

WHERE TO REPORT AND GET HELP

Reporting sexual violence and sexual harassment to the Kosovo Police is important. The justice system is responsible to ensure that the perpetrator faces justice.

There is specialist support concerning safety, psychological counselling, and free legal aid. They will always strive to take into consideration your best interests.

All your information remains confidential. All service providers have a duty to keep your personal information confidential.



192



REMEMBER!

PREVENTION:

- Discuss sexual violence and sexual harassment with people you trust; for example, teachers, parents, pedagogists/psychologists, and friends.
- Never use force, coercion, threats, or take advantage of someone in a vulnerable situation to engage in sexual activity. Take responsibility for your actions!
- Not saying NO does not mean agreement!
- My body, my choice!
- Body autonomy is for everyone – girls and boys, men and women!

PROTECTION:

- No one should pressure you to speak to the police. Many people do not speak to the police for different reasons.
- If you feel you are in a safe environment and have decided to report, use your voice to prevent it! Confide in someone you trust and report to the Kosovo Police! Speak up! No one has the right to sexually assault or harass you based on how you dress or your appearance.
- Consider sharing your experience – remember, your voice matters and has the power to help and empower others, but ensure you are comfortable and feel safe before speaking.
- Consider sharing your story in a way that will help others, but does not harm you!
- Call 192!

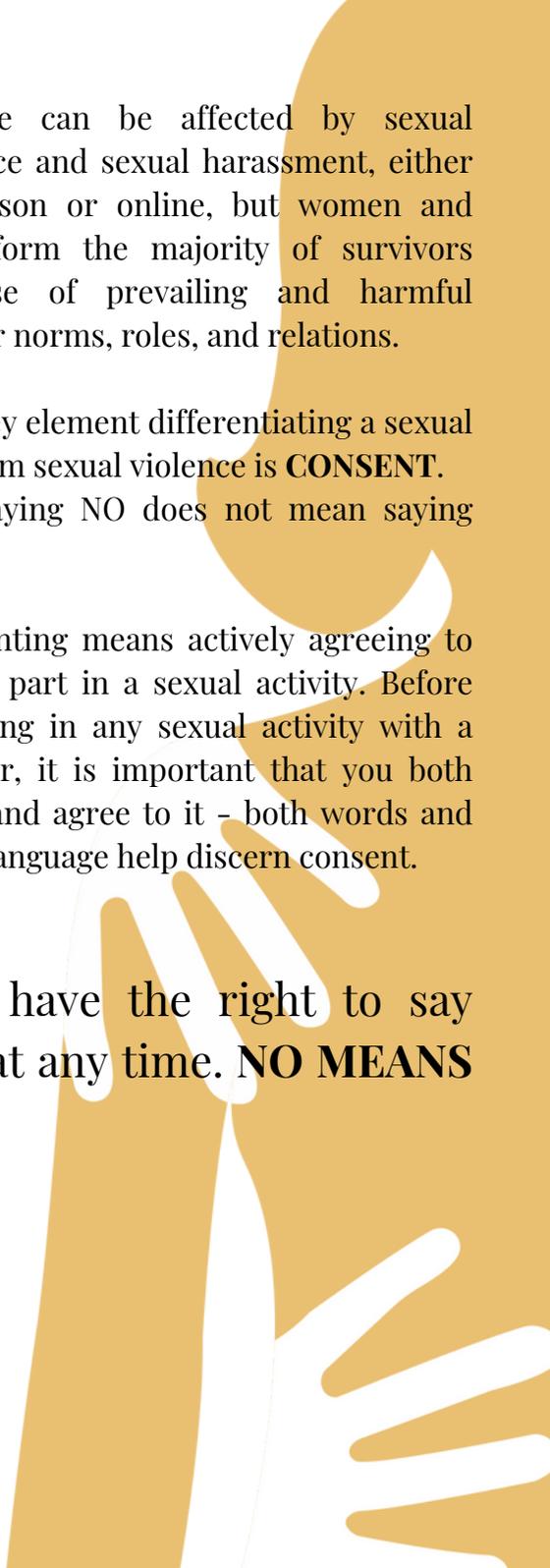
SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT ARE CRIMES – NOT YOUR FAULT!

Your voice is powerful and makes a difference!

If you need help, call Kosovo Police at 192.

Talk to someone who makes you feel safe: an adult you trust, a parent, a family member, a teacher, or a school psychologist.

**SPEAK OUT!
REPORT!
SEEK SUPPORT!**



Anyone can be affected by sexual violence and sexual harassment, either in-person or online, but women and girls form the majority of survivors because of prevailing and harmful gender norms, roles, and relations.

The key element differentiating a sexual act from sexual violence is **CONSENT**. Not saying NO does not mean saying YES.

Consenting means actively agreeing to taking part in a sexual activity. Before engaging in any sexual activity with a partner, it is important that you both want and agree to it - both words and body language help discern consent.

You have the right to say **NO** at any time. **NO MEANS NO.**

TYPES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE:

- Rape and attempted rape
- Child sexual abuse
- Incest
- Sexual assault
- Unwanted touching or groping
- Forced marriage
- Forced prostitution
- Sex trafficking
- Forced pregnancy
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual violence in the context of dating/ intimate relationships
- Online sexual abuse
- Non-contact sexual abuse

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES 2020 -2021

- Most sexual violence survivors are aged between 11 to 16 years old.
- In 81% of sexual violence cases, the survivors know the perpetrator.
- Biological evidence is collected in only 28% of sexual violence case.
- Around 90% of sexual violence survivors are women and girls.

WHAT IS SEXUAL HARASSMENT?

Sexual harassment can take various forms, including words, gestures, or actions, as well as exposure to pornographic images, emails, and text messages with sexual content shared also through social media platforms.

Sexual harassment may take various forms and each one is harmful. They can affect your health and be life-threatening.

Sexual harassment is a criminal offense. It should never be tolerated.