rape (including in marriage), sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and/or forced prostitution, sexual harassment, forced exposure, etc.;
- **physical violence:** any act of physical violence that is not sexual in nature and results in pain, discomfort or injury (for example, by an intimate partner in a domestic violence situation, etc.);
- **economic violence:** denial or limitation of resources, opportunities or social services (for example, in education, medical care), etc.;
- **psychological violence:** verbal insults, threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, harassment, restriction of personal expression, threatening gestures or messages, threats of violence by third parties who are close to the victim, etc.

¹ «Gender Equality, UN Coherence and You», UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women.

² Analytical report "Gender-based violence in conflict-affected regions of Ukraine", FNUN, 2015

Gender-based violence can be perpetrated by anyone: a current or former spouse/partner, a family member, a work colleague, classmates, friends, an unknown person, or people acting on behalf of cultural, religious, governmental or foreign entities. Generally, GBV is perpetrated by a male the woman or girl may know or is in her everyday life. This makes seeking support very difficult and at times dangerous.

Any woman or girl from any social group can experience gender-based violence. However, there are categories of persons who are at risk under certain circumstances: pregnant women, women with minor children, adolescent girl, women and girls who identify as a national or ethnic minorities, refugees women and girls, women and girls in places of detention, men and boys in places of detention or conflict, women and girls who have diverse sexual orientations or gender identities women and girls with disabilities, older women.

In the conditions of armed conflicts, women and girls who are in armed conflict zones are more vulnerable to gender-based violence; persons who found themselves under foreign occupation; persons living in the zone of active hostilities; women and girls from among IDPs, women and girls with disabilities, elderly women, women and men in conditions of deprivation of liberty (captivity), etc.

Zero tolerance for violence is a firm and strict rejection of something. It includes the following theses:

- nothing justifies violence;
- the one who commits violence is guilty;
- the offender must always be responsible for the violence;
- the survivor always needs help;
- no one deserves violence;
- violence is always suffering, mutilation, death.

Section 2. Legislation of Ukraine in the field of combating gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence

The main normative document, which contains the most complete list of measures aimed at protecting persons affected by gender-based violence, as well as providing them with appropriate services, is currently the Convention of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)³.

The national legislation of Ukraine does not define the term "**gender-based violence**", instead the term "**violence by gender**" is used: "Violence by gender is actions directed against people because of their gender, or customs or traditions widespread in society (stereotypical ideas about the social functions (position, duties, etc.) of women and men), or actions that concern mainly persons of a certain gender or affect them disproportionately, that cause physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including threats of such actions, in public or private life" (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and opportunities of women and men")⁴.

Violence by gender is a violation of human rights because it violates Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all people are born free and equal in their dignity and rights.

Violence varies in frequency, severity, purpose and consequences, and takes many forms and manifestations, including stalking, femicide, human trafficking, sexual violence, sexual harassment, harmful traditional practices such as forced and child marriage, forced abortions and sterilization, as well as "crimes in the name of so-called honor"⁵.

According to national and international statistics, one of the most common types of gender-based violence is domestic violence.

Many people think that domestic violence is only about beatings and physical injuries. In fact, domestic violence includes four forms: (*physical, psychological, sexual and*

³ https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_001-11#Text

⁴ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15>

⁵ Дубан Е. Радачі І. Навчальний посібник для суддів та прокурорів щодо забезпечення доступу жінок до правосуддя, Рада Європи / Європейський союз, 2017: <https://rm.coe.int/tm-general-part-women-s-access-to-justice-ukr-web/16808e9a3d>

economic) and dozens of manifestations of these forms, and common in these forms and manifestations is the desire for power and control over a partner or relative.

Domestic violence does not only affect the wife or husband - anyone in a family or close relationship can be affected (children, elderly family members, other relatives, etc.).

What is domestic violence?

Domestic violence includes dozens of violent behaviors. But all these manifestations have common features: lack of respect for the partner (victim), desire for power and control over him or her, governing his or her decisions and actions.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence", domestic violence is "acts (actions or inactions) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence committed within the family or within the limits of the place of residence or between relatives, or between former or to current spouses, or between other persons who live together (lived) in the same family, but are not (were not) in a family relationship or married, regardless of whether the person who committed domestic violence lives (lived) in the same place as the victim, as well as threats to commit such acts."

The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence" defined and clearly detailed four forms of violence: physical, psychological, sexual, economic.

Physical violence is a form of domestic violence, which includes slapping, kicking, pushing, pinching, whipping, biting, as well as illegal deprivation of liberty, beating, biting, inflicting physical injuries of various degrees of severity, leaving in danger, not providing assistance to a person who is in life-threatening condition, causing death, committing other crimes of a violent nature (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence"). ⁶

In addition to harming the health or life of the directly affected person, physical violence can also be indirect in nature, for example, in the form of denial of medical care, sleep deprivation, forcing the survivor to use drugs or alcohol, or causing harm to other persons, for example, children or other family members to cause suffering to the survivor.

It is important to remember that physical punishment of a child by parents is prohibited not only by the Law "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence", but also by the Family Code of Ukraine ⁷ (Article 150 of the Family Code).

The consequences of physical violence are: violation of physical or mental health, damage to the honor and dignity of the survivor family member, death of the affected person.

Psychological violence is a form of domestic violence, which includes verbal insults, threats, including against third parties, humiliation, harassment, intimidation, other actions aimed at restricting a person's expression of will, control in the reproductive sphere, if such actions or inaction caused the survivor to fear for his or her safety or the safety of third parties, caused emotional insecurity, inability to protect himself or harmed the mental

⁶ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2229-19#Text>

⁷ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2947-14#Text>

health of the person (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence).

Psychological violence includes verbal insults, threats (physical violence, child abduction, etc.), isolation of the survivor from communication with other people (including relatives), public humiliation, uncompromising criticism, systematic devaluation of the victim, which leads to his emotional insecurity, complexities, inability to protect oneself, to the violation of mental and emotional well-being of the survivor. A manifestation of psychological violence is also: abuse or threat of physical violence against third parties or living creatures dear to the survivor. A common manifestation of psychological violence is the persecution of the survivor, which is most often carried out by former or current partners.

In general, psychological violence accompanies all other forms of violence, because the mental state of a person suffers because of it, but it can also be committed as a separate, independent form of domestic violence in the absence of others.

Sexual violence is a form of domestic violence, which includes any acts of a sexual nature committed against an adult without their consent, or against a child regardless of their consent, or in the presence of a child, coercion into an act of a sexual nature with a third person, as well as other offenses against the sexual freedom or sexual integrity of a person, including those committed against a child or in his presence (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence).

As for the manifestations of sexual violence, they are already indicated in the definition of "sexual violence" itself. Also, international organizations working in the field of health care include the following forms (manifestations) of sexual violence: rape and attempted rape; unwanted sexual touching or coercion to touch another person; spying or photographing a person in an intimate situation without his consent; sexual harassment and sexual persecution; exhibitionism, forced demonstration of pornography to a person; any other sexual acts with a person who does not consent to them or who is unable to refuse or resist the rapist⁸.

The consequences of sexual violence are a violation of the physical or mental health of the affected family member.

Economic violence is a form of domestic violence, which includes intentional deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property, funds or documents or the ability to use them, leaving without care or concern, preventing access to necessary treatment or rehabilitation services, prohibition to work, forced to work , the ban on education and other offenses of an economic nature (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence).

A manifestation of this form of domestic violence is control over the survivor's access to economic (financial) resources, which reduces his ability to provide for himself and leads to material (and not only material) dependence on the offender. Economic violence can also include not only a direct prohibition to work, but can also be manifested in the prevention of attempts to occupy a higher position, in constant, deliberate violations of the work/study schedule of the survivor through frequent phone calls, unexpected visits of the offender to the place of work/study and other manifestations of persecution; a complete ban on receiving education by the survivor; total or partial spending of money or savings of

⁸ Injury Center: Violence Prevention. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/sexual-violence/about/index.html>

the survivor in order to limit the resources available to him; being forced to beg; labor exploitation; preventing the survivor from using both his personal documents (passport, birth certificate, diploma, etc.) and joint documents (marriage certificate, birth certificate of children, documents for an apartment/house, etc.).

Economic violence often precedes manifestations of other forms of domestic violence, as the abuser extends economic restrictions on the other person to all areas of life.

Persons who are subject to the legislation on prevention and combating domestic violence.

According to the current legislation of Ukraine, physical, psychological, economic, sexual violence is considered domestic if it is committed between such persons (Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence):

- spouse;
- former spouse;
- brides;
- mother (father) or children of one spouse (former spouse) and the other spouse (former spouse);
- persons who live (have lived) together as one family, but are not (have not been) married to each other, their parents and children;
- persons who have a common child (children);
- parents (mother, father) and child (children);
- stepfather (stepmother) and stepson (stepdaughter);
- grandfather (grandmother) and grandson (granddaughter);
- great-grandfather (great-grandmother) and great-grandson (great-granddaughter);
- native brothers and sisters;
- other relatives: uncle (aunt) and nephew (niece), cousins, great-grandfather (grandmother) and great-grandson (granddaughter);
- children of spouses, former spouses, fiancés, persons who have a common child (children), who are not common or adopted;
- guardians, custodians, their children and persons who are (were) under guardianship; adoptive parents, foster parents, foster carers, their children and adopted children, foster children, children who live (have lived) in the family of a foster carer;
- other relatives and other persons, subject to the mandatory presence of three conditions: who are connected by common life, have mutual rights and obligations and live together.

Who is the survivor and who is the perpetrator?

A person who has suffered from domestic violence is a person who has experienced domestic violence in any form.

A perpetrator is a person who has committed domestic violence in any form.

Who is the survivor child and the child-offender?

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence"⁹, **a child who has suffered from domestic violence** (hereinafter referred to as the survivor child) is a person who has not reached the age of 18 and has experienced domestic violence in any form or has become a witness (eyewitness) of such violence.

The definition of "survivor child" given here provides for two situations in which a child is recognized as a survivor:

- 1) The child is directly *exposed* to domestic violence in any form.
- 2) The child *is present* in the premises of the apartment/house where domestic violence is committed.

