



The Project is funded by  
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Soros Foundation - Kyrgyzstan

Project on Development of Mechanisms and Implementation  
of Social and Legal Protection from Violence Against Women

**FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT**

**«DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS  
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL  
AND LEGAL PROTECTION FROM  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN»**

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# **«DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND LEGAL PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN»**

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## **1. Description**

- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: **Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan**
- 1.2. Title of the Action: **“Development of mechanisms and implementation of social and legal protection from violence against women”**
- 1.3. Start date and end date of the reporting period: **December 22, 2007 – May 22, 2010**
- 1.4. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups:

Final beneficiary: Women, men and children – victims of gender abuse. Psychologists of crisis centers (CC).

Target groups: People with abusive behaviour, Civil law judges, Neighbourhood militia, staff of district police departments, Personnel of statistics units of judiciary, prosecutors’ office, Ministry of interior, health care, educational institutions, Social welfare staff from local self-governance (LSG) agencies.

- 1.5. Country in which the activities take place: **Kyrgyzstan**

## **2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities**

- 2.1. Activities and results

**Reporting period:** December 22, 2007 – May 22, 2010

**Project objective:** Development of mechanisms for various system structures interaction to strengthening the effectiveness of measures for prevention of violence against women.

During implementation, this project actively facilitated and encouraged conditions for::

Creation of mechanism of systematic impact on various organizations to raise effectiveness of measures taken for prevention of violence against women in Kyrgyzstan;

- Building capacity of the staff of the state and non-government organizations providing legal, psychological and medical care to victims and those guilty of violence;
- Improvement of the system of collection and analysis of data on issues of violence;
- Improvement of legislation of the KR in part of prevention of all forms of violence against women.

The project activity covered hundreds of participants throughout the country representing such categories as civic judges, district militiamen, employees of district departments of internal affairs, employees of statistics departments in judicial bodies, prosecutor’s office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, and social workers of the local state authorities and representatives of crisis centers.

Positive results and changes were achieved during the project implementation:

- With the purpose to improve the law enforcement practice and raise efficiency of measures taken at the national level for prevention of domestic violence, amendments were developed to the existing Law On Domestic Violence, Administrative Code of the KR and related normative legal acts. The draft laws were submitted to Jogorku Kenesh of the KR for consideration and adoption;
- Proposals / recommendations to the national documents, such as the Country Development Strategy and the National Plan on Achieving Gender Equality for 2011 – 2020, and on improvement of the national gender mechanism were developed and submitted;

- Currently, there are authentic qualitative and quantitative data on family violence in the country due to the fact that since January 1, 2010, the statistical data on violence used in the judicial, law-enforcement and healthcare institutions are collected and analyzed with based on the newly invented forms and indicators, and upgraded software.
- Capacity of representatives of the judiciary and law-enforcement bodies is improved with regard to approaches to prevention of domestic violence against women. There is an improved perception of issues of domestic violence and gender inequality, which in turn ensures better performance of official and functional duties, reduction of gender discrimination in the judicial proceeding.
- Capacity of the authorized coordination body on gender policy in the KR, the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration, has notably improved due to introduction of the gender approach into the sector policy and coaching.
- Cooperation between local state authorities and crisis centers in the regions has been strengthened. Thus, the Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between Osh state administration and “Ak-Jurok” crisis center, and a 4-room premise is provided in Osh oblast hospital, with payment of rent, utilities and electricity for one year; the Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Directorate of Internal Affairs of Issykul raion and “Altynai” CC in Cholpon-Ata city.
- The issue of gender violence is brought to attention of decision makers in the Government and Jogorku Kenesh, and the population.
- Due to the innovative work on the pilot project 16 men changed their behavior towards non-violent behavior as a result of piloting the psychological correctional program for those guilty of domestic violence.

The project was launched in late 2008 and is implemented by the Law Program of the Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan (SFK). Completion of the project has been postponed to June 1, 2010 in connection with a number of serious reasons. Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan (SFK) is part of a network founded by the Open Society Institute (OSI). In 2008 the SFK had gone through a transitional period by hiring a new Executive Director and fully changing the Board by recruiting a new members and a new Board Chair. Within the new SFK strategy, a new program structure was introduced according to which, SFK no longer administers the Women’s Program. Therefore, on the last Board meeting held on September 19, 2008 it was decided to hand the project “Development of mechanisms and implementation of social and legal protection from violence against women” over to Legal Reforms Program for implementation.

The project is funded by the European Union (80%) and Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan (20%).



### **Activity 1.**

***Expert and analytical work on performance assessment and review of actions taken by non-government and government entities in prevention of violence against women. Development of the national strategy on prevention of violence against women.***

Under this project component, it was planned to implement the expert and analytical work (research) to evaluate and review effectiveness of the actions taken by civil society institutes and government agencies with regard to women, and develop the national strategy on prevention of violence against women. This activity was most strategic and complicated task in the entire project.

Since the project implementation began later than it was scheduled, participation in preparation of the expert-analytical works to summarize results of implementation of the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality for 2002 – 2006 (NAP) was not possible. It was not possible to participate in development of the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality for 2007 – 2010, either.

Expert and analytical works on implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) for Achieving Gender Equality in the KR for 2007-2010 were earlier performed by UNDP and public union “Social Technologies Agency” under the project “Improvement of the Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) for Achieving Gender Equality in the KR for 2007-2010”. Public union “Social Technologies Agency” prepared the mid-term evaluation of implementation of NAP with support of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of OSCE (ODIHR). Therefore, it was unreasonable to carry out such expert and analytical research under this component. However, the mid-term evaluation of implementation of NAP for Achieving Gender Equality in the KR was published with support of the European Union.

Reforms in the state administration system of 2009 have resulted in structural changes and abolition of the Committee on Youth, Gender Policy, Physical Culture and Sports of Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the KR with transfer of functions and powers on implementation of the gender policy to the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the KR (MLEM KR). This significantly deteriorated the positive achievements on institutional mechanisms in gender area.

The mandate of the newly authorized body MLEM KR includes development of proposals and recommendations on the Country Development Strategy for 2020 (CDS) that should be the basis for the forth National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality; and coordination of the Government’s activity on implementation of gender policy in the country.

The Central Agency for Development, Investments and Innovations (CADII) established in 2009, and disbanded after the April events in 2010 was dealing with development of the Country Development Strategy for 2020. Proposals on CDS and NAP could be submitted to CADI only through the authorized body - MLEM KR.

In early 2010, it became possible to provide proposals and recommendations on CDS 2020 and participate in development of the forth NAP for Achieving Gender Equality for 2011-2020.

At the moment, under the interim government functioning since April 2010, MLEM KR remains a functional body, and the government reshuffle did not put process on hold. In addition to continuing work with the ministry, in its interactions with various members of the interim government, SFK has stressed the importance of maintaining continuity of action regarding the national strategy.

In general, the above mentioned circumstances had significant impact on change of the strategy of implementation of this project component. Expert consultations on effective implementation of this component were held, as well as meetings with representatives of MLEM KR to prioritize activities and identify constraints and needs related to receiving new functions on gender.

The analysis identified the need to improve capacity of employees of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the KR in gender area as it is the coordinating authorized state body on the gender policy in the Kyrgyz Republic.

It was decided to implement strategically important expert-analytical work with MLEM, particularly, on involvement of two experienced gender experts for coaching and joint development of strategies for eradication of domestic violence, introduction of gender approaches in the Country Development Strategy for 2020 (CDS) and the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality (NAP) for 2011-2020. Experts Zulfiya Kochorbaeva and Mira Karabaeva worked for 2 months directly in the ministry, held consultations and meetings with the staff. Big volume of analytical work was carried out, fundamental strategic documents were developed.

- **The introductory workshop** was held (on March 13, 2010) on international standards and national legislation in the field of gender policy for the MLEM staff in which the action plan was developed for the ministry on gender aspect and on coordination of implementation of the gender policy for 2010.

The workshop was attended by 22 employees of the ministry: 1 deputy minister, 3 heads/managers of departments, 6 chief specialists, 9 leading specialists, and 2 specialists. The following departments of the ministry were represented: Department of Labor and Occupation, Analytical Department, Legal Department, Department of Regulation of Migration Processes, International Cooperation Department, Department of Coordination of Youth Affairs, Children Protection and Gender Issues, Department on Work with Compatriots and Migrants, Department of Children Protection, Department on Youth, Vocational Education Agency, Chui Oblast Department.

At the end of the workshop the priority activities of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic were discussed, and the plan was developed for the Ministry, for promotion of priorities on institutionalization of the gender approach, including 5 activities:

- i. Introduction of the gender approach in CDS-2030, development of the related new NAP
  - ii. Interaction with other state authorities, international organizations and mass media on implementation of the gender policy
  - iii. Gender mainstreaming in the MLEM itself
  - iv. Coordination of implementation of recommendations given after functional analysis of the national institutional mechanism of execution of gender policy in the KR
  - v. Prevention of and protection from family violence.
- Since the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration is the authorized body in the area of gender policy and intended to coordinate inclusion of gender approaches in all sectors and at various levels, there was a reasonable need to implement the gender mainstreaming from the ministry. For this purpose, the draft **Regulations of divisions of HQ of the ministry were developed and proposals were submitted to include the gender-specific functions in them:**
    - 1) Department of coordination on youth, protection of children and gender aspects
    - 2) The administrative and personnel department
    - 3) Department of labor and occupation of the population
    - 4) Analytical department
  - In addition to inclusion of gender aspect into normative documents of the ministry, **The Guideline on introduction of gender approach into the sector policies of MLEM was developed.**
  - Jointly with the staff of the ministry, **proposals were developed on inclusion of the gender indicator into the Long Term Development Strategy of the KR to 2020.**

The following are proposed for consideration as priorities of the state gender policy for long term perspective:

- (i) enhancement of economic opportunities for women and reduction of the vertical and horizontal gender segregation in the labor market;
  - (ii) reduction of gap in the education levels of men and women;
  - (iii) reduction of gap in the indicator of life expectancy of men and women;
  - (iv) decrease of the maternity and infant mortality rates;
  - (v) increasing women participation in the decision-making process in the executive power and in local self-governance bodies;
  - (vi) strengthening focus on needs of employees with family obligations and taking measure for their support, including extension of coverage of children by preschools;
  - (vii) prevention and reduction of gender violence in the society
- **Proposals were developed on strengthening of the National Council on Women, Family, and Gender Development under the President of the KR.**

This document provides review of formation of and changes in the National Council of the previous years, and specific measure on its improvement. Rationale is provided for the need to preserve authorities of the National Council on Women and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

With the purpose to improve the work of the National Council, raise effectiveness and transparency, it is also proposed to change the procedure of formation and operation of the National Council.

- **The plan of activities on implementation of recommendations of functional analysis of the national institutional mechanism of execution of gender policy was developed.**

Strengthening of the national mechanism of achieving gender equality is Task 1.1. of the Matrix of Activities of the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2007-2010. The first activity in this task is functional analysis of the system of state bodies to identify sustainability of the institutional mechanism of implementation of the gender policy; development, discussion, introduction and publication of results of analysis.

Under an order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, functional analysis was held in 2009. The Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the KR has the task of coordination of implementation of this functional analysis recommendations (37 general recommendations and 35 recommendations on certain issues).

- **On April 29, 2010 the final workshop was held for the MLEM staff,**

where results of joint work of the ministry's staff and experts of this project were presented. The format of discussion included review of the implemented activities, including familiarization with the developed documents, and discussion of further actions of the ministry in 5 priority areas:

*Priority 1. Inclusion of gender approach into CDS-2020, development of the related new NAP:*

- + Proposals on inclusion of the gender indicator into CDS-2020 were developed



- + Consultations were provided on preparation of the report on implementation of the NAP for 2009
- ⇒ It is necessary to specify requests to various state bodies on implementation of the NAP
- ⇒ Organize discussion of the new NAP and proposals on CDS-2020 with CS organizations
- ⇒ Lobby inclusion of gender proposals for CDS, adoption of the new NAP and its financing.

*Priority 2. Interaction with other state bodies, international organizations, and mass media on implementation of gender policy:*

- + Proposals were developed for strengthening of the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the KR, including on mechanisms and procedures of inclusion of NGO representatives in the NC
- ⇒ It is necessary to lobby preservation of the NC and measures on its strengthening
- ⇒ Closer interaction with international organizations (special meeting, mapping of gender projects, and other)

*Priority 3. Gender mainstreaming in the Ministry itself*

- + Proposals to the draft Regulations of the following divisions of the headquarters of MLEM were reviewed and presented:
  - Department of coordination of youth affairs, children protection and gender aspects
  - The administrative and personnel department
  - Department of labor and occupation
  - Analytical department (without changes)
- + The Guideline on introduction of gender approach into the sector policies of MLEM was developed
- ⇒ The Guideline should be approved by the Minister, MLEM
- ⇒ It is necessary to encourage submission of proposals on the Regulation
- ⇒ Hold gender analysis and introduce the gender-sensitive provisions and liabilities, including gender indicators into the key documents of MLEM

*Priority 4. Coordination of implementation of recommendation of the FA of the national institutional mechanism of implementation of the gender policy in the KR*

- + The plan of activities on implementation of the functional analysis recommendations has been developed (by levels and state bodies)
- ⇒ It should be approved by Resolution of the Government
- ⇒ At the end of the year to request reports on implementation of this Plan

*Priority 5. Prevention of and protection from family violence*

- + Report of the UN Special Speaker dedicated to violence was reviewed, and consultations were provided on it
- + Fight against family violence is included as one of the priorities in the draft proposals to CDS-2030
- ⇒ Previous experience – financing of the Sezim CC, from the local budget, has become possible only with active facilitation by the Secretariat – role of MLEM. However, it is necessary to consider the problem from the viewpoint of innovative technologies in combating violence
- ⇒ For this, it is necessary to organize a special workshop for the MLEM staff

⇒ After this –quality promotion of the new draft Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*.

