

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic project: “Addressing sexual and gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan” supported by US State Department, implemented by “The advocates training center” under the Bar association of the Kyrgyz Republic

**PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR LAWYERS  
ON PROVIDING PRO BONO LEGAL  
ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS  
OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

BISHKEK 2017

# PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR LAWYERS ON PROVIDING PRO BONO LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

*This publication is prepared within the framework of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic project: “Addressing sexual and gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan” supported by US State Department, implemented by “The advocates training center” under the Bar association of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

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025

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This practical manual is developed for practicing lawyers who represent the rights and legitimate interests of female victims of gender-based violence. The manual includes practical recommendations on for the development and defense of the lawyer’s position in cases related to gender-based violence, as well as basic rules of legal assistance on a pro bono model.

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## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Training Summary**

This training is designed for a special audience – professional lawyers who are assisting, or wish to assist female victims of gender-based violence within a pro bono model framework. The training is designed for the gender-sensitive audience with a basic knowledge of “gender equality” and committed to changing the prevailing social stereotyped gender-based division of people.

The training content is designed based on the Guide for Lawyers Presenting Interests of Women Victims of Violence during Investigation and Trial.

The training is designed to provide lawyers with knowledge about gender violence, and to provide them with the skills required to protect the rights of women during criminal and administrative proceedings in gender-based violence. The session on pro bono legal assistance specificities, given the novelty of this legal institution in the Kyrgyz Republic, is of special importance.

Practicing lawyers, including the ones who are specializing in cases of gender-based violence are used as trainers.

The training aims to develop the lawyers’ skills in conducting cases of gender-based violence with the expectation that the participants will have basic skills and knowledge on preparation to proceedings, conducting trials, and enjoyment of the rights within the lawyer’s legal status.

### **The training goals and objectives**

The goal of the training: enhance lawyers’ competence in the provision of legal assistance to women exposed to gender-based violence within a pro bono model framework

#### **The objectives of the training:**

- 1) Structure lawyers’ knowledge of gender-based violence and factors affecting its occurrence;
- 2) Ensure understanding of the characteristics of cases of gender-

based violence by the lawyers, taking into account the special psychological condition of a woman who applies for legal aid and considering the procedural opportunities available to the victim's lawyer;

- 3) Train the lawyers on how to develop and implement the position in cases of gender-based violence;
- 4) Improve lawyers' knowledge in the area of gender-based administrative offenses.

### **The expected trainee's competences**

At the end of the training module the trainee will:

#### **Know:**

- Definitions and understand the causes of gender violence, general profile of a perpetrator in this category of cases;
- Details on how to handle pro bono cases and formalize the relevant documentation

#### **Be able to:**

- Collect and structure evidence regarding cases of gender-based violence;
- Question the victim in gender-based violence cases, with a view to the psychological characteristics of victimization;
- Analyze medical documents that may be used as evidence in cases of gender-based violence;
- Develop or design an action plan within the criminal investigation of cases involving gender-based violence;
- Provide advice to victims regarding protection of their rights within administrative proceedings concerning domestic violence;
- Justify claims on compensation for moral injury and personal injury as a result of a crime of gender-based violence.

#### **Have:**

- Skills to develop a criminal case theory;
- Skills to formalize relations between the lawyer and the victim based on a pro bono model.

## Thematic training plan

N n/n	Session Description	Method/ technique	Duration
1.	Introduction		30 minutes
2.	Training		
2.1	1. Gender sensitivity as a factor affecting women's access to justice	Exercise to enhance gender sensitivity	30 minutes
2.2.	Session 2. Causes of gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan	Lecture	45 minutes
2.3.	Session 3. Collection of information in gender-based cases on prior to the initiation of the criminal case and during the investigation phase	Work in small groups Work in mini-groups General discussion, summary	1 hour and 20 minutes
2.4.	Session 4. The lawyer develops and implements criminal and administrative gender-based violence case theory/position	Work in small groups – case study General discussion	2 hours and 45 minutes
2.5.	Session 5. Characteristics of legal aid provided pro bono by the lawyers (for the good of the community)	Lecture Work in small groups	1 hour
3.	Wrap-up		30 minutes

## **Recommended legal and regulatory framework and literature**

### **Legal and regulatory framework**

1. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2010
2. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 6 October 1999, the Kyrgyz Republic acceded it by the Kyrgyz Law No 72 of 23 April 2002
3. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979, the Kyrgyz Republic acceded by Jogorku Kenesh resolution 3№ 320-1 of 25 January 1996 and Assembly of People's Representatives II № 257-1 of 6 March 1996
4. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the GA Resolution 48/104 on 20 December 1993.
5. Civil Procedural Code No. 14 of 25 January 2017
6. Family Code No 106 of 4 August 2004
7. Family Code No 201 of 30 August 2003
8. The Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic No 68 of 1 October 1997
9. The Kyrgyz Code on Administrative Responsibility No 114 of 4 August 1998
10. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Protection Against Domestic Violence No 63 of 27 April 2017
11. The Kyrgyz Republic Law on Enforcement Proceedings and the Status of Judicial Officers in the Kyrgyz Republic No 15 of 28 January 2017
12. The Kyrgyz Republic Law on the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic and Legal Practice No 135 of 14 July 2014
13. The Kyrgyz Republic Law of the State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women No 184 of 4 August 2008
14. The Kyrgyz Republic Law on the Ombudsman (Akyikatchy) of the Kyrgyz Republic No 136 of 31 July 2002

15. Act of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on Implementation of the Right of Children to Personal Integrity No 4811-V of 18 February 2015

16. The Kyrgyz Government Decree on the National Gender Equality Strategy in the Kyrgyz Republic to 2020 and the National Action Plan on Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic No 443 of 27 June 2012

17. The Kyrgyz Government Decree on Establishment of the National Council for Gender Development under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No 268 of 2 May 2012

18. The Kyrgyz Government Order on Agreement on Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation with Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Social Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and sub-cluster on gender-based violence prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic No 352-p of 23 August 2011

19. The Order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on Approval of Action Plan to Implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security No 560-p of 17 November 2015

20. Standard operating procedures on preventive measures against violence and pre-psychological, psychological, and psychiatric support to victims of gender-based violence during emergency situations in the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Order of Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic No 578 of 7 October 2015

21. Guidelines for social workers working with social services' clients, approved by the Order of Ministry of Social Development No 62 of 2 May 2012.

### **Scientific Literature**

22. Kelly J.B., Johnson M.P. (2008) "Differentiation among different types of intimate partner violence: research update and implications for interventions". 46(3), 476-499 (adapted by Evgenia

Ramble for family mediators).

23. Al-Kavasmir Amir Khashim Salman Addressing criminal violence in the context of family and domestic relations: author's thesis candidate of legal sciences – B., 2011.

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25. Big Legal Encyclopaedic Dictionary / compiled by A.B. Barikhin – M., 2000.

26. Gender violence: training manual/ Z. Dadabaeva, Z. Dinorshoeva, A. Kuvatova, S. Kasymova. URL: [http:// www.gendereu.freenet.tj/book\\_gen\\_vio.pdf](http://www.gendereu.freenet.tj/book_gen_vio.pdf)

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31. New philosophic encyclopaedia: 4 vol. V. III. – M.: Mysl, 2001.

32. Gender terms dictionary / edited by A.A. Denisova. - M.: Информация-XXI век, 2002.

33. Support from educational system representatives to prevent and warn gender violence, including early marriages and bride kidnapping for district/city education department chiefs, 18-19 March 2016, Bishkek, seminar within the framework of UNDP Project Addressing early marriages, bride kidnapping and gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan.

34. Sociological Encyclopedia: in 2 vol. V. 1. – M.: Mysl, 2003.

35. Faizullaeva E. Gender-based violence issues. URL: [http:// www.undp.uz/en/download/index.php](http://www.undp.uz/en/download/index.php)

### **Internet resources**

36. Gender statistics// <http://stat.kg/ru/statistics/gendernaya-statistika/>

37. LGBT community does not want to see media in the court considering the case on them to be attacked// <https://ru.sputnik.kg/society/20160229/1022802848.html>

38. Sexual and labour slavery prevails among trafficked victims in Kyrgyzstan // <http://knews.kg/2017/02/v-kyrgyzstane-chashhe-vsego-zhertv-torgovli-lyudmi-prodayut-v-seksualnoe-i-trudovoe-rabstvo/>

# TRAINING CONTENT

## INTRODUCTION

**Total duration – 30 minutes**

### **Step 1. Welcome**

The trainer welcomes the participants, introduces the training team and explains the goal and the content of the project under which the training is held – UNDP Project Pro Bono Legal Advice for Women Victims of Gender-based Violence.

### **Step 2. Statement of the training theme**

The trainer states the theme of the training as pro bono legal advice provided by lawyers for women victims of gender-based violence.

### **Шаг 3. Постановка цели и задач тренинга**

*The training goal:* Enhance lawyers' competences in the area of pro bono legal advice for female victims of gender-based violence.

*The training objectives:*

- 1) Structure lawyers' knowledge of gender-based violence and factors affecting its occurrence;
- 2) Ensure understanding of the characteristics of cases of gender-based violence by the lawyers, taking into account the special psychological condition of a woman who applied for legal aid and considering the procedural opportunities available to the defense lawyer of the victim;
- 3) Train the lawyers on how to develop and implement the position in cases of gender-based violence;
- 4) Improve lawyers' knowledge in the area of gender-based administrative offenses.

### **Step 4. Introducing participants**

In order to identify the participants' expectations from the training, the reasons for them to participate in the training, encourage

their active involvement, establish group cohesion, develop respect for different viewpoints, and tolerance and acceptance of diverse personalities, the trainer may offer the following exercise (which may be replaced with a similar one).

Resources: not required.

Exercise duration: 10 to 15 minutes.

The participants are encouraged to introduce themselves and answer the question: “*What item would they take to an uninhabited island?*”; the name of this item shall start with the first letter of the participant’s name, e.g. Gulzat will take grain, and Ruslan will take a rope.

The first participant calls his/her name and the item, the next participant shall call the name and the item of the first participant, and add his/her name and the item. Thus, the task becomes increasingly complicated for each new participant, and the last participant shall call the names and items of all the participants and add up his/her name and item.

Thus, the participants get to know each other, which positively affects the internal group communication during the training. The trainer can choose any other option of introducing participants, keeping in mind that it should be done in a playful way.

### **Step 5. Formulate expectations**

In order to identify the participants’ expectations from the training, the reasons for them to participate in the training, encourage their active involvement, establish group cohesion, develop respect for different viewpoints, and tolerance and acceptance of diverse personalities, the trainer may offer the following exercise (which may be replaced with a similar one).

*Resources:* A4 sheets or any other format with expectation statements, a board or a flip chart to place the chosen expectations.

The exercise duration: 10 to 15 minutes.

The trainer proposes that the participants formulate their expectations from the training. The trainer writes down the expressed expectations on a flip chart, which will be kept in the room, and at

the end of the training, the participants will be able to recall them and determine whether they were met.

### **Step 6. Development of the ground rules**

The ground rules are developed by participants with the trainer's assistance, who writes them on a flip chart. The trainer shall study the probable list of the ground rules used in trainings of a similar format. The trainer encourages the discussion and approval of the ground rules, excluding the unnecessary ones. The ground rules are prominently displayed in the room.

General rules for the trainer to remember:

1. Come on time.
2. Turn off the mobile phones.
3. Be proactive. It would be strange to come to the gym and just watch people doing exercises thinking your muscles will grow. So, if you attend the training – do not watch, 'build your muscles'.
4. The 'Stop' rule. Every person can 'get out' of the game or exercise due to professional constraints or commitments without any explanation. If at some point, a participant is not ready to discuss the proposed issue, he/she can say 'stop'.
5. The 'Things that are not written, are lost' rule. Write all the things you consider important. You forget things that are not written, and you will have to discover them again.
6. The 'Show of hands' rule. The person who raised his/her hand, can speak. When one participant speaks, all the rest listen to him/her (not interrupting or giving comments) enabling him/her to complete the statement. The speaker is also considering the interests of others, giving brief and to the point statements.
7. The 'Here and now' rule. During the training, you shall cover the things you are concerned about, discuss the happenings in the group – for example, the processes, thoughts and feelings that arise in this particular context. The other side of this rule means that if something is unclear to you or you have a question, please ask it here and now before we continue,

otherwise, the unclear things will grow like a rolling snowball down the hill.

