

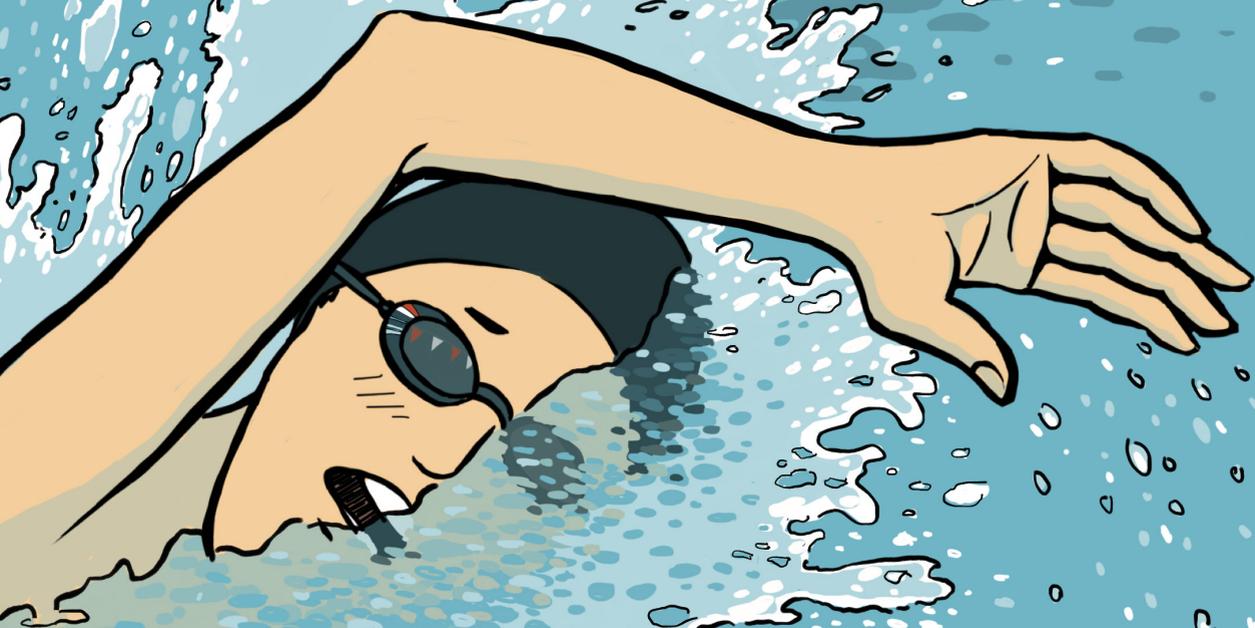


UNITED NATIONS
UKRAINE



Kingdom of the Netherlands

THE NEW START



Zhanna OZIRNA : Anna TARNOVETSKA

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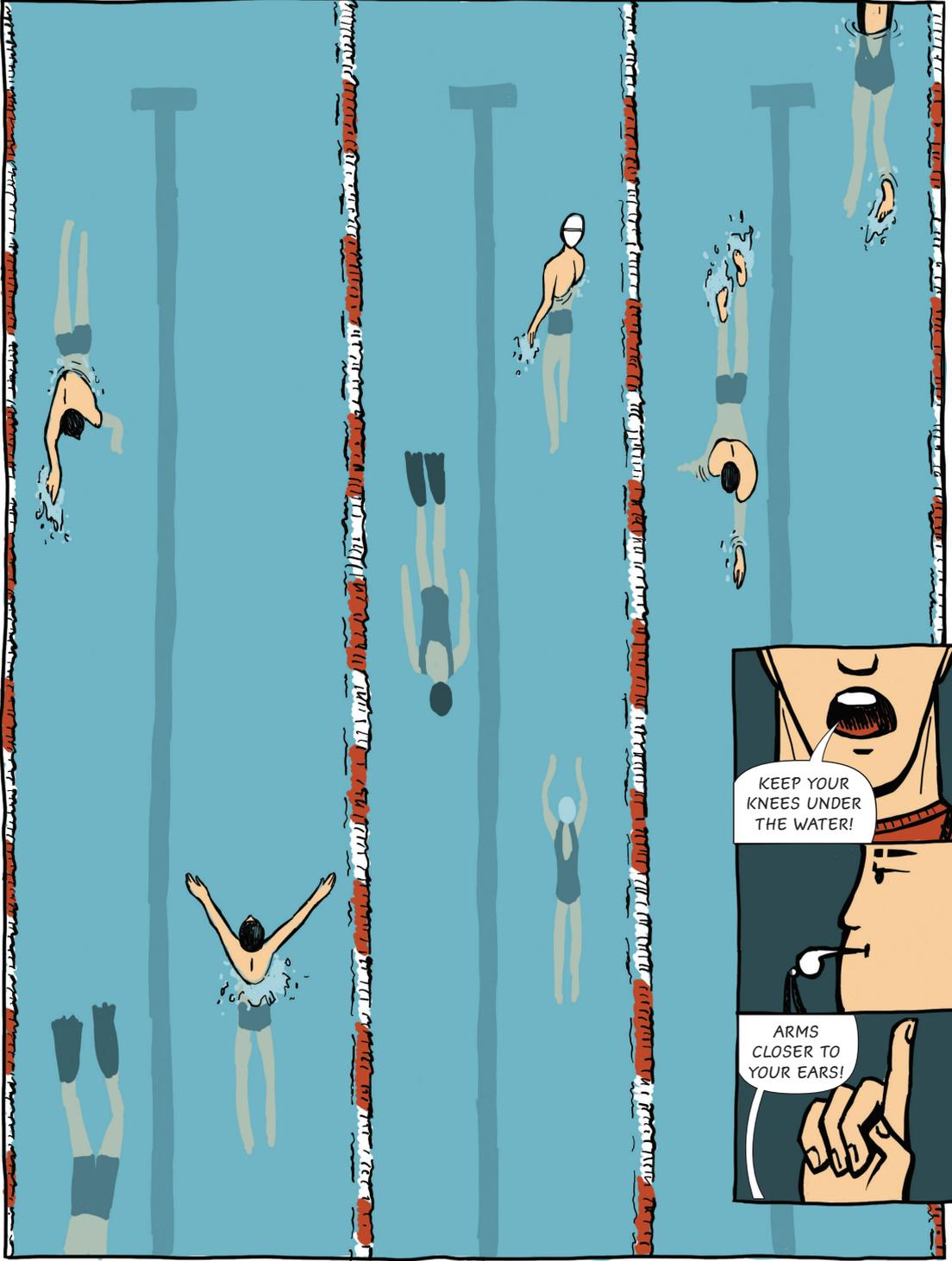
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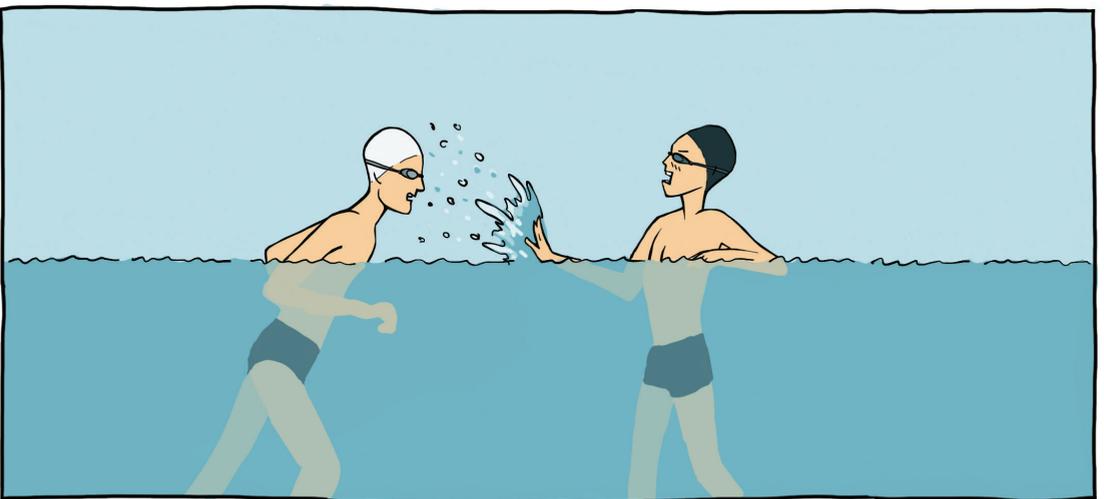
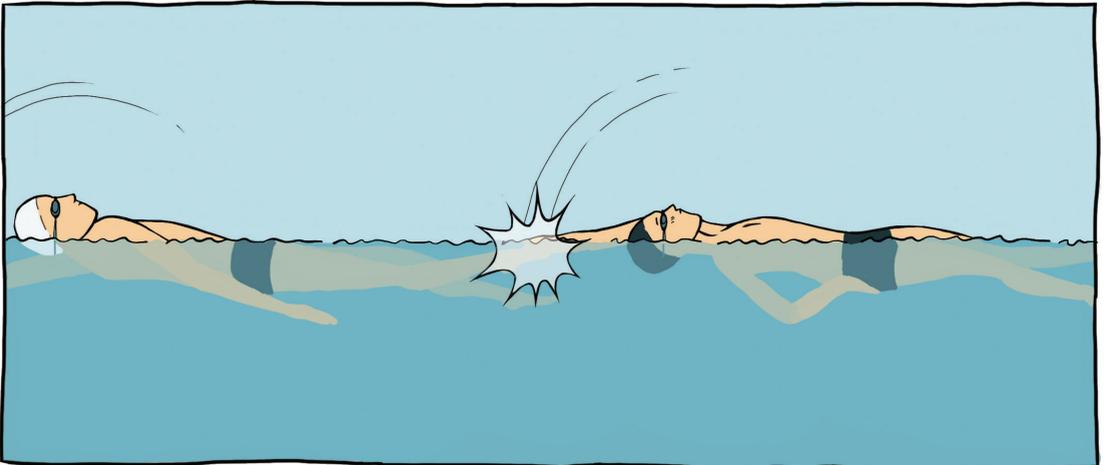
