

2014-09-18

## Fråga-svar

### Kazakstan. Hedersrelaterat våld

#### Fråga

1. Hur vanligt förekommande är hedersrelaterad förföljelse i KZ?
2. Utsätts barn för hedersrelaterad förföljelse i KZ?
3. Finns det något myndighetsskydd att hänvisa till beträffande barnet och modern i dylika fall?

#### Svar

##### 1. Hedersrelaterad förföljelse

Kazakstan betraktas enligt nedanstående källor ha jämförelsevis "låg risk" för hedersrelaterad förföljelse.

Pew Research Center (2013):

Beliefs About Family Honor

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In all countries surveyed in Southern and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Southeast Asia, roughly half or more of Muslims say honor killings of women who have been accused of pre- or extra-marital sex are never justified, including at least eight-in-ten who hold this

view in Kazakhstan (84%), Azerbaijan (82%) and Indonesia (82%). With the exception of Uzbekistan, attitudes toward the execution of accused men are nearly identical to opinions about accused women in these countries.

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authorSTREAM [2013]:

Countries with a robust history of Honor Crime are considered 'High-Risk' Countries, including:  
Countries with a robust history of Honor Crime are considered 'High-Risk' Countries, including: Egypt, Morocco, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan, Uganda, and Yemen \*\*Comparative 'Low Risk' Countries: Libya, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Cyprus, Georgia, Palestinian Territories, and Saudi Arabia

Enligt källorna nedan förekommer hedersmord i Central Asien, Kazakstan.

United States Diplomatic Mission to Kazakhstan, Embassy news (2011):

Gender-based violence is a global pandemic that cuts across all borders – ethnicity, race, socio-economic status, and religion. It can threaten women and girls at any point in their life- from female feticide and inadequate access to education and nutrition to child marriage, incest, and so-called "honor" killings.

UNFPA Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2011):

Suicides committed by women to escape violence and oppression, sometimes prompted by pressure from family members for adherence to "proper" or "honourable" conduct. In some cases, recorded suicide cases may also be disguised murders (UN Special Rapporteur VAW 2007). – Observed in many countries of the region [Central Asia] (sid. 1)

Att brudstöld skadar familjens heder och brudens godkännande av äktenskapet tjänar till att återupprätta hedern framgår av källan nedan.

Royal Anthropological Institute, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute ( 2009):

...In modernKazakh society, where views towards abduction are conflicted, the language allows adistinction between a non-consensual abduction (kelisimsiz qyz alyp qashu) and aconsensual abduction (kelisimmen qyz alyp qashu). As I discuss further below, whether the abduction is consensual or not, it is the abduction itself that damages the family's honour and the bride's acceptance of the marriage serves to restore that honour.

Att ha utomäktenskapligt barn betraktas som skamligt i Kazakstan enligt nedanstående källa.

Institute for War & Peace Reporting, IWPR (2008):

The doctor noted that abortion played an important role in Kazakstan, permitting women to escape from pregnancies that would bring shame on their families.

“If a woman in Russia becomes pregnant as a result of extramarital relations, psychologically it’s easier for her to give a birth in that situation, but here the [Muslim] faith and mentality mean it is a shame and a disgrace,” explained Dr Dospaev

## **2. Barn som utsätts för hedersrelaterad förföljelse**

Uppgifter om att barn utsätts för hedersrelaterad förföljelse i just Kazakstan har inte kunnat beläggas, däremot i världen i stort enligt UNICEF.

UNICEF (2008):

Social violence and harmful cultural practices must be eradicated. These include honour-based violence, coercion of young people (especially boys) to commit violent acts, female genital mutilation and early marriages.

UNICEF (2005):

Much progress has been made, but much remains to be done. OIC countries [Kazakstan ingår] have an opportunity to take important steps towards the eradication of polio, towards a quality education for all girls and boys, and towards bans on early marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting and honour killing, among other issues.(sid 33)

UNICEF (2004):

The term ‘honour killings’ refers to the murder of women by members of their immediate family purportedly motivated by the desire to save the honour of the family. While such killings are reported primarily in the Middle East and Asia, some cases have been reported in Europe.

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While reliable data on this practice is difficult to obtain, partly because official records often disguise the cause of death, it is clear that the practice is not rare. For example, a report by the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women indicated that 4,000 women

had been killed in Iraq during the previous decade.<sup>53</sup> Many of the victims are adolescents, and there are indications that the practice is on the rise in some countries. (sid. 96)

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Yet many children find that the initial violation is compounded by other violations. Some examples include the following:

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Victims of sexual abuse are subjected to humiliating and even traumatic experiences in the course of legal investigations and proceedings. They may be stigmatized, expelled from their family and even killed to protect the 'honour' of the family. (sid.149)

### **3. Myndighetsskydd**

Landinfo (2013):

Familievold er forbudt ved lov, og kan straffes med opp til ti års fengsel (U.S. Department of State 2013, s. 27). Loven gir også en klar definisjon på hva som regnes som familievold, angir hvordan slike saker skal straffeforfølges og angir retningslinjer for hvordan myndighetene kan forhindre vold i hjemmet. Ifølge loven kan det utstedes besøksforbud på ti dager, og brudd på besøksforbudet kan straffes med ti dagers fengsel eller en bot på 50 USD (Rysaliev 2011). Det fins også en egen politienhet som er spesielt trenet for å ta seg av vold i hjemmet. Imidlertid lider denne enheten av blant annet mangel på finansiering og uklare prosedyrer, noe som hindrer enhetens effektivitet og objektivitet (The Advocates for Human Rights 2010). (sid. 23)

Social Institutions & Gender Index (2012):

... In urban areas, women bringing up children on their own do not, reportedly, experience any discrimination or hostility; this is not the case in many rural areas, where in some cases, women who become pregnant out of wedlock are expelled from their families. [14]

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According to the 2006 CEDAW shadow report, there are some reported cases of girls and women being abducted into forced marriage.

Yale Law School. Representing Children Worldwide. RCW (2005):

The Marriage and Family Act contains special chapters on "Establishing the parentage of children" and "Rights of the child," and lays down the right of a child to live and be raised in a family, the right of a child to protection, to express his or her opinion, to

protect his or her property rights, to restore of maintenance, to protect the interests of the child in the event of improper treatment, including the removal of the child where there is a direct threat to his or her life or health, and also to protect the rights and interests of children who are left without parental care...

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A child whose rights and lawful interests have been violated has the right to seek the protection of such rights and interests on his or her own initiative before the guardianship authorities and, on reaching the age of 14, the courts.[9] It seems that most children are not informed about this right.[10]

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Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

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