8. The 'Sincere and open' rule. A strong and healthy personality is able to openly express feelings about happenings. It builds effective interpersonal communication.
9. The 'I' rule. We try to omit phrases like 'everybody agrees that...', or 'we consider that...', etc. Such phrases transfer responsibility for personal statements, thoughts and feelings to 'we'. All the statements shall start with 'I'. I take all responsibility.
10. The 'Confidentiality' rule. All the things that are discussed in the group, shall be kept confidential. This does not include methods, knowledge, or techniques, which may and shall be used in everyday professional activities and everyday life.
11. Our discussions shall be free from any judgements and not get personal; we assess the participant's actions or behavior rather than his/her personality. For instance, instead of saying 'I don't like you', you'd better say 'I don't like the way you...'
12. The 'Free leg' rule. When he/she needs, the participant may leave or return to the room without any prior permission of the trainer, and without distracting the other people.

### **Step 7. Test to assess the level of participants' basic knowledge.**

Anonymous questionnaire. The Questionnaire is included in Annex 8.

# TRAINING

**Total duration – 7 hours and 30 minutes**

## **Session 1.**

### **Gender sensitivity as a factor enabling women’s access to justice**

**Total duration: 35 minutes**

#### **Step 1. Introductory exercise – Violent behaviour**

**Exercise duration: 5 minutes**

The goal of this exercise is to demonstrate to the participants that any person may become the target of violent acts regardless of gender, age or any other factors, and it is often very difficult for people to find ways around such violent attacks and to develop the best tactics for dealing with a violent environment.

The trainer makes a prepared statement with the signs of emotional (psychological) violence towards the participants:

*“We are starting to study gender-based violence and the role of lawyers in defending the victims. In the very beginning, I would like to mention that not everybody in this room is capable of effectively defending women’s rights, as some of you are men, some are women, some are lacking experience, and others of you have hopelessly outdated knowledge. This training will be useful for the majority of the participants only if they are able to step away from their deeply rooted biases, wrack their brains and, though we doubt it, do something useful.”*

After this speech, the trainer makes a pause giving the time for the participants to respond to the speech. Most likely, the reaction will be different – from misunderstanding to aggression. Then, the trainer explains to the participants that this exercise is aimed at making them know how it feels to be subjected to the most widely spread and unprovable form of violence – psychological violence. The trainer also asks the participants to express what they felt during his speech, what they were thinking, and what they wanted to do in response.

The trainer draws their attention to the fact that psychological violence was coming from a stranger who does not have any close relations with them or is not their relative; however, it was difficult for the participants to find the acceptable behavior or reaction to the trainer's speech. Therefore, it is even more difficult for women who are subjected to violence from their family members.

## **Step 2. Exercise – ‘It’s your own fault’**

### **Exercise duration: 15 minutes**

The objective of the exercise is to demonstrate gender stereotypes, which significantly impede a lawyer's defense of the victim's interests in the gender-based violence case.

The trainer selects several pairs (a man/a woman) and gives them a task to make a short sketch on the following scenarios:

- 1) *A woman wearing a short skirt asks a man to get her a light, the man gives her a light and starts a conversation, requesting to see her home and to spend the night together., The woman refuses, but the man insists.*
- 2) *A woman in an office asks her boss for a bonus and he responds by inviting her to dinner. At dinner he offers her a possible bonus in exchange for intimacy; otherwise, he promises to dismiss her.*
- 3) *A woman reproaches her husband because there is no food or money, complains about his parents, starts to compliment her friend's spouse and expresses sorrow that she has got married. All this makes her husband angry.*

After each sketch, the participants are asked a question: which of the two characters in their opinion is to be blamed more for the conflict, and justify their viewpoint. The trainer needs to consider possible disputes between the participants arising in the discussion, and moderate them accordingly.

## **Step 3. Exercise on gender sensitization**

### **Exercise duration: 15 minutes**

The trainer offers the following information:

“Being a lawyer, you will face a number of situations in your professional life when gender sensitivity is very important. These situations may be various, including the following ones:

- the way you deal with your male and female clients, including victims of gender-based violence;
- the way you interpret you clients' claims and their self-esteem. For instance, many Kyrgyz women believe that their husbands have the right to beat them for leaving the house without notification. If the woman-client tells you that she cannot seek divorce for the reason that her husband 'has the right' for any such actions, you'd better find out the details of his actions and whether 'the right' your client refers to is lawful or is based on illicit gender expectations.
- the way you communicate with other lawyers, judges, clerks and other colleagues;
- the way other lawyers, judges, clerks and other colleagues communicate with you;
- the way you define yourself or your professional role as a male lawyer or a female lawyer;
- the way you define your professional life vis-à-vis your family and your private life, and your professional and private goals.

After that, the trainer asks the participants to look at the following practical exercises regarding the availability of gender component.

### ***Example 1***

*Aidana recently got married and lives with her husband's family. When her husband does not like a meal, he shouts at her and calls her names. He often tells her that she is stupid, and she is lucky he married her before he understood that she was good-for-nothing, as she is not even able to cook a proper meal. Is Aidana a victim of gender-based violence?*

*Response options:*

- a) No, because the violence she suffers from has nothing to do with her gender or her role as a woman.*
- b) No, because her husband does not beat her, or push her or physically hurt her, therefore, she does not suffer any violence.*
- c) Yes, because her husband's shouting and insults are emotional and psychological violence, because he is not satisfied with*

*her gender role, in particular, she cannot cook the meals her husband likes.*

- d) Yes, because her husband's shouting and insults are emotional and psychological violence, and when the husband perpetrates any violence against his wife – it is gender-based violence.*

### **Example 2**

*Bektur's family made a decision for him to get married. But, when his mother told him to kidnap one of their neighbors' daughters, he refused to do so. They disputed whether it is right to kidnap a bride or not, and his elder brother hit him saying: "Are you a man or what? You are not even able to bring a bride home!" Is Bektur a victim of gender-based violence?*

*Response options:*

- a) No, because men cannot be victims of gender-based violence.*  
*b) No, because one man cannot perpetrate violence against the other.*  
*c) Yes, because he suffered from physical and emotional violence, because he refused to perform his gender role according to the expectations of his family.*  
*d) Yes, because he was hit and shouted at, and any form of physical violence is a gender-based violence.*

### **Example 3**

*Aigherim recently got married and lives with her husband's family. When her mother-in-law does not like the meal, she shouts at her and calls her names. She often tells her that she was lucky to get to live with their family before they understood that she was good-for-nothing, as she is not even able to cook a proper meal. Is Aigherim a victim of gender-based violence?*

*Response options:*

- a) No, because one woman cannot perpetrate gender-based violence against the other.*  
*b) No, because the violence she suffers from has nothing to do with her gender or her role as a woman.*

- c) *Yes, because any form of violence against a woman is gender-based violence.*
- d) *Yes, because her mother-in-law's shouting and insults are emotional and psychological violence and are caused by her not being satisfied with Aigherim's gender role, in particular, her inability to cook the meals the way her husband's family likes.*

#### **Example 4**

*Gulmira was going to work early in the morning, when suddenly somebody approached her from the back, pushed her down, stole her bag and ran away. Running away the robber shouted: "You, idiot, it was so easy to rob you!" Is Gulmira a victim of gender-based violence?:*

- a) *No, because gender-based violence is committed by family members only, and the robber was a stranger.*
- b) *No, because there are no indications that the robber had stolen her bag and attacked her only because of her gender.*
- c) *Yes, because any form of physical violence committed by a man against a woman is gender-based violence.*
- d) *Yes, because any physical violence against a woman is gender-based violence.*

The trainer should write down the response options for each example on a flip chart, so that everybody can see them. This will save time. The group response will be the one that the majority of participants picks up.

Below you can see the correct answers for the trainer to cross-check against the participants' responses:

#### **Example 1: Response c)**

*Yes, because her husband's shouting and insults are emotional and psychological violence, because he is not satisfied with her gender role, in particular, she cannot cook the meals her husband likes.*

#### Comment:

*Everywhere in the world, cooking has a gender attribute and is*

*considered to be a woman's responsibility. In this example, Aidana's husband shouted at her and insulted her due to his perception of her role as a woman: he thinks she should cook for him, and moreover, cook meals he likes, because she is a woman*

*Her husband's actions - shouting and insults - are emotional and psychological violence, as he humiliated her and tried to undermine her self-esteem.*

***Example 2: Response c)***

*Yes, because he suffered from physical and emotional violence, because he refused to perform his gender role according to the expectations of his family.*

*Comment:*

*Men, like women, may be subjected to gender-based violence. Remember, the main element of gender-based violence is its cause, i.e. it is violence against a person based on his/her gender identity. Violence can be committed both against a male or a female (including LGBT groups).*

*In Bektur's case, they expected him to perform his masculine role and bring the wife home to his family, in particular, by kidnapping her. Bektur's refusal to do so and play his role made his brother angry and he hit him and yelled at him, committing physical, emotional and psychological violence against him. Despite the fact that Bektur is a man and the fact that one man perpetrated violence against the other man, Bektur is a victim of gender-based violence.*

***Example 3: Response d)***

*Yes, because her mother-in-law's shouting and insults are emotional and psychological violence and are caused by not being satisfied with Aigherim's gender role, in particular, her inability to cook the meals the way her husband's family likes.*

*Comment:*

*In this case, Aigherim's mother-in-law yelled at her and insulted her because of her perception of Aigherim's role as a woman; she*

*thinks that Aigherim should cook the meals the family members like because she is a woman. Her mother-in-law's actions – shouts and insults – are emotional and psychological violence, as she humiliated her and tried to undermine her self-esteem.*

*Let's remember that the main element of gender-based violence is its cause, i.e. it is violence against a person based on his/her gender identity. In this case, the sex or gender of a person-perpetrator is not important. An exception is made when a perpetrator's gender identity may somehow shed light on his/her motivation. Pay attention to the fact that women may also have stereotypes regarding the 'correct' role of women in the society, and when they commit violent actions against men or women based on these beliefs, they commit gender-based violence.*

**Example 4: Response b)**

*No, because there are no indications that the robber had stolen her bag and attacked her because of her gender identity only.*

*Comment:*

*There is no indication that the robber hit Gulmira and stole her bag because of her gender identity or some belief that she was poorly playing her gender role. Thus, although he has committed an act of physical violence, we cannot call it gender-based violence. This case illustrates the fact that not all violence committed by men against women can be called gender-based. Instead, each case shall be properly analyzed in order to find out if violence was caused by the perpetrator's perception of his victim's gender role or the way she performs this role.*

## **Session 2.**

### **The causes of gender-based violence in the context of Kyrgyzstan**

**Total duration – 45 minutes**

**Step 1. A question to the audience “What are the causes of gender-based violence?”**

**Discussion duration: 15 minutes**

This task objective is to provide an opportunity for the participants to understand numerous and various factors that influence or may trigger gender-based violence.

The trainer asks a question: “What are the causes of gender-based violence?” The participants’ answers are written down on a flip chart. When all the causes of gender-based violence are written down, the participants are asked to disaggregate them by groups – economic, social, cultural, political, religious, and legal. After this exercise, the trainer offers a presentation on the concept and the causes of gender-based violence.

**Step 2. Presentation «The notion of gender-based violence and factors that trigger its occurrence»**

**Presentation duration: 15 minutes**

The aim of the presentation is to give an overview of gender-based violence, and to systematize their knowledge on this issue.

The presentation will also cover and confirm the ideas on the causes of gender-based violence expressed earlier by the participants. It will also include classification criteria and an overview of gender-based violence as a notion and its difference from other types of violence.

**Presentation information is included in Annex 1.**

**Step 3. General discussion, summary**

**Duration: 15 minutes**

After the presentation, the trainer summarizes the participants’

ideas and the presented information and brings out the main conclusions. At the end of the session, the participants will be able to structure their knowledge against the following aspects:

- what gender-based violence is and its difference from other types of violence
- the main factors of gender-based violence
- how to classify the causes of gender-based violence
- the primary and secondary causes of gender-based violence
- the characteristics of a perpetrator committing gender-based violence
- the characteristics of a victim of gender-based violence

### Session 3.

## Collection of information on gender-based violence cases by the lawyer prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings and during the investigation stage

**Duration: 1 hour and 20 minutes**

### Step 1. Exercise “Getting ready for questioning”

**Exercise duration: 10 minutes**

The objective of this exercise is to learn questioning skills for interviewing a victim, and to consider her/his psychological status and the case circumstances.