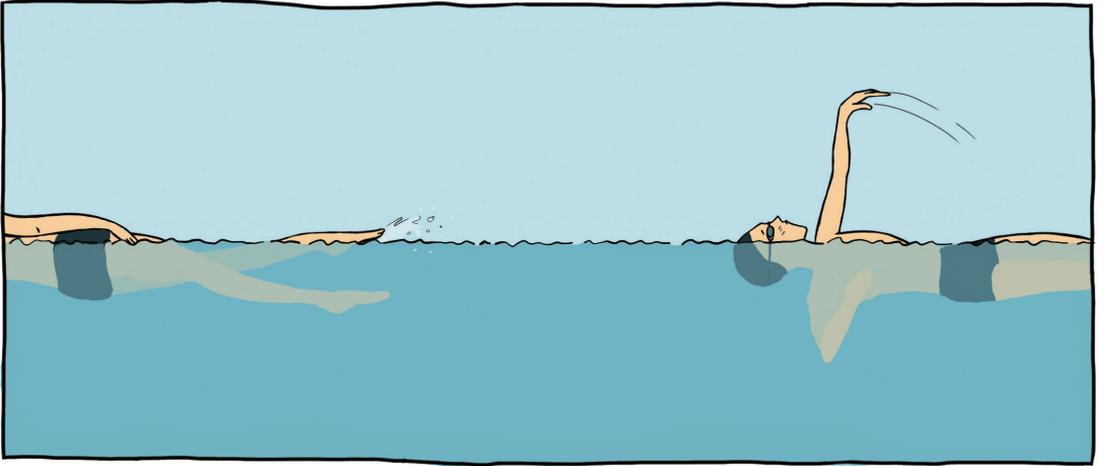
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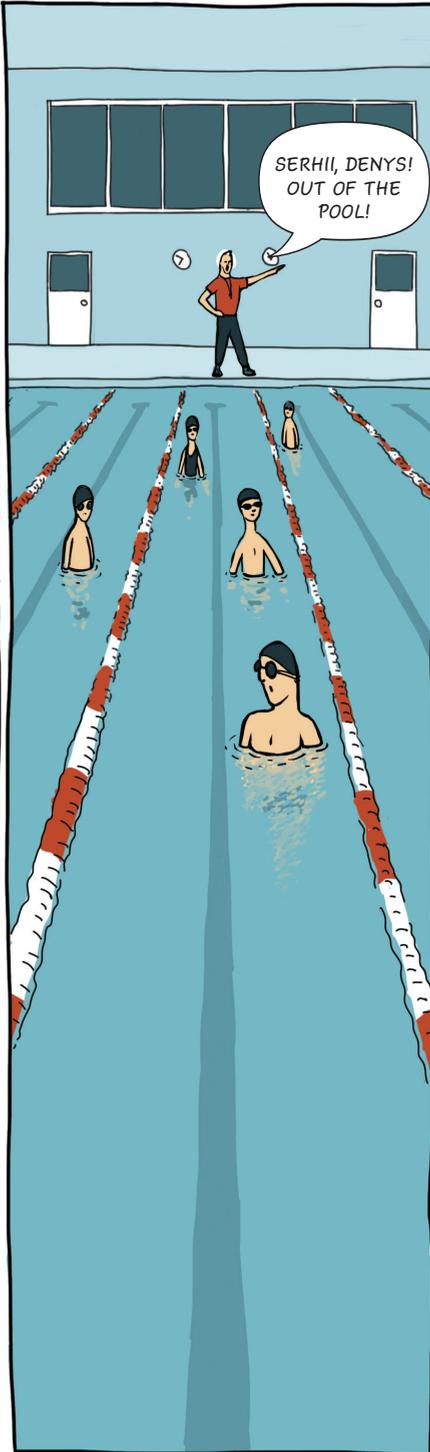
Tenth-graders Serhii and Olia are a couple. They share everything: homework, swimming successes, and their most secret dreams. However, both have secrets that they find are not so easy to admit to each other.