Since the current legislation has expanded the list of reasons when a child is considered a survivor of domestic violence, accordingly, the number of survivor children exceeds the number of affected adults.

We would like to draw your attention to the fact that from **December 19, 2024, the new edition of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CUAO) will enter into force**. In accordance with the amendments made to it (Article 269 "Victim" of the CUAO), if the administrative offense provided for in Article 173-2 (domestic violence) or 173-6 (violence by gender) of this Code **was committed in the presence of an underage or minor, such person is also recognized as a victim**, regardless of whether he was harmed by such an offense, and he is subject to the rights of the victim, except for the right to compensation for property damage¹⁰.

As for the child offender, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence", **a child offender** is a person who has not reached the age of 18 and has committed domestic violence in any form.

That is, a child can commit physical, psychological, sexual, economic domestic violence against adults (mother, father, both parents at the same time, grandparents, other adult family members) and other children (brother, sister).

Let's remember that the child offender is also responsible for committing domestic violence.

From the age of 16, a child bears administrative or criminal responsibility for committing domestic violence. For the commission of serious, especially serious crimes that are related to domestic violence, criminal responsibility begins at the age of 14.

How to prevent domestic violence?

The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence", in Chapter 5 (Article 24), provides for **special measures to combat domestic violence**.

They include:

- urgent restraining order against the offender;

⁹ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2229-19>

¹⁰ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3733-20#Text>

- a restraining order against the offender;
- taking the offender into the preventive register and carrying out preventive work with him;
- referring the offender to a program for offenders.

Let's consider these special measures to combat domestic violence in a little more detail.

An urgent restraining order is issued to the offender by authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine in the event of an immediate threat to the life or health of the survivor in order to immediately stop domestic violence, prevent its continuation or re-commitment (Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence).

An urgent restraining order may contain **the following measures**:

- 1) the obligation to leave the place of residence (stay) of the survivor;
- 2) ban on entering and staying at the place of residence (stay) of the survivor;
- 3) prohibition to contact the survivor in any way.

An urgent restraining order is issued **at the request of the survivor**, as well as **on his own initiative** by an employee of the authorized division of the National Police of Ukraine based **on the results of a risk assessment**.

An urgent injunction is issued for a period of **up to 10 days**.

It is important to know that an urgent restraining order can also be issued to a child offender.

However, the law contains certain caveats, namely: a child offender CANNOT be forced to leave his place of residence and prohibited from staying at his place of residence. That is, the police can apply only one measure to a child offender: a ban on any contact with the survivor.

Violation of an urgent injunction entails administrative responsibility.

A restraining order is issued to the offender by the court (Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence").

A restraining order defines one or more of the following measures **to temporarily limit the rights of the offender or impose obligations on him**:

- 1) prohibition to stay in the place of common residence (stay) with the survivor;
- 2) removal of obstacles to the use of property that is the object of the right of common co-ownership or personal private property of the survivor;
- 3) restriction of communication with the survivor child;
- 4) prohibition to approach within a specified distance to the place of residence (stay), study, work, other places frequently visited by the survivor;
- 5) prohibition to personally and through third parties search for the survivor, if he is voluntarily in a place unknown to the offender, to pursue him and communicate with him in any way;
- 6) prohibition to conduct correspondence, telephone conversations with the survivor or contact him through other means of communication personally and through third parties.

The following have the right to apply to the court for the issuance of a restraining order against the offender:

- 1) the survivor or his representative;

- 2) in case of domestic violence against a child - the child's parents or other legal representatives, the child's relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother, sister), the child's stepmother or stepfather, as well as the body of guardianship and care.

This means that if a child has suffered from domestic violence from his parents and there are no relatives who could apply to the court on his behalf, in this case, **an application to the court on behalf of the child is filed only by the body of guardianship and care** (not the police, not the department of social protection of the population, not the administration of social services, etc.).

- 3) in case of domestic violence against a disabled person – by the guardian, the body of guardianship and care.

A restraining order is issued **for a period of one to six months**.

The legislation provides that a restraining order can also be imposed on a child offender. However, the law also contains certain caveats, namely: the restraining order **CANNOT** contain measures that limit the right of residence or stay of the child offender in the place of permanent residence (stay).

It is important to remember that the court considers the case no later than 72 hours after the application is received. Court costs related to the consideration of the case on the issuance of a restraining order are charged to the state (no court fees are required).

Violation of a restraining order entails criminal liability (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

Taking the offender into the preventive register and carrying out preventive work with him is carried out by an authorized unit of the National Police of Ukraine in order to prevent the repeated commission of domestic violence, to ensure control over the offender's compliance with temporary restrictions on his rights and the fulfillment of the duties assigned to him in connection with the commission domestic violence (Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence”).

The offender may be sent by the court to undergo **a program for offenders** or the offender may voluntarily undergo such a program (Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence”). The program for offenders **lasts from three months to one year**.

Implementation of programs for offenders in relation to child offenders is carried out taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of children.

In order to prevent repeated acts of domestic violence and to ensure the implementation of the program for the offender, the child offender may be temporarily placed with relatives, in the family of a foster carer or in institutions for children, regardless of the form of their ownership and subordination, in which appropriate living conditions have been created, education, training and rehabilitation of the child in accordance with his needs.

Failure to complete the program results in criminal liability for the offender (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

Prosecution of an offender for failure to complete an offender program does not relieve him of the obligation to complete such a program.

Section 3. Responsibility for committing gender-based violence, including domestic violence

According to the current legislation of Ukraine, persons who have committed domestic violence bear **criminal, administrative or civil liability**.

Thus, administrative liability for committing domestic violence is provided for in **Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CUAO)** ¹¹.

In accordance with the sanction of the specified article, committing domestic violence or violence by gender, i.e. the use of violence that did not cause bodily harm, threats, insults or harassment, deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property or funds to which the victim has the legal right, etc., entails the imposition of a fine from ten to twenty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens (170-340 hrn) or community service for a period of thirty to forty hours, or administrative arrest for a period of up to ten days.

In turn, repeated perpetration of domestic violence or violence by gender by a person who has already been subject to administrative penalty for committing such actions during the year entails the imposition of a fine of twenty to forty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens (340-680 UAH) or community service for a period of forty to sixty hours, or administrative arrest for a period of up to fifteen days.

We remind you that from **December 19, 2024, the new version of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CUAO) will enter into force and other articles of the CUAO will apply accordingly**: article 173-2 of the CUAO (Commitment of domestic violence), article 173-6 of the CUAO (Perpetration of violence by gender), article **173-7** of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences (Sexual harassment). ¹²

Criminal responsibility, depending on the circumstances, arises under various articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (CC of Ukraine).

Here is a **list of articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine that directly fall under the GBV**:

121 (Intentional grievous bodily harm), 126-1 (Domestic violence), 134 (Illegal abortion or sterilization), 149 (Human trafficking), 151-2 (Forced marriage), 152 (Rape), 153 (Sexual violence), 154 (Compulsion to engage in sexual intercourse), 155 (Committing acts of a

¹¹ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10>

¹² <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3733-20#Text>

sexual nature with a person who has not reached the age of sixteen), 156 (Depravity of minors), 156-1 (Harassment of a child for sexual purposes), 438 (Breach of laws and customs of war) etc.

Considering the problem of committing domestic violence, it should be noted that changes to the Criminal Code of Ukraine entered into force on January 11, 2019, and one of these changes was the introduction of criminal liability for **committing purely domestic violence** under Article 126-1 "Domestic Violence" of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ¹³.

This article provides for criminal liability for the intentional systematic commission of physical, psychological or economic domestic violence. Such actions are punishable by community service for a period of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and forty hours, or probation supervision for a period of up to five years, or restriction of liberty for the same period, or deprivation of liberty for a period of up to two years.

In addition to establishing direct responsibility for domestic violence (Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), **responsibility for any crime has increased** if it is committed: on the basis of gender; in relation to an elderly person, a person with a disability or a person who is in a helpless state, or a person who suffers from a mental disorder or has intellectual disabilities; regarding spouse or ex-spouse or another person with whom the offender is (was) in a family or close relationship.

It is important to remember that **failure to complete a program for offenders or violation of a restraining order issued to an offender by a court** is subject to criminal liability under Article 390-1 "Failure to implement restrictive measures, restrictive orders or failure to complete a program for offenders" of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Along with bringing administrative or criminal responsibility to a person who committed an offense related to gender-based violence, it is also possible to apply measures of civil liability, which consist in the need **to compensate the victim for moral and material damage**.

A person who has suffered property and/or moral damage as a result of a criminal offense or other socially dangerous act has the right to compensation for such damage (Article 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine ¹⁴, Articles 1166, 1167, 1177 of the Civil Code of Ukraine ¹⁵). Normatively, the minimum and maximum amounts of compensation for moral damage and the method of its determination have not been established.

¹³ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>

¹⁴ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text>

¹⁵ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15#Text>

Section 4. Guidelines for assisting survivors of gender-based violence

Anyone who interacts with and assists survivors of gender-based violence in their work, regardless of their role, should inform their actions and decisions based on four key guiding principles:

1) Safety: The safety of survivors and others such as their children, family members and caregivers should be a top priority for all involved. People who report incidents of gender-based violence or abuse are often at high risk of further violence by the perpetrators themselves or by others.

2) Confidentiality/Privacy: Privacy reflects the belief that people have the right to choose who to tell their story. Maintaining confidentiality means not disclosing any information to either party without the informed consent of the individual concerned. Privacy promotes security, trust and empowerment.

3) Respect: The survivor is the main actor and the role of the people helping him is to support his recovery and provide him with resources to deal with his problems and meet his needs. All actions taken must be guided by respect for a person's choice, wishes, rights and dignity.

4) Non-discrimination: survivors of violence must receive fair and balanced treatment regardless of age, gender, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or any other characteristics.