**Achieved results:**

1. The ministry's staff, particularly of the profile unit, have improved awareness and knowledge in the area of gender equality, enhanced understanding of gender issues;
  2. Perception of priorities and actions of MLEM as an authorized body in gender policy was generated, and the plan for 2010 was developed, including coordination of activity with other ministries and agencies, LSG agencies;
  3. Capacity of MLEM is improved in arranging data collection and compilation of reports, development of proposals to the strategic documents (country development strategy (CDS), NAP);
  4. Proposals / recommendations to the national documents and for improvement of the national gender mechanism were prepared and submitted;
  5. The methodological base was developed for introduction of the gender approach into the sector policy of MLEM;
  6. In general, the capacity of MLEM as an authorized coordination body on gender policy in the KR in improved.
- **The following documents were developed:**
    - Work Plan of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic on promotion of priorities in institutionalization of the gender approach, including 5 priorities;
    - Proposals on inclusion of gender indicator into the Long Term Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2020;
    - Proposals on strengthening of the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development under President of the KR, including on mechanisms and procedures of inclusion of NGO representatives into the National Council;
    - The Guideline on introduction of gender approach into the sector policies of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic;
    - Draft plan of activities on implementation of recommendations of functional analysis of the national institutional mechanism for execution of the gender policy of the Kyrgyz Republic (by levels and state bodies);
  - Report of the UN Special Speaker dedicated to violence was reviewed and consultations were provided to the ministry staff on it
  - Consultations were provided on drafting the report for 2009 on implementation of the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality for 2007-2010

**The Guideline on introduction of gender approach into the sector policies of MLEM** was replicated. This Guideline of 42 pages includes description of the methodology and the gender aspects of the main activities of the ministry. This Guideline was presented to MLEM staff at the final workshop on April 29, 2010 and it positively assessed by them. The Guideline has the following structure:

*Part I. Concept and methodology of introduction of the gender approach into the sector policies*

- 1.1 Performance based management: policy management cycle

- 1.2. Gender approach in the national development strategies of the Kyrgyz Republic and sector programs
- 1.3. Comprehensive gender approach in development and implementation of the sector programs and policies

Stage 1. Gender analysis

Stage 2. Comprehensive gender approach in planning and implementation of the policy

Stage 3. Gender monitoring and evaluation

*Part 2. Gender aspects in the main activities of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the KR*

- o 2.1. Gender aspects in the department of labor and occupation of the population
  - o 2.1.1. Labor market and facilitation of occupation
  - o 2.1.2. Gender aspects of remuneration
  - o 2.1.2. Gender aspects of labor relations:
    - o Labor protection
    - o Maternity protection
    - o Employees with family duties
    - o Sexual harassment
    - o Disabled employees

2.2. Gender aspects of the state youth policy in the KR.

This Guideline was presented to the MLEM staff at the final workshop on April 29, 2010 and it was positively evaluated by them.



#### **Activity 2.**

***Expert-analytical work (monitoring of implementation of the Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence, and other provisions securing women's rights, coded in Legislation of the KR):***

- One of the important components of the project consists in monitoring of the Law implementation. The present monitoring has

been carried out for the purpose to gather reliable information about the state, coordination, and dynamics of enforcement of the KR Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* as well as determination of the barriers preventing individuals from application of its norms in practice.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* was signed on March 25, 2003 and came into force on April 4 the same year. In this Law, there is an attempt to identify competence of state bodies and other subjects responsible for providing protection to persons having suffered from family violence. Also, the mechanism aimed at protection of the specified persons, and encouraging prevention of family violence, by issue of temporary and court protective orders that stipulate certain actions on the persons committing family violence.

A number of meetings with the partners – O.Nazarov, Chairman of the Committee on Youth, Gender Policy, Physical Culture and Sports of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR, Z.Azhigulova, Head

of the Social Development Department under the Government of the KR – were held at the early stage. The expert and analytical group headed by the independent gender expert T.Isakunova was created.

Objectives, tasks, expected results, the plan of monitoring and monitoring geography (Bishkek and Osh cities) were determined as well as the monitoring tools: qualitative and quantitative methods were used when collecting data, 2 types of questionnaires, inquiry forms for perpetrators and victims of domestic violence as well as the list of questions for in-depth interviews with the law entities were developed; totally 5 types of questionnaires for the employees of the local police precincts and 12 types of questionnaires for other entities of the law were developed.

Besides, the Association of Civil Society Support Centers (ACSSC) approached with the suggestion about expansion of the monitoring geography. A number of meetings with representatives the Association of Civil Society Support Centers, Freedom House and Association of Crisis Centers were arranged to discuss the possibilities of joint actions during December 2008. As a result, the monitoring tools were improved and it was decided to hold monitoring in Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, Naryn and Jalalabat. Monitoring was carried out in Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, Naryn and Jalalabat cities.

The monitoring participants included employees of state and municipal institutions, public organizations, which are the Law entities as well as the persons to whom (by the information of the local police precincts) the Temporary protective order (TPO) were given and their near society. Totally during monitoring performance, the opinions of 555 people were generalized and analyzed, 348 of them were heads and representatives of state and public organizations engaged in the implementation of the Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*, 163 were victims and perpetrators having received TPOs, 44- the nearest surrounding of victims.

One should note that the Law envisages participation of a wide range of entities who are mostly not related to each other and who have no subordination relations, in its execution. Accordingly, functions performance envisaged by the Law assumes high level of inter-institutional cooperation and interaction, systematic information exchange between all entities of the Law. Therefore, in monitoring the activity of entities on execution of the Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*: state agencies, prosecutor's bodies, judicial bodies, local police precincts, courts of elders, Ombudsmen, LSG bodies, NGO and specialized establishments (Crisis centers and other).

**By results of the monitoring one can make the following general conclusions:**

1) With adoption of the Law, the problem of domestic violence has acquired state significance. Nevertheless, availability of special normative and legal acts has not resulted yet in solution of the problem on domestic violence in the Kyrgyz Republic. Domestic violence keeps being one of the acute problems now. But lack of official statistical data does not allow making analysis of its dynamics and is one of main barriers for development of the corresponding national programs. In spite of the fact that the Law has been in force for more than 6 years not all the entities of the Law are involved in its performance, some entities have no experience of the usage of its norms at all. There are no special national, institutional or local action plans in respect of domestic violence yet and no funds are envisaged for execution of provisions of the Law.

2) The Ministry of Education and Science of the KR, Ministry of Health of the KR and the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the KR, as well as local public administrations and local government administrations have no by-laws for execution of provisions of the Law either, though the Law includes a sufficiently long list of obligations of these entities. There is neither clear functioning of mechanisms providing execution of certain provisions of the Law, nor the system

of coordination of the structures and their interaction in place. The responsibility for carrying out analysis of domestic violence problem is not established by the Law. Accordingly, revision of some provisions of the Law, harmonization with other laws and development of by-laws for its enforcement are required.

3) National statistics on domestic violence is still represented only by the data of the crisis centers and aksakals' courts (courts of elders) that submit reports to NSC for the previous year in a single form of statistical records. Unavailability of accurate statistical data on facts of domestic violence is still critical. The individuals responsible for collecting the statistics under Article 28 do not gather complete data about domestic violence.

4) State institutions do not prepare regular analytical materials on the basis of the available data about domestic violence, in spite of the fact that the structure of these institutions includes special departments the direct functions of which include not only gathering data but their analysis as well.

5) Information exchange and corresponding interaction between entities of the Law implementation is insufficient.

Monitoring of enforcement of the Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* implemented in early 2009 has identified a number of difficulties related to its implementation. Evaluation of the last 6 years, from the moment of adoption of the Law, and careful study of its provisions identified the need to revise its norms in order to develop the effective mechanism of protection of persons having suffered from family violence.

- The monitoring results provided in the **report** that **was published** in cooperation with the Social Development Department under the Kyrgyz Government. The monitoring results had been discussed at the round table with the representatives of the Law implementation entities, as a result of which additional remarks and suggestions were received for further inclusion in the report and final publication with the purposes of distribution.
- Upon completion of monitoring **two round tables** were held to discuss it with participation of Deputies of JK KR, representatives of ministries and agencies of the KR, Ombudsman, international and non-government organizations.



**The first round table** was arranged on April 10, 2009 in “Dostuk” hotel. The main tasks of the round table included familiarization of the round table participants with the results of monitoring of enforcement of the Law, discussion of main problems detected during monitoring and development of the plan of practical actions of the MIA KR for improvement of the enforcement by the local police precincts. Totally 30 people took part in the work of the round table.

The participants made presentations about main results and conclusions of monitoring of enforcement of the Law KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*.

The results of the activity of law enforcement agencies on prevention of domestic violence namely by time of reaction for calls on facts of domestic violence, by selection of TPO conditions and existing control were presented. The

problems that the law enforcement agencies employees come across with during working on domestic violence issues were especially marked. Special attention was paid in particular to the problems of getting law enforcement agencies employees informed about the Law, performance of statistical reporting of the law enforcement agencies, provision with regulatory and legal acts. The results of the polling of victims and perpetrators about efficiency of TPO were also reported.

- **The second round table** on presentation of results of monitoring to all entities of the Law implementation was held on *April 24, 2009, in “Dostuk” hotel*, with support of the Social Development Department under the Government of the KR.



Seventy six people participated at the round table, who represented the following systems:

- Internal affairs agencies - 44 people;
- Judicial bodies – 11;
- Prosecutor’s bodies – 3;
- Health system – 4;
- Education – 3;
- Social security - 2;
- Institute of Ombudsman – 1;
- Non-governmental organizations - 7;
- International organizations – 9.

The participants included O.P.Nazarov, Deputy of JK KR; K.B.Mukashev, Head of the Social Development Department under the Government of the KR; T.Akun, Ombudsmen of the KR; T.Isaev, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, and N.A.Tashpaeva, Minister of Social Development.



The review of results of monitoring of enforcement of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* was presented to the participants. The presentation including chapters about tasks of special law on prevention of domestic violence, regulatory documents requiring monitoring and control over execution of the Law was prepared. Special focus was made on absence of reliable statistical data on facts of domestic violence. The main problems and barriers in enforcement of the Law identified during the monitoring were also

presented. It was noted that there are no special regulatory acts, envisaging the mechanism of the enforcement of the law by the entities, and there is no mechanism of monitoring and control of implementation of the Law.

All the proposals were publicly discussed and supported by representatives of state bodies and civil society.

*Since the proposed amendments radically change the concept of the above mentioned Law, its structure and content, and revise the introduced mechanisms of protection of persons suffered from*

*violence it was decided to develop the new draft Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence.*

- On the basis of results of monitoring, in May 2009, a working group was formed in partnership with Freedom House and the Association of CSSC, for development of draft amendments to Law On Domestic Violence. The working group includes 6 lawyers with significant experience in drafting laws. The working group was headed by A.N.Niyazova, Candidate of Legal Sciences, the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, independent gender expert. The working group has **developed draft laws on amendments to the existing Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence**, Administrative Code of the KR, and amendments to related normative legal acts. A package of necessary documents was prepared for submission to Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the KR (referred to as JK KR further in the report).

The “Social Technologies Agency” PA has made **gender expertise** of the draft law. The Soros Foundation – Kyrgyzstan partner CSSC Association held more than **10 regional public hearings** of this draft law in all 6 regions of Kyrgyzstan. All the proposals and recommendations received from regional hearings were taken into account.



- In October 2009, **a package of documents on the Draft Law on Domestic Violence was submitted to the Committee on Youth, Gender Policy, Physical Culture and Sports of JK**, represented by O.P. Nazarov, by representatives of Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Freedom House, and CSSC Association. Further, under the parliamentary procedures, the draft law was discussed to the Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Setup, and Human Rights, the

Social Policy Committee, and Committee on Defense, Security, Rule of Law, Judicial and Legal Issues and Counteraction against Corruption of JK KR, and it was also submitted to the Government of the KR.

In December 2009, a number of meetings were held with deputies- initiators of this draft law: G.Derbisheva, Ch.Abdullaeva, D.Niyazalieva, B.Nargozuev, T.Jumabekova, L.Sydykova, G.Kulikova, and N.Kerimova, and with employees of the JK KR Office, legal departments. A joint work plan was drafted on preparation for Parliamentary hearings. The Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Setup and Human Rights of JK KR was the partner in organization of parliamentary hearings.

- **On January 18, 2010, in Bishkek city, Hyatt hotel, the Parliamentary Hearings of the draft Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence** were held. These Parliamentary Hearings allowed to draw attention of deputies of Jogorku Kenesh, and other state authorities to the problem of violence in families, receive proposals and recommendations on improvement of the draft law on domestic violence. Representatives of ministries, international organizations and independent experts made speeches. G.T.Derbisheva, Deputy of JK KR, was the Moderator of the Parliamentary Hearings.

The hearings were attended by 79 people:

- Shantal Yebberekt, Head of European Union Office in the KR;
- 13 deputies of JK KR;
- 3 ministries – 1. A.M. Ryskulova, Minister of Labor, Employment and Migration of the KR  
2. M.T.Kongantiev, Minister of Internal Affairs of the KR;

3. A.I.Musaev, Minister of Education and Science.

- 2 Deputy Ministers – N.K. Djoldosheva, Deputy Minister of Labor, Employment and Migration of the KR, and J.K. Azizov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the KR
- Office of the President, Office of the Government, Office of Ombudsmen, international agencies and civil society organizations, mass media.

In process of improving provisions of this Law, its concept was revised, obligations of all entities involved in protection of persons having suffered from family violence were clarified.

Categories of entities obliged to provide information on facts of family violence, having a right to lodge applications with the local police precincts for the protective order, and apply to the court demanding imposing specific restrictions on the person guilty of violence, were identified.

A group of entities subject to protection by provisions of the above mentioned Law was clearly specified. Considering the positive impact of the issued temporary protective order and absence of practice on issue of judicial protective orders, the decision was made to introduce a single protective order, with authorizing the local police precincts to issue them. In this, conditions of the above mentioned order, procedure of their issue, validity terms, were revised, and the mechanism of their provision was described in details, and the range of entities whom they should be issued to, was expanded.

- The Parliamentary hearings have identified the need to revise the draft law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*.

Therefore, ***the working workshop was held on February 19-20-21, 2010***, at the club-hotel “Royal Beach” **to finalize the draft Law On Domestic Violence**. Representatives of the Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Setup and Human Rights of JK KR, Social Policy Committee of JK KR, and Committee on Defense, Security, Legal Order, Judicial and Legal Issues and Counteraction against Corruption of JK KR, deputies - initiators of JK KR, ministries and agencies, gender experts and group of developers including 21 members.

The draft law and relevant normative legal acts were successfully finalized. The package of documents on the draft law was prepared.

Final documents were handed in to deputies of JK, G.T.Derbisheva, and 2 committees of JK KR.

First reading of the draft law in JK KR should have taken place in April, 2010. However, there were no hearings due to the known political events of April 7, 2010.

International agencies, civil society organizations and expert community working on gender equality and domestic violence expressed their interests and readiness to further promote the draft law. It will be notable under the world campaign of Mr. Ban Ki-moon, “UNiTE to End Violence against Women: Kyrgyzstan, It’s Time to Act!”, launched in February, 2010.



**Activity 3.**

***Improvement of mechanisms of collection and analysis of statistical data on violence used in the judicial, law enforcement bodies and health facilities.***

- Under this component, *the international conference on: “Joint Approach to Family Violence: Legislation, Indicators, Enforcement” was held on May 21-22, 2009 in the conference-hall of “Ak-Keme”*. The conference was held by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, by

OSCE Program on reforming of the local police precincts of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Institute of the World Bank and European Economic Commission of UN.

The main purpose of the international conference was experience exchange and improvement of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on domestic violence and improvement of the system of gathering and analysis of statistical data and improvement of performance of militia.

Monitoring of execution of the Law on domestic violence is completed, and its results were of interest not only for local society but for international organizations engaged in this area as well. In this respect, the proposal from OSCE program on reforming of the local police precincts of the Kyrgyz Republic was received on carrying out the joint international conference for exchange of experience on prevention of domestic violence. Later the Social Department under the Government of the KR and the Committee on Youth, Gender Policy, Physical Culture and Sports of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR joined the cooperation.