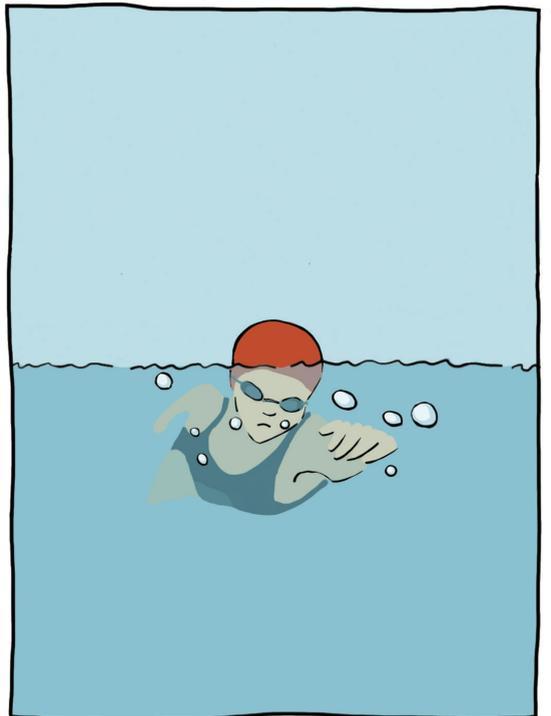


KEEP YOUR KNEES UNDER THE WATER!

ARMS CLOSER TO YOUR EARS!







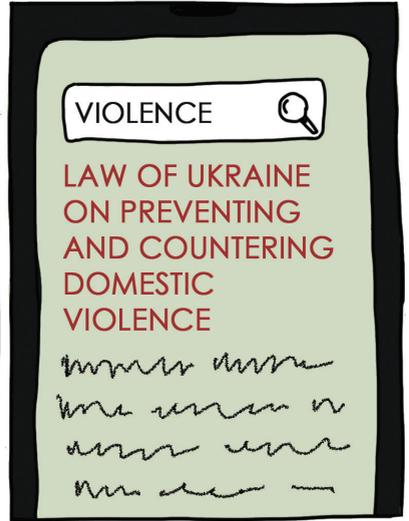






NO. IT'S BECAUSE OF DAD.

