

## **Alternative NGO report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (the aspect of children's rights) by the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014**

This report was prepared by Public Fund “Child Rights Defenders League” with support of Nederland Helsinki Committee. Authors of the report are Natalia Utesheva - expert on human rights and Nazgul Turdubekova – director of the Public Fund. During the preparation of this report, information of following organizations was used: UNICEF, Women Support Center, Association of NGOs on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child, PF "Independent Human Rights Group", PA “Youth Human Rights Group” and Center for the Study of Public Opinion "El Pikir" and official data.

### **General information on the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>i</sup>**

The permanent population of the Kyrgyz Republic for January 1, 2012 is 5 million 552 thousand people, including 2 million 810 thousand female and 2 million 742 thousand male. Breakdown of population by sex is different in the regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. In urban areas, the female population (52.7 percent) is more than male, while in rural areas, where the birth rate is higher, on the contrary, male population slightly dominates - it is 50.5 percent. In 2011, life expectancy at birth was 65.7 years for male and 73.7 for female. The difference in life expectancy between male and female is 8 years.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, maternal mortality remains high. In 2011, 59.6 women per 100 thousand live births (59.9 in 2007) died from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Almost 80 percent of maternal deaths were recorded in the countryside.

Infant mortality, despite of its remarkable reduction in recent years, remains significantly higher than in the most economically developed countries. In Kyrgyzstan, in 2012, 3091 children or 20 children per 1,000 live births died from various diseases, poisonings and injuries in the first year of life.

In 2011, in the country, 6.9 percent of children aged 1-6 are underweight. 6.7 percent of boys and 7.2 percent of girls among children aged 1-6 were identified as malnourished.

### **Manifestations of gender-based violence against children in family and institutions and the lack of effective mechanisms for protection**

#### **Gender-based violence in family**

*The prevalence of violence in the family.* According to the national statistics<sup>ii</sup>, Crimes committed against women and children among the total number of reported crimes (35 528 cases in 2010 and 30 520 cases of 2011) are the following:

- Crime against women in 2010 - 19.6%; in 2011 - 24%
- Crime against female children in 2010 - 3%; in 2011 - 4%.

Crimes against the person in 2011<sup>iii</sup>:

Type of crime and the total number of crime	Women - % of total number	Children - % of total number
Murder – 467	21%	2%
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm -	16%	4%

275		
Assault– 0	0	0
Torment– 6	83%	16%
Rape– 331	70%	15%
Sexual assault - 28	32%	39%
Intentional infliction of bodily harm – 406	63%	2%
Kidnapping – 66	21%	8%
Forced marriage – 28	64%	36%

According to the national statistics for 2011, there were 2 272 cases of domestic violence (1950-physical, 315-psychological, 7-sexual)<sup>iv</sup>. According to the departmental data of the Ministry of Social Development of the Population of Kyrgyz Republic, which is the Authorized body for the protection of children, the number of reported cases on domestic violence against children, in 2012, was 88 cases and in 2013, 104 cases were identified; sexual violence against children in 2012 was 31 cases and in 2013, 21 cases<sup>v</sup>. According to the National Center for Mental Health (NCMH) under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, NCMH conducted 44 psychological and psychiatric examinations of children for trials during the period from April 2012 to July 2013. Among them 35 cases were for criminal cases where children have been abused (sexual, physical, mental), including 3 cases of children with disabilities. Unfortunately, departmental statistics is not disaggregated by sex.

Such small indicators of identified cases of violence against women and girls do not indicate a small number of committed crimes but show the lack of effective remedies and necessary social support for victims from the state, which also creates obstacles for victims to address to the public authorities for protection.

According to a study of UNICEF (2010), domestic violence against children is widespread<sup>vi</sup>. The study showed that various forms of neglect and abuse against girls often occur in families: 589 – 45.9% of boys; 692 - 54% of girls.

