NGO COUNCIL

ALTERNATIVE REPORT TO THE FIFTH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)

BISHKEK 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KR</td>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JK KR</td>
<td>Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GO KR</td>
<td>The Kyrgyz Republic Government Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Alternative Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP on GE</td>
<td>National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2017-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>AP 1325</td>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic Action Plan on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 Women, Peace and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS AF</td>
<td>General Staff of the Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Statistical Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCNS (GKNB)</td>
<td>State Committee for National Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>MES</td>
<td>Ministry of Emergency Situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>Public Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA KR</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLSD</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoES</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALSGIER (GAMSUMO)</td>
<td>State Agency on Local Self Government and Interethnic Relations</td>
</tr>
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<td>LSG</td>
<td>Local Self-Government bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRA ГКДР</td>
<td>State Commission on Religious Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEI</td>
<td>Higher educational institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEI</td>
<td>Vocational Educational Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Public/population Service Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRO</td>
<td>Civil Registry Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEC KR</td>
<td>Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOREWORD

Non-governmental Organizations (hereinafter referred to as NGO) Council has an extensive expertise in developing Alternative Reports (AR); in particular, ARs to the second, third and fourth Periodic Reports of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as KR) were developed and submitted to the CEDAW Committee.

The Council is composed of the following organizations:

Alliance of Women’s Legislative Initiatives
Alliance for Reproductive Health PO
Association of Crisis Centers PO
Innovative Solution PO
ALGA PO of rural women
Center for Gender Studies PO
Women Support Centre PO

This AR was developed to the 5th Periodic Report of the Kyrgyz Republic. Despite the fact that the Government Report covers almost all challenges and the achievements; some issues, in the NGO Council’s opinion, remained beyond its coverage and require a broader and more detailed review.

According to this AR authors, the following issues are of particular concern and anxiety, need to be addressed by the state, and require adoption of legislative, institutional, organizational and other measures:

- abduction of women for forced marriage
- documentation for migrant women and their children
- women’s representation in appointed positions in the governance bodies
- gender imbalance in education
- equal access to health care services
- the status of rural women and girls
- discriminatory practices and violence against women

The information provided in this AR is a supplement to the country report of the KR. Data, statistics, conclusions and recommendations are provided in the relevant sections of this AR.

* Specific cases are presented and described in detail in the annexes to this AR.
Notwithstanding the 2013 amendments to the CC KR which provide for increased sanctions in case of abduction of women for forced marriage (hereinafter referred to as abduction of women), the situation with the bride kidnapping for forced marriages remains challenging in the KR. Over 20 per cent of marriages in Kyrgyzstan are concluded through bride kidnapping; and the share of forced marriages is 6%. Bride kidnapping for marriage in rural areas is almost twice as frequent compared to urban areas¹, and involves physical, mental and in many cases sexual violence. Public perception is gender stereotyped, and prevents the girl from leaving her abductor, and filing her complaint against him with law enforcement bodies. Virginity is believed to be the key to a woman’s successful family life; so when the girl does not marry her abductor, she gets stigmatized by the community, and subsequently finds it difficult to get married. As a result, the number of reported crimes related to the abduction of women for marriage is low, and the dynamics does not reveal any clear trends. In 2017, only 31 criminal cases related to forcing a woman to enter a marriage were recorded, including 25 criminal cases involving adults and 6 cases involving minors. According to the official data, about 22-25 cases² related to forcing a woman to enter a marriage are registered annually by law enforcement authorities; however, as mentioned above, the actual number of cases is much higher.

It should be noted that the women abduction article of new CC KR (Art. 175 CC KR) that came into force on January 1, 2019, stipulates public prosecution, and deprivation of liberty for 5 years to 7 years 6 months. The fact that the legislator classifies and refers these crimes to the public prosecution has significantly expanded the scope of people who can file a complaint; and this shall lead to decrease in the latency of this crime, and increase the solving rate of these offenses in the future.

According to the survey data³, the majority of women and men (70-71%), both in urban and rural areas, are aware of the responsibility for the abduction of women. However, less than half of interviewees - 41 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men - gave a correct answer that such offenses are punishable with 3 to 10 years imprisonment. This data indicates the need for large-scale awareness raising and preventive measures among the population. Failing this, this phenomenon will remain to be considered as a ‘family matter’; will be socially legitimized and slurred over.

In 2016, the Women Support Centre, together with the USAID Collaborative Governance Programme, conducted public monitoring⁴ of the implementation of the CC KR Article 155³ by law enforcement agencies. The research revealed that:
- the law enforcement agencies have no specific software to collect or analyze gender-related information, or a uniform methodology and indicators to collect information. 
- abduction of women is not considered a priority in local plans for crime and offense prevention; district law enforcement authorities do not include these issues in their coordination meetings’ agenda either.
- excessively lengthy and protracted trials in this category of cases result in withdrawal of statements and reconciliation of the parties. This is the result of strong psychological pressure on the victim and her family by the ‘groom’ and members of the local community.

The reasons for continued cases of kidnapping women are as follows:
1. Social (education, migration);
2. Economic (poverty, unemployment);
3. Institutional (enforcement of the KR CC Article 155 by the authorities);
4. Cultural (traditional attitudes in the community and family).