HE'S ALWAYS CALLING ME NAMES. HE'S ALWAYS ANGRY, YELLING, BLAMING ME FOR EVERYTHING. HE HID MY PASSPORT YESTERDAY. HE THREATENS MUM. SHE'S AFRAID OF HIM.





HELLO. HOW CAN I HELP YOU?

CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTUALLY IS?

THESE ARE ACTIONS, CHARACTERISED BY PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, OR ECONOMIC VIOLENCE, THAT ARE COMMITTED BY RELATIVES, SPOUSES, OR PEOPLE LIVING TOGETHER.

ARE INSULTS AND YELLING OBSCENITIES VIOLENCE TOO?

YES, BECAUSE THEY DAMAGE HUMAN HONOUR AND DIGNITY.

AND SLAPS? PINCHING, KICKING, PUSHING?

YES, THAT'S ALL PHYSICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

AND IF YOUR POCKET MONEY IS TAKEN AWAY? OR YOUR PASSPORT?

THAT'S VIOLENCE AS WELL - OF THE ECONOMIC TYPE.





I'D ADVISE YOU TO TALK TO SOMEONE YOU REALLY TRUST. ALSO, WHEN SUCH THINGS HAPPEN, CALL THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY, OR GO STRAIGHT TO A POLICE STATION TO MAKE A STATEMENT.



YOU SEE,
YOU CAN FIND A
WAY OUT OF ANY
SITUATION.

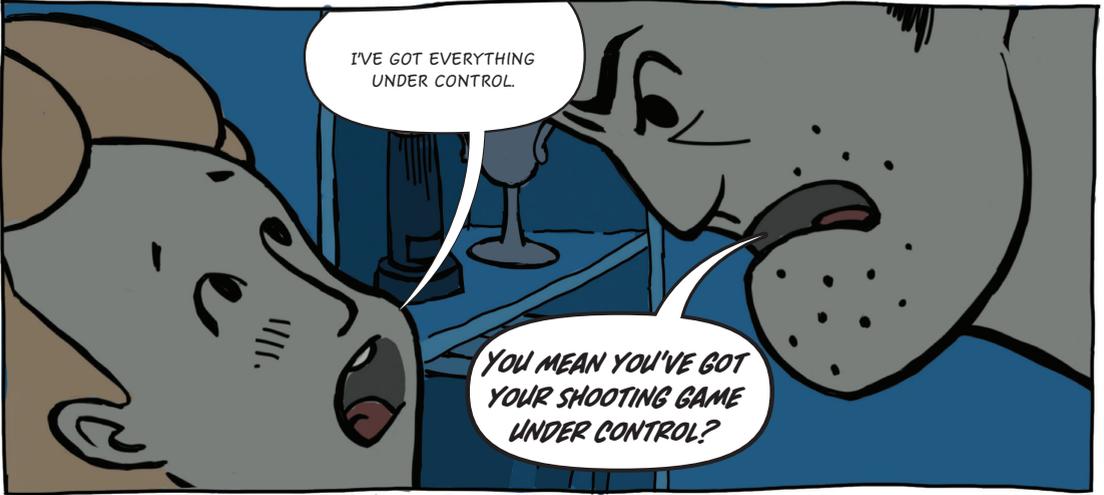












I'VE GOT EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL.

YOU MEAN YOU'VE GOT YOUR SHOOTING GAME UNDER CONTROL?



I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT CONTROL IS.