Totally 107 people took part in the international conference, including: 9 people – international experts, 4 – member of Parliament of the KR, 3 - representatives of the KR Government, 4 – officials of KR Jogorku Kenesh Office, 3 – officials of the KR Government Office, 4 – officials of the Supreme Court and Judicial Department KR, 1 – representative from the Institute of the KR Ombudsman, 4 – representatives of the KR General Prosecutor’s Office, 3 – officials of the KR National Statistics Committee, 15 – representatives from the KR Ministry of internal Affairs (MIA), 5 – representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Social Development, Health and Department on Children Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2 – representatives from the Mayor’s office of Bishkek, 17 - representatives from international organizations, 23 – representatives from non-governmental sector and 10 – representatives from mass media.

In the first day of the conference the focus was made on review of the legislation of countries-members of the conference in the area of family violence and effectiveness of their norms in the prevention activity. The speakers were focusing on specifics of the legislation in the area of family violence of their respective countries,



ways of organization of resistance to family violence, talked about analysis of effectiveness of the legislative norms in the prevention activity.

The second day of the conference was dedicated to the state of the system of collection and analysis of state statistical data on family violence, and achievements, issues and perspectives of the Kyrgyz Republic on aspects of prevention of family violence against women.

Then, all participants of international conference worked in small groups with the purpose to develop recommendations on the following issues:

- o Improvement of the law enforcement practice;
  - o Improvement of the system of collection and analysis of state statistical data on issues of violence against women in families;
  - o Improvement of methods of work of local police precincts in the area of violence against women in families.
- ***The round table*** with participation of the Institute of the World Bank, UN European Economic Commission and European Union on “Measuring of violence against women” was organized on ***May 22, 2009 in Ak-Keme hotel.***

The main objective of the round table was improvement of the system for collection and analysis of official statistical data on domestic violence against women, including in families.

The following tasks had been set up to achieve the objective:

1. Increase awareness about the methods and requirements for data collection on domestic violence against women;
2. Study of the existing international indicators and experience of other countries;
3. Review of the main problems on violence against women in the Kyrgyz Republic;
4. Review and further development of the actions plan for measuring violence against women in the Kyrgyz Republic.



In the session “Official (state) statistical data on domestic violence” a report “Gender Statistics Development” was presented with information on kinds of domestic violence and its harm to the society and state. Traditional official sources on domestic violence were analyzed in the report and ways of registration of such kind violence cases were provided as well. The following information was given in the presentation: what information about the nature of domestic violence can be received from alternative sources of information

the main of which is the national surveys. Data received from the surveys carried out in other countries was provided. It was noted, that in Kyrgyzstan information from the official sources is not always complete and accessible for the public and that the national surveys are not regularly implemented. That is why many issues of degree, reasons and forms of domestic violence are not sufficiently investigated. The round-table participants told about the need in carrying out the national surveys on domestic violence in the Republic.

In the session “Gender indicators of domestic violence” a report about activities undertaken to measure violence against women at the international level was made. Information about the UN Development Account Project 2009-2010 was also provided in the report and it was shown how

this project was connected with other objectives in the sphere of development: The Millennium Development Goals (Goal 3), UN Convention on elimination of discrimination against women (CEDAW), Beijing action platform. When discussing the presented material the participants of the round table informed that there was a need in development of domestic violence national indicators, and it was noted that the indicators should correspond to the international indicators so that there would be a possibility for data comparison.



- ***The system of collection and analysis, form of accounting of the statistical data*** on issues of violence against women in families in law enforcement and judicial bodies, and in the Republican Medical Information Center of the Ministry of Health was studied by the project experts T.Isakunova, L.Ilibezova, T.Tulekova, E.Selezneva.

For the first time for 6 years of existence of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*, in the Kyrgyz Republic not only the departmental statistical forms of the MIA KR, MoH KR and judicial system to get the official statistical data on domestic violence were improved, but also new indicators and statistical reporting forms adopted by Order of the MIA KR #321 of 27.04.09., MoH KR of 05. 10. 09 and Supreme Court of the KR, # 61 of 21. 10. 09, were put into practice.



To achieve these results, the following activities were implemented:

- o Several meetings and negotiations were held with heads of judicial bodies, MIA and MoH of the Kyrgyz Republic, and with representatives of statistical agencies of these organizations to identify the needs and possibility to support them in improvement of their statistical forms;
- o The main problems with execution by the responsible entities of Article 28 of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* dealing with characteristics that the statistics of FV should have and who should collect it;
- o Problems of the local police precincts of the KR in maintaining the statistical records were mostly identified during monitoring of the enforcement practice of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* held within this project.

Role of MIA for formation in the Kyrgyz Republic of the system of collection of statistical data on FV is most important and priority. Undoubtedly, “the leading part” should be played by local police precincts in this process. Since on FV facts citizens tend to go to local police precincts first, the biggest number of such appeals as compared with other state institutions come to local police precincts, and finally, summary of statistical data of all law enforcement establishments of the Country is the competence of the Information and Analytical Center (IAC) of MIA KR.

Therefore, during the above mentioned monitoring, negotiations were held in parallel with decision makers for improvement of the departmental statistics of the MIA KR. A meeting was held with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the KR, Mr. M.T. Kongantiev, where the Minister invited heads of the key departments of MIA KR, including IAC of MIA. At the meeting, the Minister issued

order to his staff to quickly revise the statistical forms of MIA KR for collection of data on FV, with the purpose of execution of Article 28 of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* and Decree of President of the KR # 369, of August 20, 2007 On the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality in the KR for 2007-2010.

- The issue of improvement of forms of statistical reporting on family violence was one of the duties of MIA even under the first NAP from 2002 to 2006. In 2007, with adoption of NAP - 2, this issue was again imposed on MIA KR, but, until 2009 MIA have not yet implemented the tasks imposed on it in 2007 by Decree of President of the KR. In general, the task of improvement of the statistical records on FV, was left unresolved by the responsible entities, such as MIA KR.

***Thus, the task that was unresolved for a long time, was resolved within this project “Development of Mechanisms and Ensuring Social and Legal Protection of Women from Violence”. And this is one of the most important results of the projects of the project, since existence of official statistics make the authorities pay attention to this or that problem and take adequate actions, including necessary financial support of measures.***

***Innovations of MIA KR:***

- During March-April, 2009, jointly with the staff of the Information and Analytical Center, the MIRA KR have processed the statistical forms of departmental reporting on family violence, and the Instruction on the Procedure of Formation of Departmental Statistical Reports which then were approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the KR, #321, of April 27, 2009.
- As a result, the statistical forms of departmental reporting of MIA KR began to include the gender –divided data not only on persons having committed violence in family, but also those of the victims, information on their age, occupation, education, and etc;
- Statistical information on family violence of local police precincts of the KR will further be presented not only by a number of issued protection orders by territories, but also the data on offences and crimes in families, qualified by various articles of the CC and Administrative Penalty Code of the KR;
- Innovations of the statistical reporting of IAC of MIA were that they became to include indicators characterizing not only the gender and social and demographic data of the guilty persons and victims of FV, but also their relationships (i.e. whom they are to each other) that are rather important for analysis of the FV problem;

***Innovations of judicial bodies of the KR:***

- New forms of statistical reports of IAC of MIA were taken as the basis of the Judicial system of the Kyrgyz Republic. I.e. the statistical forms of courts began to include the gender – divided and socially demographic data of guilty persons and victims of family violence and information on relationships between them;
- Innovations of the judicial system were approved by Order of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the KR, # 61 of October 21, 2009;
- Statistical information on family violence of courts of the KR will further contain not only the number of issued protection court orders by territories, but also the data on FV qualified by various articles of the CC and Administrative Penalty Code of the KR;
- Thus, in these two agencies of the KR (courts and local police precincts), data will be collected by common indicators that give an opportunity for correlation, comparison, and analysis of data.

***Innovations of the health system of the KR:***

Assistance was provided to the Republican Medical Information Center of the MoH KR in improvement of the following departmental forms of reporting of the health system which were approved by Order of the Minister of Health #695, of October 5, 2009:

- o Form #12-zdrav (Report on Activity of FMC, FGP); Report are submitted by: health organizations providing first aid and preventive aid for adults and children, family medicine centers, oblast medical information center;
- o Form #14 - zdrav (Report of in-patients departments). Reports are submitted by: hospitals, dispensaries, maternity hospitals, clinics of the national centers and SRI;
- o Form #42 - zdrav (Report of the Bureau of the Medicolegal Examination). Reports are submitted by: district medicolegal experts, medicolegal experts of other institutions and bureau of the medicolegal examination of the territorial health department of the KR;
- o Form #41 – zdrav (Report of the feldsher-midwife stations)

Sections in these forms including data on resorts relating to family violence, will be provided in the National Statistics Committee for publication in annual bulletins. The new forms will enable to significantly improve completeness of information of health institutions of Kyrgyzstan in the area of family violence, and at the same time, require revision of primary forms of recording that will have positive effect on reliability of data.

For analysis of the existing system of statistical reporting of health institutions and judicial system of the KR and issues preventing their collection of statistical data on family violence, and development of new forms of statistical reports, a group of specialists was formed of representatives of RMIC of MoH, Judicial Department of the KR, Department of analysis of statistics and summary of the judicial practice of Supreme Court and independent expert Ilibezova. As a result, this group guided by Ilibezova, has carried out a comprehensive analysis of the existing system of collection of statistical reporting of health and judicial system authorities of the KR.

- ***The existing software for collection and analysis of statistical data on domestic violence of the Information and Analytical Center of MIA KR, Judicial Department of the KR and the Republican Medical Information Center of MoH KR, was upgraded.***

For introduction of the new forms and amendments in the departmental statistical reporting, assistance was rendered to all there agencies in ***development of a package of software***. For that purpose, the TOR was established for development of the software of MIA IAC, MoH KR RMIC, and Judicial Department of the KR. These were specialists authorized to get access to the information database of state institutions, experienced in communications, enjoying confidence of these organizations. Four specialists were recommended, justified and agreed upon with MIA KR, MoH KR and the Judicial Department.



- ***Three two-day workshops were held for these institutions on introduction of new indicators and application of the new software for collection and analysis of statistical data on violence.***

With the purpose of ensuring adequate understanding by the statistical departments staff of MIA KR, MoH KR and judicial system of the activities implemented in this are under

the current project, 3 two-day trainings were held (December 7-11, 2009). Training was focused on development of gender sensitivity *24 employees of statistical departments of MIA KR, 28 employees of MoH KR and 25 employees of the judicial system*, their familiarization with gender aspects of family violence and information on obligations of these institutions under the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*. In addition, new forms of their departmental statistical reporting and software were introduced to participants of the workshop.

- ***Also, for implementation of the established tasks 12 computers were provided to the agencies for relevant statistics units.***

By results of 3 workshops, the project organized a brief meeting with heads of MIA KR, MoH KR and judicial system of the KR on transfer of computers to them for purposes of innovations in statistics. Thus, *6 computers were provided to MIA KR IAC, 3 computers to the MoH KR RMIC, 1 computer each to the Judicial Department of the KR and Department of Summary of the Judicial Practice and Analysis of Judicial Statistics of the Supreme Court, based on the act of acceptance and delivery.*

MIA KR has allocated the received computers to 6 regions of the country, to their departments. The project monitored the appropriate use of the computers transferred to the balance of these organizations.



#### **Activity 4.**

#### ***Raising awareness of representatives of law-enforcement bodies on approaches to violence prevention.***

Cooperation with the Kyrgyz local police precincts under the project was successful and fruitful. Minister of Internal Affairs, Deputy Ministers of MIA of the KR, heads of the MIA

units, employees of the Main Department of Public Security directly participated in the project activities. All project activities were planned jointly and were agreed upon with the ministry. The ongoing reforms in the local police precincts significantly facilitated strengthening cooperation and improvement of interaction. The goal of the reform consists in changing the standards and approaches to the work of internal bodies. It is also important to introduce gender approaches into duties of the militiamen, raise their gender sensitivity and non-violent tolerant behavior at work.

- To raise gender sensitivity, improve capacity in issues of gender violence and development of skills of enforcement of the Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*, with direct support by MIA of KR, ***18 two-day workshops were held for local police precincts in 2009-2010, in 6 regions of Kyrgyzstan.***

Four 2-day workshops were held for the staff of the Kyrgyz local police precincts of Bishkek city and Chui oblast in Tokmok city, Kant city and Kara-Balta city; 2 workshops for the staff of the Kyrgyz local police precincts of Jalalabat oblast in Jalalabat city; 3 workshops for the staff of the Kyrgyz local police precincts of Batken oblast in Batken city and Kadamjai city; 4 two-day parallel workshops for the staff of Department of International Affairs of Osh city; 2 workshops in Naryn oblast, 2 workshops on Talas oblast, and 1 workshop for students of the MIA Academy.

The first workshop took place on April 15-16, 2009, in Dostuk hotel in Bishkek city for the employees of the HQ of MIA of KR. The second workshop was held in Tokmok city on April 28-29, 2009. The rest trainings took place from September 2009 to May, 2010.

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

It should be noted that the workshop for students of the MIA Academy was outstanding among other workshops. It was one-day workshop (May 7, 2010), with half a day for 72 students held after the April 07, 2010 events. The 3-d and 4-th year students of the MIA Academy who were present at the “Ala-Too” square and were directly involved in and witnessed the riots on April 7, were participants of the workshop. Two of the students of the same Academy died.



Therefore, upon request of the MIA Academy and MIA of KR, under this workshop, in addition to main sessions, special sessions “Violence in the society and in the family: from general to the particular” and “Events of April 07, 2010” were determined, on the basis of which these students were subject to psychological rehabilitation. The psychological rehabilitation was performed by psychologists working in the Crisis centers, on a voluntary basis.

Workshops held on May 12- 15, 2010 in Talas and Naryn oblasts, upon request of MIA of KR, were specific, since their participants were the militiamen of local police precincts of Talas oblast who suffered on April 7, 2010. At these workshops trainers – consultants managed to put in new heart and raise confidence of militiamen. Presentations and materials with citations of addresses and utterances of Kyrgyz citizens were prepared, as well as video materials and pictures. Psychological rehabilitation was also provided by trainers – consultants working in the Crisis centers. Three hours were dedicated to this exercise in the beginning of each of 4 workshops, in addition to the main topic. Experts from Jalalabat and Bishkek cities J.Salaeva, Ch.Jusupova and M.Tilebalieva were invited to such significant workshops.

In total, more than 425 employees of local police precincts of the KR and 72 students of the MIA Academy participated in the workshops.

To avoid overlapping with OSCE, no trainings were held in Issykul oblast, since trainings had been already held by OSCE in this oblast.



The workshops methodology was based on the concept of human rights providing the opportunity of free life for a person, irrespective of gender, including issues of inequality between men and women, in the social, economic, political and private area.

Relevant normative legal acts, statistical data, main international and national documents on women rights, manual for staff of local police precincts on dealing with family violence were used in development and holding the workshops, and training films on gender were shown. These workshops were held in the format “challenge –

perception – thinking”. At the end of workshops, the trainees received certificates.

Opinion and recommendations of all participants of workshops:

- o Most participants stated that they plan to use the knowledge gained at the workshop at the assigned site, on activities aimed at prevention of family violence.