Law enforcement officers and judges, as well as lawyers, often stereotypically tend to consider the abduction of a woman for forced marriage as a national tradition. Where allegations are registered, the actual efforts of the investigating authorities are focused on delaying or terminating the investigation, i.e. not bringing the case to trial. As a rule, the initiated cases are not brought to trial due to different reasons. Very often, they are resolved through reconciliation of the parties; however, kidnapping a woman involves several criminal culpabilities, including crimes against liberty, honour and dignity; sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person; family and minors.

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² According to MIA KR. In 2015, a total of 23 forced marriage criminal cases were registered; in 2016, 26 criminal cases; in 2017, 31 cases.
Article 155 CC KR Coercion of a woman to enter into marriage, abduction of a woman for marriage or obstruction of entry into marriage.
Para 2: Abduction of a woman for forced marriage shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for the term of five to seven years. *(As amended by the KR Law No.9 of 25.01. 2013)*
The KR Supreme Court statistics related to considered criminal cases under CC KR Article 155

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases resulting in guilty verdicts</th>
<th>Dismissed</th>
<th>Cases returned to the prosecutor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To fill the gaps of the investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the interviewed victims and their representatives, court proceedings take more time than the limits set in the law. It is noted that about 80% of the trials are postponed, of which about 20% are postponed at court initiative; 50% - at the lawyer’s request due to his/her non-attendance; in other cases - due to prosecutor’s absence or other reasons. If the court proceeding was postponed or adjourned, the judges themselves are rather trying to delay the hearings than to consider the case within the set terms, showing no interest in the case. In this situation, victims of gender-related crimes suffer for several years both due to memories of the crime, and injustice at the investigation stage and unfair trial. This judiciary conducts results in contempt of both the court and the judiciary system in general.

**Recommendations:**
1) Establish a designated authority or appoint a special person responsible for developing a single database to collect, analyze and assess the gender-based violence
2) Consider introducing of the staff reward system to encourage MIA’s officers to detect these crimes and transfer criminal cases to the court
3) The local/regional prosecutor’s offices to include the annual review and study of dismissed criminal cases under CC KR Article 178 in their work plans
4) The Supreme Court to include in its work plans the review of the judicial practice; and monitoring of Prosecutor’s offices’ and MIA’s enforcement practices with regard to consideration of criminal cases under CC KR Article 178.
5) Strengthen awareness-raising and training in this area, including mock trials; promote and give publicity to success stories of the family formation free from the practice of forced abduction of women
6) To conduct outreach activities involving local community elders, women's councils and other non-profit organizations, as well as religious leaders, in order to facilitate family building based on the free and full consent of the spouses.

**Article 6. The Exploitation of Women**

**Migration**

The KR accounts for 85% as a country of origin, 10% as a country of destination, and 5% as a country of transit. The main countries for the Kyrgyz nationals to go and seek work include Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey and the UAE. The country lacks accurate official statistics on Kyrgyz citizens without passports, birth certificates; and persons with indefinite status residing in the country. Since 2011, the situation in Kyrgyzstan has significantly improved; the first Public Service Centers were established based on a ‘single window’ principle, and standardized services. The Kyrgyz migrant women fail to obtain a birth certificate for their children or a passport of the citizen primarily due to lack of awareness or understanding of the importance of documentation, which results in delayed applications for registration, as well as the inability to submit the required documentation package for passport issuance (this is the case of many Kairylmans - ethnic Kyrgyz - immigrants from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan). Despite the availability of institutional mechanisms, the issue related to documentation for Kyrgyz migrants (both external and internal) reflects a multi-generation history of stateless persons; and the State shall make continued efforts to address this issue.

The most widespread challenge is the official civil registration of marriages in Kyrgyzstan, since in the past decades the religious registration of marriages (‘nikah’ or ‘nike’ in Kyrgyz) has almost replaced the official state registration

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*Data is provided by the Kyrgyz Republic Supreme Court based on the Kyrgyz courts' consolidated report for 2013-2015.

*Report on the study of court practices in the Kyrgyz Republic (2012-2015), UNDP*
with the CROs. De jure, the Kyrgyz migrant women recognize the importance of official marriage registration for the protection of their rights and the rights of their children; however, the ‘nik-e’ practice of religious marriage registration prevails elsewhere in the country justified by the history and ancestors’ mindset.

**Challenges in marital relations in migration**

The countries of destination with the largest number of Kyrgyz migrants are Russia and Kazakhstan. Their number accounts for 7,000 to 35,000 thousand people. It is a common feature worldwide that the most active and young population - men and women of reproductive age - go to labour migration. Labour migrants have influenced, above all, the institution of the family and marital relations in our society with diverse family relations in practice.

The Gender in the Perception of Society study in Kyrgyzstan in 2016 revealed that women-returnees from labour migration encounter common problems: declining health (including psychological problems), employment challenges, separation from children, damaged relations with spouse (67.5% of interviewees). Accurate data on the number of divorces is not available due to the large number of unregistered marriages.

The Government shall consider the following factors of labour migration impact on the family institution development:

- increase in divorces;
- problems of abandoned children and the spread of social orphanhood;
- increase in the number of deserted wives, abandoned parents;
- physical exertion and psychological stress of the older generation who are taking care of their grandchildren with parents in migration;
- problems of ‘bakchy’ (babysitter) girls.

Due to the abolished regional offices of the State Migration Service under the Government of the KR, their functions are mainly performed by NGOs.