Before starting this exercise, the trainer shares the following information with the participants:

*“Successful defense of the client by the lawyer depends on the level of completeness of information obtained by the lawyer at every stage of the proceedings. If you work on a gender-based violence case, you should use any source of information – witnesses’ testimony, communications, medical certificates, documents, expert opinions. In this regard, the most important information is the data received from the victim. Talks, conversations, interrogations, and interviews of the victim are the basic source of information, and the goal of the lawyer is to receive maximum reliable data on the incident.”*

Then, the trainer asks the following question: *“In your opinion, are there any special techniques of questioning a victim in cases of gender-based violence? If yes, what are they? If no, why?”*

The trainer writes down the expressed ideas in a schematic format on a flip chart. It is expected that the participants have enough knowledge to name the basic special techniques of questioning the victim of gender-based violence, to note the importance of psychological status of the victim, and to mention the importance of observing professional ethics and general moral imperatives when clarifying intimate things. In order to connect this session with the previous ones, the trainer needs to bring the participants’ attention to the point that one of the important things for the lawyer is to get rid

of the deep-rooted gender stereotypes when questioning the victim and developing his/her own attitude towards the situation.

## **Step 2. “Questioning” Exercise**

### **Exercise duration: 20 minutes**

The objective of this exercise is to show the participants the consequences or challenges that may arise while questioning a victim in cases of gender-based violence.

The participants need to know that during the initial interview of a victim they should not only focus on clarifying legal circumstances, they should also pay attention to the following factors:

- psychological status of a victim, because it is one of the main things that affects your interview and makes it either successful or not;
- inability to get reliable data from the victim due to his/her negative attitude to the incident.

The trainer should demonstrate how difficult it may be to ask correct questions so that his/her interviewee feels comfortable and provides all the required information. The exercise duration shall not exceed 10 minutes.

In order to do this exercise, all the participants are divided into pairs, preferably a man & a woman. One person in each pair shall play the role of ‘a lawyer’ and another one the role of ‘a client (a victim)’, then they swap. A lawyer has a task to find out information on a certain event from his client. The participants shall be very precise and attentive when playing their roles, and try not to take this exercise personally when answering the questions.

***You can see an illustrative list of information the lawyer needs to get:***

- *What was his/her first sexual experience;*
- *Has he/she ever betrayed his/her partner?*
- *Does the client adhere to non-traditional forms of sexual relations?*
- *Does the client have a habit to pick his/her nose when there is no one around to see it?*

The trainer may think of any other questions to ask when doing a ‘lawyer- client’ exercise. The main thing about this exercise is that it should touch intimate things, or in other words, the questions touch the intimate sphere which may negatively affect the interview in general. The main goal of this exercise is to show how difficult it may be for both parties when the interview involves intimate questions. After performing one role, the participants in each pair will swap their roles.

When the exercise is completed, the trainer asks the participants to comment on problems and challenges they faced during this interview. Then, the trainer may emphasize both formulation difficulties (e.g. difficulties in wording questions, correct words selection) and emotional issues (e.g. embarrassment, shame, humiliation) that the participant encountered during this exercise. After sharing opinions, the trainer may summarize the participants’ observations and voice them, so that the participants have a clear understanding about interviewing intimate topics (which happens in gender-based violence cases), when the lawyer shall put maximum efforts to correctly formulate his/her questions, envisage probable negative reactions and adapt the interview of a victim on the spot.

### **Step 3. “Questioning a woman victim”**

#### **Exercise duration: 40 minutes**

In this exercise, the participants are divided into several small groups (2-3 people), each group is given a short gist of the case. The task for the groups is to be prepared for an interview with a woman victim, i.e. develop a list of questions to be clarified. When questions are ready, one of the trainers (a woman) plays a role of interviewee. Each group will ask her questions in turns; if one of the groups asks a question that is similar to the one listed by another group, the question is crossed out of the list and this group asks the next one. The general task for all the groups is to drag maximally precise and reliable information from a victim in order to develop an appropriate case position. The trainer who performs the role of a victim has got a more detailed gist of the case, and her task is to play as truthfully

as possible, involving emotions, trying to derail the conversation and diminish legal component for the emotional one. Questions preparation – 10 minutes, interview – 15 minutes, conclusions/summary – 15 minutes.

In the process of this exercise, each group will be able to assess the accuracy of the wording of the opposite group, or notice tactless or meaningless questions. All these aspects may be discussed at the summary stage, when the trainer (interviewee) evaluates the asked questions, and listens to the groups' observations regarding success/effectiveness of their collective interview. The trainer may also focus the discussion on the issue of why the group asked this or that question. Lastly, good questions allowing to receive larger volumes of information or questions that are correctly and precisely formulated shall be pointed out. In order to provide a thorough analysis of the interview, the trainer-interviewee shall track the questioning process, and the other trainer who is not directly involved in the interview shall take notes of happenings.

**The proposed gist of the case for the participants:**

*A 20-year old V.D. – a student – applied to the Bar in Bishkek with a request for legal assistance because of sexual harassment from a stranger during her night tour in Bishkek.*

**The gist for the interviewee:**

*At nights on 17 September 2016, V.D. met a man of 35 when she walked in the park in the south of the city. The man said his name was Edward, he was a visitor from Almaty. The man addressed to V.D. with a question on the 'Omar but not Hayam' café location. When V.D. told him the directions, he invited her for dinner. V.D. agreed, and they went to the café located nearby ('Omar not Hayam' café). The cost for dinner was 2 500 KGS, the man paid. After dinner, V.D. and the man decided to have a car trip around the night city. V.D. was offered to be a guide. They stopped in the suburbs south-east of the city, and the man proposed V.D. intimacy saying he felt lonely. V.D. refused and the man tried to rape her, having locked the car*

*doors. V.D. put up a fight, beat the man's hand and received some non-life-threatening trauma in the fight, but managed to open the doors and run away. Then, she called taxi and came home. V.D.'s traumas include bruises on her arms, torn out hair, broken tooth on the upper jaw, a scratch on the right leg.*

*The day when the victim met the suspect, she placed a photo of herself and the man having dinner at her internet account signing it as 'having fun and dinner. Bon appetite to everybody. #SeptemberinBishkek #doyou likelegs.'*

#### **Step 4. Summary**

##### **Duration: 10 minutes**

After the discussion, the trainer asks the participants to give the most general recommendations for lawyers, who question victims on cases of gender-based violence. The recommendations are displayed on a flip chart. Then, the trainer provides the participants with handouts – a questioning checklist – which includes basic recommendations for lawyers. Therefore, the participants will have written notes as a reminder of the exercise outcomes, which they can use in their professional activity. In addition, the trainer can offer another handout with a list of authorities and organizations (including crisis centers, social protection bodies) for the victims to refer to, if required.

**Handouts are included in Annexes 2 and 3.**

## **Session 4.**

### **Development and implementation of the lawyer’s position in criminal and administrative cases of gender-based violence.**

**Duration: 2 hours and 45 minutes**

#### **Part 1.**

**Step 1. Question to the audience “What does the lawyer need to do in order to develop and defend the position in the case?”**

**Duration: 10 minutes**

The trainer asks the audience a question “*What does the lawyer need to do in order to develop and defend the position in the case?*” with an aim to update their knowledge on the main theme of the session. It is expected, that the participants’ knowledge is enough to formulate basic provisions regarding the development and defense of lawyer’s position in the case. The trainer writes down the responses on a flip chart; then, he/she summarizes information, such as the notion of lawyer’s position in the case, means and techniques of position development, position formulation stages, as well as means and ways of proving some evidence, and data to include in the lawyer’s position in the case.

**Step 2. Case study work in small groups**

**Duration: 60 minutes**

The goal of the task is to teach each participant to identify the consequence and the importance of each action of the lawyer when assisting the victim in the criminal case, based on his/her experience and the experience of other members in the small group.

The participants are divided into three small groups, each group is given a gender-based violence pro bono project case or a case from the trainers’ practice to study. The task of the participants is to develop algorithm of actions for a defense lawyer of the victim in the case aiming at prosecuting the perpetrator of gender-based violence.

### **The proposed cases:**

**Case 1.** *“In one of the villages in the Chui province, a family was identified with two minor girls who were reported to be sexually violated by their father. The children lived with their father and grandmother, the mother of the girls abandoned them several years ago, her whereabouts remain unknown. The girls’ grandmother filed a police report on acts of violence.”*

**Case 2.** *“On 28 July 2017, A.A. participated in the event held in Balykchy. A few hours before departure to Bishkek, she decided to visit her friend, took her son and caught a taxi in the highway. The taxi driver turned to a side road saying the main road was under repair. Then the driver stopped at the grocery shop and bought some sweets for A.A.’s son. After that, the driver left the city and started to drive to the mountains. A.A. tried to open the doors when the car moved slowly, but the doors were locked. Some time later, the driver stopped, and forcefully dragged A.A. out of the car. He beat her and swore. He took her clothes off and raped her. A.A.’s child aged 5 was staying in the car crying and screaming. After that, the driver threw the child off the car and threatening of murder in case if she calls the police, left away. When A.A. came to her senses, she took her child and walked to Balykchy. Her relatives took her to the police, where she filed a police report.”*

**Case 3.** *“On 25 July, before dinner, around 8-30 pm, Farida – a mother of a 13-year-old girl gave her 200 KGS and sent her to buy tea and sugar in the store. The daughter being dressed in her home wear without any fancy clothes on, went to the store. On the way to the store, she was called and stopped by their family friend who told her that his wife calls her to pop in to their house as she had something to give to the girl’s mother. After entering the house together with the girl, the man locked the door and tried to rape the girl. However, the girl managed to escape. She told her grandmother about the incident two days later.”*

It is expected, that the participants’ knowledge and skills are enough for them to correctly formulate algorithm of lawyer’s actions, possibly excluding the aspect of gender-based violence. The trainer explains the

participants that the algorithm should be action-oriented, implementable and comply with the realities of the Kyrgyz criminal procedure system, as well as short and complete and ensure protection of the interests of the victim. **The participants will be provided with handouts of lawyer's actions within the criminal case of gender-based violence to assist the development of the algorithm; this handout is included in Annex 4.**

The algorithm is discussed in small groups, displayed on a flip chart, and presented by each group.

### **Recommended basic procedural actions of a lawyer:**

#### ***Case 1.***

- 1. Get the victim appropriately psyched with the psychologist's assistance;*
- 2. Apply for a closed trial;*
- 3. Identify procedures for the court proceedings;*
- 4. Apply for questioning the child in the absence of the accused;*
- 5. Apply for replacement of legal representative;*
- 6. Apply to change procedural status of the grandmother from legal representative to witness;*
- 7. Apply to conduct psychological and psychiatric examinations of the children (to examine possibility of fantasy generation);*
- 8. Apply to conduct forensic and medical examination;*
- 9. Question witnesses (relatives who live together with the children, teachers to find out any changes in the girls' behavior);*
- 10. Question the elder girl's close friends, classmates;*
- 11. Apply for examination of the place where they live;*
- 12. Apply to get approval to seize the girls' underwear to conduct forensic medical examination;*
- 13. Apply for a civil claim in the criminal case (material and moral damage);*
- 14. Prepare the debate statement.*

#### ***Case 2.***

- 1. Get the victim appropriately psyched, ensure appropriate appearance;*

2. *Prepare to answer the probable questions of the defense lawyers of the accused;*
3. *Apply for a closed trial;*
4. *Identify procedures for the court proceedings;*
5. *Apply for questioning the child in the absence of the accused;*
6. *Apply for participation of family and child welfare offices;*
7. *Apply to conduct psychological and psychiatric examinations of the child (to examine possibility of fantasy generation);*
8. *Apply to conduct forensic and medical examination;*
9. *Question witnesses (wedding party guests, a shepherd, victim's relatives, the shop assistant in the store);*
10. *Obtain information from medical institutions (primary medical aid);*
11. *Obtain information on location by mobile phone signal;*
12. *Apply for vehicle examination;*
13. *Apply for a civil claim in the criminal case (material and moral damage);*
14. *Prepare the debate statement.*

### **Case 3.**

1. *Get the victim appropriately psyched with the psychologist's assistance;*
2. *Apply for a closed trial;*
3. *Identify procedures for the court proceedings;*
4. *Apply for questioning the child in the absence of the accused;*
5. *Apply to conduct psychological and psychiatric examinations of the children (to examine possibility of fantasy generation);*
6. *Apply to conduct forensic and medical examination;*
7. *Question witnesses (salesperson, grandmother, mother, neighbors);*
8. *Question the girl's close friends, classmates;*
9. *Apply for the scene examination;*
10. *Apply for removal of items of evidence purchased in the store;*
11. *Apply for a civil claim in the criminal case (material and moral damage);*
12. *Prepare the debate statement.*

The participants will be able to compare the proposed algorithms, check if their observations were correct, hear alternative opinions. Following each presentation, the participants may ask questions on the proposed algorithm.