- Also the participants mentioned that additional training workshops will be of help in their work, as well as assistance in technical issues in their activity. It is important to maintain contacts with other services – the law entities (judicial bodies, prosecutor’s office, etc) in order to receive additional and necessary information. There were also proposals on trainings dedicated to amendments to laws. Often, the participants noted in their proposals that there is a need to cover the family violence problems in mass media.
- Some participants expressed wish to have training workshops for the staff, since they are very helpful. Other topics for workshops were requested, such as rights of the staff of local police precincts, protection of public order, work in the microsite, family relations, preventive work with problem families, psychology of perpetrators, problems of prostitution. Notably, the employees identified the need in training to article of the Criminal Code of the KR, in part of application of provisions of the CC on cases of family violence.
- Also it was proposed to organize training for all employees of local police precincts jointly with the crisis centers. In addition, there were recommendations to carry out the information outreach activities for rural population. For instance, compulsory coverage in mass media, show of documentary films
- Most participants expressed the wish to train their colleagues on enforcement of provisions of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*. The participants plan to apply knowledge gained at the workshop on activities to prevent family violence. Also, the participants noted that they will try change their attitude (conduct) in their families.
- Also, the participants noted that training workshops will be helpful for district inspectors, employees of the registration services. Also, technical assistance, such as improvement of software, will be helpful. To facilitate implementation of provisions of the Law KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* it is necessary to involve social workers, NGO, crisis centers and other, and to finalize the regulatory framework.
- As proposals, they mentioned the need to organize such workshops jointly for the staff of courts and prosecutor’s office. There were proposals to train not only the staff of local police precincts and representatives of all branches of power (judges, prosecutors, deputies, public servants, and etc). There is a need to hold training of secondary school teachers and senior grade teachers on this problem. It is necessary to organize trainings at the government level, and actively involve mass media (TV broadcasts, headings, and etc) into resolution of the problem.
- To preserve identity, it was decided to re-publish ***booklets and manuals for the staff of local police precincts*** as supporting materials in trainings which were earlier issued in at OSCE.

The following information was included in the manual and booklets: Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*; comments to some items; temporary protective orders and guidelines to them how to use these forms; clear and simple recommendations on actions of militia in case of prevention of violence; telephone numbers of service centers where the victims may apply to if necessary. These manuals and booklets were distributed, first, among representatives of first responders of the MIA, district militiamen experienced in issuing the protective orders.

- ***The survey of effectiveness of Temporary Protective Orders (TPO)*** was also implemented, and the mechanisms of protection of family violence victims were improved. This survey was one of the components of general monitoring of enforcement of the Law On Domestic

Violence, and was held within another project component.

Much attention was paid to monitoring of the local police precincts due to the fact that in comparison with other entities of law implementation, there is a special subordinate regulatory and legal act of the local police precincts that envisages a detailed mechanism for fulfillment of obligations stated in it. As a result of efforts performed by the local police precincts administration, the work on implementation of the law has activated significantly. The analysis of law-enforcement practice of local police precincts allowed detecting a range of barriers restraining the work by constraint and prevention of domestic violence.

**The whole law-enforcement practice of law-enforcement agencies was investigated in the monitoring, namely:**

- liabilities of law-enforcement agencies on prevention of domestic violence;
- awareness and provision with regulatory and legal acts;
- comparison of article 23 of the Law and the mechanism for its implementation in the Instruction was carried out as well as comparison of the conditions of TPO provided in the Law and Blank TPO;
- comparison of statistical information of the KR MIA;
- training of law-enforcement agencies employees on awareness raising about the Law;
- availability of the procedure for the execution traceability of institutional regulatory acts in the system Internal Affairs Department of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- control implementation over decisions of the MIA;
- availability of procedure of attestation and testing of law-enforcement agencies employees and specific established schedule;
- provision of law-enforcement agencies with regulatory and legal acts and TPO blanks;
- calculation and registration of domestic violence cases and TPO;
- reaction of law-enforcement agencies on cases of domestic violence;
- time of militia's reaction for telephone calls on domestic violence occasions (according to assessment of victims);
- preparation of materials on issuance of TPO;
- setting conditions and determination of the validity period for TPO;
- informing participants in conflicts about their rights and obligations;
- issuance of a temporary protective order;
- control over conditions of the temporary protective order;
- preparation of materials for issuance of a court protective order;
- opinions about effectiveness of the temporary protective order;
- fulfillment of TPO conditions by the perpetrator (opinion of victims);
- how the relations in the family changed after TPO issuance;
- other problems related to law-enforcement agencies when working with domestic violence.

**Monitoring conclusions on this entity in general are the following:**

- 1) The law-enforcement agencies has already started working on improvement of institutional regulatory acts – instructions, TPO blanks, as well as the forms for statistical registration.
- 2) Only in 2008, for the first time from the moment of adoption of the Law the Ministry of Internal Affairs by the Instruction # 205 dated 20.06.08 set up a claim to organize testing of district militiamen for the awareness with the norms of the Law and introduce educational programs and professional training for law-enforcement agencies, special courses aimed at information awareness of law-enforcement agencies employees about the issues related to domestic and gender violence. Nevertheless, during the monitoring it was not possible to get information (not in one of 5 cities and in central office of MIA) that could confirm in the written form the process of carrying out of the above-mentioned testing and its results. Accordingly, the work on control over performance of the ministry's administrative decree at all levels of the system of the KR Department of Internal Affairs was carried out at the insufficient level that decreases the efficiency of efforts undertaken by the MIA administration dealing with domestic violence.
- 3) The level of awareness of the militia employees about the Law still remains insufficient; the awareness of law-enforcement agencies employees about the issues of domestic violence in the studied cities differs considerably.
- 4) The initiative for carrying out of trainings and development of informational materials for the law-enforcement agencies employees about the issues of domestic violence is undertaken by non-governmental and international organizations; though in all 5 studied cities a large necessity in such kind of trainings was determined.
- 5) Trainings aimed at simple informing about the norms of the Law do not provide the desired effect. Trainings for law-enforcement agencies employees working with domestic violence shall have a compulsory task – development of gender sensitivity, besides awareness about the norms of the Law in their program. Educational institutions of MIA do not pay attention to this issue. The capacity of teachers of the Academy and comprehensive school of MIA is not sufficient for integration of gender approach into their education program. The program of special course of the Academy under MIA “Prevention of violence against women and children” introduced in 2002 requires adjustment in accordance with the new requirements.

**Regulatory and legal base**

- 1) Mechanism for fulfillment of law-enforcement agencies liabilities on prevention of domestic violence as a whole correspond with the requirements of the Law, contains sufficiently detailed instructions and does not arouse difficulties in law-enforcement practice.
- 2) With regard to some liabilities (reaction for domestic violence, provision of the law-enforcement agencies' representative visit at the place of the domestic violence commitment) the Instruction strengthens the requirement of the Law.
- 3) Implementation mechanism of the article 23 of the Law (Temporary protective order) envisages a compulsory issuance of TPO to the person suffered from domestic violence. At the same time, the TPO Instruction blank provided for a person suffered from domestic violence is not a full copy of TPO, as the information about the perpetrator and conditions of TPO are not provided in it.
- 4) Legal ambiguity of “the condition sufficiency” for free entrance to the building and to the territory of citizens lead to the fact that the article 18 clause 7 is not used in practice. Article

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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18 clause 8 is not used either due to the absence of joint actions of law-enforcement agencies and the authorities of social protection.

- 5) At the level of by-law acts, the mechanisms for control over observation of the TPO conditions by the person committed domestic violence (forms of control, number of control inspections, procedure of putting on/taking off the registration of the perpetrators of domestic violence, etc.) are not determined.
- 6) The instruction changes a bit the condition of the TPO “Regulation the possibility of access by the person committed violence in respect to juvenile dependent children” and transforms it into “Prohibition of access to juvenile dependent children”.
- 7) Acute necessity in provision of regulatory and legal base (Law and Instruction) on domestic violence in the Kyrgyz language was determined.

### **Law-enforcement environment**

- 1) During monitoring there were cases when receiving of TPOs was confirmed neither by the victims of domestic violence nor by the perpetrators. Thus, in Bishkek 13 TPOs were not confirmed, in Osh - 7, in Jalalabat city – 1 TPO. It made almost a quarter of sampling, thus every sixth-seventh case of TPO was not confirmed. Availability of such facts allows making a conclusion about danger existence that with the purposes of improvement of indices of the law-enforcement agencies employees’ work will artificially increase a number of issued TPOs.
- 2) Calculation and registration of TPOs in the studied cities is being made not identically everywhere. Carrying out of statistical reporting on domestic violence does not correspond with the requirement of the Law and Instruction, and nowadays it is still prepared by hand.
- 3) Capacity of duty departments and information and analytical centers of the Internal Affairs Agency (IAA) for performance of statistical reporting on domestic violence in the required by the Law format is insufficient – there is no software, the number of computers is insufficient, there are no trained personnel.
- 4) The procedure of presenting information about domestic violence determined at the legislative level does not assume information exchange between the entities of Law performance. Access to the information about domestic violence that comes in accordance with the Law to IAA is closed for other entities at the legislative level.
- 5) The level of reaction for telephone calls on cases of domestic violence in the studied cities is not identical. The officers of Bishkek and Karakol cities react more operatively on domestic violence. In most cases (more than 60%) time of arrival of the officers of IAA is about 2 hours and more in Naryn, Jalalabat and Osh cities.
- 6) Issuance of TPOs is made only at availability of the application from victims that according to opinion of the law-enforcement agencies employees decreases the efficiency of TPOs as a preventive measure.
- 7) The procedure of materials preparation for issuance of TPO is interpreted as simple and under standard process of survey takes from 10 to 40 minutes. The law-enforcement agencies employees when issuing TPO more frequently choose the conditions of prohibition to commit any violent actions, not to allow any contacts with the victims. More seldom they use prohibition of the access to juvenile children. The condition “to pay treatment of the victim” is used very seldom.

- 8) In practice for the purposes of prevention of further domestic violence validity period of TPO is deliberately increased and can be assigned for the period up to one and more months.
- 9) Not all the victims are informed about the conditions that TPO puts on the perpetrator.
- 10) Control over fulfillment of TPO conditions is not carried out at the appropriate level – only three forth (75%) of the issued TPOs passed through the control over the TPO conditions fulfillment. The law-enforcement agencies employees of Bishkek and Karakol cities are more responsible about control procedure than their colleagues from other cities.
- 11) By the official data for the period of the Law existence from 2003 the law-enforcement agencies of the studied cities didn't prepare a single material for TPO issuance.
- 12) Many law-enforcement agencies employees consider that the efficiency of TPO is high for the families where violence has not become a norm yet. For degraded perpetrators with the established models of inadequate behavior, the efficiency of TPO is evaluated rather low. In contrast to law-enforcement agencies employees, the victims highly evaluate the introduction of TPO and usefulness of conditions of TPO (78-96%) for all families. About 40% of victims state that the relations in the family after getting of TPO have improved and 64% think that this procedural document can help other families as well.
- 13) Overwhelming majority of the monitoring participants consider that infliction of penalty for domestic violence lays as an additional burden on the budget of the family and makes heavier far too difficult situation in the family.

All the results of the survey with respect to this entity of the Law On Domestic Violence were included in the monitoring report on enforcement practice of the Law On Domestic Violence published under this project.



**Activity 5.**

***Capacity building of representatives of the judicial system on issues of prevention of gender violence***

- Under this component, the examining and analytical work was carried out for determination of the gender sensitivity level and awareness of a judicial composition of pilot district courts on domestic violence issues. This survey slightly

reveals the information about the condition of entity awareness of professional judicial personnel, working with different manifestations of domestic violence. The objective of this survey was the studying of gender sensitivity level of judges of the Kyrgyz Republic and development of recommendations for raising their capacity on gender equality issues, combating domestic violence and sex discrimination.

**The survey is focused on the following research issue:**

What are gender attitudes and thinking stereotypes of judges, considering criminal cases and administrative infraction cases on domestic violence cases?

The survey was held in three pilot courts at a district level:

Bazar-Korgon (*Jalalabat* oblast), Ak-Sui (Issykul oblast), and Oktyabrskii district (Bishkek). The pilot districts represent different (according to population, geography and the settlement type)

country regions. The preliminary inquiry to the Supreme Court KR gave information that during the last year no local court considered cases qualified as domestic violence as well as during the last year there were no recorded facts of issuing CPO throughout the country. Therefore, the pilot courts selection did not include the criterion of presence of hearings on domestic violence issues.



**Description of sampling and instruments of the survey**

In three pilot districts continuous interviewing of district judges was carried out considering criminal cases and administrative infraction cases. Thus, four responders were questioned in Bazar-Korgon district of Jalalabat oblast, two – in Ak-Sui district of Issykul oblast and nine – in Oktyabrskii District in Bishkek. Both sexes are represented among responders: 4 women, 11 men. The judicial work experience of responders varies from 1,4 year to above 20 years. The semi-structural depth interview was selected as an survey instrument. However, on account of high working load of local court judges in the majority of cases responders failed to give full-fledged depth interview but could only answer questions in the questionnaire design techniques with some responder comments. In connection with the absence of facts recorded according to this case category, the decision was taken to examine law cases qualified as beatings, tortures, disorderly conduct, and trivial injury.

**Brief characteristics of the study.**

The study describes the following issues:

- awareness of responders about domestic violence;
- nature of domestic violence and the entities of domestic violence in judges' opinion;
- effectiveness of legislative measures on prevention and combating domestic violence;
- ideas about entities on combating domestic violence;
- awareness of judges on State Setup functions in combating domestic violence;
- awareness about the existence of the state body system on prevention of domestic violence;
- existence of conflict zones.

**The following conclusions and recommendations on the study were outlined:**

The survey carried out in spite of pilot and exploring character and made it possible to draw a considerable quantity of the below presented conclusions about the levels of gender sensitivity and the competence of a judicial composition.

- o Due to the absence of the special professional education in the sphere of policies on prevention, combating domestic violence, the awareness of judges about the nature, peculiarities and domestic violence entities is developing spontaneously. The law enforcement practice indicates that in cases on domestic violence facts, judges pass judgments depending on the sex of a victim and perpetrator, as a rule, being guided by bills of particulars.
- o The insufficient level of qualification can demonstrate a traditional collection of invalids - qualifying articles which are imputed to defendants. As a rule, in case of

bodily injuries of a victim incriminated articles vary only on degree of severity to health hazard. More likely, the articles on FV have not been applied so far even not because of confrontation and unwillingness of judges, but because of their unawareness in the legislation.