These four principles underlie **an approach that prioritizes the rights, needs and wishes of survivors of violence**. It aims to create an enabling environment in which the rights of survivors of gender-based violence are respected, their safety is guaranteed, and the survivor is treated with dignity and respect. Institutional, humanitarian and professional subjects should be guided by an approach based on the central role of the survivor of gender-based violence, regardless of their role in interacting with that person. It supports the person's recovery and strengthens the ability to identify and express his needs and desires, and to make decisions about interventions that affect him.

A survivor-centred approach recognizes that each survivor:

- deserves to be believed and treated with respect, kindness and compassion;
- is unique and has different strengths, resources and coping mechanisms;
- responds differently to GBV and will have different needs as a result;
- has the right to decide who should know about what happened to him and what will happen next.

The United Nations promotes **six fundamental principles** relating to protection from sexual violence and sexual exploitation:

1. Sexual exploitation and violence by humanitarian workers are acts of gross misconduct and therefore grounds for dismissal.
2. Sexual acts with minors under the age of eighteen are prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent determined in a specific national context. Misjudgment of the minor's age does not justify these actions.
3. The exchange of money, work, goods, or services for sex, including sexual services or other forms of humiliating, degrading, or exploitative behavior, is prohibited. This includes exchange for aid that should be provided to beneficiaries anyway.
4. Sexual relations between humanitarian aid workers and beneficiaries are strongly discouraged because they are based on unequal power dynamics. Such relationships undermine the credibility and integrity of humanitarian aid work.
5. If a humanitarian professional has concerns or suspicions about sexual abuse or sexual exploitation by a colleague (whether in the same agency or another), he should report these concerns through the agency's established reporting mechanisms.
6. Humanitarian professionals are expected to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and promotes compliance with their code of conduct.

Section 5. Methodology for holding information sessions on the topic of preventing and countering gender-based violence

Ukraine is going through one of the most difficult periods in its history due to the war with Russia, which has been ongoing since 2014, and a large-scale invasion in 2022. This has greatly increased the risks of various forms of violence against women, especially those in war zones or those who have been displaced. Economic instability increases their vulnerability to domestic violence, and limited access to necessary services and supports complicates the situation. In addition, the war led to a redefinition of gender roles and demonstrated the need for society to adapt to new realities.

In February-May 2024, World Vision and the NGO "Divchata" jointly conducted a nationwide study of the understanding and prevalence of various forms of GBV and the effectiveness of countering their manifestations. Participants in the focus group interviews clearly associated GBV with physical actions such as hitting and beating, due to societal perceptions and personal experiences. There has been increased attention to gender-based psychological violence, which is now being discussed more interpersonally and in the media. This is explained by the difficult psychological condition of people in the third year of the war and greater awareness of this problem.

Research on the impact of gender-based violence has shown that most participants do not have sufficient information about the problem. A third of respondents (36%) do not know about measures to prevent GBV in their communities, while 24% said that nothing has been done in this direction in their communities. Teenagers have better access to information through school lessons and other educational activities. Women, especially those who have experienced GBV, are more active in understanding and discussing the topic with their children. However, even in such discussions, the focus is usually on basic concepts and rules of safety, rather than a deeper understanding of gender roles and rights.

Gender-based violence in Ukraine in the conditions of war: Assessment report - Report based on the results of a sociological study (February - April 2024)
<https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/gender-based-violence-ukraine-amid-war-assessment-report-report-results-sociological-research-february-april-2024-enuk>

Statistics show that the situation with gender-based violence in Ukraine remains alarming, and the war only exacerbates this problem. Stereotypical gender norms reinforce violence against women and domestic violence. Many people cannot recognize the signs of violence, do not know where to turn for help and how to act if their personal boundaries are violated. Raising awareness is the first step to reducing violence. One of the methods of raising the public's awareness of the topic of preventing and countering gender-based violence is the holding of informational and educational events. It is important that these activities are aimed not only at raising awareness, but also at changing the values, attitudes and behaviors that underlie violence against women.

We offer a **methodology for holding information sessions** on the topic of preventing and countering gender-based violence in communities: an example of a plan, examples of exercises, informational materials and links to legislative acts and video materials. These materials will be useful to public male/female activists, representatives of subjects of interaction, who carry out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence and gender-based violence during information and educational activities.

Male/female participants of information sessions:

The group of information session participants should be neither too large nor too small. The optimal number of participants is 15 people.

Organizers should try to ensure equal access of women and men to participation in information sessions. When conducting events, it is necessary to eliminate obstacles that may limit the access of women and men of various ages, including people with disabilities, internally displaced persons, male/female representatives of ethnic groups to participate in the events. It is important to use different communication channels to ensure equal access to information for all categories of male/female participants.

Adaptation of activities for different target groups of the population involves taking into account the specific needs of each group in order to ensure their access to information sessions. Vulnerable groups need a *separate approach* to maximize their involvement in activities. Thus, for internally displaced persons, it is desirable to hold information sessions directly in their compact residences or next to them. For participants who live far from the venue, it is important to ensure transport logistics, and for people with disabilities – physical accessibility of the venue (ramps, elevators, special places). For people with hearing impairments, sign language interpreters should be invited. And for those who cannot be physically present, it is possible to organize remote participation through online broadcasts or recording of information sessions.

It is important to:

- a) adapt information materials for different categories of the population, presenting them in accessible formats: for example, Braille font, enlarged fonts, audio materials. For ethnic minorities, it is necessary to ensure the translation of materials into languages understood by representatives of these groups.
- b) involve community leaders or cultural mediators who will help to adapt information to their cultural context, use sensitive approaches and avoid stereotypes that may cause distrust or rejection. In order to adapt the proposed materials to the needs of the local contingent, different target groups in the community, it is necessary to

involve male/female residents of the community in the preparation of information events.

- c) pay special attention to the issue of safety for the participants of the events - women and girls in conflict zones or from the war zone, that is, to determine a safe place and time of events. Also, additional support during information sessions and additional psychological consultations should be provided to these categories of participants.
- d) encourage women, girls, men and boys to actively participate in information and educational activities. Men and boys play an important role in eradicating gender inequality and violence against women, and their participation in building an equitable society brings significant benefits to women, men, girls, boys and society as a whole.

Violence against women is a manifestation of patriarchal norms and unequal power relations between women and men and affects society as a whole. Impunity for perpetrators of violence against women and girls still remains one of the main problems that must be solved as society often excuses male violence, especially in the household. Men and boys are also at risk of sexual violence and abuse by other men, including war-related violence.

A vivid example of the participation of men and boys in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence is the "White Ribbon" movement, which has become the largest initiative of men in the world against all forms of violence against women and children. This movement was started by the men of Canada in 1991. White Ribbon Campaign offices exist in more than 90 countries around the world. The White Ribbon symbolizes a personal oath to never commit, silence or condone violence against women.

Rooms:

Events should be organized in an accessible and safe place, at a time convenient for the participants. It is important that the room has a shelter or the shelter is located close to the room. The room in which the event is held must be ventilated, comfortable and of the appropriate size.

It is desirable that all participants and the presenter sit on chairs arranged in a circle. This way they will see each other, which will create prerequisites for open communication.

Means:

In today's conditions, to conduct effective events, it is desirable to be able to use a laptop and a projector, which allow you to accompany the presenter's message with multimedia presentations, view slides or educational films.

The presenter can also use large sheets of paper, multi-colored markers, scotch tape, colored paper stickers. In addition, a blackboard or flip chart is needed to place large sheets of paper (A1 format). On the flipchart, the presenter can write down information, ideas and thoughts, answers, questions, definitions, as well as draw diagrams.

Time:

When planning and conducting an information session, the presenter should always consider the time factor. It is extremely important to stick to the planned schedule. An information session can last one and a half to two hours. If it is necessary to delay the group beyond the scheduled time, the leader must first inform the participants that the meeting time has expired. Only after receiving their consent it is possible to stay to

finish the discussion. During the break, participants should be offered tea, coffee or water, cookies (if the budget allows). A coffee or tea break should last approximately 15-20 minutes. Or treats can be arranged after the information session.

Introductory part:

Each information session begins with an introductory part. It involves the introduction of the presenter, providing of brief information about the organization's activities, the topic and program of the project, within the framework of which the event is held. Then there is an introduction to the participants of the event and the announcement of the rules of communication.

After the greeting and introduction, the presenter should thank all those present for their desire to participate in the training, as well as express gratitude to the donors who made such meetings possible.

The registration list of participants is filled in for the purpose of forming statistical information and monitoring events. It usually contains surnames, first names and phone numbers, which are personal data. According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Personal Data", their processing is carried out with the consent of each of the subjects, therefore it is important to obtain it. In the registration list of the male/female participants of the event, it is necessary to indicate the purpose of collecting personal data, as well as to write about the obligation of the organizers not to transfer this data to third parties.

The written consent of the participants is also necessary when it is planned to take photos during the information session. A photography permission/no permission column can be added to the registration list.

If time permits, a short incoming and exit survey of male/female participants may be conducted. With the help of incoming questionnaires, it is possible to determine the initial level of their knowledge, as well as their attitude to the problem that will be brought up for discussion. This will make it possible to compare the results of incoming and exit questionnaires at the end of the event and thus assess the progress of these indicators during the course of the lesson. Surveys "before" and "after", as a rule, are carried out anonymously, their results are worked out in general for the group, and they are an indicator of the effectiveness of training, because they show which information was learned better/worse and whether the desired change in attitude took place.

Samples of the registration list and questionnaires are provided in Annexes 3 and 4.

Conducting an information session:

Tips for the presenter.

It is important that the participants clearly understand its structure from the first minutes of the class. Therefore, at the beginning of the communication (as well as where it is appropriate), the presenter should be told about the main principle according to which the lesson material is organized. To do this, you can use the following phrases: "First we will consider ... and then we will talk about ...".

It is difficult for people to listen to someone who is not looking at them or talking to himself. And that is why it is important for the presenter to maintain eye contact and occasionally ask questions to the audience before continuing.

Use easy-to-understand language. Don't use complicated terms, but if they are necessary, explain, give examples, and ask for feedback to make sure the participants understand you.

Emphasize the benefits of the information that will be presented during the session. Make pauses between the thematic blocks that you present - this way it will be easier for the participants to perceive and think about what they heard.