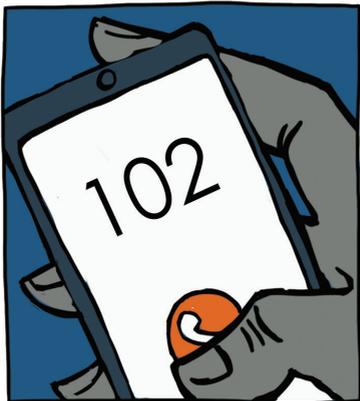
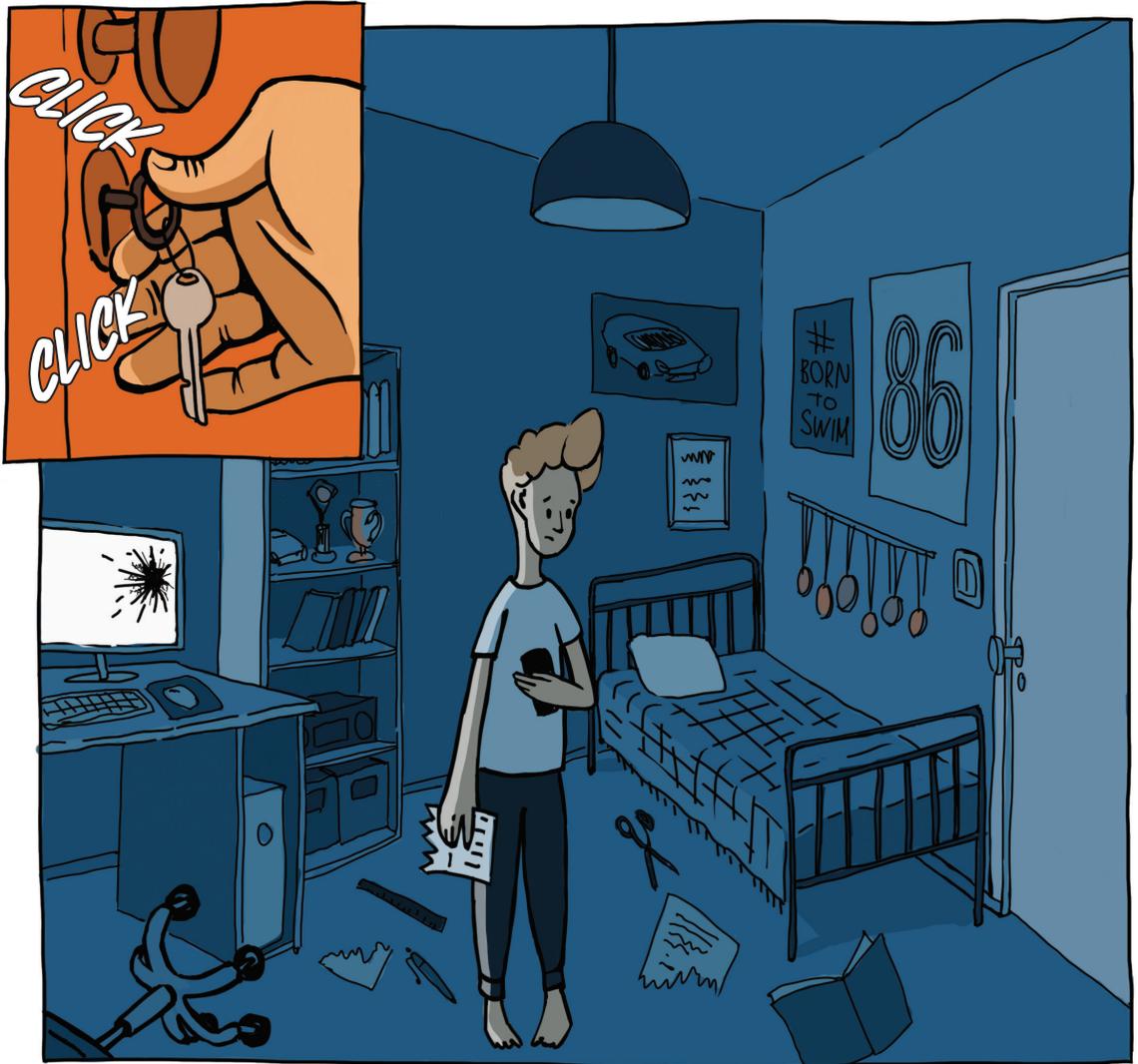
WHERE'S YOUR SCHOOL DIARY? TELL ME!



GET IT, AND SHOW IT TO ME, NOW!



BACK TO THE KITCHEN! GET OUT OF MY SIGHT!







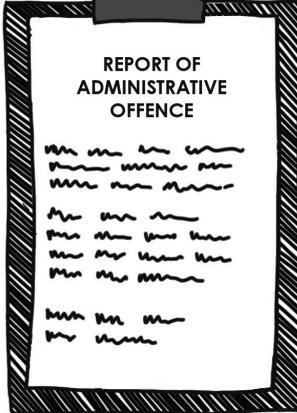
GOOD EVENING!

GOOD EVENING.

LET'S TAKE DOWN ALL THE DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT.



A REPORT HAS BEEN DRAWN UP AGAINST YOU IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 173-20F THE CODE OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES OF UKRAINE. YOU ARE TO APPEAR IN COURT. THE COURT MAY ORDER YOU TO GO ON A PERPETRATOR PROGRAMME, WHICH YOU CAN ALSO ATTEND VOLUNTARILY.

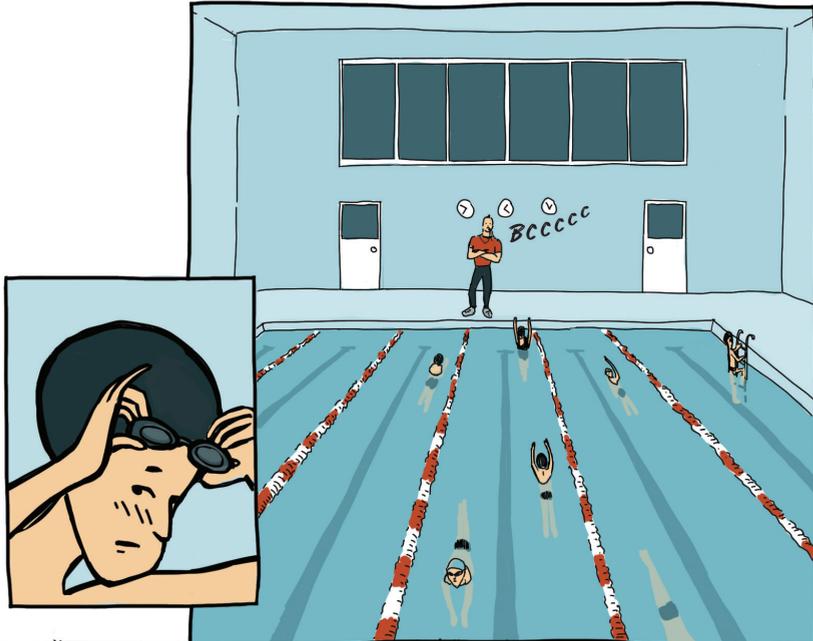


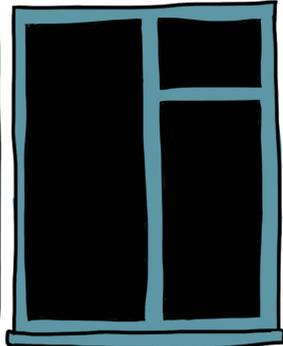
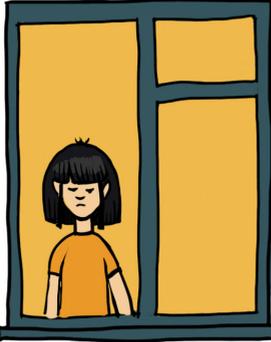
REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCE

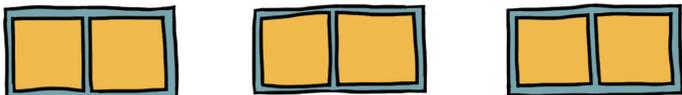


HOW R U?