- The prevalence of such phenomenon as domestic violence favors the “normalization” of this phenomenon in mass conscience, as well as in the conscience of judges what may become a real barrier on the way of discharge of their professional duties on the domestic violence law cases. In any event, the high level of conscience stereotyping evidently shall result in prejudices and other motivation factors of decision making on law cases. The investigated specific cases of trials demonstrate discrimination practices and prejudices in respect to men- victims or women- victims of violence. In the law enforcement practice different strategies are used in order to delay a decision or to make traditional decisions.
  - The composition of the court and the state case take a passive position in the course of a trial in respect to domestic violence entities following the logic of survey accusation.
  - Responders have no ideas and data either on the prevalence of domestic violence practices in the country, a region, the world, or on TPO issuing. However, the information awareness itself and teaching in this field are not wished on the part of judges.
  - In the absence of law enforcement practices on facts qualified as domestic violence, the majority of judges expressed the opinion that the methods of struggle with domestic violence a legislative level are satisfactory.
  - On the basis of this a conclusion can be drawn that it is reasonable to recommend the further study of judges’ professional activity with a special emphasis on the study of specific cases (hearings). The study of specific judicial practices will enable to study an objective side of professionals’ work, mechanisms of the performed case qualification. If such study is arranged in a monitoring condition, then the fight against domestic violence may achieve new efficiency frontiers. Also the development of special training and educational modules and gender teaching of the court composition appear to be very important.
- The monitoring report “Gender sensitivity levels of judges and competence of the judiciary of pilot district courts on issues of family violence: main results of the survey” was published within this project.
  - The expert and analytical work on study of the gender sensitivity levels of the Kyrgyz judges has identified the need to organize workshops for local courts judges.

Thus, ***from October 2009 to March 2010, 10 workshops were held*** for local courts judges. *Six two-day workshops were held in 6 regions of the country: Talas, Naryn, Batken and Jalalabat, Osh, Issykul oblasts. Four workshops were held for judges of Chui oblast and Bishkek city.*

The main partner in implementation of this component was the Training Center for Judges at the Supreme Court of the KR. The schedule of trips to regions and workshops was developed and approved jointly with the partners. Representatives of the Training Center for Judges participated in the workshop. Certificates were jointly awarded to judges – participants of the workshop.

One hundred fifty two local court judges of the KR were trained. Since in most regions of the country courts are one- and two- member courts, participation in each workshop of 25 people was not possible. More than 50 % judges from each district court of the oblast participated in the workshop.

**Main tasks of the workshops:**

- enhance knowledge of judges of international standards and national legislation on promotion of gender equality
- encourage raising gender sensitivity of judges for making decisions in processes on domestic violence
- provide skills of gender analysis and gender expertise and familiarize with results of the implemented expertise of the national legislation
- raise awareness of judges on violence as a social phenomenon, and on family/ domestic violence, in particular

The workshop program was compiled on the following basis: from familiarization of the participants with the concept and practice of gender relations, and discussion of the normative grounds for the gender policy in the Kyrgyz Republic, to the focused discussion of the phenomenon of the family / domestic violence and practices of its prevention.

**Main results:**

1. Deconstruction of myths and negative gender stereotypes was successful due to the balanced approach in training and consideration of needs and interests of both women and men as social groups.
2. Many judges are actually carriers of the conservative gender stereotypes, and undoubtedly, their convictions and values affect their work. Discussion and use of such training methods as the role games, allowed many participants to critically reconsider their positions and see the alternative approaches to the human development.
3. Opportunity to evaluate capacity of the system and the regulatory framework for organization of effective fight against domestic violence allowed the participants to critically evaluate their knowledge and skills. Many judges recognized insufficient knowledge of gender legislation and the need to continue such training.



**Activity 6.**

***Capacity building of crisis centers in providing psychological services for family violence victims and strengthening their sustainable activity.***

- The international site TOT was held in Issykul for psychologists of crisis centers with the purpose to improve their skills and develop the psychological rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of family violence.

International experts from Lithuania – Margarita Yankauskaite, Vilana Pilinkaite and Nirole Dirsiene - were invited for carrying out the training under this component. The training was decided to carry out at Issykul in the “Royal Beach” hotel with the participants being discontinued from work for total immersion in the teaching process. The participants included psychologists of the crisis centers of Kyrgyzstan and leading psychologists from IHEs – psychological departments of the Slavic University, J. Balasagyn National University, Arabaev University, the Bishkek Humanitarian University.

*On the 11 of May 2009* the training started, moderators carried out a discussion in the format of the round table, where the topic “Why it is important to work with perpetrators of violence” sounded important and urgent. In the course of the discussion the floor was taken by: Director of CC “Tendesh” (Naryn town) Sayakbaeva Sveta, Director of CC “Sezim” (Bishkek) Ryskulova Byubysara, Director of CC «Kaniyet» (Jalalabat town) and others. The individuals making the speech told about their own work experiences with perpetrators of violence noted the importance, necessity and need in this way of work for reduction of violence in a family. Participants of the discussion also expressed an opinion that for qualitative work with perpetrators of violence it is necessary to receive skills and knowledge in this field. In the end of the discussion, opinions about the necessity in introduction of rehabilitation programs and methods in the crisis centers practice were expressed and supported.



The training pursued a double object: to pass basic theoretical knowledge on the theme of women violence and to share practical working experience with violators in Lithuania. That’s why the structure of the conducted studies was based on the principle from general to individual, i.e. the analysis of home violence problem started from a broader theoretical discussion of the discrimination system, a discussion about what role the structures of gender order (gender regimes) play in it, how domestic violence against women is connected with the structural

gender inequality in a society and going to practical experience examples of foreign countries and a detailed discussion of Lithuanian crisis centers and shelters on work with violators (mediation methods). The theoretical parts of the sessions were supplemented by work in groups, interactive exercises, panel discussions, a discussion of participants’ personal experience, watching of visual materials in order to create the possibility of more active participation of the audience and more effective influence on the transformation of their gender problem understanding.

The selection of the audience appeared to be interesting and productive from the point of view of the teaching process. Psychologists university teachers and practitioners working directly with violence victims could not only broaden their knowledge on the sessions suggested by lectors but also had a unique possibility to discuss with each other, suggesting their (more academic) view points on the problem of gender/domestic violence.

Discussing gender/ domestic violence topics with the participants the most interesting aspect in the understanding of the issue is that in the context of a patriarchal culture/patriarchal structure of a family women can become violence victims not only from the part of a man (a husband/partner) but also from the part of a woman (a mother in law/ husband’s sisters). These facts set thinking about absolutely new aspects in the understanding of structural gender inequality manifestations and it means that one has to reconsider some strategies in combating domestic violence against women as gender inequality in this case manifests itself in a more complicated way. Taking into consideration these cultural peculiarities, it



becomes clear that for more constructive and productive work in future workers of crisis centers are required not only to improve practical skills on assistance provision to victims but also have more profound knowledge about structural gender inequality manifestations, about collaboration manifestations with a patriarchal system from the part of women (understanding reasons of such conduct and ways of its change), namely, a complex approach and consecutive work.

The teachers wished more theoretical knowledge, practitioners - practical recommendations. But the violence problem shall be treated in a complex manner, that's why they all shall receive missing information. The session, where representatives of crisis centres were afforded an opportunity to familiarize the participants with the activity and services of crisis centres took place due to participation of teacher-psychologists and practitioners – consultants and crisis center psychologists in the training.

There was a brief presentation of all 12 public crisis centres of the Association. The participants told about their work, achievements, problems, tried to concentrate on regional peculiarities and peculiarities of working in a rural area and remote districts. They shared their opinions about the importance of the Association work, as an organization consolidating an activity and efforts of women NGOs for the promotion of the gender violence issues solution on a governmental level.

After presentations the psychologist-teachers asked questions interesting for them and received extensive answers. There were many questions the teachers noted the importance of public crisis centers' activities and expressed willingness to cooperate.

At the end of the training conclusions were drawn and the following wishes were expressed by the participants:

- to carry out such seminars oftener;
- to give specific skills and working methods;
- to organize separate seminars for psychologists-teachers;
- to continue the same practice of carrying out a training together for theorists and practitioners;
- to arrange more opinion exchanges between practitioners and theorists so that theorists could train students according to the requirements of crisis centers.

Recommendations for eradication of violence:

- o Programs for raising gender sensitivity (socialization);
- o To talk about the problem (stereotypes);
- o To create an economic partnership;
- o To create correction programs for perpetrators;
- o Formation of new cultural stereotypes through mass media, family, education;
- o Formation of gender sensitivity among law enforcement agencies in the sphere of education and medicine;
- o Equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women on all levels through a legislative base, though improving life quality;
- o Improvement of a legislative base;
- o Destruction/change of traditional gender stereotypes, cultural norms through education of the population taking into account regional peculiarities;
- o Promotion of new behavioral models;
- o A state ideology aimed at humanization and harmonization of relations;

- o Informing youth about alcohol, drugs harm;
- o Development of communicative skills of family members and surrounding people.
- To improve interaction and strengthen cooperation between the state bodies and crisis centers, **3 regional round** tables with participation of representatives of all regions were organized and held.

The round tables were relevant due to the need in making specific decisions by the state bodies, and because institutionalization of the crisis centers and creation of shelters in regions and Bishkek city is delay for an uncertain period, although the normative legal documents providing legitimacy of this process were adopted by the government.



In 2006, the third *National Action Plan for Gender Equality of the KR for 2007-2010* which included the special section 6 dedicated to decrease of violence against women. Activity 6.1.1.1. of the Plan tells about establishing practical interaction of the crisis centers with local self-governance bodies, local law enforcement bodies and health facilities to raise efficiency of services rendered to violence victims.

The indicator of execution of this Activity is the number of LSGB having provided incentives to CC on rent fees for premises and utilities of CC, number of long term Agreements on interaction of CC with local law enforcement bodies and health institutions.

The term for implementation of this Activity is 2007.

Besides, the Government of the KR adopted *Resolution On Approval of the “Plan of Activities of the KR on Implementation of Final Recommendations of CEDAW to the third Regular Report of the KR”, of June 19, 2009, #387*. The Plan approves the Activity: Providing assistance to crisis centers in providing premises, co-financing their activity.

The following are basic indicators of execution of this Activity:

- 1) number of crisis centers having received assistance;
- 2) amount of allocated funds from local budgets;
- 3) number of premises handed over to the crisis centers for free lease.

Responsible executors: local state administrations, LSG agencies, crisis centers, NGOs.

In addition, in 2010 it was planned to adopt the new draft Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*, where crisis centers are specified as the main entity of the specialized assistance to victims of violence and should be ready to implement this task.

Therefore, organization and holding of 3 round tables in Osh, Cholpon-Ata and Bishkek cities were important in respect of search for opportunities to secure women’s rights having been subject to violence, to receive necessary comprehensive assistance and support.

Representatives of state bodies, local self-governance bodies, law enforcement bodies and crisis centers participated in the round tables. The main idea of these activities was to discuss the opportunity to provide office space for free to Crisis Centers (like in Bishkek and Batken) and gradually hand it over to the balance of the municipal budget, compile long term agreement between the municipal insinuations and the Crisis Center.

***Fist regional round table*** “Strengthening Sustainability of Crisis Centers: problems and ways of resolution” in Osh city, was held on February 12, 2010.



The RT was attended by representatives of oblast state administrations of Osh, Batken and Jalalabat oblasts, Mayor’s Offices of cities of Osh, Batken, NGO, crisis centers, Directorate of Internal Affairs of Osh oblast, courts, prosecutor’s office, head office of Ombudsman, local mass media, women councils, deputies of local keneshes, courts of aksakals. In total, there were 69 people.

The memorandum of cooperation and provision of premises to “Ak Jurok” CC in the building of the Mayor’s Office of Osh city, was signed at the RT.

The moderators of the round table were Aigul Djanybaevna Navatova, Deputy Governor of Osh oblast and Director of “Arrulan” Nargiza Eshtaeva.

A. Navatova, Deputy Governor, noted that currently, the only social institutions effectively providing assistance to victims of violence are crisis centers, with four of them existing in Osh oblast.

At the panel discussion 1: “Domestic violence and legal protection, who to achieve success” two messages were heard:

Djamilya Kaparava, Head of “Diamond – Yug” NGO, on implementation of the Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Violence* in Osh city and Osh oblast (materials of monitoring 2009) and Rasul Khakimyrzaevich Usmanov, Colonel of the Directorate of Internal Affairs of Osh city, “Legal support and actions by local police precincts on prevention of domestic violence”.

There were many speeches at the panel session 2: “Prevention, prophylactics of domestic violence, providing comprehensive assistance”. Nargiza Eshtaeva – member of the Board of ACC, Director of “Aruulan” CC informed about main principles “Strategy of actions when providing the social and psychological aid in family violence”.

Directors of crisis centers of the South region of the county – Dariika Asilbekova – “Ak-Jurok” CC, Osh city, Liliya Ismanova – “Meerban” CC, Osh city, Janna Saralaeva – “Kaniet” CC, Jalalabat city, Toktokan Membetova – “Janyl Myrza” CC, Batken city, Oktomkan Abdyldaeva, “Akykarakach” CC, Alaiskii raion – provided information in their reports on the crisis centers of the South of KR: work experience, achievements, difficulties, and ways of solution of institutional problems.

The special focus of the round table was Preliminary findings of the pilot education program for perpetrators of family violence, presented by Anara Moldosheva, independent gender expert, head of the rehabilitation program for violence perpetrators, and Natal’ya Pavlova, psychologist of “Sezim” CC.

As a result of the round table, ***the Memorandum was adopted.***

The most effective mechanism of interaction of state bodies and CC was signing the memorandum between the state administration of Osh oblast represented by ***Navatov, Deputy Governor, and “Ak-Jurok” CC represented by D.Asilbekova.***

The memorandum for 5 years on provision of 4-room premise and corridor in Osh oblast hospital to “Ak-Jurok” CC, with payment of rent, utilities and electricity for one year. At the round table,

CC of Batken and Jalalabat cities and Alaiskii raion expressed recommended that heads of state bodies also sign the Memorandum of cooperation soon, like Osh city.

***The second, similar regional round table was held on April 1, 2010 in Cholpon-Ata city*** with participation of representatives of CC of cities of Naryn, Talas, Karakol, and Bishkek.

Head of the Social Department of state oblast administration of Issykul oblast, chief specialist of the mayor's office of Talas city, Vice Mayor of Naryn city, head of the department of the raion state administration of Issykul raion, head of the Directorate of Internal Affairs of Issykul raion, vice-speaker, deputy of oblast Kenesh, Program Coordinator of OSCE for Issykul oblast, "Altynai" CC from Cholpon-Ata city, "Tendesh" CC from Naryn city, "Ayalzat" PA from Karakol city, "Maana" from Talas city, and representatives of women councils, courts of aksakals, NGO, mass media participated in the RT. *In total, there were 50 people.*

As a result of the round table, the Agreement of Cooperation between the Directorate of Internal Affairs of Issykul raion and "Altynai" CC/ Cholpon-Ata city was approved. Representatives of state bodies of Naryn and Talas oblasts told that they are ready to consider similar agreements. Participants of the round table ordered deputies of the raion Kenesh to consider providing financial support to "Altynai" CC at the next meeting, and manager of "Altynai" CC, Jyrgyzl Ainabekova, to prepare the information materials on the work of the CC and its needs. CC from Naryn and Talas expressed the wish that manages of state bodies of these regions also sign the cooperation agreements, as Cholpon-Ata city did.