### **Step 3. General discussion of the topic ‘what challenges the lawyer may face protecting the interests of a victim in a criminal case of gender-based violence’**

**Duration: 20 minutes**

The exercise objective is to jointly identify main challenges and risks the lawyer may face if he/she lacks experience of legal support of criminal cases involving sexual offenses or gender-based violence.

The trainer asks the participants the following question: *“In your opinion, what challenges the lawyer may face protecting the interests of a victim in a criminal case of gender-based violence?”*

It is expected, that the participants will answer this question based on their own experience and using the knowledge obtained within the algorithm exercise. The participants’ answers are written on the flip chart, each answer should be discussed and commented, which will enable participants to share experience on how to overcome the relevant challenges and problems.

Following the discussion, the participants will get handouts on implementation of the position in cases of gender-based violence for self-study. Handouts guarantee good learning outcomes.

## **Part 2.**

### **Step 1. Question to the participants “What is the protection order and what is its purpose?”**

**Duration: 15 minutes**

The exercise objective is to assess the participants’ knowledge of the protection order concept.

The trainer asks a question: *“What is the protection order and what is its purpose?”* The answers are written on a flip chart. If the participants give full and correct answers, they systemize their

knowledge of the protection order concept. If their answers are not full, the trainer gives a brief overview of the protection order concept and explains its role in administrative offence cases involving gender-based violence.

## **Step 2. Work in small groups**

### **Duration: 50 minutes**

The exercise objective is to teach the participants how to apply for issuance of a temporary protection order, because it is a very effective remedy aiming at protecting the rights of women subjected to gender-based violence without elements of criminal offense, though not commonly used yet..

**Prior to the division into small groups, the participants are given handouts on tools for protecting the rights of the victim in the cases of an administrative offense related to gender-based violence for individual study (Annex 5).**

After reading the materials, the participants are divided into several small groups; each group is offered a case. The participants should:

- Classify the offense;
- Formulate legal position in the case;
- Select method of protecting the rights and interests of the victim providing justification of their choice;
- Write (on a flip chart) application requesting to protect the rights of the victim (application to issue a protection order, to initiate a criminal case, moral compensation claim).

The cases details provide for selection of administrative law remedies to protect the rights of women victims; therefore, it is expected, that all the groups will write applications for a protection order issuance. However, if the group decides otherwise, they should justify their choice, and then all the participants may assess if this decision is feasible.

When the groups complete their tasks, they place them on a flip chart, and start to compare them, giving their comments and recommendations.

### **Cases for the participants:**

**Case 1.** *Case 1. “When returning home, A.B. found her husband and his friend in the kitchen drinking alcohol. When she requested them to stop, A.B.’s husband completely refused and threatened to beat A.B. and her mother. To make it more convincing, he threw an empty glass to her, though missed.”*

**Case 2.** *“K.D. placed a publication on her page in the social network, where she wrote that all the men in her environment are ‘hopeless, buckish creatures’. K.D.’s husband, whom she was going to divorce, took this definition personally, met K.D. near her office and hit her once on the shoulder. He explained that his actions were driven by deeply felt grievances.”*

**Case 3.** *“On the way back from work, P.R. and her boy-friend met her father; and the father asked her about the young man’s nationality. P.R.’s father was not satisfied with her answer, and as he explained later, decided to ‘teach’ P.R., so that in the future she had boy-friends of her nationality. He rudely and strongly pushed P.R. and she nearly fell down.”*

### **Step 3. Summary**

#### **Duration: 10 minutes**

After the work in small groups, the trainer summarizes and voices basic conclusions.

## **Session 5.**

### **Characteristics of legal assistance within pro bono framework**

**Overall duration – 60 minutes**

#### **Step 1. Presentation on risks arising within pro bono assistance provision in the cases involving gender-based violence**

**Duration: 30 minutes**

The goal of the presentation is to provide systematic information regarding challenges and risks arising in the process of provision of legal assistance to women – victims of gender-based violence within the pro bono programme implementation.

After presentation, the trainer gives a brief overview of basic aspects.

**Presentation materials are included in Annex 6.**

After presentation, the trainer listens to the viewpoints of participants regarding challenges and risks the lawyers may face when working on cases involving gender-based violence, in particular, when providing pro bono assistance.

#### **Step 2. Work in small groups**

**Duration: 30 minutes**

The exercise objective is to give the participants possibility to practice skills in building relations between the lawyer and the client within pro bono model, given the difficulties resulting from such relations.

The trainer divides the participants into small groups. Each group is given a task to list essential terms of the agreement between the lawyer and the client based on pro bono model ensuring that the lawyer's and the client's interests are equally protected and write them down on a flip chart.

The trainer may ask leading, clarifying question on legal nature of such agreement, on essential terms or strengths of the agreement.

When finished, each group presents their results, exchange

opinions under the trainer's supervision, who then summarizes the ideas, and brings corrections, if required.

**Then, the trainer provides the participants with handouts for self-study in order to reinforce their knowledge (Annex 7).**

## **Concluding Part**

**Overall duration –30 minutes**

### **Step 1. The training summary and conclusions, and the participants' expectation lists check**

In order to get feedback, the trainer should give a brief overview of all the presented materials and offer participants to summarize the conclusions they made based on presentations and discussions. The trainer provides brief answers for the questions that are related to the training theme, but were not covered during the training.

### **Step 2. Testing the participants' knowledge received during the training.**

Anonymous test.

### **Step 3. Feedback questionnaires**

The trainer asks the participants to fill feedback questionnaires. The questionnaire may be filled anonymous. Feedback questionnaire (post testing) is included in Annex 9.

### **Step 4. Training closing**

The trainer closes the training and recommends the participants to use the practical guidance (published in the state and the official languages) for lawyers who are committed to specialize in protecting women – victims of violence and represent their interests at investigation stage and in court.

### **Step 5. Certificates award**

The trainers award certificates to the successful training participants.

## ANNEXES

### **Annex 1. Materials for presentation on the notion of gender-based violence and factors affecting its occurrence<sup>1</sup>**

*Gender-based violence is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon of universal character that exists in multiple forms in nearly all spheres of life, in any society, and any political system.*

*The issue of gender-based violence is addressed within the legal context, as well as other social sciences. Correct understanding of the legal nature of gender-based violence is required in order to adequately classify offenses and crimes committed in this area. This classification depends on the accuracy of the law-enforcers determinations of the nature of gender-based violence. As soon as we recognize the multiple factors that identify the nature of gender-based violence, a comprehensive approach will be used to study it.*

*The notion of gender-based violence appeared only 50-60 years ago, but it had existed for a long time.*

*The collective consciousness understands gender-based violence as a stereotype of physical abuse of a woman by a man, however, this is a narrow and one-sided approach. In fact, gender-based violence in any society or any political system is a socio-cultural category, if we look at its motivation and consequences. Having a universal character, it exists in multiple forms and nearly all spheres of the life: political, economic, spiritual, and family ones.*

*The attempts to find an accurate definition of this notion have allowed us to conclude that gender-based violence includes both domestic violence (physical, sexual, economic, psychological), sexual abuse (at home, in the office/at work, in public places), economic violence against women (labour discrimination), and trafficking (human trafficking of women and children), etc. Therefore, the study of the phenomenon gender-based violence is not possible without referring to the different branches of knowledge. This reference is required both at the stage of the 'violence' notion analysis, and*

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<sup>1</sup> This text may serve as a source for the trainer to design his/her presentation; however, it should not be included in the presentation in full; this text is meant to familiarize the trainer with overall information available on this issue for him/her to use it in PPT slides as graphics; total number of slides shall not exceed ten

when correlating it with such notions as 'violence against women', 'gender-based violence'.

*In very broad terms, violence is the physical or psychological abuse of one person by another, which infringes upon the right for physical or spiritual privacy guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens.*

*Physical violence is a direct impact on a human body: punching, bodily injuries, or any tortures (including the ones with items or substances application), etc. The victim subjected to physical violence suffers from injuries threatening his/her health.*

*Psychological violence is a psychological abuse through intimidation, blackmail, and threats (including, threats of physical abuse) aimed at breaking the will of a person, i.e., a person's desire to defend his/her rights and interests.*

*It is necessary to distinguish between such notions as 'gender-based violence', 'violence against women' and 'domestic violence'.*

*The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women adopted by the UN Assembly in 1993 defines violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.'*

*Based on international legal terminology, violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:*

*(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation, and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation;*

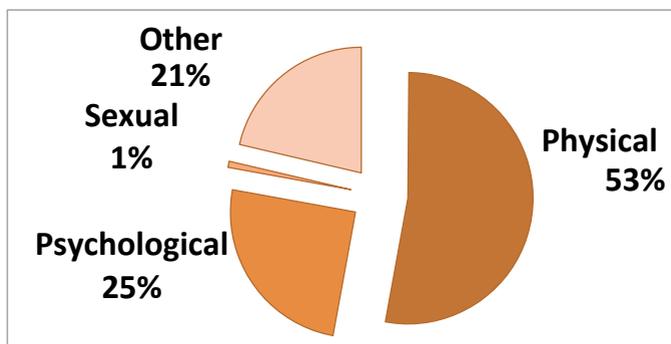
*(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community including: rape; sexual abuse; sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere; and trafficking in women and forced sex work;*

*(c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.*

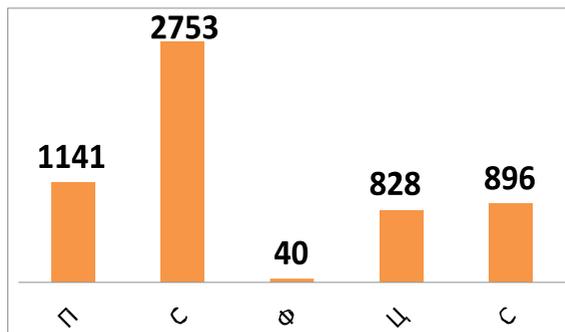
*As for domestic violence, it is a pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting that injures his/her legitimate rights and interests, physical or moral sufferings; and physical or psychological injuries or threats of such injuries, including against minors.*

*It should be noted that whereas domestic violence includes family members who threaten a woman's privacy, family relations are not an imperative in cases of gender-based violence.*

*Domestic violence structure disaggregated by forms of violence  
(2014 data)*



*Domestic Violence Applications  
(2014 data)*



The acronyms in the diagram are as follows: Π – treated outpatient; С – transferred to forensics; Φ - admission to medical and obstetric centers/rural health posts; Ц – admission to family medicine centers; С – admission to ambulance stations.

*Jurisprudence analyzes gender-based violence based on gender discrimination, and it usually entails an act of violence against women.*

*The definition of gender-based violence is included in the regulatory act of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. According to the regulatory act, gender-based violence is any act against a person, against his/her will, which breaches his/her physical and personal integrity based on the social (gender) differences between a man and a woman.<sup>2</sup>*

*According to this Act, actions involving gender-based violence include:*

- Rape*
- Attempted rape*
- Touching of genitals, breasts, and buttocks*
- Rape by a husband/partner*
- Domestic violence*
- Abductions for the purpose of sexual violence*
- Coercion to actions considered shameful in this culture*
- Forced marriage and coercion in the contraction of marriage*
- Sexual harassment at work*
- Forced prostitution and other forms of gender-based violence.*

*The causes of violence against women are studied from different positions, including feminism, criminology, human rights theory, public health, sociology, and culturology. The basic approach the lawyers use to study the prerequisites of gender-based violence is the human rights criteria. This approach allows to understand why the failure to respect human rights creates an environment for commission of violence against them.*

*Thus, the prerequisites of gender-based violence include the following factors:*

### ***1) Relationships of domination and subjugation***

*Historically, the gender roles of men and women were constructed hierarchically, with men exercising power and control over women.*

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<sup>2</sup> Standard operating procedures on preventive measures against violence and pre-psychological, psychological and psychiatric support to victims of gender-based violence during emergency situations in the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Order of Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic No 578 of 7 October 2015.