Encourage active participation in the conversation using open and closed questions. Open-ended questions require an elaborate response and are an ideal method to initiate two-way communication. They usually start with the words: "What do you think..?, Why..?, Why..?, What is..?" That is, these are questions that cannot be given a simple answer.

Closed-ended questions can be useful for quickly checking your understanding of information or in situations with limited options. For example: "If a person has committed a crime, should he be punished for it?" Such a question may require a short answer: "yes" or "no".

Whenever possible, use a variety of methods to engage male/female participants in communication: work in small groups, brainstorming, discussion, story-telling, audio-visual aids, etc. Thank everyone for each conversational activity, but in no case do not ignore wrong answers: explain what the correct option should be.

If the participant refuses to participate in the discussion, do not insist, as this may be due to the peculiarities of her/his family life, health status, etc. If questions are received from participants, do not ignore them. If the question can be answered briefly, answer it, otherwise, name the source where the participant can find information of interest to him/her. If you don't know the answer to a question, say so frankly and promise to find it later.

Plan-summary of the information session

The purpose of the information session: to consider the concepts of gender based violence inclusive of "domestic violence"; highlight the signs that are characteristic of a situation of violence; consider the forms of violence, acquaint the participants with the rights of the injured person, means of influencing the offender, provide information about services in the community that the survivor can contact.

Total duration: 1.5 - 2 hours.

Tentative plan for the information session

Registration of male/female participants - 5 minutes.
Introduction. Information about the topic, purpose of the information session, presentation of presenters - 5 min.
Incoming questionnaire (if necessary)
Introduction - 10 minutes.
Facts against myths - 15 minutes.
Work with the situation - 10 minutes.
Cycle of violence - 10 minutes.
Rights of the survivor - 10 minutes.
Means of influence on the offender - 10 minutes.
Assistance to the survivor - 10 minutes.
Action plan of a person in a situation of domestic violence - 10 minutes.

"Open microphone" - 10 minutes.
Summary - 5 minutes.
Exit questionnaire (if necessary)

Resources: PowerPoint presentation (if applicable).

Introduction. Presentation of the presenter, brief information about the organization's activities, the project within the framework of which the event is held, the theme and program of the event.

Exercise "Acquaintance":

Today we will talk about how to recognize a violent relationship, not to tolerate contempt, offense, how to protect yourself and support loved ones experiencing domestic violence.

The presenter invites the participants to state their name and continue the phrase "In my free time I like to ...".

The host starts first: "My name is Olena, in my free time I like to go for walks with my grandchildren."

Host: "We are different, but we have a lot in common. Every person is valuable. We are distinguished by our individuality, personal achievements and goals. And the common thing is that we are all Humans. A person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are the highest value."

Rules

The presenter asks the participants to turn off the sound of their mobile phones during the event. He further suggests adopting the rule of respect: speak in turn, do not interrupt each other, and all critical remarks should not refer to the individual, but only to his specific actions.

Next, the presenter emphasizes the rule of confidentiality: "Perhaps someone wants to share their own experience. Therefore, it is very important that there is mutual trust in the group."

Exercise "Agree - Disagree"

Resources: presentation (if possible); green, red cards.

The leader reads or displays the statements (common ideas about family relationships and family violence) and asks the participants to answer whether they agree with these statements or not.

After each question, the participants raise a red card (no, I do not agree) or a green card (yes, I agree). The host invites willing participants to explain their choice. A discussion takes place, during which the participants present arguments in favor of their own position.

The presenter provides comments.

Examples of statements and information for presenter comments
(the presenter can choose 3-4 statements)

"A woman and a man must realize their purpose: a woman - to give birth and serve, a man - to provide for the family"

The host's comment:

Society imposes on men and women different roles that are stereotypically assigned to him/her by society and passed down from generation to generation. Gender stereotypes are persistent ideas of society about what women and men should or should not be. Usually, gender stereotypes concern either the appearance of men and women - that is, external manifestations of femininity or masculinity, or the distribution of gender roles in society. They consolidate existing gender differences and relationships.

The traditional patriarchal ideology, according to which "housework is a matter not worthy of a real man", "a good mother should give everything to her children, and then think about herself", "the success of raising children depends more on the mother than on the father", is often used to justifying the dominant position of men in families, reluctance to perform daily household duties, and women to justify their subordinate position and overloaded with domestic work to serve family members.

Gender stereotypes about married life put the man in a position of power, portraying him as the head of the family, who has the competence "by nature" to manage resources, and imposes the role of "subordinate" on the woman. The harmful influence of gender stereotypes can be seen in various manifestations of domestic violence, from which the overwhelming majority of women suffer.

"Violence is a beating when traces are visible on the victim's body"

The host's comment:

Violence takes different forms:

- **physical violence** (beating, strangulation, pushing, use of weapons, assault, murder, etc.);
- **sexual violence** (sexual act without consent or an attempt to commit it, rape, sexual harassment, human trafficking, etc.);
- **psychological violence** (control, coercion, blackmail, slander, verbal abuse, harassment, etc.);
- **economic violence** (damaging property, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labor market, failure to fulfill economic obligations, such as evasion of alimony payments, etc.).

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a general term that means any harmful actions that are committed against the will of a person and are based on socially prescribed (gender) differences between men and women. It includes actions that harm a person's physical, sexual, or mental health, threats to commit such actions, coercion, and restrictions on freedom. Such actions can be done both publicly and privately. GBV is a manifestation of gender inequality.

Gender-based violence is violence that is directed against a person because of their gender, or violence that disproportionately affects people of a certain gender. Both women and men experience GBV, but the majority of victims are women and girls, as the phenomenon is deeply rooted in gender inequality.

Examples of GBV:

- domestic violence, in particular violence by an intimate partner;
- sexual harassment;
- mutilation of the partner's genitals;
- forced, in particular early (child) marriage;
- forced sterilization;
- forced abortion;
- human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
- female infanticide (murder of female children);
- violence in war, conflict and post-conflict situations.



Video "Gender-based violence"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uyXoYnqHys&t=25s>

"Alcohol and drugs are the main cause of domestic violence"

The host's comment:

Although alcohol and drugs are often associated with domestic violence, they are NOT the main cause.

Many offenders do not use alcohol and/or drugs. Husbands who drink and beat their wives usually do not beat passers-by on the street or management. They direct violence against their loved ones. People who commit domestic violence often continue to do so even after they stop using alcohol and drugs.

Drinking alcohol can dull the offender's sense of balance, thereby making him/her less self-aware when using force.

Domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse are separate problems.

"A survivor woman can easily leave the offender in order not to be in a violent relationship"

The host's comment:

A survivor woman has many reasons to stay in an abusive relationship.

There are many social, economic and cultural reasons, gender stereotypes, due to which a woman continues to remain in an abusive relationship:

- lack of an alternative place to live;
- unemployment, and, as a result, lack of funds to support her and her children;
- shame in front of others;
- emotional and religious considerations;
- low trust in law enforcement agencies and other structures that work in the field of combating domestic violence.

Moreover, running away from home from the offender can cause the violence to escalate. She may fear that threats to harm her, her children, and her relatives may come true.

"There is no sexual violence in marriage"

The host's comment:

Sexual violence occurs when sexual contacts are not mutual, when there is no consent for sexual intercourse.

Criminal liability for rape has always existed in Ukraine, but now, in the new version of Article 152 of the Criminal Code, the rape of one's wife is subject to increased liability than for rape by a third party.

Any man who ignores a woman's "no" is raping her.



Watching the cartoon "Consent to sex":

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVIs7h95GFQ>

"Offenders who use violence are mentally ill"

The host's comment:

Offenders mostly live a normal life, except for those moments when they indulge in outbursts of aggressive behavior.

The social status of such persons can be quite high.

They can hold leadership positions, lead an active social life, be successful in business, etc.

In fact, among offenders, there is a rather insignificant percentage of persons with mental disorders.

The male/female presenter sums up.

We looked at **myths about gender-based violence**. These are common misconceptions that hinder the prevention and control of violence. Often, such ideas are passed down from generation to generation and prevent victims from seeing the problem. They are spread in part because of a lack of understanding of why one person hurts another, particularly in intimate relationships.

Myths about domestic violence blame the abuse on the survivor or on some factor, such as alcohol or anger. As a result, these myths divert attention from the actions of the person who resorts to violence, leveling his responsibility for his actions.

Domestic violence is deliberate behavior that cannot be justified by the survivor's behavior. It is important that all responses to domestic violence are underpinned by a shared understanding of domestic violence and focus on the actions of the perpetrator.



Watch the video "Break the cycle of violence"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZGoWmM3nZAU>

"Domestic strife (conflict) and domestic violence are the same thing?"

The host's comment:

Conflict is a clash of opposing interests and views, tension and extreme aggravation of contradictions, which leads to active actions, complications, struggle, accompanied by complex collisions; this is a situation in which each of the parties tries to take a

position incompatible with the interests of the other party. Escalation of the conflict can lead to violence.

It is important to understand what is inherent in violence itself, how it differs from conflict.

The famous Polish psychologist Jezhy Melibruda, who studied the problem of domestic violence in detail, singled out 4 signs of violence:

- violence is always carried out with prior intention;
- the essence of violence is the violation of the rights and freedoms of a specific person;
- violence is such a violation of human rights and freedoms that it makes self-defense impossible;
- violence in the absence of self-defense causes certain damage.

You should not be afraid of conflicts - it is only a clash of interests in the family, at work, in relationships. Conflict is a situation when we get to know ourselves, how important are the desires and needs that we declare or keep silent about. In the same way, we get to know our partner and see what is important to him. And when the conflict is resolved, we can use all the information, if desired, in our further communication.

It is important to help the participants to understand their own behavior in the conflict, ways to stop the conflict and get out of it.

The leader initiates the discussion in the circle.

Indicative questions for discussion:

The conflict should be controlled within socially acceptable frameworks and prevent the transition to violent actions. Name the phrases that you think could start an argument. What is a typical reaction to these phrases? What phrases will they give you an answer?

The use of so-called "you-statements" contributes to the intensification of the conflict ("What, you don't understand anything?" "You yourself are like that" etc.).