**Conclusions:**

- lack of professionals with a comprehensive knowledge in law, psychology, mediation to work with migrants, victims of trafficking in human beings, especially women, in the government authorities;
- biased views, stigmatization of women migrants by law enforcement officers, as they consider them to be commercial sex workers;
- risks of social stigmatization of women – labour migration returnees; stigma and related social exclusion force some women to ‘settle’ permanently in the country of destination;
- challenging timely civil registration, and provision of civil status documents to women migrants (passports, marriage certificates, birth certificates);
- most often, families in migration do not have official marriage registration; and domestic violence is a common phenomenon with them.

**Recommendations:**

1) The national migration policy with regard to the protection of migrants’ rights shall include targeted and comprehensive outreach activities to provide migrants and their family members information on the system for their rights protection, and the regime of stay in countries of destination;
2) Targeted activities to protect migrants’ rights shall be conducted, including follow up expert support;
3) Gender-sensitive approach shall be used in the development of all legal framework, national programs, projects related to the protection of the rights of migrant women and their families;
4) All civil society organizations shall regularly and widely communicate information on the contribution of migrant women to the country’s development; generate and share their positive image;
5) The state shall support migrants, widows and abandoned wives of migrants. Provide technical support and assistance in social entrepreneurship;
6) Comprehensive training of personnel to work with migrant women, including victims of human trafficking shall be provided;
7) Comprehensive training of law enforcement officers shall continue to ensure protection of women’s rights, based on principles of gender equality and non-discrimination.

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2. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOLvWEk5LaE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOLvWEk5LaE)
3. [http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/04b5b8ac-3016-46ed-a7ec-750398c1aeb4.pdf](http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/04b5b8ac-3016-46ed-a7ec-750398c1aeb4.pdf)
Article 7. Political and Public Life. Women in Appointed Positions in the Governance Bodies

The KR Law No. 75 of May 30, 2016 on the State Civil Service and Municipal Service enshrines equal access to employment for all Kyrgyz citizens regardless of gender. This norm was implemented through the adoption of Regulations on competition and career development procedures in the civil and municipal service, as well as on the procedure for the formation of the national cadres in the civil and municipal services in the KR.

Twice as much men than women were trained under the Government orders for the training of the public and municipal civil servants in 2017. However, it is a well-known fact that women in civil service have to take career breaks due to their reproductive functions; and compared to men, they have a higher need in professional development.

Actual representation of women in governance at the national and local levels reflects the existing imbalance in favour of men, and indicates unequal opportunities for political participation of women. Despite the adoption of special measures in the Law on the Election of Local Kenesh Deputies, according to which 30% of mandates are reserved for women (quota), they continue to face difficulties during nomination, election and then in the work - pressure from male deputies, lack of support from family and local communities. Women face harassment and security threats when pressing issues are raised in local councils (keneshes).

According to the statistical information, as of January 1, 2019 the actual number of civil and municipal servants in Kyrgyzstan was 15,873 (93.6 per cent), of whom 6,552 were women (41.3 per cent); and the share of women in political and special positions (i.e. decision-making level) is significantly lower - 28.6 per cent.

Disaggregated data on civil servants by position and gender:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number of posts</th>
<th>De facto occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>16,271</td>
<td>15,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher administrative, and awarded on the basis of special procedures</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posts awarded through patronage</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>2,441</td>
<td>2,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>6,532</td>
<td>6,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>6,639</td>
<td>6,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,955</td>
<td>15,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that the greatest imbalance is observed at the level of political (the number of men is 7 times higher than the number of women), special (1.6 times), higher administrative (2.7 times), administrative (8.2 times), awarded through patronage (2.8 times) and main (2.1 times) positions. Accordingly, women in civil service occupy the bottom hierarchal positions.

A similar situation can be observed in the municipal service. According to the statistics, the actual number of employees was 8,484 (87.6%), including 3,047 women (35.9%).

Disaggregated data on municipal servants by position and gender:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number of posts</th>
<th>De facto occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>9,155</td>
<td>7,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher administrative, and awarded on the basis of special procedures</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posts awarded through patronage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main, awarded on the basis of special procedures</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>2,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior, awarded on the basis of special procedures</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>1,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>4,176</td>
<td>3,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,687</td>
<td>8,484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In municipal service, women have the highest representation in junior positions. However, there are no objective grounds for this situation. Review of statistical data on the civil and municipal servants with regard to number of years in the civil service, education, occupation, etc., did not reveal any significant gender-based distinctions. This indicated that there are systemic barriers and ‘glass ceilings’ for women and employees with family responsibilities. Moreover, the National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2015-2017 (approved by the Government Decree No. 786 of November 20, 2015) included objectives 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 with regard to the development, adoption and application of special measures to ensure gender representation in political, public and municipal positions (not to exceed 70 per cent of persons of the same sex). However, these measures have not been implemented, and are included in the next National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2018-2020, objectives 27-28 (approved by Government Decision No. 537 of November 19, 2018). There is a significant risk that these measures will not be implemented either.

**Recommendations:**

1) The Government shall achieve objectives 27-28 of NAP for 2018-2020 in terms of the development, adoption and implementation of special measures to ensure gender representation in political, special civil and municipal positions (not to exceed 70% of persons of the same sex).

2) The Government shall take additional measures to implement the principle of equal access to employment for citizens regardless of their gender, as well as to ensure equal opportunities in promotion, and reduce women lag in career development as stipulated in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the State Civil Service and Municipal Service.

3) The Government shall ensure empowerment of women, particularly of reproductive age, and create special conditions for employees with family responsibilities, in compliance with the Government order for the training of State and municipal civil servants.