I'M OK









YES, MAKSYM OLEHOVYCH. SHE COULDN'T MAKE IT TODAY. FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES.. OK..



YOU HAVE A MEETING BEFORE THE COMPETITION TODAY. THE COACH ASKED YOU TO COME TO HIM RIGHT NOW.



PUT ON A LONG-SLEEVED JACKET.













A CHARGE OF ASSAULT HAS BEEN MADE AGAINST YOU. YOU ARE TO APPEAR IN COURT THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW.

I STILL HAVEN'T GOT OVER MY HUSBAND'S DEATH. IT'S SO DIFFICULT FOR ME..

THAT'S STILL NOT A REASON TO RAISE YOUR HAND AGAINST A CHILD.



COME TO OUR SOCIAL CENTRE. A PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGIST WILL WORK WITH YOU. IT'LL HELP YOU.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT SWIMMING IS VERY SIMILAR TO LIFE. I'M LEARNING TO OVERCOME MY FEAR, NO MATTER WHAT.



EVERY SWIM IS ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY. EVERY COMPETITION IS A TRIUMPH OVER MYSELF.



EVERY JUMP IS A NEW START.

Currently, the problem of violence is usually little mentioned or not talked about at all by adults and children. This is especially true of domestic violence. Not everyone understands what it is, or distinguishes between the various forms and manifestations of domestic violence. As a result, various myths and misconceptions about this phenomenon are prevalent in society. Let's contribute to building zero tolerance for violence in our communities and in the society as a whole – so let's find out more about domestic violence!

Zero tolerance for violence mean agreeing with the following statements:

- Nothing justifies violence;
- The person who commits the violence is always to blame;
- The perpetrator must be held to account for committing violence;
- The person who faced violence always needs help;
- No one deserves violence;
- Violence is a cause of suffering, injury, and death.

A lot of people believe that domestic violence is only about battering or physical injuries in general. In fact, it has four forms – physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence – and can be manifested in dozens of ways. However, they all have one thing in common: a desire for power and to exert control over another person. It is not only the perpetrator's spouse who suffers from domestic violence – any of their relatives or friends can be affected, including children, elderly family members, and other relatives.

What is domestic violence?

Domestic violence, along with other related concepts, is defined in the **Law of Ukraine On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence**. The Law also contains other supporting information, namely: What the various forms of domestic violence are, who falls within the scope of the legislation, which services, structures, institutions, or organizations (interaction entities) can be contacted, as well as what special measures are available to combat domestic violence.

Thus, according to the Law, **domestic violence** is an act (action or inactivity), or a threat to commit an act, of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence committed in the family or within a place of residence, or among relatives, or among ex- or current spouses, or among other individuals who reside (resided) together as one family, but are not (were not) in a family relationship or in marriage with each other, regardless of whether the person who commits domestic violence lives (lived) in the same place as the survivor.

Forms of domestic violence, their manifestations, and consequences

Physical violence is a form of domestic violence that includes slaps, kicks, pushing, pinching, flogging, biting, as well as unlawful deprivation of liberty, beating, torturing, inflicting bodily harm of various degree of severity, exposing to danger, failure to provide assistance to a person in life-threatening condition, causing death, or committing other violent offenses (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).

Physical violence, in addition to cases in which it damages the health or life of a survivor, may also be indirect. For example, if a person is denied medical care, deprived of sleep, forced to use drugs or alcohol, or if harm is done to other people (e.g. children or other family members) in order to make the person suffer – these are indirect manifestations of physical violence.

It is important to keep in mind that corporal punishment of a child by parents is prohibited not only by the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence, but also by the **Family Code of Ukraine** (Article 150). The consequences of physical violence may be damage to the physical and/or mental health of a person, damage to their honour and dignity, and even death.

Psychological violence is a form of domestic violence that includes verbal abuse, threats, including against third parties, humiliation, harassment, intimidation, and other acts aimed at restricting the will of the individual, control in the area of reproduction, if such actions or inactivity cause the person to fear for their own safety or the safety of third parties, inflicting emotional insecurity, depriving a person of their ability to protect themselves, or doing harm to the individual's mental health (Article 1 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).

Psychological violence primarily concerns the use of offensive language (including obscene words), threats (of physical violence, kidnapping, etc.), and preventing a person from communicating with other people, including relatives. However, humiliation in public, unjustified criticism, and systematic denigration of the person also constitute psychological violence. As a result, the individual may lack self-esteem, becoming insecure and unable to defend themselves. Bullying or threats of physical violence against third persons or living creatures significant to the individual also constitute psychological violence. Harassment of the person, for example by former or current partners, is another common manifestation of psychological violence.