Exercise «Working with the situation»:

The presenter reads the situation and invites the participants to answer the questions.

Description of the situation:

Tetiana is a mother of two children and a housewife. Fifteen years ago, she graduated from the university with a red diploma, however, at the insistence of her husband, she did not go to work. He fully provides for the family. For Tetiana, family is above all else, so she tries «not to cause conflicts.»

The man has changed a lot lately. He has troubles at work, drinks alcohol more and more often, then he can start scandals if he doesn't like something. He insults the woman in front of children, accuses her. During the last scandal, he pushed her, she fell and hit her head hard on the closet. Then he said that there was no such thing, that she fell by herself. In general, he is a good person, he treats children well, he has never hit them. But after the daughter tried to stand up for her mother, the father stopped paying for her classes in the dance club, buying her toys. He continues to pay

for his son's lessons at a music school, buys him gifts. Tetiana says that she is forced to endure for the sake of her children.

1. Is the situation domestic violence?
2. If so, what form of violence is it (physical, psychological, sexual, economic)?
3. Who is the offender/offenders?
4. Who is the survivor person/persons?

After the answers of the participants, the presenter sums up:

- this is domestic violence: physical, psychological and economic;
- the offender is a man.
- the survivors are a woman and two children.

A child who is a survivor of domestic violence (hereinafter referred to as a survivor child) is a person under the age of 18 who has experienced domestic violence in any form or has witnessed such violence.

Exercise "Cycle of Violence":

The presenter asks the group a problematic question: "Only a third of women who have encountered domestic violence for the first time seek help (according to the NGO "La Strada-Ukraine"). Why don't the rest do it?"

After a brief discussion, the presenter provides commentary on the cycle of domestic violence.

A survivor of domestic violence may simply not realize that they are being abused. In particular, if in the family the father regularly committed violence against the mother, such a role of a woman in the family may seem to be the norm. He said that preserving the family is more important. Or, if we have a case of psychological or economic violence, a person may simply not understand that even without physical impact, the abuser leaves her with a deep emotional trauma.

Another reason why a survivor may continue to endure violence is values. "For the sake of the children" she often does not even think that she can leave.

The survivor may consider such behavior of the abuser to be only temporary difficulties caused by stress. Therefore, he continues to tolerate and smooth out conflicts. However, domestic violence is a cyclical phenomenon that recurs regularly and worsens each time.

The cycle of violence consists of several main phases: escalation, explosion and remorse. During the escalation phase, tension accumulates, quarrels and disputes occur. The explosion phase is the most violent manifestation of violence. This is the moment when the beating takes place, the most severe abuse and humiliation of the survivor. The perpetrator does not control himself, and the survivor is too shocked to resist. The next phase is the phase of repentance. After the beating, the offender may come with a large bouquet of flowers, promise that this will never happen again.

The survivor trusts this person - they are connected to the offender by certain feelings, previous experience of communication, etc. After all, the offender's remorse can indeed be sincere, and both believe that it won't happen again. However, the cycle closes and all these phases are repeated over and over again. Therefore, the survivor

undergoes internal changes. And they often do not allow to see what is really happening. A person becomes insecure, intimidated, submissive, unable to stand up for herself and her children. This causes depression, withdrawal, feelings of emptiness and helplessness. The survivor is afraid of persecution by the offender and does not trust his environment, even when she is safe.

Exercise "Informative message about the rights of the survivor, means of influencing the offender, assistance to survivors":

The presenter provides information about the rights of the survivor, means of influencing the offender, and services in the community that provide assistance to the survivors.

After providing information on each topic, he asks the participants if there are any comments or questions on this topic.

Rights of the survivors of violence:

According to Article 21 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence, the survivor has the right to:

Effective, efficient and urgent protection in all cases of domestic violence, prevention of repeated cases of domestic violence.

When taking any measures, the first place should always be the protection of the survivors from the illegal actions of the offender. Subjects who have become aware of the fact of domestic violence, first of all, must take all necessary measures to stop it. In the event of a threat to life and health, the safety of the survivors is considered more important than anything else (for example, for the preservation of relationships, for the possibility of the offender using his property, etc.).

Within the scope of the powers granted to the subjects, the survivor can receive the following types of **protection**:

- cessation of violence by police officers, provision of temporary shelter for safe accommodation; urgent prohibitory and restrictive orders;
- receiving complete and comprehensive information from the entities that carry out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence, about their rights and social services, medical, social, and psychological assistance that they can use;
- free receipt in accordance with the legislation of social services, medical, social and psychological assistance in accordance with her needs;
- free legal aid in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid";
- respect for honor and dignity, attentive and humane treatment on the part of subjects carrying out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence;
- ensuring the confidentiality of personal information that has become known to entities implementing measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence while working with the survivor, and protection of personal data;
- selection of a specialist by gender (if possible);

- compensation for material damages caused by offenders and damage caused to physical and mental health, in accordance with the procedure defined by legislation.
- appeal to law enforcement agencies and the court with the aim of bringing offenders to justice, applying special measures to combat domestic violence.



It is the survivor who determines whether he wishes to contact the law enforcement agencies and the court.

<https://legalaid.gov.ua/kliyentam/chy-mayu-ya-pravo-na-bezoplatnu-vtorynnu-pravovu-dopomogu/postrazhdalym-vid-domashnogo-nasylstva/>

Assistance to survivors:

General support services for survivors:

- Centers of social services for family, children and youth;
- Shelters for children
- Centers for social and psychological rehabilitation of children;
- Social rehabilitation centers (children's towns);
- Centers of social and psychological assistance;
- Territorial social service centers (provision of social services);
- Other establishments, institutions and organizations that provide social services to survivors.

Specialized support services for survivors:

- Shelters for survivors;
- Centers for medical and social rehabilitation of survivors;
- Call center for preventing and countering domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children;
- Mobile brigades of social and psychological assistance to survivors and persons who suffered from gender-based violence;
- Establishments and institutions designed exclusively for survivors and persons who suffered from gender-based violence.



Find support services contacts in your community:

<https://rozirvykolo.org/kontakty-dopomogy>

<https://ukraine.servicesadvisor.net/uk>

- Emergency police call number: 102;
- Contact center of the free legal aid system: 0800213103 (free of charge, from Monday to Friday 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.);
- "Hotline" for combating human trafficking, preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence, and violence against children: 1547 (anonymous, 24/7, free of charge);
- National "hotline" for the prevention of domestic violence, human trafficking and gender discrimination: 116 123 (24/7, free of charge, anonymous and confidential);
- National "hotline" for children and youth: 116-111 (anonymous, confidential, free of charge, from Monday to Friday 12:00 - 20:00, on Saturday 12:00 - 16:00);
- "Hotline" of psychological support for men 2345 (anonymous, 24/7, free of charge);

- Support line for women's health 3033 (daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., anonymous, free of charge).

We recommend that you add the contacts of help services in your community and contacts to the slides or handouts (Appendix 2).

Article 24 of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence provides for special measures to combat domestic violence:

- urgent injunction;
- restrictive prescription;
- taking the offender into the preventive register and carrying out preventive work with him;
- referring the offender to a program for offenders.



https://kodeksy.com.ua/amp/pro_zapobigannya_ta_protidiyu_domashn_omu_nasil_stvu/24.htm



Video "Request for help"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEkf340Pp-w&list=PPSV>

Liability for committing domestic violence:

Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses administrative liability is provided:

- a fine of UAH 170-720;
- community service 30-60 hours;
- administrative arrest for up to 15 days.



https://kodeksy.com.ua/amp/kodeks_ukraini_pro_administrativni_pravop_orushennya/statja-173-2.htm

Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for criminal liability:

- community service 150-240 hours, arrest for up to 6 months;
- probation supervision for up to 5 years;
- restriction of freedom up to 5 years;
- imprisonment for up to 2 years.



https://protocol.ua/ua/kriminalniy_kodeks_ukraini_statnya_126_1/



Video "Don't be indifferent. Anti-violence"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHh0u1SfDIU>

Action plan of a person in a situation of domestic violence:

- notify the police at number 102;

- find addresses of places where you can stay for the night if necessary, and plan a route to get there quickly. Prepare copies of documents, essentials;
- if necessary, seek medical help at number 103;
- if necessary, contact social assistance centers or public organizations and discuss steps to resolve the situation;
- contact free legal aid in your region for legal support (help in drawing up an application for a restraining order, recovery of material or moral compensation, etc.);
- get advice on possible further steps by calling hotlines.

Questions for discussion:

- What assistance is a survivor of domestic violence entitled to receive?
- Where to turn for help in case of domestic and/or gender-based violence?
- In what cases is emergency assistance provided?
- How to prevent domestic violence?
- How will you use the received information?

"Open Mic" exercise:

Invite the participants to continue the sentence in turn: "At today's event, I learned..."

Summary:

The presenter thanks the participants for participating in the event, hands out information leaflets to them and says the following closing phrases:

Remember!

- Domestic violence should not remain within the walls of your home! You need to shout about him in order to save yourself and punish the offender!
- Violence cannot be provoked! The perpetrator is ALWAYS guilty of it and the survivor is NEVER guilty!
- Beats - means he will go to prison!
- A woman should be... whoever she wants!
- A good wife should... not owe anything to anyone!
- A woman's place is ...everywhere!

Section 6. Conducting campaigns aimed at combating gender-based violence

Campaigns are an effective tool in raising public awareness of gender-based violence, changing toxic gender norms, and overcoming the practice of victim blaming. Campaigns can take many forms, such as street demonstrations, marathons, exhibitions, information events including billboards, websites, radio and television programs, public discussions, etc.

"16 days of activism against gender-based violence" is an annual international campaign that starts on November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and ends on December 10, the Human Rights Day.

All-Ukrainian action "16 days against gender violence" is held every year. Its purpose is to draw attention to the problem of violence against women and to overcome this acute problem.

In this section, we have selected informational and methodical materials that will be useful when preparing for community events as part of the All-Ukrainian campaign "16 days against gender violence".