4) The CEC and law enforcement agencies, when implementing the new legal mechanism for 30% mandates’ quota for women in ayil keneshes, shall ensure the safety and security of women candidates from threats, harassment and pressure forcing them to relinquish their mandates and refuse participation in elections.

**Article 10. Equality in Education**

In KR the available indicators with regard to school education, including primary, secondary and higher vocational education do not allow to conduct a detailed analysis of the factors impeding access to education. Strengthening religious-patriarchal, cultural and ethnic traditions in the community; poverty, resulted in the reduced economic standard of families limit parents’ opportunities to educate their children, with a primary effect on girls.

**Education among young people by gender (per cent).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed primary vocational education (among persons aged 15-17 years)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girls</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boys</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed secondary vocational education (among persons aged 17-20 years)</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girls</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young men</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed higher vocational education (among persons aged 17-24 years)</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girls</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young men</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of young people enrolled in primary vocational education (persons aged 15-17 years) is lower among girls compared to boys; however, this is not due to discriminatory practices, but because more boys drop out of school at this age and girls continue their education in schools (Figure 1).

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The primary vocational education in Kyrgyzstan can be obtained for a rather narrow list of occupations/professions, which is approved by the relevant Kyrgyz Government Decree; and this list mostly includes ‘male’ occupations according to existing gender stereotypes. Therefore, the proportion of girls in primary vocational education is low.

However, the majority of occupations and specializations require secondary or higher vocational education, as the primary vocational education is not sufficient. And there are more girls than boys at this level of education, because after completion of the primary vocational education most of the boys do not enrol to secondary vocational education, which means that they have neither general nor vocational secondary education, which prevents them from obtaining higher vocational education. This is where gender imbalance in education in Kyrgyzstan appears.

The below obstacles and reasons impede children and adolescents aged 7-17 years (1-11 grades) children from enrollment or attending schools:
- financial difficulties;
- parents’ lack of will;
- lack of necessary documents (birth certificate, registration);
- family reasons; discrepancy between age and school grade;
- dysfunctional/disadvantaged family;
- work;
- seasonal work;
- marriage, pregnancy, parenthood (mother, father);
- lack of transport (the school is far from home) and etc.

However, the data variability in this table shows that it is necessary to develop a methodology for data collection so that the indicators are uniform and conform with other indicators; for example, according to the data in Table 5.03.00.17, the number of girls who did not attend general education institution due to marriage, pregnancy or childbirth (became parents (mother, father)) disaggregated by year is as follows: 4 in 2013, 3 in 2014, no data is available for 2015-2018, or the number of girls is zero. However, according to Table 1.10 (Men and Women Bulletin that provides data on birth rates per 1,000 women of this age) these numbers are much higher; therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality and reliability of statistical data in the field of education.

Table 1.10: Premarital childbearing among women (aged 15-17 years) by regions (number of births per 1,000 women of this age)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
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</table>
There is a large number of children with disabilities not attending schools, namely 811 boys and 525 girls; this illustrates the need to strengthen efforts in the sphere of inclusive education improvement in Kyrgyzstan.

**Recommendations:**
1) Mainstream gender equality issues in education
2) Revise and balance the need and demand for occupations/professions in general, and in particular, in education personnel policy, based on gender aspects
3) Develop measures to reduce influence of religion, and draw a distinction between religion and education, based on the Constitution, which enshrines that the Kyrgyz Republic is a secular state (Article 1 of the Constitution of the KR)

### Article 12. Equal Access to Health Care

During the reporting period, no comprehensive policy on sexual education for adolescents and youth was developed; however, life skills are provided. Existing extracurricular activities on healthy lifestyles do not meet the needs of adolescents and young people in the field of sexual and reproductive health issues. Stigma and moral judgements create further barriers for adolescents and young people to access to sexual and reproductive health services. Implementation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy was completed in 2015 without any extension period; moreover, this strategy did not establish opportunities for young people, including adolescent girls, in terms of access to friendly services.

Maternal mortality in Kyrgyzstan remains high compared to Eastern Europe and other countries in Central Asia. According to the National Statistical Committee (NSC), in 2017, the maternal mortality rate in Kyrgyzstan was 31.9 per 100,000 live births.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2012</th>
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The available data show that the maternal mortality in rural areas is higher compared to cities. In our opinion, the issue is that the birth rate among women in rural and remote areas increases; at the same time, health services are less qualified and less accessible, alongside with limited access to modern contraceptives. Given the decline in UNFPA humanitarian contraceptives supplies, the Government approved public funding to purchase contraceptives for women belonging to high medical or social risk of maternal mortality. However, in 2019 health care budget, only 1 million KGS was allocated for this purpose; however, the need for contraceptives to cover only 20% of the total number of vulnerable women is 5.6 million KGS. It is important to note that adolescent girls are not included in this social group and do not have an opportunity to get contraceptives through the public allowance.

Modern contraceptives such as vaginal rings, contraceptive patches, and subcutaneous implants are not available due to lack of registration in the country. According to the data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on Assessment of the Situation of Children and Women (MICS, 2014), the unmet need for contraception was 20%, and in some regions 29%.

Poor health care infrastructure in rural and province centers, lack of qualified health professionals, difficult access to clean drinking water, water supply and sanitation, poor roads negatively affect access to health services for pregnant women.