Generally speaking, psychological violence often accompanies all of the other forms of violence, as it harms the person's psychological state. But it may also exist as a separate, discrete form of domestic violence.

Sexual violence is a form of domestic violence that includes any sexual acts committed against an adult without their consent, or against a child regardless of their consent, or in the presence of a child, coercion to perform a sexual act with a third party, or other offenses against the sexual freedom or sexual integrity of a person, including those committed against or in the presence of a child (Article 1 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).

Regarding manifestations of sexual violence: these are contained within the very definition of «sexual violence». Besides, international organizations working in the field of health care see the following as forms (manifestations) of sexual violence: rape and attempted rape, unwanted sexual touching or coercion to touch another person, spying on or photographing a person in an intimate situation without their consent, sexual harassment and sexual abuse, exhibitionism, coercion to view pornography, and any other sexual acts with a person who does not consent to them or who cannot refuse or resist.

The consequences of sexual violence are damage to the physical and/or mental health of the survivor.

Economic violence is a form of domestic violence that includes the intentional deprivation of housing, food, clothing, property, funds or documents or the opportunity to use them, leaving a person without care or attention, obstruction in obtaining required treatment or rehabilitation services for a person, prohibition from working, forced labour, prohibiting study, and other economic offenses (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).

A manifestation of this form of domestic violence is control of the person's access to money or other economic resources. As a result, they cannot provide for themselves and become financially dependent on the perpetrator. Economic violence is not just about direct prohibition

from working or pursuing an education, but also about hindering attempts to obtain a higher position, ongoing deliberate undermining of the work/study schedule of the individual in various ways, spending the money or savings of the person, forcing them to beg, and labour exploitation. Economic violence also includes preventing a person from using their own documents (passport, birth certificate, diploma, etc.) or joint documents (marriage certificate, child birth certificates, titles to an apartment/house, etc.). Economic violence often precedes other forms of domestic violence, as the perpetrator extends economic prohibitions to all areas of the person's life.

How can we combat domestic violence?

Section 5 of the Law of Ukraine On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence stipulates special measures to combat domestic violence.

They include:

- *urgent prohibition orders against perpetrators;*
- *restraining orders against perpetrators;*
- *preventive follow ups with perpetrators and preventive work with them;*
- *court orders for perpetrators to undergo a perpetrator programme.*

Let's take a closer (though very brief) look at these special measures to counteract domestic violence!

An urgent prohibition order *is issued against a perpetrator by authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine if there is an imminent threat to the life or health of the individual in order to immediately put an end to domestic violence, preventing its continuation or recurrence (Article 25 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).*

An urgent prohibition order may contain the following measures against a perpetrator:

- 1) the obligation to leave the place where the violence survivor resides or stays;
- 2) a ban on residing (staying) at this place;
- 3) a ban on contacting the violence survivor in any way.

An urgent prohibition order is issued at the request of the violence survivor, as well as at the initiative of an employee of an authorized unit of the National Police of Ukraine, on the basis of a risk assessment. Urgent prohibition orders are issued for periods of **up to 10 days**.

Violations of the terms of an urgent prohibition order entail administrative liability!

A restraining order *is issued against a perpetrator by court (Article 26 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).*

A restraining order stipulates one or more of the following measures against the perpetrator:

- 1) a prohibition against remaining in a place of joint residence (stay) with the violence survivor;
- 2) the violence survivor must have access to their own property and property under joint ownership;
- 3) restrictions on communication with affected children;
- 4) a prohibition on approaching within a certain distance of a place of residence (stay), study, or work, or other places frequently visited by the violence survivor;
- 5) a prohibition on searching for the violence survivor personally or via third parties, if of their own will they are at a place unknown to the perpetrator, to stalk them, or to communicate with them in any way;
- 6) a prohibition on corresponding with or telephoning the violence survivor, or contacting them through other means of communication in person or via third parties.

The following entities have the right to apply to court with a request that a restraining order be issued against a perpetrator:

1) *the violence survivor or their representative;*

2) **in the case of domestic violence against a child** – *parents or other legal representatives of the child, relatives of the child (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother, sister), the stepmother or stepfather of the child, as well as a guardianship and custody authority.*

This means that if a child has suffered domestic violence from their parents and has no relatives who could go to court on their behalf, an application to court on behalf of the child can only be filed by a guardianship authority (not by the police or a social protection department, nor by a social services administration, etc.)!

3) *in the case of domestic violence against an incapable person, such an application can be made by the guardian, or a guardianship and custody authority.*

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

Note!

The court shall hear the case no later than 72 hours after receipt of the application.

Court fees associated with the hearing of a case on issuing a restraining order are covered by the state (no court fees are charged).

Violations of the terms of a restraining order entail criminal liability!

Preventive follow ups and preventive work with the perpetrator are performed by an authorized unit of the National Police of Ukraine in order to prevent the recurrence of domestic violence, and to ensure the perpetrator's compliance with temporary restrictions on their rights, and with the duties imposed on them in connection with committing domestic violence (Article 27 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).

*The perpetrator may be ordered by a court to **undergo a perpetrator programme** or voluntarily undergo such a programme (Article 28 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence).*

The duration of a perpetrator programme is **from three months to one year**.

Failure to undergo a perpetrator programme entails criminal liability!

Bringing the perpetrator to justice for not undergoing the programme does not release them from the duty to undergo this programme!

What is the liability for committing domestic violence?

According to the current legislation of Ukraine, persons who commit domestic violence shall be criminally, administratively, or civilly liable.