*Patriarchy has been entrenched in social and cultural norms, institutionalized in the law and political structures, and embedded in local and global economies. It has also been ingrained in formal ideologies and in public discourse. According to this approach, the perception of a woman in\* all cultures was of a person depending on a man – a father, a husband, or a guardian. The so-called 'patriarchy phenomenon' put a man in the position of a potential perpetrator with a propensity for violence.*

*At the same time, multiple studies show that though biological and personal factors can explain a certain predisposition to aggression, it is their combination with family, community, cultural and other external factors that build an environment for violence. In other words, gender inequality may be aggravated by the harmful social and cultural expectations and attitudes of a 'man-woman', a 'boy-girl' gender roles.*

## **2) Cultural and social prerequisites**

*The theory of social study focuses on the role of the close environment, which states that, in general, aggression is not directly connected with sex, however, the society encourages the development of violence in men via certain behavioral patterns. Violence in men stems from violence experienced against themselves, e.g. boys are prohibited to express their feelings openly. In early childhood, the boys and the girls are assigned different models of behavior, according to which a boy shall be strong and courageous, and will grow up to be either a hunter or a brave warrior and family defender. Besides, social norms that encourage a man to be dominating and brutal, may trigger aggressive behavior in boys. By strengthening violence as a method of conflict solution, we develop the future generations' norms and values supporting aggression.*

*Women, being mothers, are expected to be more caring, tender, and responsive. That is why women are basically busy with the house work, raising children, and taking care of sick or elderly people. As for men, their primary responsibility is to work and provide for their families. This division seems to depend on different physiology. However, differences between men and women are socially designed.*

*The following most important aspects within the system of social and cultural factors may encourage the occurrence of gender-based violence:*

• **Religion and misconception of violence**

*The inadequate interpretation of religious norms in which some people try to explain the use of gender-based violence increases the risk of the occurrence of gender-based violence. However, experts on religious matters state there are no direct religious rulings on violence against women.*

*Some habits and traditions may also cultivate discrimination against women, in particular, bride kidnapping, an attitude of contempt towards sterile and divorced women, and the rarer practices of levirate and sororate. Although, currently the two latter practices are hardly met in Kyrgyzstan, we still need to make note of them.*

• **Mindset and 'full family' values**

*One of the prerequisites of recurring violence is a societal attitude which strives to 'preserve the family by all means'. Some women live in a cruel family environment. Despite the potential danger that is involved with such living arrangements, society often pushes and encourage women into relations with a perpetrator. If, by any chance, a woman makes an effort to fight against violence, the society (environment) takes the attitude that she is a family wrecker, unable to 'please her husband', raise children and give them good education.*

*Moreover, rural populations are more susceptible to stereotypes in the sphere of marriage compared to the ones in the cities. According to the research, 66% of respondents think that a woman shall sacrifice her life to preserve her family.*

• **Stigmatization**

*Many women in Kyrgyzstan fear stigma and shame if they try to protect their rights (making efforts in countering gender-based violence public), as it has become a tradition to blame a woman for everything.*

*For instance, in rape cases we meet people who have an attitude that the woman herself provoked the violence. They consider such things as what the woman was wearing; was she under the influence*

*of alcohol or drugs; did she willingly get into the car; why was she not accompanied by a man at night; and is she popular with men, etc. It is important to note that the perpetrator's personality is very often not taken into consideration at all. Moreover, some people seem to feel sorry for perpetrators. For instance, when the court announces the guilty verdict against a young man for the rape, there are people who blame the female-victim of violence saying she ruined his life, or the whole community stands up for him characterizing him as a good husband and a responsible parent.*

- **Modern cultural values**

*The establishment of a certain image based on modern values creates additional prerequisites for violence. The erosion of ethical value, spread of popular culture, and the propaganda of aggression result in the increased number of violent cases, including among the minors.*

- **'Otherness' Factor**

*'Otherness' factor – biologically based and societally perceived differences of the woman, e.g. developmental disabilities, or different appearance, character, behavior - may cause victimization and dehumanization.*

- **Media Influence**

*Media is one of the significant mass instruments by which various images, norms and values of violence are disseminated and influence perceptions of the society. Although there is not enough information on the influence of some new media, the majority of data supports that media influence increases the number of cases of aggressive behavior between men and women.*

- **Social prejudices based on sexual orientation**

*Women may face violence due to social prejudices which are based on their sexual orientation. The attacks against LGBT community representatives in Bishkek by members of the Kyrkchoro movement may serve as an example of this. <sup>3</sup>*

- **Distortions in the understanding of marriage**

*One fifth of marriages in Kyrgyzstan are concluded after bride kidnapping (either with the bride's consent or without).*

*There are a number of reasons why this harmful practice has*

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<sup>3</sup> <https://ru.sputnik.kg/society/20160229/1022802848.html>.

*continued: there is a lack of legal knowledge on available remedies among women/girls; social pressure pushing a woman to stay with a kidnapper, because her escape brings a risk that she will be rejected by the community and her own family; strong cultural emphasis on obedience and esteem to elders plays an important role in her intimidation; threats from a kidnapper or his family may increase the victim's fear preventing her escape; and a lack of education and low or total lack of economic independence restricts her escape options.*

● **Early marriages**

*An early marriage is the unofficial union of two people in which one of them is under the age of 18. Early marriages are violation of human rights and child rights, and represent a gendered phenomenon.*

*It is very difficult to distinguish between the causes and consequences of early marriages, due to the influence of different social factors: the national social and economic conditions, social and religious attitudes to genders, and the sexual life and childbearing age. Alongside this, early marriages cause gender discrimination.*

*There is no reliable official data on minor marriages at the national level, because all marriages with persons under the age of 17, and the majority of marriages with persons aged 17 are not officially registered. Up to now, no minor marriages' survey was conducted at the national level, however, the information on early marriages is revealed during other surveys or researches. Therefore, it is impossible to identify real scope of the problem.*

*Data on the childbirth rate among underage women may serve to determine the level of growth in the number of early marriages. Thus, according to official records, there has been a steady increase in the birth rate among women aged 15-17 since 2006: from 4.4 births per 1,000 women of this age in 2006 to 7.4 births in 2014. The birth rate among women in the 18-19 age group also increased: from 75.5 births per 1,000 women in this age group in 2010 to 92.7 births in 2014.*

*Every year the internal affairs agencies record crimes involving forced marriages with minors. Thus, 3 criminal cases were initiated in 2013; and 5 criminal cases in 2014. However, the internal affairs*

*agencies' data may not be considered reliable due to the latent character of this crime, which can be explained by both non-systemic and systemic factors.*

*Criminal law is not effective when minors are forced into marriage by their legal representatives – parents, guardians, or trustees. There is no precedent in which a child protection authority applied to law enforcement bodies in legal practice.*

*There is a widespread opinion in society that the marriage of a minor girl is a pure family matter, private sphere issue, where there should be no interference from any authorities. Moreover, mullahs, doctors, teachers, police officers and local officials sometimes participate in religious weddings (called 'neeke') with minor girls. None of these guests consider this to be a violation of the girl's rights.*

*Overall, despite insufficient and limited data, there is evidence that the number of marriages involving minors has grown, and the government should take measures to liquidate this practice. <sup>4</sup>*

### **3) Multiple gender-based discrimination**

*Multiple gender-based discrimination is discrimination against a woman based on several factors simultaneously. For example, women with disabilities are often exposed to various forms of violence at home or in public places committed by family members, guardians or strangers. In this case, limited socialization is not an adequate counter against this violence.*

*Labour migration also serves as a factor for high vulnerability, when women are exploited and badly treated on the grounds of race, ethnicity or nationality. There are multiple forms of violence that migrant workers are exposed to – violence from intimate partner or an employer. The status of a migrant limits the woman's ability to escape, get access to legal assistance services or information, and damage compensation processes.*

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<sup>4</sup> Support from educational system representatives to prevent and warn gender violence, including early marriages and bride kidnapping for district/city education department chiefs, 18-19 March 2016, Bishkek, seminar within the framework of UNDP Project Addressing early marriages, bride kidnapping and gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan.

#### **4) Economic inequality**

*Based on historic context in the area of gender issues in Central Asia, gender-based and domestic violence is primarily based on the economic dependence of a woman from her husband. The husband considers his wife to be his property after he has paid a dowry, and the burden of household work becomes solely the woman/girl's duty. There are also unofficial statistics regarding polygamy which suggest that it is considered to be prestigious for a man.*

*Unregistered marriages (the so-called traditional or religious marriages) may also serve as a catalyst for violence against women. The lack of the government registration of a marriage deprives a woman from any guarantees or compensations.*

*Gender discrimination against women may be traced in such fields as employment, income generation, access to other economic resources and lack of economic independence. Many women face discrimination in official and unofficial sectors, as well as through economic exploitation in the family.*

*Inefficient access and control over economic resources (family income, the land right, remuneration, credit obtaining) increases the risk of gender-based violence.*

*Thus, as a rule, gender-based violence is interpreted as a family conflict; as social norms regulating conflict solution in the family or the community either condone or prevent violence.*

**Annex 2.**  
**Handouts.** <sup>5</sup>  
**A guide on how to conduct the primary interview  
of a victim**

*When questioning a victim of gender-based violence, it is necessary to find out the details of the incident, remembering about the importance of both the incident itself and its prerequisites. It is necessary to clarify the relations (legal relations) between the victim and the perpetrator of gender-based violence and facts (evidence) that the perpetrator may hide or the ones that the victim may have (communication, audio recording, photographs, etc.). This evidence needs to be kept in copies.*

*Information about possible systematic acts of violence (previous acts of physical violence, control, threats to the victim or even her pet), previous files in law enforcement bodies or medical institutions (including crisis centers), if any. The correct and timely collection of information will allow you to clearly understand the narrative of the crime.*

*Following the interview, the lawyer will make a request on the criminal case initiation, and write an explanatory note based on the victim's information. The lawyer will have to collect all the contact details and addresses of witnesses, the victim's relatives, and if available, the perpetrator of gender-based violence.*

*At this stage, attention shall be paid to the fact that even if the victim suffered only an attempted offence, she needs to be referred to the nearest medical institution (trauma unit, hospital or clinic in her neighborhood, where she had her medical card), because experts (medical professionals) will be able to record invisible (at first sight) physical injuries, as well as the psychological status of the victim. The lawyer shall counsel the victim and tell her that the doctor should not only record all bodily injuries, but also indicate who did it. The victim should know that she should show all and any injuries,*

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<sup>5</sup> The text of the handouts can be adjusted depending on the audience's knowledge, as well as in connection with changes in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, if they directly or indirectly affect the content of the material

*even if she feels embarrassed or ashamed. She needs to inform the doctor that all the descriptions of injuries should be recorded clearly and neatly, with an indication of their precise location and the size. The medical professional should not use any general expressions or figurative words when describing injuries.*

*The victim should know that any medical personnel or expert must document cases of violence in accordance with the Order No 680 on Approval of Practical Guidelines on Effective Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 07.12.2015, as well as Clinical Protocol on Organization and Provision of Medical Care to Victims of Sexual Violence, approved by the Order No 6 of the KR Ministry of Health dated 10.01.2014, and follow all the requirements regarding medical examination statement/conclusion of the patient (victim).*

*The victim shall be warned that only upon her consent, a forensic expert will examine her genitalia, seize samples of evidence of biological origin and send them to the laboratory. This evidence may include any things the victim had on at the act of violence (underwear, personal hygiene means, etc.), as well as other things that may have traces of the offensive act when examined (e.g. bedsheets).*

*In order to get good quality evidence, it is necessary to seize samples of biological origin and send them to the forensic laboratory as soon as possible after the incident, as well as go through medical examination and forensic and medical examination; this will help to obtain main evidence for further investigation and proceedings. Documented injuries and biological samples, e.g. blood, sputum, semen collected within 72 hours after the incident will allow to properly classify the offense, and restore the incident details. The victim should be told to avoid any hygiene measures (taking a bath or a shower). She needs to keep underwear, clothes, bedsheets, because they may have the residual biological material of the perpetrator (semen, blood, hair, sweat, etc.). The victim should also be instructed to take medicine against STD (after visiting a doctor).*

*In addition to the above-mentioned actions, the lawyer should*

*give the victim all the contact information of psychologists, and crisis centers to foster her rehabilitation.*

*It should be remembered that at this stage, the victim is under stress, and it prevents her from making an objective assessment of the threats or consequences of the crime committed against her. In addition, the social prejudices of the woman herself and the people around her very often hinder the implementation of measures to protect her rights and interests. It should also be remembered that offenses against women always involve humiliation, which makes her try to conceal the incident. Therefore, the lawyer should explain to the victim how important it is to promptly apply to the relevant authorities in order to prosecute the persons who committed the crime against her. At this stage, psychological assistance may be helpful for her to make a well-considered decision aimed at protecting her rights.*

*The lawyer should also inform the victim about the main measures to be taken within the criminal case initiation, including medical examination; however, he/she should do it in a way to avoid creating additional feelings of fear, shame, disgust, or any other negative emotions related to the need to go through medical and investigation measures.*

## **Annex 3.**

### **Handouts. Contact Details**

<b>Organization Name</b>	<b>Contact Details</b>
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#### **Internal Affairs Authorities**