Internal and external migration has a negative impact on maternal health; migrant women have no access to medical consultations or health care. Other factors include poor general health of women, inadequate nutrition of pregnant women, and anemia in pregnant women, early pregnancy, and inadequate birth-spacing. According to the NSC, the percentage of women having anemia is 64 per cent, which is 2.5 times higher than in 1990. Abortions in Kyrgyzstan are made for up to 22 weeks of pregnancy based on the informed woman consent; only licensed doctors in primary and secondary health care facilities are allowed to make abortions. However, access
to safe abortions is challenging for adolescent girls under age of 18, as they need parental consent. In this case, there is a risk that girls will seek unsafe abortion procedures trying to avoid stigma and judgement of condemnation. During the reporting period, the Government adopted the Programme to Fight HIV in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2017-2021, which was approved by the Government Decree No. 852 of December 30, 2017. However, we would like to note that there is a significant increase in the number of HIV-infected young women from their sexual partners; and this fact demonstrates that the current preventive programmes for young people and adolescents are insufficient, as the majority of these programmes focus on the key population groups (drug users, sex workers, MSM).

During the reporting period of 2013-2018, the Government implemented the following programmes and strategies:
- The National Development Strategy for 2018 (November, 2018), stipulating health care services to meet the needs of people.
- the Law on Reproductive Rights of Citizens and Guarantees of their Realization (2015), the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic approved; however, its implementation mechanisms do not address the needs of the population in exercising their sexual and reproductive rights, and often contradict with the notion of human rights in general.

Recommendations:
1) Establish youth-friendly services with a focus on high quality consultations and respect to sexual and reproductive rights of the client
2) Introduce compulsory, based on common and accepted standards, education in the sphere of sexual and reproductive health and rights that will be accessible for boys and girls at schools, VEsIs and HEIs.
3) Improve and strengthen the implementation of the Law on Sexual and Reproductive Rights and other regulations facilitating norms and practices aiming at eliminating discrimination against women and girls in terms of their access to education, information and services in the sphere of sexual and reproductive health and rights
4) Procure contraceptives for the most vulnerable groups of the population and groups at risk of maternal mortality (poor people, adolescents under 18, people with disabilities, women with diseases affecting pregnancy and childbirth) through increased public funding and mandatory health insurance resources.
5) Improve the quality of maternal health services, especially in rural areas and among vulnerable groups.
6) Ensure adequate training of gender-sensitive health personnel who will be able to provide health care to young people and adolescents, women and girls from vulnerable groups.

Article 14. Rural Women

Major problems and barriers for rural women and girls:
- Economic challenges: land and property rights, labour migration, employment issues, especially in the informal sector, unpaid domestic work, low public sector wages, access to resources, technologies and innovations.
- Political challenges: inefficient implementation of laws facilitating gender equality, access to justice for rural women and women with disabilities; poor access of women to decision-making processes and low political participation.
- Social problems: imperfect social security system; low quality of education due to overcrowded classrooms; lack of teachers; low pay for teachers; quality textbooks; inadequate infrastructure of rural educational facilities – poor buildings, school premises’ incompliance with sanitary and hygiene requirements; access to quality medical services, and youth-friendly reproductive and sexual health services; mainstreaming the issue of children’s vulnerability with parents in labour migration.
- Environmental issues: pollution, obsolete infrastructure, roads, public transport, access to clean drinking water and irrigation water. Rural women have health issues due to limited access to clean drinking water, lack of adequate sanitation and poor hygiene.
- Special needs of rural girls: early and forced marriages, strengthened religious influence and patriarchy, exacerbating the existing stereotypes towards rural women and girls. There is a lack of crisis centers for girls and women-victims of violence.
- The problems of rural women are similar to the challenges in the country in general; however, they are aggravated by the specifics of rural life; and the poor implementation of policies and legislation to promote gender equality at the local level due to insufficient funding, low coordination, and interagency fragmentation.
Recommendaotions
1) Arrange the national media campaign to change gender stereotypes and stigmatization against rural women and girls.
2) Ensure the right to access to public services in rural areas, the rights to land, property, productive and natural resources, as well as access to markets and information technologies.
3) Create opportunities for full participation of rural women in political life and decision making; implement the Law on Local Councils’ Elections.
4) Ensure gender-sensitive, inclusive and quality education in rural schools, including reproductive health issues.
5) Review and revise the social protection system, with a focus on rural women.
6) Increase the number of kindergartens in rural areas so that women can continue or receive additional education and have more free time to improve their economic situation.
7) Develop a program (educational; and related to technical, financial support) to implement innovative technologies aiming at improving living conditions and quality of life in rural households, rural schools and kindergartens; use alternative energy sources.

Article 16. Equality in Marriage and Family Law

Discriminatory marriage practices

There are no official data on discriminatory marriage practices, including the number of marriages at premarital age, at the national level, as almost all of them are not officially registered. According to demographic and health survey, 14 per cent of women married before the age of 18 and less than 1 per cent married before the age of 15. However, no men married before the age of 18 were identified\(^1\). Therefore, the conclusion can be made that an early marriage is a problem affecting women. The health indicator cluster survey revealed that 0.4 per cent of women aged 15-49 years were married before age 15, and 12.7 per cent of women aged 20-49 years were married before age 18. There are cases of polygamy - 0.9 per cent of women are in polygamous marriages/marriage unions\(^2\). \((\text{See Annex } 1)\)

Factors such as increased poverty and the desire of the family to get rid of girls, early sexual life of young people and insufficient knowledge about family planning, as well as growing influence of religion allowing girls to marry at an early age – all these contribute to increasing number of early marriages. Very often, juvenile marriages are entered into through forced kidnapping of girls\(^3\). However, filing a case with the law enforcement bodies does not guarantee prosecution of perpetrators; review of the judicial practice in 23 criminal cases of forced marriage with persons under 17 (2012-2015) showed that 12 (more than half) criminal cases were dismissed. In addition, law enforcement officers do not consider the abduction of a woman a crime and violation of women’s rights. This biased attitude, gross violation of the abducted victim’s rights breaching the victim’s security and safety resulted in the death of 19-year-old B.T. in the police premises (Annex 2).