Administrative liability for committing domestic violence is stipulated in **Article 173-2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine (CAOU)**.

Subject to the sanctions in this article, committing domestic or gender-based violence, i.e. the use of violence that does not cause bodily harm, threats, insults, or harassment, deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property or funds to which the individual is entitled by law, etc. entail the imposition of a fine of ten to twenty non-taxable minimum wages (UAH 170-340) or community service for a period of thirty to forty hours, or administrative arrest for up to seven days.

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

On January 11, 2019, amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine came into force. One of them is on criminal liability for committing domestic violence under **Article 126-1 «Domestic Violence» of the Criminal Code of Ukraine**.

This article stipulates *criminal liability for intentionally and systematically committing physical, psychological, or economic violence. Such actions are punishable by community service for a term of from 150 to 240 hours, or arrest for up to six months, or restriction of liberty for up to five years, or imprisonment for up to two years. It should also be noted that criminal acts related to committing domestic or gender-based violence may also be qualified under other articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which were amended accordingly. These may include, in particular, inflicting bodily harm of varying severity (Arts. 121, 122, 123, 125), threats of murder (Art. 129), trafficking in human beings (Art. 149), coercion to marry (Art. 151-2), rape (Art. 152), sexual violence (Art. 153), coercion into having sexual intercourse (Art. 154), having sexual intercourse with a person under the age of sixteen (Art. 155), debauchery of minors (Art. 156), etc. The most severe crime in this category is intentional murder (Art. 115).*

It is important to keep in mind that if the perpetrator fails to undergo the perpetrator programme or breaches a restraining order issued by court, they are criminally liable under **Article 390-1 «Failure to comply with restrictive measures or restraining orders, or failure to undergo a perpetrator programme» of the Criminal Code of Ukraine**.

In addition to imposing administrative or criminal liability, other measures may be undertaken against a perpetrator. This is done to compensate the violence survivor for moral and financial damages.

What should you do in cases of domestic violence?

Unfortunately, many people in our society live by the principle of «it's none of my business.» They prefer to ignore the signs of domestic violence, or believe that «it's better not to talk about it.» But such attitudes injure, maim, and sometimes even kill! Relatives, friends, acquaintances, classmates, peers, or colleagues of these indifferent people may end up being abused.

So, the key slogan in cases of domestic violence is **DON'T BE SILENT!**

If children face or may face domestic violence, every citizen of Ukraine is obliged to immediately report such cases of domestic violence to district state administrations, executive bodies of village, settlement, city, or district councils in cities (if created), authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine (102), or to the 24h domestic violence call centre (15-47) (Article 19 of the Law On Preventing and Countering Domestic Violence)!

How to act in situations where violence occurs?

- You need to immediately call the police using the **public phone number «102»** and describe what has happened. In many cities of Ukraine, the police have special mobile groups to combat domestic violence, who are specially trained to respond to such calls. Police officers will arrive quickly, assess the situation on the spot, and put an end to the offense. If this is indeed domestic violence and the situation is a high-risk one for the individual, the police will do everything required in accordance with the law to punish the perpetrator and protect the person suffering from violence.
- If the risk is very high, police officers may propose that the individual move to a temporary crisis centre

or **shelter** (if the community has one). A violence survivor can live in a shelter for **up to three months**, accessing help from psychologists and social workers. This should be sufficient for them to plan for further steps and to end the abusive relationship.

- If the situation is not an emergency, it is advisable to contact the **centres (departments) of the social services**. At these centres, violence survivors can consult a lawyer and a social worker and talk about domestic violence.
- One can also turn to the specialized services for survivors of domestic violence, such as **mobile social and psychological assistance teams** (if the community has these).
- If a child is subject to violence, one must contact the police and the local **children's service** (both at the same time) **IMMEDIATELY!**
- One of the key rules (tips) for a child who suffers domestic violence or is at risk: If possible, the child should **tell everything to an adult who he/she trusts** (it could be not just a parent, but also a teacher, school psychologist, social educator, tutor, sports coach, etc.). If there is no such person, they can call one or more hotlines. There they can get both psychological and legal advice. All calls from a mobile phone (of any mobile operator in Ukraine) to the hotline numbers are **FREE!**

Contact details of the national hotlines:

- Governmental Domestic Violence Counteraction Hotline: 15-47 (24h, free of charge from landlines and mobile phones);
- National Children's Hotline: 116-111 (Mon-Fri from 12 p.m. to 8 p.m., free of charge from mobile phones) or 0-800-500-225 (free of charge from landlines);
- National Hotline for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking, and Gender Discrimination: 24h 116-123 (free from mobile phones) or 0-800-500-335 (free from landlines);
- The single number of the contact centre of the free legal aid system: 0-800-213-103 (referral – 24h, legal consultation: Mon-Fri from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., free of charge from landlines and mobile phones).

Chat bot:

The chat bot #ДійПротиНасильства (ActAgainstViolence) was created at the initiative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in cooperation with SE Infotech, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, and the National Police of Ukraine. Users can receive comprehensive information about domestic violence, as well as support and assistance in this matter. The chat bot is accessible via the following links and QR codes:

Viber <https://tinyurl.com/y8rgatt9>



Telegram https://t.me/police_helpbot



We hope this graphic novel has helped you better understand what domestic violence is. You now know what to do if you or someone close to you suffers violence.

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ВИДАВНИЦТВО
МАЛЬОПИСІВ