Recommendations for holding the annual campaign "16 days against violence", approved by order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated 17.09.2012 No. 581

<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0581739-12#Text>

1. These Recommendations are developed in accordance with the Action Plan for the National Campaign "Stop Violence!" for the period until 2015, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 1, 2010 No. 2154 (as amended), determine the procedure for the annual action "16 days against violence" (hereinafter - Action), which takes place in the regions of Ukraine every year from November 25 to December 10.

During the Action, it is advisable to draw attention to the following dates:

- November 25 is the UN International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. It is dedicated to the Mirabal sisters who were brutally murdered during the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic in 1960;



- December 1 is World AIDS Day. Human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome are spreading rapidly throughout the world;
 - December 6 is the anniversary of the Montreal massacre, when 14 female students were killed by a criminal simply because "they were feminists";
 - December 10 - Human Rights Day. On December 10, 1948, the governments of the UN member states recognized the human rights "to life, liberty and the integrity of the person for all without exception" by signing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. The main tasks of the Action are:
- drawing the public's attention to the problems of overcoming family violence, combating human trafficking and child abuse, gender-based violence and ensuring equal rights of women and men, which are relevant for Ukrainian society;
 - activation of the partnership movement of state authorities, state institutions, public organizations to the problems of domestic violence and protection of women's rights in Ukraine;
 - carrying out information campaigns with the aim of increasing the awareness of the population of Ukraine on the issues of prevention of family violence, harsh treatment of children, formation of consciousness of all segments of the population regarding the intolerant attitude towards violence;
 - holding local or regional events, public hearings on the prevention of family violence, gender-based violence and human trafficking;
 - support of representatives of social institutions regarding the popularization of the social effect, the results of seeking help in case of violence;
 - promoting the establishment of non-violent ideology in Ukrainian society.
3. The Action must be carried out by the structural subdivisions for the implementation of state family policy of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations (hereinafter – structural subdivisions) with the participation of representatives of law enforcement agencies, centers of social services for families, children and youth, mass media and public organizations.

Organizational support for the Action is provided by the Ministry of Social Policy.

4. Structural subdivisions for effective preparation and conduct of the Action:
- prepare proposals for the annual work plan of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, a work plan of measures for holding the Action;
 - if necessary, create a working group;
 - interact with law enforcement agencies, centers of social services for families, children and youth, health care institutions, educational establishments and institutions, public organizations, mass media;
 - monitor the actions of the Action.
5. The following forms of activity may be used to conduct the Action:
- by venue: in educational institutions, centers of social services for families, children and youth, offices of public organizations, premises of local self-government bodies, libraries, etc.;
 - by target groups of participants: representatives of local mass media and public organizations; groups of parents in general and preschool educational institutions; students; deputies of local councils and representatives of institutions of the social sphere, public organizations; high school students and

representatives of local self-government bodies, social service centers for family, children and youth, local centers for assistance to victims of violence and human rights organizations; youth, children, etc.

6. Based on the results, it is advisable to carry out:
 - discussion of the thematic issue and adoption of an appeal to the territorial community, residents, authorities of the relevant region;
 - publication of a thematic newspaper and radio broadcast (from the regional, local level to the school newspaper);
 - presentation of literature and sources of obtaining information on the purpose, topic and tasks of the Action;
 - conducting seminars and trainings on the topic: "Prevention of domestic violence" or "Development of a culture of tolerance in modern youth";
 - commemoration of survivors of violence;
 - organization of a public bureau at the place of residence and training involving citizens, provision of information on violence against women, etc.
7. During the Action, the following may be held:
 - coordination and methodical councils, educational seminars, joint meetings, conferences, round table meetings of employees of state authorities, institutions and organizations, mass media whose activities are aimed at preventing domestic violence with the aim of developing a mechanism for their interaction;
 - informational and educational activities: trainings, talks, competitions, lectures, exhibitions in premises, on the streets of cities and settlements;
 - street actions: car races, surveys of citizens;
 - production and distribution of social advertising on the prevention of violence in the family.
8. It is recommended to start a thematic section "16 days against violence" on the websites of local executive bodies and local self-government bodies, which should be located:
 - plan for holding the Action;
 - the composition of the working group (if it has been formed) and the person responsible for the Action with contact information;
 - a list of institutions and organizations involved in the organization and conduct of the Action;
 - articles, photo reports, chronicles, etc.;
 - summaries and results of the Action.
9. It is advisable to publish information about the Action on the official websites of the Ministry of Social Policy, local executive bodies, and local self-government bodies.
10. After completion of the Action, the structural divisions shall send relevant information on the measures taken to the Ministry of Social Policy on paper and electronic media by December 25 of the current year.

According to the results of the Action, regional round-table meetings, press conferences involving representatives of executive authorities, local self-government bodies, law enforcement agencies, public organizations, mass media, etc. are held by structural units.

11. Funding of the Action may be carried out at the expense of funds of local executive bodies, organizers and other funds not prohibited by current legislation.

November 25, when the international action "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" starts, is the UN International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, dedicated to the Mirabal sisters, who were brutally murdered during the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic in 1960.



At this link, you can read the article "Butterflies that fought with the dictator" by literary critic Ilona Sereda "Gender in details":

https://genderindetail.org.ua/spetsialni-rubriki/vplyvovi_svit/sestri-mirabal-134840.html

Another date during the international action "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" is December 6. This is Memorial Day for the female students who were shot in Montreal. It was after the tragic events of this day that the men of Canada in 1991 started the White Ribbon as a symbol of activism against violence against women and children.



Hanna Tsvitoshenko's article about the tragic events of that day can be found at the link below:

<https://www.hsa.org.ua/blog/6-grudnya-den-vshanuvannya-pam-yati-studentok-rozstrilyanyh-u-monreali>

During the action, it is possible to use various forms and methods of conducting informational and educational activities, a wide list of which is presented in the Methodological recommendations for preventing and countering violence:



Letter of the Ministry of Education, 18.05.2018 No. 1/11-5480. Section 5.2. Informational and educational, preventive and methodical work on the formation of non-violent behavior patterns among children and young people

<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v5480729-18#Text>

Trainings, classes with training elements are a special interactive form of learning, during which a person maximally acquires new knowledge, acquires new skills, revises his own values and priorities, adjusts, improves and develops certain qualities and properties of his personality, chooses such forms and methods of behavior that correspond exactly to his situation and individuality. Popular topics of the training include: "Stop child abuse", "Family violence is an urgent problem of modern society", "Human trafficking: how to protect yourself from danger", "Protect children from violence and abuse", "Warning of violence in the family", "Open and effective communication. Prevention of abuse and violence in the family and youth environment".

Forum-theaters are one of the forms of interactive work, namely: searching within the framework of the proposed performance, together with the participants, ways to solve a problem or get out of a difficult life situation. The essence of the work of forum-theaters consists in the development of a methodology aimed at solving social problems, when the viewer turns from a passive to an active participant in everything that is happening. (On the topics: "Stop violence in the family", "I am a teenager").

Brain storm (or brainstorming) is one of the most popular methods of training and group work: it is a method of putting forward creative ideas in the process of solving a problem, because its sessions stimulate creative thinking. (On the topics: "A stop called life", "Caution! Danger in social networks").

Working in small groups allows you to acquire the skills necessary for communication and cooperation. It stimulates teamwork. The ideas developed in the group help the participants to be useful to each other. Expressing their opinions helps them feel their personal capabilities and strengthen them. (On topics: "Gender policy. Equal rights, equal opportunities", "Parental happiness: upbringing without violence", "Violence and its types").

Pecha-kucha (from Japanese - chatter, talk) is a method of presentation at informal conferences of short, but rich and emotional reports, specially limited in form and duration. As part of the pecha-kuchi, the presenter actively interacts with the audience, involving them in the communication process. (On topics: "Violence in the family. Gender violence", "Conflict-free communication with classmates").

Analysis of legal situations is a form of work aimed at traditional problem solving for a given problem. (On the topics: "Learning to counteract violence", "Let's say "no" to violence in the school team", "Increasing the level of awareness of the population about family violence. Intolerant attitude towards violence").

Discussions, discussion platforms are forms of collective discussion, the purpose of which is to reveal the truth or find the correct solution to the raised issue by expressing one's own opinions and comparing the views of opponents on the problem. During such a discussion, different positions are revealed, opposing opinions are voiced, and the emotional-intellectual stimulus encourages active thinking. (On topics: "Gender inequality and combating violence", "Violence against women in world classics", "A world without violence").

A debate is a clearly structured and specially organized public exchange of opinions between two sides on a current topic. For example: "I am against violence", "What do I know about violence?"

Role-playing games are a role-play of a legal situation. The purpose of such training is to determine the attitude of the participants to a specific life situation, gaining experience through the game. (On topics: "How not to become a victim of violence", "Parental happiness: upbringing without violence", etc.).

Video lectures are one of the new forms of work, which is the viewing and creation of films, videos and social advertising. Suggested topics: "Victim", "If I don't return", "Domestic violence", "About human rights and human rights activity in Ukraine", "Do you know human rights?", "What is violence?", "Tolerance" Responsible parenting", "My home is my fortress", "What behavior is considered violent?", "Domestic violence - what is it like?"

Exhibitions of posters, photo works, contests of drawings, social videos, art installations, marathons of children's letters to parents can be held on the following topics: "My favorite world is without violence", "Life without threats", "I am against violence", "World without violence", "Children's rights in pictures".

Flash mob (from Latin - moving crowd, crowd) is a planned action designed for mass implementation. The participants of the flash mob should not stand out from the crowd in any way before the action begins, and then suddenly appear in a predetermined place. The action must be thought out in such a way as to surprise people, to evoke a sense of wonder. After the end of the action, its participants dissolve in the crowd of passers-by, which causes the effect of suddenness.

Workshop (from English - workshop) is a collective educational event, the participants of which acquire new knowledge and skills in the process of dynamic group work. (On topics: "The Code of a Real Man", "Learning to Master Emotions", "Learning to Communicate").