Ineffective government measures, lack of gender-sensitive standard operating procedures, or interaction policies of law enforcement officers and judicial officials to support victims of gender-based violence are factors that breach their personal safety and violate their rights, and also contribute to re-victimization of victims by investigative and judicial authorities.

Sexual violence against women

Practice shows that a significant proportion of victims of sexual violence do not file complaints on violence against them with law enforcement authorities. In the period from 2014 till 2018, the number of reported rapes/attempted rapes decreased from 354 in 2014 to 249 in 2017. Official statistics on women filing sexual offenses with the law enforcement bodies is highly latent due to both lack of victims’ will and inefficiency and corruption in the law enforcement and judicial bodies.

Analysis of data from women’s non-governmental organizations and the Office of Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding filed complaints on inadequate response or illegal actions of some law enforcement or investigative officials at the pre-trial stage revealed violations of the Kyrgyz criminal procedural legislation norms.


Analysis of case law\textsuperscript{13} shows that a significant number of rape cases are dismissed: 60 per cent under the Criminal Code Article 129, part 1 (against adult woman); 36 per cent - part 2 (aggravated criminal offense against a woman); 32 per cent - part 3 (against minor girl); and 21 per cent - part 4 (against girl children). At the same time, according to the criminal law, initiated cases under CC KR Article 129, part 3 and 4 shall not be dismissed at the request of a victim or due to reconciliation of the parties (Annex 3).

During examination of criminal cases, a number of cases were revealed when courts applied Article 129 provisions to wrong injured subjects (victims), other than stipulated in the Criminal Code. Thus, despite the fact that Article 129 parts 1, 2 of the KR Criminal Code cover adult women victims, in practice they applied to minor girls or even girl children (140 completed criminal cases in 2012-2015) (Annex 4).

There are problems in courts’ application of substantive and procedural law affecting the right of women to judicial protection.

The victims of sexual violence face serious obstacles in access to justice; confidentiality of the victim’s personal data is not respected; no practice exists for establishing safe and protective environment for women victims; the victim and her family are subjected to all kinds of threats from the prosecution, or sometimes from the local community during investigation and trial stages. No system to provide assistance to victims of sexual violence is in place; public psychological services to provide urgent and rehabilitative psychological assistance based on the age of women and girls are not available. Limited services and insufficient interaction between health care organizations prevent victims from receiving emergency post-contact prevention of sexually transmitted infections, HIV or unwanted pregnancy within the first 72 hours; small number or total absence of forensic experts negatively affect timely collection of evidence (biological material, signs of violence, etc.) and hamper investigation. Lack of DNA expertise and genome registration law in the country does not allow to practice DNA testing; and lack of the results of the genetic tests make it impossible for the court to find incontrovertible evidence of the perpetrator’s guilt.

**Domestic violence**

Almost 98% of domestic violence cases considered in courts is committed against women by men - husbands (68%), sons (17%), fathers (2%). There is an annual increase in the number of protection orders related to domestic violence and issued by the law enforcement bodies; their number increased threefold in the period between 2013 and 2018. The number of administrative offences related to domestic violence which were considered by the courts in 2017 increased by 2.5 times compared to 2013; there is an increase in the number of criminal cases considered by the courts (from 262 to 313).

In 2013, there was an increase in the number of domestic violence calls to the ambulance depots (183 persons); however, in the later years, the number of domestic violence calls to the ambulance decreased - 273 cases in 2018. The number of persons with injuries or trauma increased from 1,071 in 2013 to 2,132 in 2017; the majority of victims are women aged 18-40 years (74% in 2017). Every year, over one thousand persons, or sometimes up to three thousand victims of domestic violence refer for forensic medical examination. All the above data indicate that domestic violence is getting criminalized, and its severity and consequences for the life and health of victims are increasing.

Despite the low number of crisis centers in the country (about 14 permanently functioning), the population seeks their assistance in case of domestic violence more often than in other organizations. In 2014, there were a maximum number of referrals to crisis centers (7,030).

A persisting problem is a lack of the public crisis centers in place; the existing crisis centers are non-governmental and depend on external financing. In 2018, within the social order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, four crisis centres received a 12-months grant to provide services to women - victims of violence. However, in order to ensure continuous, sustainable and systematic activities of the centers providing assistance to women, it is necessary to provide for their non-stop functioning, and allocate premises for the centers.

Thus, the lack of effective assistance to victims, emergency response to cases of domestic violence, assessment of risks of repeated violence, effective and adequate punishment of perpetrators lead to further escalation of domestic violence, and contribute to its latency.