Duty Units, CDIA, Bishkek	+ (996 312) 43 71 68
	+ (996 312) 43 71 75
DIA, Sverdlovsky district	+ (996 312) 43 28 15
	+ (996 312) 43 32 75
DIA, Leninsky district	+ (996 312) 35 29 47
	+ (996 312) 35 26 05
DIA, Oktyabrsky district	+ (996 312) 54 41 84
	+ (996 312) 54 41 16
DIA, Pervomaisky district	+ (996 312) 56 60 43
	+ (996 312) 56 32 48

#### **Courts**

Pervomaisky District Court Bishkek	132, Abdrakhmanova str., Bishkek + (996312) 30 31 97.
Leninsky District Court Bishkek	275 Chui Ave. Bishkek + (996312)34 20 67
Oktyabrsky District Court Bishkek	27/1 Microdistrict 6, Bishkek + (996312)52 13 91 + (996312)52 14 18
Sverdlovsky District Court Bishkek	16 Syumbaeva str., Bishkek + (996312)431034

#### **Procuratorial Authorities**

Prosecutor General, KR	139 Toktonaliev str., Bishkek + (996 312) 542463
Prosecutor's Office, Bishkek	276 Abdymomunova str., Bishkek + (996 312) 323410
Prosecutor's Office, Pervomaisky District	175 Panfilova str., Bishkek + (996 312) 6212 54 + (996 312) 621756

Prosecutor's Office, Leninsky district	222 Moskovskaya str., Bishkek +(996 312) 352549 +(996 312) 352760
Prosecutor's Office Sverdlovsky district	15 Moskovskaya str., Bishkek +(996 312) 3820 00 +(996 312) 381838
Prosecutor's Office Oktyabrsky district	6 Tynystanova str., Bishkek +(996312)545772 +(996 312) 545865

### **Human Rights Institutions**

Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) Kyrgyz Republic	120 Tynystanova str., Bishkek + (996 312) 663280
Regional representative office Osh province	126 Kurnamjan datka str., Osh 0 (3222) 22841, 22163
Regional representative office Jalal-Abad province	45 Lenina str., Jalal-Abad 0 (3722) 50825
Regional representative office Issyk-Kul province	138 Lenina str., Karakol 0 (3922) 50564
Regional representative office Naryn province	78 Lenina str., Naryn 0 (3522) 50994
Regional representative office Talas province	Berdike baatyr str., Talas 0 (3422) 54270
Regional representative office Chui province	207 Chui Ave., office 616, Bishkek + (996 312) 6256 50
Regional representative office Batken province	1 Sadykova str., Batken 0 (3622) 50602

### **Local Self Government Bodies**

Pervomaisky District Municipal Administration Mayor's Office Bishkek	348 Jibek-Jolu Ave., Bishkek + (996 312) 66 15 37
Leninsky District Municipal Administration Mayor's Office Bishkek	315 Chui Ave., Bishkek + (996 312) 656906 + (996 312) 656902

Sverdlovsky District  
Municipal Administration  
Mayor's Office Bishkek  
Oktyabrsky District  
Municipal Administration  
Mayor's Office Bishkek

28 Chui Ave., Bishkek  
+ (996 312) 360707  
17 Baitik Baatyr str., Bishkek  
+(996 312) 576380

### **Crisis Centers**

Altynai Crisis Center

Cholpon-Ata,  
Issyk-Kul province  
+996 (03943) 4 41 37,  
altynai1951@mail.ru

Ak-Jurok – moral – psychological  
center

Osh  
+996 (3222) 2 97 57,  
kjurok05@rambler.ru

Akylkarachach Crisis Center

Gulcha village, Alai district,  
Osh province  
+996 (03234) 2 60 33, 2 61 31  
ene-naz@mail.ru

Aruulan CrisisCenter

Osh  
+996 (03222) 5 56 08  
ayalzat@netmail.kg

Darshayim Violence Prevention  
Center

Bishkek  
+ (996 312) 64 93 5050  
darshayim@mail.ru,  
mairash\_1955@mail.ru

Janylmyrza Crisis Center

Batken  
+996 (03622) 2 20 27  
kalybek2003@mail.ru

Kaniet Crisis Center

Jalal-Abad  
+996 (03722) 5 50 84  
j\_saralaeva@mail.ru

Maana

(Ayalzat Public Foundation)

Talas  
+996 (03422) 5 38 18 (p.), 5 55 81  
ayalzat@mail.ru

Meerban Public Foundation	Osh +996 (03222) 7 40 06, 7 40 17 meerban.osh@mail.ru
Tendesh Crisis Center	г. Нарын +996 (03522) 5 37 70 ngo-tendesh@rambler.ru
Sezim Crisis Psychological Center for women and Family	Bishkek + (996 312) 51 26 40 sezim2008@gmail.com
Chance Crisis Center	Bishkek +(996 312) 43 53 01 chance-cc@mail.ru
Crisis Centers Association	27-401 Kievskaya str., Bishkek + (996 312) 66 15 92 association.kg@gmail.com

#### **Mediation Centers and Mediators**

Mediators Association, Gulzhan Bekembaeva Mediation and Negotiation Center	+ 996 (772) 31 14 68 guljan_bek@mail.ru Mediation and Negotiation Center, + 996 (773) 237431 office@mediation-centre.kg
Fidana Alieva	+ 996 (773) 955788 fidana@mediation-centre.kg
Mairam Tilebalieva	+ 996 (555) 11 96 11 mairam.tilebalieva@gmail.com
Mairam Tilebalieva	+ 996 (554) 62 04 84; + 996 (772) 62 04 84 karasartovar@gmail.com
Asylbek Eshiev	+ 996 (777) 42 39 36 asylbekeshiev@gmail.com
Zamira Kenzhekulova	+ 996 (705) 810101 kenzamira@mail.ru
Sukhrobjon Ergashev	+ 996 (777) 86 06 95 + 996 (552) 20 10 04 sukhrob.2010@mail.ru

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#### **Annex 4.**

### **Handouts<sup>6</sup>. The Check-List of lawyer's actions in a criminal case of gender-based violence**

*The Check-List of lawyer's actions in a criminal case of gender-based violence:*

- *collect information necessary to provide legal assistance, including requesting information and other documents from authorities, local self-government bodies, as well as public associations and other organizations. The abovementioned bodies and organizations are obliged to issue the documents requested by the lawyer or their certified copies no later than one month from the date of receiving the request from the lawyer in accordance with the procedures established in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;*
- *collect information on facts that can be used as evidence in constitutional, civil and administrative proceedings, as well as in criminal proceedings and proceedings on cases of administrative offenses;*
- *receive written explanations from witnesses, draw up private on-site inspection reports (protocols);*
- *request and receive documents or their certified copies from individuals - upon their consent;*
- *study documents and materials in organizations that are required to implement assignments;*
- *receive written expert opinions on special issues;*
- *file petitions and complaints to officials, and receive their written replies to these petitions and complaints in accordance with the law;*
- *be present at the meetings of the government bodies, local self-government bodies and organizations which consider their petitions and complaints and provide information on their merits;*

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<sup>6</sup> The text of the handouts can be adjusted depending on the audience's knowledge, as well as in connection with changes in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, if they directly or indirectly affect the content of the material

- copy the necessary information from case files and / or make copies of files thereof;
- in a mandatory manner be present during consideration by an authorized person of investigator's request (decision) to detain the client or defendant as a preventive measure, as well as submit petitions/applications in written or verbal form. Participation of a lawyer is mandatory during consideration extension of terms of detention for his/her client or defendant, except if otherwise stipulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- conduct other actions that are not prohibited by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.”

According to Art. 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic “any factual information on the basis of which and in the manner determined by law, the investigator, prosecutor, or court establishes whether or not the act provided for in the Criminal Code was committed by the suspect, or accused, or innocence or guilt of the defendant, as well as other circumstances that are important for proper processing of the case are considered as evidence in the criminal case..

*These data shall be identified through:*

- 1) testimony of the suspect, accused, defendant, victim, witness;
- 2) expert's opinion/conclusion;
- 3) material evidence;
- 4) protocols of investigative and judicial actions;
- 4-1) the results of operational and investigative actions, obtained in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the law;
- 5) other documents.”

#### **A) Interviewing the woman victim**

Considering the psychological state of a woman victim of gender-based violence, the lawyer needs to carefully prepare for the interview with the victim. In this connection, questioning in a deductive way (from general to particular) is most appropriate. At the end of the interview, the following documentation shall be prepared:

- criminal complaint.
- explanatory note of the victim.

- phone numbers and addresses of: witnesses, suspect(s) and close environment of the victim.

*The lawyer should take into consideration that the victim's accounts in social networks may pose a potential threat to the victim, firstly, due to the fact that open public site may trigger publication of information about the incident or disseminate wrongful or discrediting information about the victim, and, secondly, information at the victim's account may wrongly influence assessment of the victim's personality by the investigative and judicial authorities; so, the lawyer is advised to personally examine the victim's accounts and take measures to limit their publicity (close public access), as well as to explain to the victim that the content of the account may negatively affect the court's assessment of her personality (if necessary, the lawyer suggests that the victim should remove the content that may negatively affect evaluation of her personality by investigative and judicial authorities);*

***B) The conclusion of forensic medical examination and excerpts from medical history.***

*In case of bodily harm, the injured person should be referred to the nearest medical institution and, if possible, to the police station to request for a written referral to conduct forensic and medical examination. The received forensic medical examination conclusion/report will play a significant role during investigation of the case and in court. Evidence for a claim on violence will also include excerpts from medical history, records in the outpatient card and medical examination form.*

*Please keep in mind, that records in the outpatient card of the patient, excerpts from medical history, results of tomography, x-rays, etc. are considered as primary documents by forensic and medical examination experts when making an expert opinion for a criminal case. In this connection, it is necessary to check and verify that there are no mistakes, or corrections either in diagnoses or in the dates of the beginning and completion of treatment.*

*In case of a brain concussion, the expert should indicate the degree of brain concussion, and expert conclusion should include*

tomographic imaging. In case of visible abrasions, it is necessary to conduct a photo fixation with a ruler at the place of abrasion and submit it for examination.

**C) Correspondence, photos, calls and witnesses.**

As an additional proof, correspondence in social networks, messengers (WhatsApp / Telegram / Wechat) may be submitted to investigators, and it is necessary to appropriately file this documentation before submitting it to investigators or court.

**SMS-correspondence and calls.** It is necessary to obtain power of attorney from the victim to represent her interests to mobile operator and receive information regarding communication on her phone number; and then, send the lawyer's request as stipulated in Art. 25 of the Kyrgyz Law On the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic and Legal Practice in order to receive an official response from the mobile operator regarding SMS-correspondence and the call log (duration of calls).

The victim can receive this information in the mobile operator's office showing her passport. In addition, at the request of investigators, mobile operators issue location sheets allowing them to determine the whereabouts of the particular subscriber when the crime occurred; if investigators do not request such data, the lawyer should file a request for investigating authorities to do so.

**Correspondence in social networks.** If there is correspondence in social networks, it must be notarized by any private notary pursuant to paragraph 156 of the Instruction on notarial acts of notaries of the Kyrgyz Republic (approved by the Kyrgyz Government Regulation No. 179 dated April 20, 2011).

**Correspondence in instant messengers.** As soon as official confirmation of correspondence in instant messengers can be received only from messengers' owners (technical support), who are located in Singapore, China and the United States, correspondence in instant messengers can be printed and submitted to the investigative authorities. Such correspondence cannot be used as real evidence in court, but it can be considered as indirect evidence.

The lawyer should save any photographs with the perpetrator of gender-based violence for probable copying and submission to an investigative body, if necessary.