***Third Round Table took place on May 11, 2010 in Bishkek city.*** The Round Table was attended by the MIA staff – heads of the district department of internal affairs, town police divisions, Chairmen of the public prophylactic centers, representatives of crisis centers, employees of Ombudsmen office, "Sezim" CC, "Chance" CC, OSCE, SFK, *30 people in total.*

Participants of the round table talked about work experience, difficulties, and ways of resolution of problems of crisis centers. Preliminary discussion of the Cooperation Agreement between "Chance" CC and district department of internal affairs of Bishkek city was held. Deputy heads of Sverdlovskii and Oktyabrskii district departments of internal affairs of Bishkek city positively evaluated aspiration of CC to arrange cooperation with the district departments of internal affairs and public prophylactic centers recommended to include referring of the family violence victims and the perpetrators to CC, into PO conditions. There were also proposals and recommendations on reform of the system of social service for the population for them to pay attention to crisis families. Finally, participants of the Round Table were familiarized with annual Actions of the civil sector for protection of women rights to violence- and discrimination-free life.



#### **Activity 7.**

##### ***Development of psychological rehabilitation programs with people who periodically commit violence in family.***

Under this component an international expert from Poland Dariush Alisherov was invited. He shared his experience of intervention program introduction for home violence perpetrators. The seminar took place from **May 13 to 15, 2009** immediately after the training on increasing capacity of crisis center psychologists at Issykul

in the "Royal Beach" hotel. The seminar objective was to carry out the analysis of the material

presented on a seminar and together with a team of trainers to develop a plan of practical work with seminar participants on struggle strategy development with violent behavior and to prepare proposals on implementation of the subsequent activity steps. Also Nirole Dirsiene, an international expert from Lithuania joined this seminar. In this aspect, Nirole Dirsiene as a Head of the crisis center in Vilnius shared her working experience on social mediation and this working model with perpetrators of violence was considered as a new opportunity for local crisis centers. Further, Dariush Alisherov presented his intervention program for domestic violence perpetrators, namely an educational commission experience in the field of dependences of the Stefan Batory Foundation in Warsaw.

The workshop program consisted of 3 *main components*:

Discussion and theoretical. Under this component, experts of the Center of Equality Promotion presented analysis of gender violence on the basis of cultural approach, particularly, the concept of hegemony of normative masculinity. During this analysis, the lecturers tried to rationalize the need of system approach to the problem of domestic violence as manifestation of discrimination and violation of human rights. There were broad discussions with participation of teachers of psychology.



Practical. In this part 2 methods of reduction of violent behavior in families, partner relations were presented to members of the Association of crisis centers and representatives of women organizations:

- o Social mediation as a new opportunity of working with perpetrators of violence: experience of the Mother and Child Boarding House, Vilnius city, Lithuania
- o Intervention program for perpetrators of domestic violence: educational commission experience in the field of dependences of the Stefan Batory Foundation in Warsaw

Projection. This component was focused on identification of the strategy of prevention of violent conduct.

The following conclusions were made by the participants after discussions:

1. Policy of decrease of gender violence in the country, including that included in the National Action Plan for 2007-2010 and Law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* (2003), is de-gender. The problem of violence against women is, first of all, considered as an offence, while the policy is focused on short-term measures (sanctions against perpetrators). Women –victims remain responsible for taking measures on their protection. As a result, such policy has no impact at the structural level – at the level of change of cultural norms;
2. People with violent behavior remains outside the existing policy which has an adverse effect on performance of crisis centers. Numerous examples that encounter crisis centers show that their clients, as a rule, have to return to the situation of violence;
3. rehabilitation, educational programs on reduction of violent behavior in line with legal, administrative, social methods are critical in addressing the problem of domestic violence.

In the end of the seminar a half day design work was carried out for strategy development on the struggle with violent behavior. The participants' opinions on both methods are in demand in conditions of Kyrgyzstan. Some crisis centers in the past successfully applied some elements of presented methods.

At this moment almost all crisis centers, for some exception, have no possibilities for observance of the required conditions on an intervention program. However, the value of the presented method combination is that these are different forms/variants of working with people, having problems with violent behavior. If for example, crisis centers have no possibilities for an intervention program, the social mediation method can become an alternative way of work.

In the course of practical work directly with the participants on strategy development for violent behavior struggle the following results were received:

Proposals of the strategy group:

Problem:

- Impunity of perpetrators;
- Legal illiteracy;
- Absence of social services for work with violent behavior;
- Low gender sensitiveness in a society;
- Under the Law there is punishment of perpetrators but in practice the Law does not work;
- The change of a behavior does not occur.

Ways of resolution:

1. Broadening of social services on work with families where violence occurs and people allow violent behavior;
2. Increase of gender sensitiveness.

Strategic actions:

- o Holding information and educational activities;
  - o Development of the social mediation service;
  - o Provision of individual legal consultations;
  - o An intervention program introduction on work with violent behavior.
  - o Coordination of activities;
  - o Provision of supervision services for Crisis centers;
  - o Development of common strategy for provision of services and information and educational work;
  - o Organization of professional development for CC specialists;
  - o Changes, lobbying in the legislation and signing of mutual cooperation agreements.
- ***Pilot training programs for persons guilty of domestic violence*** were held in Kyrgyzstan for the first time. The issue has become critical due to the 2009 monitoring of execution of the Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence (2003). Thus, actually all the experts having participated in monitoring, evaluated the social, training work with perpetrators as strategic in activity on prevention of domestic violence.

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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Implementation of the pilot program was facilitated by long cooperation of the Soros Foundation –Kyrgyzstan with the Stefan Batory Foundation Stefan(Poland), Center for Promotion of Equality (Lithuania) and Association of crisis centers (Kyrgyzstan).

The Program was implemented in the period *from June to December 2009* by experts of crisis centers “Chance” and “Sezim” in partnership with the Harm Reduction Association and “Matrix 2005” public foundation, and with support by the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **The pilot program has the following tasks:**

- o Orientation workshop on theory and methods of work with violent conduct in family and partner relations
- o Identification of leading organizations and consultants
- o Piloting of the received methodological materials
- o Preparation of the final report and recommendations
- o Public discussion of the project results

### **Working group for piloting of the program:**

1. Anara Moldosheva – group coordinator, gender consultant
2. Natal’ya Pavlova, program leader, “Sezim” crisis center
3. Andrei Palastrov, program leader, “Harm Reduction Network”
4. Elena Tkacheva, program leader, “Chance” crisis center
5. Victoriya Tyan, program leader, “Sezim” crisis center

Partners of the pilot program included “Matrix” PF represented by Vladimir Ermolov and Svetlana Kovalitskaya, and experts Margarita Yankauskaite, Vilana Pilinkaite-Sotivornik and Nirole Dirsiene, Dariush Alisherov, “Chance” crisis center – Alexandra Eliferenko, “Sezim” crisis center – Burusara Ryskulova.

Leaders of the crisis centers for the pilot project were determined in the internal competition for members of the Association of crisis centers in June, 2009. The following were the basic conditions for selection:

- o Competence of group leaders (experience in the consultative works)
- o Availability of male leaders
- o Availability of space/premises for training sessions.

By results of the competition 2 centers were selected – “Chance” and “Sezim”.

The crisis center “Sezim” organized a group at the social bureau of the public foundation “Matrix 2005” which has self-help group of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). In total, 21 people participated in the program.

The target groups of social bureau are people with various forms of addictions (alcohol, narcotic), people living with HIV/AIDS and people released from prisons.

The crisis center “Chance” formed a group of 12 people at the colony #1.

### **Project methodology**

As the basic guidance, the project used the model developed by experts of the Stefan Batory Foundation Dariush Skovronski and Agatha Skorupska. This guidance (session summary) has the title: “Interventional program for perpetrators of domestic violence”. The Polish program was in turn developed based on the courses of the Polish American Association, Chicago USA Partner

Abuse Intervention Program. The scenario of sessions was developed on the basis of the program “Education Groups For Men Who Batter- The Duluth Model”.

The guidance has similarities in approaches and technique of work with therapeutic programs for people with various types of addiction (alcohol/narcotic). In particular, the program “Atlantis” is well known in Kyrgyzstan. One of the initiators and developers of this program was also the expert of this project D.Skovronski.

The goals of the interventional program for perpetrators of domestic violence are set in the guidance as providing assistance to perpetrators of violence, through

- o Bringing to the perception of participants what domestic violence is
- o Assistance in understanding of own aggressive conduct to surrounding people
- o Training to skills of identification of warning signs predicting the aggressive behavior
- o Compilation of the “Security Plan” preventing from application of force and violence
- o Acquiring new skills in settlement of conflicts and disputes in family, without use of aggression
- o Training to partner attitude to the family; learn to use assistance of other people
- o Training to constructive ways of expression of feelings.

Following the guidance, the leading consultants developed the working plan of the training program for 2 individual meetings with participants of the group and 24 group meetings which were divided into 8 topical blocks.

Every topical block consisted of 3 sessions:

In the 1-st session definition is given and experience of participants is discussed on one of types of domestic violence;

2-nd session - that type of violence is discussed as the control tactics;

3-d session – behavior without this type of violence is studied.

The scenario of each session had its own plan consisting of the following compulsory items:

- o Introductory part – acquaintance with new participants and presentation of the session objectives
- o Checking the home task
- o Presentation by one of the participants of the individual Security Plan
- o Comments of the participants to the presented security plan
- o Discussion of the topic (in accordance with the topical block)

From the beginning the Polish program is intended for 6 months work with 1 session a week. Our program lasted about 5 months, and there 2 sessions a week.

The Program includes various techniques of work from the stock of the rational-emotive therapy, trainings on feeling perception, Gestalt therapy, cognitive psychotherapy and other. The key objectives here were providing assistance to the groups in externalization, i.e. bringing up the problem outside. Externalization helps to see how violence effects different areas of own life and lives of family /partners. Another objective was in deconstruction – ability to question the obvious convictions, underlying the world descriptions and which is the basis of the feeling “of having a right” to behave in a certain way (in this case, being violent to women)

**Basic principles of the program:**

- o Leading consultants have high level of commitment to the idea of gender equality and demonstrate deep understanding of domestic violence as expression of gender discrimination and violation of human rights. The leading consultant questions the traditional norms of manifestation of masculinity as a product of cultural and historical context which is beneficial for a certain groups of people;
- o participants of the program are objects of personal change of his motive force. The consultant should have strong skills of asking open questions which help to identify the directions of analysis of the situation;
- o participation in the program was based on the principle of voluntariness (recognition of own problem of violent behavior). The groups are open (participants may enter/quit the group at different stages of the program);
- o impact on the cognitive area through education and involvement of the participants in search for ways to overcome frustration and lack of various skills. Considering that groups are open there should be a broad set of educational materials to avoid overlap of topics;
- o individualization of tasks: participants develop and implement individual security plans.

Group forming

Based on the presented principles of the program the key criteria of formation of the group was readiness of candidates to changes and their recognition they have problems with violent behavior and wish to overcome them;

**Main results:**

- ✓ All sessions in both groups were held in accordance with the work schedule (2 individual, 24 group sessions). Sixteen people finished the program (Sezim – 11, Chance -5). The reasons for quitting the groups were mainly related with specifics of groups (alcohol/narcotic slips, worsening the health caused by HIV, transfer to another correctional institutions, unsuitable living conditions after release)
- ✓ All who finished the program were evaluated by the questionnaire “Performance assessment after the program”. Thus, analysis of the questionnaires showed that there was a positive dynamics in change of opinion of the program participants towards equality and partnership. Number of participants recognizing various types of behavior as expression of violence has increased twicely at the end of the program, as compared to the beginning of the training period (for details see part 3 of this report with the case study of “Sezim” center). At the final stages of the program, the participants did not resist to the new forms of behavior proposed at the sessions.
- ✓ The achieved results may testify improvement of knowledge of the participants of the problem and ways of its resolution. It is more difficult to say about deep changes, sustainability of skills of use of alternative ways of behavior since under the project it was difficult to comply with all necessary methodological standards of conduct.
- ✓ In general, the qualitative evaluation of participants and partners of the project showed that such programs help to destroy the myths that rapists do not exist. The participants noted that they began to think of some things for the first time during the sessions, and saw the reason of inharmonic relations in families is in own behavior, rather than in behavior of their partners. That the first time that the participants heard and tried to consciously practice the method of

control of their emotions, feelings (for instance, technique of “internal dialogue”, “stop-break” and others). The participants expressed the wish to repeat the program.

***Difficulties in implementation of the program:***

- ✓ The general education level of the participants. Lecture and discussions went beyond the topics related to violent conduct. The consultants kept facing the challenge of filling the gaps in the participants’ education, proper behavior skills, ability to determine and express feelings. Most of the participants had no experience of analysis/assessment of the emotional/ sensual area. They had big difficulties with identification and conscious expression of their emotions / feelings. Besides, for lack of necessary skills, many participants usually had difficulties in filling in the individual security plans and making home tasks without assistance.
- ✓ Formation of gender sensitivity. During discussion of the problem of domestic violence as demonstration of gender discrimination, the moderators faced resistance by the participants. In such conditions, for the moderators it was important to demonstrate their own gender positions. And this respect there appeared an obvious opportunity for participation of men-moderators with high level of gender sensitivity.
- ✓ Program performance assessment. The basic guidance includes a number of questionnaire to monitor changes, however, it does not provide indicators and recommendations. As one of the solutions of this issue the moderators chose to use the Questionnaire “History of violence” (part 2) not only at entering the program but also at the end of the program (as a benchmark). The important part of the program should part on contacting by the moderators with families / partners of participants to monitor changes. However, since most participants of the program had no stable partner relations, this part of the program was not implemented.
- ***Report on piloting*** the rehabilitation program “***Application of training programs on reduction of violent behavior in family and partner relations: experience of Kyrgyzstan for 2009***” ***and the manual*** were translate into Kyrgyz and published in 320 copies in color print, in two languages.

**Activity 8.**

***Development of the training programs for the professional development centers, judicial and law enforcement bodies and law faculties in high education establishments.***

The project expert B.G.Tugelbaeva, Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor, Dean of the Law Faculty of the KRSU, ***developed the Training Manual for the course “Issues of Prevention of Domestic (Family) Violence»***, containing the draft working program of the training course, calendar – topical plan on the training course, theoretical section of the subject (lectures), practical section of the subject, method of teaching and additional materials on gender criminology and criminofamistics.

This manual is designed for teachers of law faculties of higher education establishments for them to develop the training course on prevention of family violence.

The manual includes the following parts:

- o Introduction
- o Part I. Draft working program of the training course “Problems of Prevention of Domestic (Family) Violence”

- o Part II. Theoretical materials for the training course “Problems of Prevention of Domestic (Family) Violence”.
- o Part III. Method teaching of the training course “Problems of Prevention of Domestic (Family) Violence”.
- o Part IV. Additional materials on criminology and criminofamistics.
- o Glossary of terms
- o Bibliography consisting of 114 references.
- o The methodological manual consists of 10 printed sheets or 161 pages.

L.Ch.Sydykov, Doctor of Legal Sciences, Profession of the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, and G.R.Rustemova, Professor of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan are reviewers of the manual.



- **Manual for the training course “Problems of Prevention of Domestic (Family) Violence” was published in 600 copies and distributed among law faculties of higher education establishments of the KR, MIA Academy, Training Center for Judges at the Supreme Court, secondary school of the Academy of MIA of KR and others.**

Expert Tugelbaeva also prepares the manual for receiving a license of the Ministry of Education and Science of the KR, and it will be published under the label of the Ministry of Education and Science of the KR and will be recommended as a compulsory subject of the higher education establishments

of the KR.