**Recommendations:**

1) Amend the KR Criminal Procedural Code in terms of special procedures for gender-based criminal offenses’ proceedings;

2) Consider the findings of case law analysis related to crimes against women and girls at the plenary of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, and develop recommendations on uniform application of legal norms during consideration of gender-based criminal cases;

3) Introduce gender-specific standard operating procedures for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to deal with women and girls - victims of sexual and gender-based violence;

4) Develop the investigative gender-specific methodology for interviewing/interrogating women victims;

\textsuperscript{13}Report on the study of judicial practice in the Kyrgyz Republic on crimes against women and girls. NGO Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges, 2017
5) Include the subject ‘Psychological condition of women and children affected by sexual and gender violence’ in the training programmes for prosecutors and law enforcement officers;
6) Establish a system of free comprehensive assistance to victims of sexual violence, including emergency psychological counseling, health care/medical assistance (including emergency post-contact prevention of sexually transmitted infections, HIV or unwanted pregnancy within the first 72 hours), forensic services (including DNA expertise/test), and social and legal assistance;
7) Establish public and municipal services; develop specialized services/crisis centers to assist victims of gender-based and domestic violence.

General Recommendation No. 30 on implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, and realization of the National Action Plan on UN SC Resolution 1325 (2018-2020) in the KR.

It is recognized that the unprecedented events of 2010 in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic triggered the development and adoption of the first KR Action Plan on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (hereinafter – AP 1325) for 2013-2014.

Based on the post-conflict needs assessment and peacebuilding priorities in the KR a number of persisting factors were identified, strengthened by patriarchal culture revival, inequality and discrimination. The ongoing radicalization of society, including Islamic radicalization and violent extremism remain factors that contribute to armed conflicts and violence.

It should be noted that the development of the Action Plan on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is constrained by the lack of institutional memory within public authorities due to the staff turnover, rotation of civil servants, and lack of civil servants’ commitment to Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Therefore, it is important to support the Interagency Working Group, strengthen its capacity and institutionalize it. Weak coordination within public bodies and low interaction with LSG and NGOs leads to fragmentation of efforts. MIA, which is a responsible body for the AP 1325 implementation, does not have sufficient capacity or power.

On September 21, 2018, the KR Government Decree No. 334-r approved the third AP 1325. Prior to its development, the study was conducted with the below findings.

Insecurity and conflict drivers persist, which include: low awareness of women’s and girls’ rights; inter-ethnic tension/disputes; radicalization, violent extremism and Islamization; migration; social exclusion, apathy; violence against women, early marriages; and cross-border conflicts.


The priorities of AP 1325 include: strengthening capacity of public bodies, development of methodological materials; encouragement of women’s leadership and peacemaking; prevention of radicalization and other threats to peaceful development; development of joint plans and activities of public bodies and LSG to support peaceful development in pilot areas; tailoring public services to the needs of girls and women in emergency situations.

Recommendations:
1) Develop AP 1325 cost estimate
2) Develop a reporting format to the authorized body (MIA) for the public bodies
3) Review the budget of the security sector and other government agencies implementing AP 1325 to include AP measures requiring budgetary support in the budget measures
4) Harmonize AP 1325 with the related policies: security; conflict prevention, radicalization, violent extremism (including religious extremism); prevention of violence and human rights violations; gender equality
5) Raise awareness on AP 1325 to localize specific measures at the community level
6) Institutionalize issues related to the development and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the parliamentary bodies.
Annex 1.

Early marriage and polygamy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 15-49 years who got married under age of 15</td>
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<td>Women aged 20-49 years who got married under age of 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women aged 15-19 years in official registered marriage or unofficial marriage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 15-49 years in polygamy marriage/union</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: MICS-2014

Annex 2.

B.T., a victim of abduction for forced marriage, was killed on May 27, 2018 in the Chui Province Police premises when she was left alone with the kidnapper, who stabbed her to death.

Source: https://kloop.kg/blog/2018/06/14/burulay_al Ku_chuu_minidoc/

Annex 3.

Final acts of the courts under Article 129 of the Criminal Code (rape) for 2012-2015 (a total of 756 cases were reviewed)

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<td>Conviction</td>
<td>74%</td>
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</table>

K.A., who was raped and beaten by three court bailiffs in Talas province, has been unable to obtain justice in the judiciary for 6 years. The three Talas court bailiffs who tortured and raped K.A. remain at large, despite the incontrovertible evidence submitted to the court. The case was delayed by the Talas province court, which acquitted the rapists and issued a judgement that substantively violates the criminal procedure provisions; the judge of the Talas province court, whose initial judgement was overturned by the Supreme Court, reviewed the criminal case again in gross violation of the law. The defendants remain at large; due to constant threats from them and their relatives against the woman victim and her two children, she was forced to leave for Bishkek. The defendants and relatives took all efforts to deprive her of her job and livelihood, to ensure that her children do not go to school; therefore, the family of the victim could not stay in Talas anymore.

In 2015, the Supreme Court rendered rulings on the disqualification of all Talas judges (due to the fact that some judges were relatives of the defendants), and appointed the Sokuluk court to consider the criminal case, where the rapists were sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment; however, they were released from the courtroom until the judgement enters into force. So far, the case has not been considered according to the law; each time the proceedings were delayed aiming at unjustified acquittal of the rapists. The Talas city court judgement of November 3, 2018, and the Talas province court judgement of February 20, 2019 acquitted the defendants due to lack of corpus delicti. K. A. filed a supervisory appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgements of the Talas province court and the Talas city court; on July 15, 2019, the decision of the Collegium of the Supreme Court overturned the acquittal verdict and the case was again referred to the Oktyabrsky court in Bishkek for reconsideration.