***D) Surveys of the third parties.***

*The lawyer needs to interview all witnesses, neighbors who know the victim, and whose testimony can help to uncover the crime or characterize the victim. During an interview, they write explanatory notes to the lawyer's name. Later, copies of explanatory notes are submitted to investigative authorities following the request for their inclusion in the criminal case file.*

***E) Photoboard of the scene.***

*The lawyer can also visit the scene where photographic evidence of the scene is taken. After that, printed photos are grouped on the scene photoboard, which is also submitted as evidence to investigative authorities following the request for inclusion in the criminal case file.*

***F) Civil action.***

*One should bear in mind that alongside a criminal case initiation, civil charges may be used against the defendant, they are measured according to actual pecuniary victim's losses resulting from the crime, as well as her moral distress due to the incident.*

*Physical and moral suffering of the victim, and occurrence of any diseases directly or indirectly related with distress as a result of violence are the basis for psychological damage compensation within a criminal case. An additional factor that may increase the compensation for psychological damage is to make the incident public through media, among the residents of the city or the village in which the victim lives. A conclusion of a psychologist, if any, is also a measurable proof when calculating psychological damage compensation.*

## Annex 5.

### **Handouts<sup>7</sup>. Tools for protecting the rights of the victim in the case of an administrative offense related to gender-based violence**

*Offenses that may have signs of gender-based violence are set forth in Chapter 7 of the Code on Administrative Responsibility of the Kyrgyz Republic (CoAR KR) “Administrative Violations Infringing Citizens’ Rights and Freedoms”.*

- *Domestic violence (family abuse) means intentional acts of a physical, psychological, economic, sexual nature or a threat of such acts committed by one family member / person equated to him / her with respect to another family member / person equated to him, if these actions do not contain any signs of acts for which criminal responsibility is provided (Article 66-3, CoAR KR). The sanction of the article presumes a fine in the amount of 1000-2000 soms or community service for a period from 15 to 30 hours.*
- *Failure to comply with the terms of the protection order (Article 66-4, CoAR KR). The sanction of the article implies punishment in the form of a fine in the amount of 1500-3000 soms or community service for a period of 30 to 40 hours or an administrative arrest for a period from 3 to 5 days.*
- *Beatings, bodily blows, or other violent acts that cause physical pain, if these actions do not contain qualifying signs for which criminal liability is provided (Article 66-9, CoAR KR).*
- *Deliberate infliction of mild health damage that does not entail a short-term health disorder or a minor permanent disability, if this action does not contain qualifying signs for which criminal liability is provided (Article 66-10, CoAR KR).*
- *Threat of murder, if there are sufficient grounds for fear of this threat, if this action does not contain qualifying signs for which criminal responsibility is provided (Article 66-11, CoAR KR).*

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<sup>7</sup> The text of the handout can be adjusted depending on the level of the audience’s preparation, as well as in connection with changes in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, if they directly or indirectly affect the content of the material

*Quite often, within the framework of family quarrels, law enforcement agencies issue orders to refuse to initiate criminal proceedings, however, in the actual absence of constituent elements of a criminal offense, lawyers must seek the transfer of materials to administrative proceedings through the Public Order Unit under the Department of Internal Affairs of the KR, taking into consideration the period of limitation for the institution of administrative proceedings (3 months).*

*The importance of bringing by a lawyer of administrative proceedings with respect to a subject of gender-based violence to a court conviction order is that the decision against the offender under any of the above CoAR KR articles may lead to criminal prosecution of the offender in the future. Thus, for example, in case of repeated beating or psychological violence, if there is a court conviction order, the law enforcement bodies will classify the actions of the subject of gender-based violence as a crime (Torture - Article 111 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic), rather than as administrative offense.*

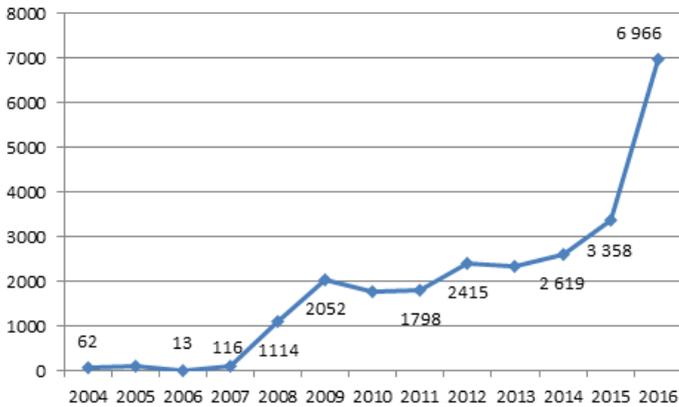
*In addition, a conviction within the framework of CoAR KR may allow a woman after suffering from the acts of her partner, in particular, a spouse, to deprive the subject of gender-based violence of parental rights in relation to children in common, and will allow her to claim a larger share in joint property.*

*One of the ways to protect a woman from offenses in the context of gender-based violence is to obtain a protection order.*

*A protection order is a procedural legal document representing state protection to a victim of domestic violence or its threat and entailing the application of corrective actions specified in Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Safety and Protection against Domestic Violence” No. 63 dated April 27, 2017.*

*A protection order is issued by the internal affairs bodies at the place of residence of the person who committed domestic violence.*

*The number of temporary protection orders issued for the period years 2004 - 2016 by the internal affairs bodies. <sup>8</sup>*



*A protection order is obligatorily issued for a period of three days and within twenty-four hours from the moment of establishing the fact of committing domestic violence. Upon the application by a person who has suffered from domestic violence, the protection order can be extended for thirty days, while according to para.5, Art. 27 of Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Safety and Protection against Domestic Violence” No. 63 dated April 27, 2017, non-fulfillment of the protection order by the offender does not actually terminate the protection order.*

*It should be noted that any person can inform the internal affairs body about the commission of domestic violence, but only a person who has suffered from domestic violence can apply with a request for the extension of the protection order.*

*In connection with the adoption of a new law regulating measures on safety and protection against domestic violence, to date, relevant subordinate legislation (by-laws) on the approval of a protection order is being developed, after which the internal affairs bodies will develop appropriate instructions.*

*The internal affairs bodies issue a protection order after the establishment of the fact of domestic violence as a measure of protection for the victim and, at the same time, as a punishment of the guilty person; an administrative protocol and the report on bringing to administrative responsibility is issued under Art. 66-3, CoAR KR*

<sup>8</sup> Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

*(if the violence does not contain signs of a criminal offense).*

*The lawyer, during the resolution of the issue of issuing a protection order, should ask for maximum safety and security arrangements for the victim, and it should be remembered that in accordance with Article 29 of Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Safety and Protection against Domestic Violence” No. 63 dated April 27, 2017, a subject of gender-based violence should be warned that he:*

- *is prohibited from committing domestic violence;*
- *is prohibited from having direct and indirect contacts with a person affected by domestic violence.*

*Violation of the terms of the protection order by the person is the basis for bringing him to the administrative responsibility of an officer of the internal affairs bodies.*

*The victim of domestic violence has the opportunity to apply to the court in case of violation of the protection order by the guilty person. Within the framework of applying to the court for protection of rights and legitimate interests, a person who suffered from domestic violence has the right to apply the following claims to the person who committed domestic violence:*

- *temporarily evict him from a place of cohabitation;*
- *restrict his parental rights in relation to contacts with minors;*
- *recognize the person who committed domestic violence as partially incapacitated in accordance with the civil legislation;*
- *put forward other claims provided for by the civil and family legislation.*

*The claims for temporary eviction from the place of cohabitation and restriction of parental rights in connection with contact with minors can be satisfied by the court for a period from one to six months.*

*A special feature of lawsuits related to the violation of protection orders is the immediate entry into force of the decision of the trial court, while the appeal procedure remains the same (within the framework of the CPC KR), as is the procedure for execution of decisions.*

*A copy of the protection order or the decision of the court or the aksakal courts (court of elders) on the fact of commitment of domestic violence should be attached to the statement of claim.*

*Issuance, extension of a protection order or denial of these shall be appealed to the prosecutor’s office or to the court.*

## **Annex 6.**

### **Material for the presentation on the topic: “Risks arising in the provision of assistance on pro bono cases of gender-based violence”<sup>9</sup>**

*Describing the risks that arise in the course of rendering legal assistance on pro bono principles, it can be noted that the practice of implementing the pro bono legal assistance program for victims of gender-based violence cases in the Kyrgyz Republic has shown a number of difficult situations, which lawyers may encounter when conducting their client’s case. These risks are as follows:*

*1) Refusal of the client to legally formalize a relationship with the lawyer or the organization which the lawyer represents.*

*Since the provision of pro bono legal assistance involves work and interaction with representatives of socially vulnerable layers of the population, the level of education and legal literacy of such citizens is objectively low. This determines the client’s ignorance of the need to legally formalize the relationship between his/ her and the lawyer or the organization that provides the relevant services. This ignorance is aggravated by the high level of legal nihilism that citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic demonstrate, regardless of their social status. The absence of a document defining the rights and obligations of a lawyer and a client within the framework of relations in a particular criminal case can create many difficulties, since legal pro bono aid is not regulated at all. Application of regulatory acts to the relations with the client by analogy, for example, legislative regulations governing the contract for the provision of services, is also impossible, since the subject matter of the agreement on the provision of services on pro bono principles is quite specific, primarily in connection with the gratuitous nature of the services.*

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<sup>9</sup> This text is the source for the development of a presentation by the trainer; in no case should the text be fully included in the presentation; the text is presented for the trainer’s acquaintance with the most complete information on the issue and further processing of this information by him/ her in graphical presentation slides; total recommended number of slides is no more than ten.

*In order to eliminate this risk, the following recommendations can be formulated for a lawyer planning to accept a client's case:*

- a template for the service contract should be developed in advance, in which it is necessary to envisage all possible situations that may arise during the execution of the contract (taking into account the recommendations set forth in this Guidance), and the lawyer should sign such a contract in two copies for his/ her part (in order to exclude delays in the time when the client signs the contract);*
- it is recommended that a contract template be developed in two languages (state and official) in order to prevent the client from refusing to sign due to the language barrier;*
- before actual acquaintance with the materials of the client's case, the lawyer needs to clarify the procedure for providing legal assistance and the conditions for interaction;*
- After clarification, the client should be invited to sign the corresponding contract in duplicate, after which one copy is immediately returned to the client;*
- in the event of a categorical refusal of the client to sign the contract, the lawyer is advised to refrain from further work with the client, since the relations not formalized legally can become a source of significant personal and professional troubles for the lawyer.*

*2) Intentional or unintentional misrepresentation by the client of the information presented to the lawyer, the information used by the lawyer as a basis for the formation of the position on the case.*

*Since cases of gender-based violence fall into the category of intimate affairs that directly affect the sphere of the person's intimate life, his state of health, clients intentionally or unintentionally can distort information transmitted to a lawyer. The purpose of such distortion (regardless of intent) is usually the desire of the client to show him/herself in a more favorable light, especially in those cases where, in the opinion of the client, there is a share of his/ her own guilt.*

*The social stereotypes existing in the society of the Kyrgyz*

*Republic are such that the level of gender sensitivity is very low, and people often have an ambivalent attitude to women who are victims of gender-based violence. Very often, women who are victims of violence are accused of provocative behavior; which can urge the victim to keep silent about certain circumstances, distort information, mislead, tell lies about the actual circumstances of the case. Such behavior of the client will have a very negative impact overall further course of the process of protection of his/ her rights and interests.*

*In this regard, it is recommended that the lawyer should:*

- preliminary, before the beginning of the conversation, explain to the client the importance of rendering objective reliable information;*
- build a conversation in such a way as to maximally prepossess the client and win his/ her trust, ensure complete confidentiality of all the information received;*
- in advance think over the tactics of conducting the conversation (including the first one); even in the absence of primary information about the client, the lawyer can develop a common line of dialogue with the client, familiarizing him/herself with the peculiarities of building relationships with people of different temperaments, with people who are in different psychological conditions (distress, shock, depression, etc.);*
- if unready to conduct an effective conversation within the framework of the first meeting, postpone it to the nearest date;*
- use linguistic methods that allow you to formulate the same question in different ways in such a way as to get an accurate picture of what happened without focusing the client's attention on it.*

*3) An independent client's addressing other organizations, state authorities, private individuals, not agreed with the lawyer, with the request to assist in solving the legal problem of the client.*

*The imperfection of the judicial system of the Kyrgyz Republic leads to the fact that judicial proceedings are often delayed for a long time. Women who have experienced violence tend to perceive*

*emotionally the adjournment of hearing, the transfer of the case from one instance to another, and other procedural circumstances that do not lead to effective protection of their rights and interests. In this regard, the client may have the impression that the lawyer is idle or is not active enough, which will be aggravated by the gratuitous nature of the assistance provided. In this connection, situations are probable in which women who have suffered from violence turn to other organizations, or to organization's representatives, or make attempts to appeal to higher officials. At the same time, such actions, if they are not coordinated with the lawyer, can seriously affect the implementation of the lawyer's position developed on the case.*

*In this regard, it is recommended that the lawyer should:*

- stipulate in the agreement on legal assistance to the client the provision that the client has no right to perform independent actions that may affect the implementation of the position in the case, and the established fact of the commission of such actions by the client will be the basis for the unconditional cessation of further work on the client's case;*
- explain to the client the importance of coordinated actions and warn the client that the lawyer is not responsible and cannot be held responsible for the actions of law enforcement and judicial bodies and their compliance with procedural norms and deadlines.*