A talk show (in English speaking and showing) involves the acquisition of public speaking and debating skills. The entire audience participates in the discussion using this method. The following topics may be appropriate for a talk show: "Prevention of violence, cruelty in the family and children's collective", "Childhood without violence", "Hear the child's voice with your heart", "The child is the basis of the family", "Stop violence".

A press conference is an event held in cases where there is socially significant news and an organization or individual well-known person directly related to this news wishes to give their comments on this matter, which would be interesting and important for the public. The press conference is more focused on the confrontation between the two parties: the "hosts" and the "invited public", because the latter aim to prove the weak competence of the "hosts of the conference" by offering provocative questions to their attention. The topics can be: "Prevention of violence, cruelty in the family and children's collective", "Childhood without violence", "Hear the voice of the child with your heart", "The child is the basis of the family", "Stop violence".

Negotiations are a method that is used to understand the procedure and form worldview beliefs of the participants in a civilized version of dispute resolution. (On the topics: "Examples of violence - the influence of films on the human psyche", "Cruelty to children as a social problem").

The microphone is a method that allows everyone to say something quickly, taking turns answering questions or expressing their opinion or position on various topics. For example: "The problem of abuse in the family and ways to solve it", "Identifying victims of violence", "Signs of a child who has been abused", "Types of violence and methods of combating it", "What to do when you have suffered from violent acts?".

Bibliomixes is a thematic bibliographic review, which includes various library documents: books, periodicals, video, film-, phono-, photo documents, electronic publications, posters, links to information resources, etc. (On the topics: "Violence in the family", "Tolerant attitude towards victims of domestic violence", "Modern happy family").

Caravan of stories on the problem of violence is an event consisting of interesting stories related to the most famous people, historical places, traditions and events.

Quests (from the English word "guest" - "search") are a game form of group execution of pre-prepared tasks by teams or individual players. The goal of the game is to "decipher" a certain place on the specified territory (for example, on the streets of the city, in the school yard or in the museum hall), to perform certain actions at this place or to get a hint (instruction, code) to perform the next task. (On the topic "Prevention of violence").

Thematic educational weeks, actions are socially oriented events, the purpose of which is to educate people in a responsible attitude to their own lives. They provide for the involvement of as many participants as possible. (On the topics: "Don't be indifferent", "16 days against violence").

Wellness trainings (eng. be well - good feeling) - an event aimed at popularizing a healthy lifestyle, on the topics: "Healthy family - healthy me", "The most valuable gift of life".

Geocaching (geocaching is from Greek geo- land and from English cache - hiding place) is a game using GPS, which consists in finding a hiding place created by other game participants. The basic idea is that some players prepare a hideout, use GPS to determine its geographical coordinates and report them on the Internet. Other players use these coordinates and their GPS receivers to find the hideout. (On the topic "Help your neighbour").

Coworking (eng. Co-working - to work together) is a model of collective work, characterized by flexible organization of the work space and the desire to form a single community and internal culture of participants who have the opportunity to communicate, exchange ideas and help each other. (On the topic: "How to safely defend your rights").

Flashback (eng. Flashback – memory, reverse frame) is a technique with which you can maintain the level of interest in the game, a tool for more fully revealing the character and motivation of the participants. (On the topic "Stories from the past").

School mediation, peer mediation is an alternative form of conflict resolution with the participation of a neutral third party - a mediator who helps the parties reach a mutually agreed solution to the conflict.

Methodical briefings are short public speeches in which participants of certain events or activities provide information about the current course of affairs, positions of the parties, report previously unknown details and answer questions.

Round tables, seminars, conferences can be held on the following topics: "Choose a life without violence and aggression", "Work of the "Hotline" on combating violence".

Social dictations with creative tasks are unique events, the purpose of which is to investigate the level of legal literacy of the participants.

Family magazines about human and child rights, the columns of which contain materials that would contribute to changing the stereotypes of the child's attitude in the family, to solving issues of harmonizing the relationship between adults and children in their movement towards democratic principles of thinking and behavior.

Designing thematic shelves on the prevention of family violence and measures to combat human trafficking. (By topics: "How to help when you are not asked for it", "How to control yourself", "Advice for safe behavior", "If you are faced with a situation of violence", "Day against violence", "Child's rights", "Information influence on youth", "Day against violence", "How to overcome conflicts", "Commandments of successful parents").

Organization of consultation points, where all participants in the educational process can receive consultations from a practical psychologist, social pedagogue, lawyer, where meetings can be held with specialists who support victims of violence.

Preparation, implementation and evaluation of the campaign:

When preparing and organizing campaigns against gender-based violence, we recommend that you familiarize yourself with the publication "Gender-based violence", created within the framework of the project of the Ukrainian Women's Fund and the project "Network of gender think tanks: capacity building for the development of advanced policies, impact assessment, strategic advocacy and focused policy communications".



<https://uwf.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/violence.pdf>

Here is the information from this publication:

Target groups and basic approaches to campaigns.

Violence against women and girls is a complex and extremely common crime. Therefore, solving the problem requires the involvement of numerous stakeholders, who should be approached with a special message designed for each of them. Adapted messages that correspond to the main purpose of the campaign and are aimed at specific target groups are effective in conducting campaigns.

Target groups can be very different:

- society as a whole - to increase its awareness of various forms of gender-based violence and sensitivity to manifestations of coercive control;
- women and girls – to support their intentions/attempts to seek help;
- men and boys - in order to encourage overcoming toxic norms of masculinity;
- individual organizations (for example, football clubs or federations) - to promote changes in their organizational culture;
- government institutions and politicians - in order to promote changes in legislation or program funding.

The main messages of the campaigns:

- Stop gender-based violence
- Stop violence against women and girls
- Let's unite! In activism against gender-based violence
- NO means NO
- Don't be THAT MAN who stands aside and is silent
- The Football Association and the Premier League: Whose side are you on?
- Stop street harassment
- From awareness to accountability: Stop gender-based violence now!
- This is also violence
- Do not be silent
- "Push forward" versus "push back" on women's rights issues

Links to sample campaigns:



#OrangeTheWorld (Paint the world orange)

https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/16-days-activism-0_en



In focus: 16 days of activism against gender-based violence

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/in-focus/2022/11/in-focus-16-days-of-activism-against-gender-based-violence>

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Collect current and relevant demographic data on GBV, in an ethical manner and as the situation allows: the priority at this time should be to provide life-saving and life-sustaining services to GBV survivors. You do not need to prove GBV but do need to understand safety for women and girls. The collection of socio-demographic data such as gender, age, race/ethnicity and disability will allow for a cross-sectoral approach in analyzing the provision of services to respond to GBV, in particular services, and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of such support.
- Provide information on referral pathways for survivors of gender-based violence to help them access support services that meet their needs.
- Ensure the dissemination of information about shelters, crisis rooms and day care centers operating throughout the country for victims of gender-based violence.
- Promote 24/7 national gender-based violence hotlines.
- Join the global campaign "Paint the world orange" on 25 November and support the campaign's activities for 16 days until 10 December each year.
- Collaborate with and support leaders and organizations working to reduce the risks and prevent GBV.
- Call on stakeholders, partners and individuals to highlight their activism and actions aimed at preventing violence against women.
- Stimulate public debate, hold virtual workshops or radio programs to encourage people, organizations and others to take action.
- Take a survivor-centred approach in all activities.
- Include gender-based violence prevention campaigns in national strategic documents.

CHECK LIST

Step 1: CREATION

The creation phase starts with a concept and ends with a complete strategy and a set of materials to launch a campaign on the chosen issue.

Define the goals	<p>What do you want to achieve with your campaign? Do you want to raise awareness about an issue? To inform people and/or society about it? Challenge current practices that exacerbate the problem?</p> <p>At this stage, you can define clear and achievable results and indicators (qualitative and quantitative).</p>
Define the target audience	<p>According to the objectives of your campaign, identify the key groups to which you want to target your campaign: for example, women and men, employers, politicians.</p>
Set a budget	<p>Determine the campaign budget, including costs for materials, personnel, and outreach. Consider partnering with external organizations or seeking funding from external sources.</p>
Create a whole working group	<p>The team working on the campaign may vary depending on the scope and spheres of activity of the campaign.</p>
Develop a clear	<p>Based on your goals, develop a clear and concise message</p>

message	<p>that will resonate with your target audience. Make sure your messages are positive, respectful, inclusive, and inspiring.</p> <p>Use clear, concise language and avoid abbreviations. Make sure your message is easy to understand and effective. Evidence-based campaigns are powerful because the community has recognized a problem that is commonly known but not talked about or hidden.</p> <p>To test the effectiveness of the message, it is recommended to organize focus groups. Based on the collected data, the campaign can be organized more efficiently. Focus groups can also be used to test your campaign links with members of your target audience.</p>
Find relevant channels	Various channels are available to spread messages, including social media, print media, email, events, and many others. Choose the most useful channels to reach your target audience and create a comprehensive campaign plan.
Create your own material	Create a visual concept and apply it to your chosen materials: posters, flyers, banners, social media posts, etc. Make sure they are eye-catching and visually appealing and communicate your message clearly and effectively. Since the design of your materials is important, you may want to consult or collaborate with experts.
Duration and time limits	The timing of creating and launching a campaign depends on several factors, especially the size of the campaign. A few factors to consider when calculating the time limits for your campaign: regular meetings with the task force, time to develop materials, and time to distribute them. Define campaign start and end dates, taking into account important dates, national holidays, etc.
Think about the impact	A campaign tracking and evaluation system should be established from the moment of its launch using qualitative and quantitative indicators. Before starting a campaign, the working group should think about the impact of the campaign and its evaluation.

Step 2: LAUNCH

Launch the campaign using the channels and materials you've developed, within the time frame you've set.