***TOT “Prevention violence against women: legal approaches and practical mechanisms” was held on July 27-30, 2009 in Issykul.***

The TOT was aimed at providing assistance in institutionalization of special courses on issues of prevention of gender violence and integration of gender approaches into curricula for lawyers trainings.

**Training objectives:**

- o Raise gender sensitivity of the trainees
- o Familiarization of the participants with international and national commitments on gender issues
- o Familiarization with enforcement practice of the Law of the KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* and discussion of ways to improve efficiency of ensuring security of citizens in families
- o Development of interactive training skills.

For better perception of the material, methodological manuals were developed for teachers of specialized educational institutions of the KR MIA and law faculties of higher education establishments of the KR. Such manuals became the basis for development of the manuals for teaching of the course “Criminology: issues of prevention of domestic (family violence)”. Also, international experience was also reviewed at the workshops.

Twenty six teachers from the Kyrgyz State Law Academy, KR MIA Academy, Secondary specialized school of the MIA of KR and its branch in Osh city, Kyrgyz-Uzbek University, Osh State Law Institute, Bishkek branch of the International Slavic Institute participated in the TOT. Trainers – consultants were teachers of KRSU, heads of crisis centers, NGO, employees of OSCE on reform of local police precincts.

- *Two round tables were held on April 16, 2010 to present this manual* for teachers of faculties of higher education establishments, Academy of the KR MIA, Training Center for Judges at the Supreme Court, and etc. Participants of the round table included 40 people from among teachers of higher education establishments and teachers of the state bodies.

During the round tables the needs of higher education establishments in such programs, issues of introduction of the innovative training courses into the general training process of not just law faculties, but also as a special course for all humanitarian faculties were discussed.

Leading higher education establishments: Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Kyrgyz State Law Academy, MIA Academy, secondary school of the KR MIA Academy, Kyrgyz National University named after J. Balasagyn, expressed their interests in promotion of this manual, its practical use and introduction of special subjects and courses at their institutions.

### **Activity 9.**

#### ***Information campaigns aimed at raising awareness on issues of gender violence in Kyrgyzstan.***

- *Project information strategy.*

The information strategy was developed for creation of the information web-page on the project within the existing web-site of Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan [www.soros.kg](http://www.soros.kg), which should cover the activities and announces for the wide public. An independent expert was invited to design the web-page. The project web-page [www.women.soros.kg](http://www.women.soros.kg) was developed and launched in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. The web-page include detailed information on the project: description, goals, activity, areas, partners, legal framework, news, and contact information. All publications of the project and relevant normative legal acts are also placed at the web-site.

The web-page was regularly updated by the contracted specialist on site administration, the materials are translated into Kyrgyz, the news block is update with receipt of new information. Now the web-site is administered by Soros Foundation – Kyrgyzstan.

- *Development of special TV programs*

In the beginning of this project component, 7 TV programs were organized at “Open Kyrgyzstan” platform, in KTR channel. Since KTR covers all the regions, it was decided to broadcast in Kyrgyz.

*Finally, the following topics were covered in the programs:*

#### **1. “What is temporary protective order?” – April 16, 2009, at 06:35 p.m.**

1. Provide information on TPO.
2. TPO was introduced in 2003. What are the results?
3. How to improve effectiveness of TPO?
4. How do you use TPO at your work? Are there many applications for TPO? What is the statistics?
5. If the law does not work, what should be done? Here, does unawareness of citizens play an important role? Or are there other factors or mistakes in enforcement?
6. Will strengthening of performance of TPO produce positive results?
7. Are there incomplete items in TPO?
8. If the draft law is not developed, what measures should be taken for strengthening of performance of TPO?

Participants:

1. G.Sultanalieva – Deputy of JK of KR
2. A.Moldokmatov – Deputy Head of Department of Public Order
3. T.Isakunova – Project expert
4. M.Tilebalieva – Head of the crisis center “Darshaiym”

**2. “Will the temporary protective order protect you?”** – May 28, 2009, at 06:35 p.m. (report from the regions)

1. Law on TPO was adopted in 2003. Why doesn't it work?
2. What is children psychology who witness violence against their mother? Why?
3. There are many opinions that most employees of law enforcement bodies are not aware of TPO?
4. Many victims do not apply for TPO. Why?
5. What are consequences of “varnishing” the family violence?
6. What are reasons of family violence?
7. What are ways of resolution of such problem? And how will they work?
8. Many women prisoners serve their sentence because of family violence. How should such cases be prevented?
9. Is it enough to strengthen the law on family violence?
10. What additional measures should be taken for resolution of this problem?

Participants:

1. Gulnara Derbisheva – Deputy of JK of the KR
2. Kyyakh Satiev – Head of the department of the district agency of internal affairs
3. Mairam Tulebalieva – Director of the “Darshaiym” crisis center

**3. “Will creation of the new State Committee provide equal opportunities?”** – June 11, 2009, at 06:35 p.m.

1. Will the problems be addressed with the new state committee in place?
2. Does the state committee provide equal opportunities? If yes, what are the mechanisms? Will all the tasks be achieved with establishment of the new committee?
3. As for a legislator, what will be mechanisms of this law? How it should be supervised?
4. Rights of women and youth are often violated. What can be done?

Participants:

1. Guljamal Sultanalieva – Deputy of the KR JK
2. Ruslan Moldaliev – Head of the children protection department.
3. Aigul Kyzalakova – representative of the children protection league
4. Mairambek Tairov – local development expert

**4. “Ui bululuk zombuluk: mayzamy kantip ishtetsek? (Domestic violence: how to make the Law work)** – September 10, 2009, 06:35 p.m.

Participants:

1. Guljamal Sultanalieva – Deputy of the KR JK
-

2. Kyyaz Sative – Head of the department of MIA
3. Talaigul Isakunova – independent expert

**5. “How to prevent domestic violence: we choose training” – October 22, 2010.**

1. What are the goals of the rehabilitation program for perpetrators of domestic violence? What is it aimed at? What is its specifics?
2. Why did the need for creation of such particular form of work with people practicing domestic violence appear?
3. Who are participants of this program, are there criteria of selection (of the trainees)?
4. What is the essence of rehabilitation? How does it go?

Participants:

1. Melis Abdrakhmanov, Head of the Public Security Department of the Directorate of Internal Affairs of Bishkek city
2. Natal’ya Pavlova - Consultant-psychotherapist of the crisis psychological center “Sezim”
3. Andrei Palastrov – consultant of rehabilitation programs
4. Victor – participant of the rehabilitation program

**6. “CEDAW in Kyrgyzstan: moving to justice”**

1. Discussion the focus of the Convention (CEDAW), its role for Kyrgyzstan, its benefits for us, what achievements are due to its ratification, problems with “implementation” of clauses of the Convention.
2. Brief information on “history of CEDAW in Kyrgyzstan” (beginning, current status, achievements (like quotation in JK), and problems), and also in the UNIFEM project of social arts – creation of the panel (What was the purpose of it?).

Participants:

1. Mira Djangaracheva
2. Roza Aitmatova – Women Support Center
3. Oruzbek Nazarov – Deputy of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR
4. Olga Kjanaeva – “Alga” women organization, participants of the UNIFEM project on social art (panel)

**7. “Zombuluksuz on alty kun”**

Participants:

1. Bumairam Mamaseitova – Deputy of JK of the KR
2. Abdyldabek kyzy Janyl – expert
3. Bubusara Ryskulova – “Sezim” CC, Director
4. Sagyn Ismailova – independent expert

• Development of a social video spot:

Special synopsis was written for 2 video spots and “O Two” company was involved for making the video spots. These 2 video spots were produced, translated into Kyrgyz language and promoted together with TV programs broadcasted at the “Open Kyrgyzstan” platform.

- Printed matters and publications under the project activity – booklets and manuals for trainings. Issue of publications in two languages in Kyrgyz and Russian with 2,700 copies and distribution in all regions of Kyrgyzstan. These materials were earlier published by OSCE and were distributed among employees of the law enforcement bodies during trainings that they held under these projects. To preserve identity in distribution of it was decided to re-publish the same materials.

The following booklets and manuals were re-published:



- “Manual for militiamen of the Kyrgyz Republic, working with family violence” in two languages – Russian and Kyrgyz.
- Booklet – “Instruction booklet for employees of local police precincts of the KR on prevention and suppression of family violence” in two languages – Russian and Kyrgyz;
- Booklet with information on the Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence in two languages – Russian and Kyrgyz.

• Information campaign “16 days against gender violence”

One of the first activities under this component was joining the information campaign “16 days of activism against gender violence” held on the annual basis under the auspices of international organizations and civil sector from November 25 to December 10, 2008 and was related to the international day of human rights. **Support was provided to one press conference in the information agency “24.kg” held in the UN house where mass media were informed of this action.**



Besides, five banners/external billboards with slogans of the ongoing campaign were placed in various parts of Bishkek city.

### ***External billboards***

The following billboards were placed in five streets of Bishkek city in the period from November 25 to December 10, 2008:

At the end of this campaign ***on December 5, 2008 another press conference was organized*** at the information agency “24.kg”, where the results of the campaign and information on the forthcoming National Forum “Violence against women: search for constructive solutions of the problem” were provided. As a result of the campaign attention was drawn to the problem of violence against vulnerable women, observation of women rights, imperfection of the legal basis on protection of women rights, responsibility of the state before citizens for exercise of their rights. Therefore, support was provided in publication of three types of booklets for the Association of crisis centers (3,000 copies) in two languages – Kyrgyz and Russian. The booklets were designed for victims of violence and contain complete information with contact data of crisis centers, for further reference.

- One of the important activities under the information campaign was assistance to the Association of crisis centers ***in organization of the National Forum “Violence against women: search for constructive solutions of the problem”*** held in “Issyk-Kul” hotel, ***on December 16, 2008*** with participation of the Government of the KR, representatives of law enforcement bodies, health sector, non-government sector and international organizations. The goal of the National Forum was to find perspective ways enabling to organize a dialogue between non-government organizations, state institutions and representatives of international organizations, and develop further strategy for improvement of protection of women in Kyrgyzstan from all forms of violence.

In total, there were 56 participants.

The forum considered the following issues:

- Commitments of the Kyrgyz Republic and improvement of the strategy, mechanisms and national legislation on overcoming the violence against women;
- Initiatives of the Association of crisis centers on reduction of violence against women. Forming the models of interaction with community and state institutions;
- Role of the Kyrgyz militia in combating violence against women;
- Bribe abduction and violation of girls rights to free choice of the spouse in modern Kyrgyzstan;
- Institutional development of crisis centers;
- Alternative Report of non-government organizations to CEDAW to the third regular report of the Kyrgyz Republic and final comments of the Committee on liquidation of discrimination against women;
- National action by the ACC “16 days of fighting violence against women” of 2008 and involvement of youth into this action.

Z.B.Ajigulova, expert of the Social Development Department under the Government of the KR, spoke at the forum. In her report Z.B.Ajigulova noted that the Kyrgyz Republic pursues consistent policy of recognizing women rights. A.B.Eliferenko, Chairman of the Board of ACC covered the initiatives of the Association of crisis centers on reduction of violence against women and formation of models of interaction between the crisis centers and community and state institutions.

The report included proposals on organization of state crisis centers and support of community entities, since now they are the only establishments providing assistance to women in critical situations. G.M.Alieva, responsible for implementation of the gender policy in MIA, head of the personnel department, colonel of militia, told about the role of the Kyrgyz militia in reduction of violence against women. She informed of execution by the law enforcement bodies staff of the Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence and on practice of issue of temporary protective orders to family violence perpetrators.

M.K.Tilebalieva, Head of the violence prevention center “Darshaiym”, provided information on completion of the ACC project on bribe abduction and violation of girls rights to free choice of the spouse in modern Kyrgyzstan. The surveys were held in 2007, in three villages of Alai raion, Osh oblast. The subject to the survey was to identify attitude of law enforcement bodies to issues of bribe abduction and execution of the Law in this area, and attitude of victims of abduction and initiators of abduction to this issue.

B.R.Ryskulova, Director of “Sezim” CC, talked about Institutional development of crisis centers. She noted that the institutional mechanism should be reinforced at the highest legislative level, talked about the need of financing of crisis centers by the government.

Ch.J.Termechikova, Executive Director of ACC, in her report on the National Action of ACC “16 days of fighting violence against women” stated that specifics of the 2008 campaign was that it was confined to the 60-year anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was the basis for international conventions and treaties on human rights.

**“Women’s rights – human rights for all”** was the slogan of the 16-day campaign against violence of women of 2008 and it was aimed at vulnerable groups of women. Members of the Association of crisis centers held a wide-scale Action in all oblasts of the country. It was remarkable that the youth organizations and movements joined this action. Leaders of young movements “Meikin”, “Ilkhom Door”, “Semetei”, “Buchur” Urmat Naryskulov, Atyrgul Soboeva, Bakyt Alymbekov, Begimai Mamadalieva spoke at the Forum. They told that they participated in the 16-day Action for the first time. All the speakers noted importance of such events among young people.

At the Forum, the participants developed measures and proposals to the Final comments of CEDAW to the 3-d regular Report of the Kyrgyz Republic. Having discussed all the issues raised at the Forum, the participants adopted the Resolution of the Forum, where they presented further joint strategy on improvement of protection of women rights in Kyrgyzstan from all forms of violence. Proposals to the Final comments of CEDAW and Resolution of the Forum were submitted to the Social Development Department under the Government of the KR.

- ***From November 25 to December 10, 2009 the annual 16-day information campaign against violence against women and inequality against women was held under the slogan “Life without violence – everybody’s right!”.***

This action is held every year, and this year it was confined to the remarkable date – 30-year anniversary of CEDAW – The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It was adopted by UN General Assembly in 1979. Since that time, it was ratified by more than 180 countries of the world, and our country joined this Convention in 1997.

The information campaign was successful due to the partner board on annual 16-day information campaigns in Kyrgyzstan that included Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Gender theme group of the UN agencies, Freedom House, Association of crisis centers, Women Support Center and other organizations. The anniversary of the Convention is the key benchmark for women rights defenders in Kyrgyzstan, is a unique opportunity to draw attention of the state and civil society to status of women in our country.

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

One of the examples of successful partnership in the area of promotion of women rights was the Project of Social Art implemented by UNIFEM under the 30-year anniversary of the Convention that provided the women communities and female representatives of socially vulnerable group, with a unique opportunity to express their problems through handicrafts.



Over 160 women including labor migrants, victims of bribe abduction, Afghan refugees, handicapped and many other women participate in the making a big panel “CEDAW in Kyrgyzstan: Movement to Justice” consisting of seventeen panels and decoration elements telling the stories of women discrimination in Kyrgyzstan, and success of activists of women movement.

- *On November 25, a gala party dedicated to the 30-year anniversary of CEDAW - the*

Convention of Eradication of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women where the panel “30- year anniversary of CEDAW” hand-woven by 160 women from regions of the KR was handed in to the Supreme Court of the KR

Also, the gala party program included honoring activists of the women movement, information fair of NGOs, documentary film, picture exhibition, charity action “Wish Tree”, drink reception.