#### *4) Evasion of the client from interaction with a lawyer.*

*For certain personal reasons, the client may evade interaction with a lawyer in the course of the work, fail to provide the necessary information, documents, refuse to participate in certain investigative and procedural actions.*

*Such a position of the client can be caused by a variety of factors, including changes in the family situation, as well as changes in the client's personal attitude towards what happened, reconciliation of the parties, the client's reluctance to experience negative memories and feelings again, the client's irrelevant attitude to the case and so on.*

*In this case, it may be impossible for the lawyer to collect the*

*necessary evidence and present them before the court within the chosen tactics of the case. Such a situation can damage both the interests of the client and the professional reputation of the lawyer.*

*In this regard, it is recommended that the lawyer should:*

- think in advance of the largest amount of evidentiary sources that may be needed in the course of the implementation of the position in the case, and to demand them from the client (if any);*
- explain to the client the importance of collecting evidence and explain the procedural consequences of failure to provide any materials;*
- periodically clarify with the client whether his/ her position or his/ her attitude to the legal problem with which he/ she addressed a lawyer has changed so as to be able to correct in time the legal position formed on the basis of the client's reasoning;*
- in the agreement on rendering legal assistance, provide for a provision according to which the client's refusal to provide any information, refusal to interact with a lawyer, is the unconditional basis for terminating the contract*

*5) Refusal of the client to work with a lawyer on the proposed terms and conditions.*

*In the event that a client's case is accepted by the lawyer, a situation is possible in which the client's attitude to his/ her case, as well as to the lawyer and the proposed working conditions, can dramatically change. Such a change is possible due to various factors, under the impact or influence of someone from the client's circle of communication, due to frustration of the client because of delayed procedural processes.*

*Of course, the refusal of the client to work with a lawyer can be due to the lack of professionalism shown by the lawyer. In this case, it is very important for a lawyer to objectively evaluate his actions and the degree of professionalism demonstrated in the conduct of the case. To this end, it is possible to have a double check on the*

*correctness of the lawyers' actions by his/ her fellow lawyers, as well as to familiarize him/ her/self with judicial and law enforcement practices on similar issues.*

*In any case, the client's refusal to work with a lawyer cannot be the reason for the lawyer's insistence on continuing such work. The question of replacing a lawyer should be decided individually, taking into account the organizational capabilities of the organization participating in the pro bono legal assistance program.*

*With a view to the most favorable settlement of this situation, it is recommended that the lawyer:*

- resolve the situation of the client's refusal from the lawyer in the contract for rendering legal assistance, indicating the legal consequences, as well as the possibility of replacing the lawyer with another one (if the organization has such an opportunity);*
- explain to the client that if the lawyer does not suit him/ her for some reason already at the stage of the initial discussion of the case, he/ she should immediately declare this for a further decision;*
- warn the client about inadmissibility of dissemination of defamatory information about the lawyer in the event that there will be a refusal of further work with the lawyer.*

*6) The broad resonance of the criminal case among the public and the increased attention to it of the mass media.*

*The cases of gender-based violence (some of them committed with particular cruelty or against minors) have a tendency to receive wide coverage in the media and social networks. Such heavy press coverage of the media and close scrutiny of the public can make it difficult for a lawyer to work, because often the information published is not credible, incorrectly formulated and misleading citizens. Public opinion about the client's legal problem can affect both the client and his/ her position, as well as the judge's belief when making a decision. In this regard, it is very important for a lawyer to think through an informational campaign to cover the details of the hearing and resolution of the client's case.*

*For this purpose, it is recommended that the lawyer:*

- establish a relationship with several news agencies and provide them with objective information devoid of emotional coloring, or, vice versa, emotionally colored information in the event that it is dictated by the interests of the case;*
- maintain a personal page in the social network Facebook or Twitter and periodically post information about the progress of the process;*
- regardless of tactics of interaction with the communicative environment, coordinate it with the client and get his/ her approval;*
- in all cases of publication of information on the client's case, provide the confidentiality of the client's privacy (as far as possible within the context of the case).*

*7) The client needs not only legal, but also other assistance (psychological, material, social).*

*There are some situations when the client, in addition to legal assistance, needs other kinds of assistance - psychological, material and social. This is due to the fact that women who suffer from gender-based violence, including domestic violence, become very vulnerable and do not have the opportunity to meet their primary needs for safe housing, full medical and social services. In this regard, the client can request for additional services related to the provision of other types of assistance within the framework of the adopted case.*

*At the same time, a lawyer may find him/herself in a difficult psychological situation when he/ she has a natural desire to help the client, however, it must be remembered that the primary and the only goal of a lawyer is to provide exclusively legal assistance. A lawyer can refer his/ her client to the state social support bodies and crisis centres, and can render informational support by providing the necessary information.*

*However, it will be incorrect if the lawyer assumes the role of the client's representative in such institutions and organizations, and also deals, for example, with raising funds. Such behavior will be fraught*

*with increasing the client's expectations from the lawyer and, in the event of a client's dissatisfaction, a disappointment in the professional capabilities of the lawyer.*

*In this regard, it is recommended that the lawyer should:*

- not assume any additional obligations associated with providing other types of assistance to the client, except for legal assistance;*
- provide the client with information on existing opportunities for receiving social services, as well as contact details of the relevant institutions;*
- reflect the respective approach in the contract on rendering legal assistance.*

*The actual cases conducted by the lawyers of the Lawyers Training Centre give us examples of the other risks and challenges faced by lawyers who conduct pro bono cases:*

*1) The problem of the language of proceedings on the case.*

*In all three cases with which the work is currently being conducted, the language of the investigation and the language of the proceedings is the Kyrgyz language. This creates a number of difficulties, since even lawyers who speak the Kyrgyz language at the ordinary social level are not able to conduct cases in the Kyrgyz legal language. Documents are almost fully translated into Russian. This entails unforeseen time and money spending.*

*2) The problem of the late entry of a lawyer into the case*

*Requests for assistance are received either verbally or via e-mail, from indifferent people who do not have full information on the case. To get acquainted with the materials of the case and reliably restore the events is possible only when lawyers enter the case, upon a warrant or a power of attorney, when the victims are already pinning their hopes on the lawyers and whether to render assistance on the case is no longer in question. In general, this phenomenon, although it entails some complications, is normal for the situation of late entry by a lawyer into the case.*

*3) The timing problem.*

*The cases that lawyers are currently dealing with occurred six*

*years ago and earlier. This entails a number of difficulties due to procedural errors of lawyers who dealt with cases earlier, the victims are deprived of a number of legal mechanisms for the protection of rights.*

*4) The problem of lawyer's security.*

*While conducting a case in the Talas oblast, a lawyer residing in Talas, who entered the case, was threatened by phone, and then, he left the case for security reasons for the safety of his family members and of himself. Thus, the issue of the physical security of lawyers, in particular when they travel to the regions where the hearings take place, has become topical.*

*5) The problem of the psychological safety of the client.*

*When working on cases of gender-based violence under the pro bono model, it was important and necessary to support the victims with a psychologist's assistance, since an unstable psycho-emotional state, and in some cases signs of social degradation, significantly complicate the work on the case for lawyers.*

## **Annex 7. Handouts.**

### **Essential terms of the contract on rendering legal assistance within the framework of a pro bono model**

*The following can be mentioned as the conditions that are recommended for stipulation / specification in the contract between the coordinating centre and the lawyer:*

- general provisions on the subject of the contract as an obligation to provide legal services to a person identified by the centre within the framework of the project on providing legal assistance;*
- terms and conditions that the lawyer's activity to execute the agreement shall be guided by the Kyrgyz Republic legislation, norms of professional ethics, and other internal regulations of the center;*
- terms and conditions regarding the scope of the lawyer's services to be rendered under the agreement: provision of verbal and written consultations; participation in investigative actions under the criminal case; participation in criminal, administrative or civil proceedings; preparation and submission of procedural documents; participation in mediatory negotiations.*
- terms and conditions stating the period of the lawyer's services provision, which shall not be limited and shall depend on the timeframe of the client's case consideration and resolution;*
- obligations of the center (find a client who really needs legal assistance; organize the first meeting of the lawyer and the client; take an active part in developing a plan of a 'lawyer-client' interaction; provide the lawyer and the client with a facility for meetings and consultations, if required; provide the lawyer access to the center's resources (computer equipment, stationery, Internet and library); actively cover (in mass media) the lawyer's activities in providing legal assistance to the client provided observance of personal data confidentiality, lawyer-*

- client confidentiality; provide the lawyer all the necessary materials on pro bono legal assistance;*
- *obligations of a lawyer (provide high quality services to the client free of charge in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, norms of professional ethics; ensure the necessary procedural measures aiming at providing maximum protection of the client's interests, including his/her security for the period of handling the case; choose and implement the best tactics to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the client; avoid interruptions in delivering representative advocacy services until the desired result is achieved; ensure protection of professional data and information, as well as the personal privacy of the client);*
  - *provision on responsibility of the parties, prohibition of some actions (any artificial protraction by the lawyer; any relations with the opposing party; use of illegal means and methods to protect the rights and interests of the Client; lawyer's violation of the norms of the current Kyrgyz procedural laws; disclosure of the client's private information the lawyer found out while providing his/her services; public statements of the lawyer on his/ her legal services, unless such a statement was agreed with the client; sole interruption of the lawyer's services for any other reason, except for a disease preventing him/her from performing professional activity, or a business trip (movement to a new place of residence) outside the Kyrgyz Republic, if this trip lasts longer than 30 calendar days; refusal to provide legal services to the client, unless a conflict of interests between the lawyer and the client was revealed due to family relations of the lawyer with any representative of the opposite party; any other actions or omissions of the lawyer, if they deteriorate or may deteriorate the client's situation or violate his/ her rights and legitimate interests.*

## **Annex 8.**

### **Pretest Form**

1. Name at least 3 differences between gender-based violence and other forms of violence?

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2. Name at least 3 types of gender-based violence?

3. Name at least 3 factors affecting the occurrence of gender-based violence?

4. Name the means of protecting the rights of gender-based violence victims?

5. Name at least 3 rules for questioning a gender-based violence victim?

6. Name at least 3 basic kinds of evidence to be collected for cases involving gender-based violence?

7. Name the principal legal act regulating protection of the rights and interests of persons – victims of gender-based violence?

8. Name at least 3 authorities mandated to consider cases involving gender-based violence?

9. Name at least 2 characteristics of pro bono legal assistance provision?

10. Name at least 2 risks a lawyer may face when providing legal assistance based on pro bono model?

## **Annex 9.**

### **Post-test Form**

#### **Unit 1. Questions**

1. Name at least 3 differences between gender-based violence and other forms of violence?

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2. Name at least 3 types of gender-based violence?

3. Name at least 5 factors affecting the occurrence of gender-based violence?

4. Name the means of protecting the rights of gender-based violence victims?

5. Name at least 5 rules for questioning a gender-based violence victim?

6. Name at least 5 basic types of evidence to be collected for cases involving gender-based violence?

7. Name the principal legal act regulating protection of the rights and interests of persons – victims of gender-based violence?

8. Name at least 5 authorities mandated to consider cases involving gender-based violence?

9. Name at least 3 characteristics of pro bono legal assistance provision?

10. Name at least 5 risks a lawyer may face when providing legal assistance based on a pro bono model?

## Unit 2. Practical Exercise

### Case:

A woman of 60 came to see the lawyer and explained that she was a grandmother of a 15-year-old girl. Some time ago, she noticed bruises on her granddaughter's legs and arms. The girl became uncommunicative and irritable. She stays late at school, walks outside for long periods of time, and exchanges messages with somebody all the time. Once, her grandmother noticed that she sends a photo of herself in her underwear to somebody on the phone. Yesterday, the girl returned home with a bruise on her face. When asked about the bruise, she responded that she hit the door. The old woman asks the lawyer to interfere and protect the girl's rights, as she suspects that somebody forced her into intimate relations and abused her. The girl's behavior is positive in general, she studies well, plays sports, and does not smoke or drink.

*The task:*

Develop an algorithm for the lawyer's actions in this situation.

## Unit 3.

Feedback questionnaire

Participant's name (at will)

Questions:

1. What new things did you learn in the training?
2. What things were the most interesting for you?
3. What theoretic materials seemed the most difficult for you?
4. Which skills will you be able to use in your work?
5. Which skill is the most useful in your opinion?
6. What knowledge on the characteristics of cases involving gender-based violence did you receive in the training?
7. Will you use handouts in your work?

Which issues or areas related to the training topic are not covered within this training or need an additional study?

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