Start a campaign	<p>Launch the campaign using communication channels and materials. Make sure you have a clear plan for tracking and evaluating the performance of your campaign. Let's consider the following measures for launching a campaign:</p> <p>Press Release: Issue a press release to local and national</p>
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	<p>media to announce the launch of the campaign, including information on campaign goals and objectives, key activities and events, and how community members can get involved.</p> <p>Key influencers: Identify key people who can help in conveying the idea of the campaign to the target audience.</p> <p>Event: Host a launch event to raise awareness of the campaign with guest speakers, testimonials, performances and other activities to engage the audience.</p>
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Step 3: EVALUATION

Rate the campaign	<p>Start tracking and measuring campaign impact from launch using qualitative and quantitative metrics. This may include tracking engagement rates, measuring increases in awareness and knowledge, and assessing changes in behavior related to the issue. The team can distinguish between the immediate operational evaluation of the campaign and its long-term impact.</p>
Support your efforts	<p>Plan further activities after the campaign is over.</p> <p>Consider how the campaign can be incorporated into current gender equality policy initiatives or policy documents to maintain its impact.</p>
A reminder	<p>Gender inequality is a complex problem; your campaign is just one step to solving it. Make sure you stay in touch with your target audience by providing them with the resources they need to meet the needs or solve the problems they are facing.</p>

APPENDIX 1.

International and national legal acts on combating gender-based violence (GBV)

1. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence dated May 11, 2011 (Istanbul Convention). The Convention was ratified by Ukraine on June 20, 2022. Entry into force for Ukraine on November 1, 2022.
https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_001-11#Text
2. The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of December 18, 1979. The Convention was ratified by Ukraine on December 19, 1980. It entered into force for Ukraine on September 3, 1981.
https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_207#Text
3. Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of September 7, 2000. The Optional Protocol provides an opportunity to submit individual complaints to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Ratified by Ukraine on June 5, 2003.
https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_794#Text
4. Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence of October 25, 2007 (Lansarot Convention). The Convention was ratified by Ukraine on June 20, 2012. It entered into force for Ukraine on December 1, 2012.
https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_927#Text
5. Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#top>
6. Law of Ukraine of December 7, 2017 No. 2229 VIII "On prevention and countermeasures against domestic violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2229-19#Text>
7. Law of Ukraine dated December 6, 2017 No. 2227-VIII "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine in order to implement the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence and the fight against these phenomena."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2227-19#Text>
8. Law of Ukraine dated December 18, 2018 No. 2657-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-19#Text>

9. Law of Ukraine dated September 8, 2005 No. 2866-IV "On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15#Text>
10. Law of Ukraine dated September 6, 2012 No. 5207-VI "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5207-17#Text>
11. Law of Ukraine dated June 2, 2011 No. 3460-VI "On free legal aid".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3460-17#Text>
12. Decree of the President of Ukraine dated September 21, 2020 No. 398/2020 "On urgent measures to prevent and counter domestic violence, gender-based violence, protection of the rights of victims of such violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/398/2020#Text>
13. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 22, 2018 No. 654 "On approval of the Standard Regulation on the mobile brigade of social and psychological assistance to persons who have suffered from domestic violence and/or gender-based violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/654-2018-%D0%BF#Text>
14. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 22, 2018 No. 655 "On approval of the Model Regulation on shelter for persons who have suffered from domestic violence and/or gender-based violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/655-2018-%D0%BF#Text>
15. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 22, 2018 No. 658 "On approval of the Procedure for the interaction of entities implementing measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence and gender-based violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/658-2018-%D0%BF#Text>
16. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 20, 2019 No. 234 "On approval of the Procedure for the formation, maintenance and access to the Unified State Register of cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/234-2019-%D0%BF#Text>
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 21, 2019 No. 824 "On the approval of standard provisions on a day center for social and psychological assistance to persons who have suffered from domestic violence and/or gender-based violence and a specialized service for primary social and psychological counseling of persons, who have suffered from domestic violence and/or gender-based violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/824-2019-%D0%BF#Text>
18. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 1, 2020 No. 585 "On ensuring social protection of children in difficult life circumstances".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/585-2020-%D0%BF#top>
19. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 24, 2021 No. 145 "Issues of the State Social Program for the Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence for the Period Until 2025."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/145-2021-%D0%BF#Text>

20. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated October 1, 2018 No. 1434 "On Approval of the Model Program for Offenders".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1222-18#Text>
21. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated October 13, 2021, No. 587 "On Approval of the Model Program for Affected Persons."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1568-21#Text>
22. Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated February 25, 2019 No. 124 "On the approval of the Procedure for taking preventive registration, conducting preventive work and removing an offender from preventive registration by an authorized unit of the National Police of Ukraine."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0270-19#Text>
23. Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated January 16, 2023 No. 8 "On the approval of the Instructions for the formation and maintenance of the information subsystem "Accounting of the offender", information and communication system "Information portal of the National Police of Ukraine".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0189-23#Text>
24. Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated August 1, 2018 No. 654 "On the approval of the Procedure for issuing an urgent restraining order against the offender by authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0965-18#Text>
25. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated March 13, 2019 No. 369/180 "On approval of the Procedure for assessing the risks of domestic violence".
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0333-19#Text>
26. Order of the Ministry of Health dated February 1, 2019 No. 278 "On approval of the Procedure for conducting and documenting the results of the medical examination of victims of domestic violence or persons likely to have suffered from domestic violence and providing them with medical assistance."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0262-19#Text>
27. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated December 11, 2018 No. 1852 "On the establishment of the State institution "Call center of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine on issues of combating human trafficking, preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1458-18#Text>
28. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated July 2, 2019 No. 1037 "On approval of the forms of documents from which the personal file of a victim placed in a shelter for victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence is formed."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0772-19#Text>
29. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated November 30, 2020 No. 787 "On the approval of the Methodology for determining the needs of territorial communities in the creation of specialized support services for victims of domestic violence and gender-based violence."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0036-21#Text>

30. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated November 16, 2021 No. 649 "On approval of the form of referral of a person who suffered from domestic violence and/or gender-based violence to the center for providing free secondary legal assistance."
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1655-21#top>

APPENDIX 2.

Where and to whom the survivor can turn for help

- **National Police (102):** Mobile brigades of the National Police of Ukraine for operational response to domestic violence (DV) or domestic violence are authorized to help survivors of domestic violence. The police can also refer survivors to medical and psychosocial services, as well as shelters for temporary accommodation.
- **Government hotline (1547 for calls):** <https://1547.ukc.gov.ua> Government hotline provides 24/7 informational advice to survivors of domestic violence or other forms of gender-based violence, violence against children, human trafficking, or to those who are exposed to such a threat. Survivors who do not want to report the incident to the police can get help through a hotline.
- **Office of the Prosecutor General:** <https://warcrimes.gov.ua> The Office of the Prosecutor General, together with Ukrainian and international partners, created this resource for proper documentation of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Russian army in Ukraine.
- **Contact center of the free legal aid system:** 0800 213 103, www.legalaid.gov.ua
- **International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Ukraine:** <https://www.rescue.org/resource/mizhnarodniy-komit-et-poryatunku-irc-v-ukraini> or 0800 337 132. Effective emergency assistance for Ukrainians, enabling them to meet their basic needs with dignity and the right to choose.
- **“YurFem” Consulting Center: support, legal assistance:** +38 068 145 55 90 (Telegram, Viber, Signal), www.jurfem.com.ua/jurfem-pidtrymka
- **National hotline for children and youth:** 116 111 or 0800 500 225, Instagram: childhotline_ua, Telegram: CHL116111
- **National hotline for the prevention of domestic violence, human trafficking based on gender discrimination:** 116 123 or 0800 500 335, Telegram: NHL116123
- **UN Population Fund Ukraine (UNFPA) Survivor Assistance Centers:** <https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/SRC> Survivor Assistance Centers are created to respond to the challenges of war. Internally displaced persons, people who have left the war zone or occupied territories, local residents and anyone who needs help can get help here. The Centers can be addressed with any questions that arise in connection with full-scale war. Qualified specialists will provide the necessary socio-psychological, legal or informational support comprehensively and in one place.
- **“AVRORA” online platform:** <https://avrora-help.org.ua> Psychotherapeutic assistance to victims of war-related violence, including sexual violence.

- **Contacts of services and institutions for survivors of violence in the regions of Ukraine:** https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/regional_referral_cards_2024 Information on assistance for victims of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence for service providers, workers of humanitarian and public organizations, representatives of communities in 23 regions of Ukraine. Contacts are current as of March 2024.
- **International organization HealthRight International (Right to Health):** <https://www.healthright.org.ua> Takes care of issues of health care and protection of human rights.
- **Lifeline Ukraine (7333 for calls):** national, professional line for suicide prevention and mental health support. The hotline is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- **Support line for men (2345 for calls):** <https://2345.in.ua/>

APPENDIX 3.

Sample registration list of male/female participants

*Logos of donors, executive partner.
Name of the organization.
Name of the project.*

Registration form for information session male/female participants "Prevention and countermeasures against gender-based violence"

Venue: _____

Date: _____

By signing this form, I consent to the processing and use of my personal data in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Personal Data", within the framework of activities carried out by _____
(name of the organization).

No	Surname and first name	Age	Status	Phone number	Position/ Name of organization, institution, service	Personal signature
1.			<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Local population <input type="checkbox"/> Returned			
2.			<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Local population <input type="checkbox"/> Returned			

APPENDIX 4.

Sample of incoming and initial questionnaires

Entrance questionnaire	
Date:	
Domestic violence is a private matter	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Some women are to blame for being abused because they provoked the offender with their inappropriate behavior or way of dressing	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
A woman and a man must realize their purpose: a woman - to give birth and serve, a man - to provide for the family	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Alcohol and drugs are the main cause of domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Men and boys can be survivors of sexual violence.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Guidelines for assisting survivors of gender-based violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Security, privacy, respect, non-discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Trust, help, tolerance <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know

Exit questionnaire	
Date:	
Domestic violence is a private matter	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Some women are to blame for being abused because they provoked the offender with their inappropriate behavior or way of dressing	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
A woman and a man must realize their purpose: a woman - to give birth and serve, a man - to provide for the family	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Alcohol and drugs are the main cause of domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Men and boys can be survivors of sexual violence.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Guidelines for assisting survivors of gender-based violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Security, privacy, respect, non-discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Trust, help, tolerance <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
Rate the quality of the organization and conduct of the information session from 1 to 5, where 1 is bad and 5 is good	

Place for notes:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.