**CEDAW в Кыргызстане: движение к справедливости**

**Дорогие друзья, коллеги, подруги,**

Приглашаем Вас на торжественный вечер, посвященный 30-летию Конвенции ООН о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (CEDAW).

Вечер состоится 25 ноября 2009г. с 16.30-20.00. в холле Русского драматического театра им. Ч. Айтматова.

В программе вечера: вручение Верховному суду Кыргызской Республики войлочного панно «CEDAW в Кыргызстане: движение к справедливости», созданного силами более 160 женщин из разных регионов страны, чествование активистов женского движения, фотовыставка, информационная ярмарка НПО, показ документальных фильмов, благотворительная акция «Дерево желаний», фуршет.

К участию в вечере приглашены представители государственных структур, СМИ, неправительственных и международных организаций.

Участия на праздничном мероприятии. Вы можете поддержать благотворительную акцию «Дерево желаний», организованную Альянсом женских законодательных инициатив с целью оказания помощи Центру социальной адаптации детей при мэрии г. Бишкек, купив специальный билет. Участие в акции добровольное.

**Стоимость билета: 100 сом.**

Просим Вас подтвердить участие до 23 ноября 2009 по электронной почте [bbagysfbaeva@gmail.com](mailto:bbagysfbaeva@gmail.com) или по телефонам **0555 68 19 80 (Ботогоз Багышбаева), 0555 21 68 42 (Анара Молдошева).**

За билетами можно обращаться к Ботогоз Багышбаевой. Билеты также можно будет купить во время регистрации участников 25-го ноября в театре.

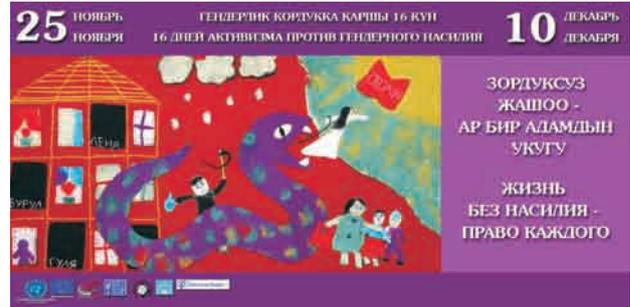
Спонсоры:

Representatives of state institutions, mass media, non-government organizations and international agencies were invited to the gala party.

- Participated in development of the calendar plan for the annual 16-day information campaign in Kyrgyzstan, which was placed at the web – site of the project [www.women.soros.kg](http://www.women.soros.kg) and at [www.24.kg](http://www.24.kg).
- Also, bulletins and brochures were copied for distribution:



- “CEDAW in Kyrgyzstan: Movement to Justice”,
- “30-Year Anniversary of CEDAW: Steps to Eradication of Violence in Kyrgyzstan, Activity of the Association of Crisis Centers»,
- Monitoring report: “Scale and nature of gender and family violence in Kyrgyzstan”
- *Seven billboards* with image of the panel parts were placed in central streets of Bishkek city (5) and Osh city (2):



At the end of the information campaign, *press conference “December 10 – the Date of Human Rights”* with participation of representatives of MIA of KR, UNHCHR and SFK.

- In March 2010, we joined the campaign of Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, “UNiTE to End Violence against Women”: leaflets on the crisis centers and on domestic violence “Let’s Jointly Fight Violence” were prepared for publication, signatures were collected within this campaign.

*On the campaign of the UN Secretary General,*

**“UNiTE to End Violence against Women»**

In February 2008, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, announced launch of the campaign “UNiTE to End Violence against Women” intended for several years and aimed at prevention and liquidation of violence against women and girls throughout the world.

The campaign calls on governments, civil society, women’s organizations, young people, the private sector, the media and the entire UN system to join forces in addressing the global pandemic of violence against women and girls.

By 2015, the campaign aims to achieve the following five goals in all countries:

- o Adopt and enforce national laws to address and punish all forms of violence against women and girls
- o Adopt and implement multi-sectoral national action plans
- o Strengthen data collection on the prevalence of violence against women and girls
- o Increase public awareness and social mobilization
- o Address sexual violence in conflict

Under the UNiTE campaign there is a global platform for information campaigns and activities through the social mobilization –



*Say NO – UNiTE to End Violence Against Women*. It was formed by UNIFEM to support the campaign of the UN Secretary General. “*Say NO – UNiTE to End Violence Against Women*” supports and tells about efforts on prevention of violence against women and girls at the national and local levels, thus encouraging raise of awareness and social mobilization. With the help of the specially created online social web-site [www.saynotoviolence.org](http://www.saynotoviolence.org), the Campaign is becoming more accessible for people from all social groups, including citizens, governments, civil society and UN partners, uniting them into the global network on prevention of violence against women and girls.

- Six billboards were placed in the central streets of Bishkek city



## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- Participated in the partner council of the Gender Theme Group for preparation of the first art gallery dedicated to the launch of the world campaign by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, “UNiTE to End Violence”.

**On March 27, 2010**, the art workshop “Life Free of Violence” was organized in “Hyatt Regency” hotel, under the campaign organized by the UN Secretary General “UNiTE to End Violence Against Women”. Deputies of Jogorku Kenesh, heads of international organizations, NGOs and business entities were invited for this event. Everybody could contribute to the arts workshop by their products: ornamented plates, vases, canvases.



Mr. Neal Walker, UN Resident Representative in Kyrgyzstan, Zainidin Kurmanov, Speaker of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR, Cholpon Baekova, Deputy Speaker of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR, Kubanychbek Isabekov, Deputy Speaker of Jogorku Kenesh, Kuban Ashirkulov, President of the International Business Council, Kumar Bekbolotov, Executive Director of Soros Foundation – Kyrgyzstan, Ulan Sarbanov, Executive Director of “AUB-Charity”, and others prepared their works for the art workshop.

On that day, everybody could get familiar with the beauty, and remember the drawing lessons at school.

All the works will be presented in November, 2010 under the annual campaign against violence.

- Participated in and financed **the May 4, 2010 art gallery under the campaign of Mr. Ban Ki-moon** attended by famous artists, sportsmen, film directors. Art gallery was held at the public art gallery “Koldo».



Within this campaign it is planned to hold auction of sale of products made in all 3 art galleries during the annual information campaign of 16



days without violence, and the gained money will be provided to crisis centers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- Also, under this campaign T-shirts (200 pieces) and bags (100 pieces) “UNiTE to End Violence” were produced which were distributed through SFK staff members, and were also handed over under the basis of acceptance statement, to partners of the Gender theme group represented by UNIFEM, for distribution among participants of the 3-d art gallery.
- After April 2010 events, there appeared a need to organize **the urgent National Forum of Women’s Movement, on April 30, 2010.**

“Basing on the principles of equal rights and opportunities declared by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, national and international commitments in the field of human rights taken by Kyrgyzstan;

Recognizing that the current crisis in the economic, social and political areas has an adverse impact on the condition of most of the population and marginalized groups, in particular;

Being convinced that respect of interests of various social groups in the legislative and political process encourages improvement of quality of the policy and progressive development of the country;

Realizing that for overcoming the negative processes and returning to democracy, it is necessary to maintain continuous dialogue between community organizations, political parties and state bodies, with the purpose to achieve equality of rights, opportunities and results;

Relying on the gained positive experience of women's movement in gender development, including in joint initiatives on protection and promotion of women rights ...” it was decided at the meeting in the UN House with the Gender Theme Group to hold the special National Forum of Women's Movement of Kyrgyzstan.

During and after the meeting, the gender experts, organizations – partners of the gender theme group (GTG) discussed the current situation in the country in general and promotion of gender issues, in particular.

The main goals of the Forum of Women's Movement were:

1. Not to lose the earlier achievements in gender equality, human rights
2. Not to be outside the constitutional reforms and election process.

This activity was cleared with, approved by the European Union and supported by the project.

The following were discussed at the Forum:

- current situation in the KR,
- work on improvement of legislation,
- strategic planning of promotion of equal rights and opportunities, eradication of gender violence.
- participation in the Constitutional reform,
- promotion of equal rights and equal opportunities in the field of sexual orientation and gender identity in Kyrgyzstan.

*The Joint Action Platform* was discussed and adopted at the Forum.

### **3. Partners and other Co-operation**

3.1 Since the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration is the authorized body in the area of gender policy and intended to coordinate inclusion of gender approaches in all sectors and at various levels, cooperation was arranged with this ministry. Implementation of joint activities under this project, joint planning and sharing the responsibility enabled to strengthen interrelations and guild the strategy of work on migration with the Law Program of SFK.

One of the important partners of the project was the Committee on Youth, Gender Policy, Physical Culture and Sports of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR headed by O.Nazarov that actively participated in the project activities, encouraged promotion of the project activity to which the Law On Domestic Violence was transferred in September 2009. This committee was transformed into another committee of JK, in November 2009.

Significant role in the project implementation was played by Z.Ajigulova, Head of the Social

Development Department of the Government of the KR, by direct participation in organization and fulfillment of such important project activities as international conferences and workshops. Currently, this department was eliminated within the reform of state administration in 2009.

In process of monitoring of enforcement of the Law KR *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence* relations with the main project partner, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the KR, were strengthened. MIA of the KR was actively involved in implementation of other components: capacity building of employees of the local police precincts, improvement of the statistics, development of the draft law, strengthening relations with crisis centers. Decision makers in the ministry, were the main driving force of successful implementation of the project.

Association of civil society support center (ACSSC) and Freedom House are also main partners on monitoring of the Law On Domestic Violence and development of the new draft of the Law. As a result of fruitful cooperation, monitoring tools were completed, monitoring was fulfilled, the draft law on domestic violence was developed.

With constructive participation of the Association of crisis centers and gender theme group 3 information campaigns dedicated to activism in prevention of violence against women, piloting of the rehabilitation program on work with violence initiators and strengthening of sustainability of crisis centers, were successfully completed.

Cooperation between Soros Foundation - Kyrgyzstan and Equality Promotion Center (EPC) became productive and successful. Activities of the project on capacity building of psychologists of crisis centers of Kyrgyzstan and psychologists of higher education establishments, and on development of rehabilitation programs for persons having committed family violence, were implemented in close cooperation with EPC. Regular communication was maintained to discuss activity and plans under the project. High competence and participation in the project of EPC should be marked.

It is necessary to note partnership with the Training Center for Judges at the Supreme Court of the KR, with active participation of which 10 workshops were held for the judiciary in all regions of the country.

The Judicial Department and Republican Medical Information Center of the Ministry of Health of the KR facilitated improvement of the statistical data base on domestic violence, new indicators and new forms of statistical records were introduced since beginning of 2010.

3.2. During implementation of the project of the Soros Foundation - Kyrgyzstan, the Committee on Youth, Gender Policy, Physical Culture and Sports of Jogorku Kenesh of the KR, the Social Development Department under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the KR and other state ministries and agencies, establishment closely cooperated in implementation of activities. All of them participated in monitoring of enforcement of the Domestic Violence Law, in organization of Parliamentary Hearings, round tables, international conferences on the comprehensive approach in prevention of domestic violence. It should be noted that all official letters to state agencies with invitation to the international conference were distributed with the help Social Development Department under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Representatives of all state bodies actively participated in organization of round tables and public hearings, and after which all recommendations of the state bodies were collected and included in relevant documents.

However, the 2009 reform of state administration, the related loss of institutional memory and continuity, loss of achievements on institutionalization of mechanisms in the field of gender equality, has significant impact on dynamics of the project implementation. Tangible results of the project, such as: adoption of the new draft Law on domestic violence, making proposals for

the Country Development Strategy and NAP on achieving gender equality, strengthening the institutional sustainability of crisis centers, were achieved through reestablishment and building relations with other state bodies and decision makers.

The April 2010 events suspended implementation of the project, effected the schedule of activities, but did not impact the performance of latest activities held at the end of April and in May. Furthermore, the quality of relationships with officials in non-political, civil service positions allowed continuity of the project immediately after the April 7 events. Once the structure of government is formed by a new parliament, to be elected in October 2010 it will be possible for project partners to base further activities with newly elected officials.

3.3. During implementation of the project relations were arranged with two committees of JK KR and deputies, who helped in the project. Effective cooperation was also established with local NGOs in regions and international organizations, and with Ombudsman, local self governance bodies, oblasts and raion state authorities, with legal and sociological faculties of higher education establishments administrations, (Kyrgyz State Legal Academy, Kyrgyz Russian Slavonic University, Bishkek Humanities University, Kyrgyz National University, and etc.)

At the round tables and in discussions, the target groups provided their own recommendations on enforcement of the *Law On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*. Their recommendations were included in the monitoring report and further used in development of amendments to the Law On Domestic Violence and other related normative legal acts of the country, proposals for CDS and NAP on achieving gender equality for 2011 – 2020.

Within the information campaign, all the interested entities had the opportunity to participate in TV – programs aimed at discussion and information on the provisions of the law *On Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence*, on activity on introduction of gender indicators, promotion of gender equality and prevention of domestic violence.

Printed and electronic mass media, local TV and radio were involved to cover the project activity.

3.4. SFK maintained rather successful and good relations with the projects of local and international organizations working in the field of protection of human rights, including OSCE, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNIFEM, Alliance of Women Legislative Initiatives (AWLI), Social Technologies Agency, Center of Study of Democratic Principles.

The Gender Theme Group which the project jointed as a partner on implementation of information campaigns, significantly supported the main project idea in the information area, at the national level. Thus, SFK together with UNIFEM was the main partner in two information campaigns of 2008 – 2009, in annual 16 days of activism against gender violence in the KR, information campaign of Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, “UNiTE to End Violence against Women: Kyrgyzstan, it’s Time to Act!

It should be particularly noted that the Stefan Batory Foundation which experts actively facilitated the adaption and piloting the rehabilitation program in the KR on work with perpetrators of violence, capacity building of the staff of 13 crisis centers of Kyrgyzstan.

Thus, 2 project experts, E. Tkacheva, from the “Chance” crisis center and N. Pavlova from “Sezim” crisis center, by invitation of the Stefan Batory Foundation, participated in the workshop on November 7 – 9, 2009 in Warsaw city, Poland. The objective of this workshop was practical training of specialists for independent leading of program groups with perpetrators of domestic violence, and organization of assistance for people suffering from domestic violence (women

and children) as well as familiarization with the manual which is the basis for creation of such programs.

#### **4. Visibility**

The European Union's input was demonstrated through showing the name of EU, logotypes, and brief information on all products issued during the project period. This includes: banners used at the round tables, workshops, trainings, conferences, Parliamentary hearings; all printed materials (report on monitoring of enforcement of the law, reports on the survey results, brochures and manuals, training manuals, guidelines, press releases, draft law, interim evaluation of NAP, and etc); TV programs and social video spots; public announcements; billboards, and leaflets, T-shirts and bags.

Representatives of the EU participated in 2 press-conferences on information campaign "16 Days Against Gender Violence", and in the international conference on May 20-21, 2009 "Comprehensive approach to fight against domestic violence: legislative framework, statistical indicators, practical mechanisms", Parliamentary hearings on the draft law on domestic violence.

The EC contribution into the project implementation was always mentioned in all relevant public activities, conferences, including coordination meetings, and articles in the printed and electronic mass media.