Source: https://m.gezitter.org/politic/30729_kaliya_arabekova_iznasilovali_mne_v_rot/
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The Mission of the Organization
Promote gender equality through the protection of human rights and active participation in the democratic reforms in Kyrgyzstan.

Main Areas of Activity
- Gender-related training
- Access of civil society representatives to information on gender issues
- Monitoring
- Participation in discussions on the national gender policy formation
- Training of public institutions personnel, in particular, gender experts
- Cooperation with decision makers to improve the legal framework
- Develop and expand the methodological and information base on gender issues in Russian and Kyrgyz
- Conduct researches on various gender-related aspects, taking into account local specifics

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Contact person – Tolkun Tyulekova, Executive Director

The Mission of the Organization
Reduce gender-based violence in the society, promote women’s rights and freedoms, contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, and create opportunities for sustainable development and effective operation of crisis centers.

Main Areas of Activity
- Develop, build and strengthen capacity of the Association and the crisis centers
- Draft and advocate/lobby laws that promote women’s rights and freedoms and eliminate discrimination against women and girls
- Implement human rights activities, conduct researches on exercising or violation of women’s and girls’ rights
- Conduct outreach and advocacy campaigns, including annual 16-day campaign against gender-based violence
- Develop cross-sectoral cooperation to reduce and prevent gender-based violence
ALGA PO of Rural Women

Address: 35 Aidarbekova Street, Jer-Kazar village, Yssyk-Ata district, Chui province, Kyrgyz Republic
Tel.: +996 0555 554 926
E-mail: ngoalga@gmail.com
Contact person: Olga Djanaeva, Director

The Mission of the Organization
Improve the socio-economic status and living conditions of rural women through the development of women’s leadership and potential, enhancement of their opportunities for self-development, as well as strengthening women’s participation in sustainable development and protection of their rights. ALGA PO provides comprehensive support to rural women, their families, rural communities through the development of various skills, awareness raising, training, social partnerships development and advocacy.

Main Areas of Activity
1. Overcoming poverty
   • Capacity building of local communities to overcome poverty
   • Introduce and develop the concept for sustainable livelihood
   • Environmental protection and development of alternative environmental sanitation
2. Socio-economic and political empowerment of rural women
   • Prevention of gender-based violence
   • Leadership development and ensuring women’s access to resources
   • Advancement of rural women and assist in their involvement in decision-making
   • Reproductive health and family planning
3. Civil Society Development
   • Integrate gender approach into rural community and agricultural development programmes
   • Establish rural action teams, public associations, develop network of these organizations
   • Social mobilization, strengthening capacity of local communities to address social and economic issues
   • Develop youth leadership
   • Encourage volunteerism

The Reproductive Health Alliance (RHAK)

Address: 55 Kievskaya Street, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Tel.: +996312663144, +996312664060
Fax: +996312663144
E-mail: chirkina@gmail.com, rhak@infotel.kg
Website: www.rhak.kg
Contact person - Galina Chirkina, Executive Director

The Mission of the Organization
Protect and advance the sexual and reproductive rights of men and women, including adolescents

Main Areas of Activity
• Promote sexual education
• Protect the right to access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, the right to access to safe abortion services, affordable contraception
• STI and HIV prevention
The Alliance of Women’s Legislative Initiatives (AWLI)

Address: 164-A, 4081, Chui Ave., Bishkek
Tel.: +996 312 31 16 71
Fax: +996 312 31 16 71
E-mail: awli.kg@gmail.com
Website: http://awli.kg/
Contact person: Zulfia Kochorbaeva, Co-coordinator

The Mission of the Organization
Strengthening women’s voices through lobbying legislative initiatives, fostering cooperation and interaction between the State and civil society to effectively implement the national gender policy

Main Areas of Activity
- Develop and lobby gender equality policies, including through legislation
- Increase women’s political participation
- Monitor implementation of the national and international commitments in the area of equal rights and opportunities for women and men

Center for Gender Studies (CGS)

Address: 221-74 Manaschy Sagumbay Street, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Tel.: +996555 92 76 27
Fax: +996 312 31 77 98
E-mail: aiya.omuralieva@mail.ru
Contact person: Aia Omuralieva, Head

The Mission of the Organization
Achieving equality of rights and opportunities for social development of people regardless of their gender, nationality, age, occupation, religion, etc.

Main Areas of Activity
- Implement legislative harmonization projects, assist the government authorities and local self-government bodies, civil society organization to implement social and economic development programs in Kyrgyzstan based on gender-sensitive approach
- Conduct researches, deliver training seminars and workshops, and participate in projects of other organizations
- Provide expertise and advisory services

PO Innovative Solution Inc.

Address: Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic,
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Fax: +996 312 31 77 98
E-mail: a_niazova@mail.ru
Contact person: Anara Niyazova, Head

The Mission of the Organization
Promotion of democratic values, equal opportunity policies, ideas of an open society.

Main Areas of Activity
- Implement of all analytical activities: monitoring, evaluation, audit of development processes
- Advance human rights and gender equality
- Initiate social projects to strengthen capacity of public and private institutions
- Develop methodologies and conduct researches
- Develop Preparation of analytical reviews and publications
- Consulting services, gender expertise and audit
- Organize creative and research laboratories
- Develop and implement educational programs and technologies
- Arrange and hold awareness-raising and media campaigns