Type of violence	Male children	Female children
Physical abuse	34.9%	38%
Sexual violence	1.5%	1.6%
Harsh verbal abuse	49%	52.5%
Child labor	56%	53.7%

Also, there are differences related to ethnic aspect. Thus, in the Kyrgyz and Uzbek families various forms of ill-treatment are largely against boys (Kyrgyz family): against girls - 59.8% and boys - 61%, (Uzbek families): against girls - 84% and boys - 88%. While in Russian families, there is more ill-treatment against girls (31.7%) than boys (21.8%)<sup>vii</sup>.

Data on sexual violence shows the following<sup>viii</sup> peculiarities:

- in Kyrgyz families: sexual violence against girls (1.6%) and boys (1.6%).
- in Uzbek families: sexual violence against girls occurs more frequently (1.8) than for boys (1%).
- in Russian families: sexual violence against girls is more common (2.4%) than against boys (1.8%).

Also, there are differences related to ethnic aspect. Thus, in Kyrgyz and Uzbek families various forms of ill-treatment are mainly against boys (Kyrgyz family): against girls - 59.8% and boys - 61%, (Uzbek families): against girls - 84% and boys - 88%. While in Russian families, there is more ill-treatment against girls (31.7%) than boys (21.8%).

Data on sexual violence show the following:

- Kyrgyz families: sexual violence against girls (1.6%) and boys (1.6%).
- Uzbek families: sexual violence against girls occurs more frequently (1.8) than for boys (1%).
- Russian families: sexual violence against girls is more common (2.4%) than against boys (1.8%).

*Early marriage and practice of bride kidnapping.* Bride kidnapping and early marriages are the most common types of gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan. In 2013, Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic has been amended, according to which, the punishment for kidnapping is imprisonment from 7 to 10 yeears. In practice, however, a growing trend of bride kidnapping is observed in all regions of the country. In Kyrgyzstan, annually about 10 000 cases of kidnapping of women are identified according Freedom House. According to statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, from 30 to 50 percent of kidnapped girls marry her kidnapper. According to a study of Freedom House, 20 percent of kidnapped girls are under 18<sup>ix</sup>. According to unofficial data, from 30% to 80% of marriages in the countryside are results of bride kidnapping<sup>x</sup> and there are cases where girls were under 18; kidnapped immediately after graduation from secondary school. According to the press-secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Zhorobay Abdraimov, in 2013, the sate received 27 complaints concerning bride kidnapping. Two cases of this number were on kidnapping of girls. 56 participants of the kidnapping were identified and 52 of them were punished under Articles 154 and 155 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>xi</sup>.

From the information published in the media<sup>xiii</sup>

We interviewed 268 girls. As a result we found that 53 of them were kidnapped when they were under 18: eight percent of these girls did not complete the ninth grade by the time of kidnapping and 35 percent had secondary education. 91 percent of surveyed women did not know that bride kidnapping is a crime and where to submit complaint in such cases - Saykal Malik kyzy, representative of "Aikyn Bagyt".

According to national statistics, in Kyrgyzstan, approximately 20% of women marry in at age from 15 to 19<sup>xiii</sup>. In rural areas, up to 14.2% of marriages concluded before girl reaches legal age. According to the report of UNFPA, early marriages are usually not formalized legally<sup>xiv</sup>. Moreover, in the Kyrgyz Republic, practice of bride kidnapping including girls under 18 is continuing.

Kyrgyz legislation criminalizes bride kidnapping but national traditions, pressure from parents, lack of independence and economic dependence do not allow most women to contact the police. At the same time, girls, who file complaint on kidnapping to law enforcement authorities, often face inaction on the part of law enforcement officials.

Early marriages are not only a result of bride kidnapping but also a way to solve financial problems of the family.

From interviews with employees of territorial subdivisions of the authorized body for the protection of children, Octyabrsky and Sverdlovsky districts of Bishkek city, 2014<sup>xv</sup>

1) Annually, we have up to 10 cases when we give girls permission to reduce the marriage age for official marriage. But the age of marriage can be reduced only to 17. In recent years, many 15 and 16 year old girls address us with a request to reduce age of marriage while already living in unregistered marriage.

Often parents are even pleased that girl gets married because they get rid of an extra mouth in the family. Girls drop out of school. And at school these girls begin to be humiliated by teachers and peers. Often pregnancy occurs. In addition, after marriage these girls begin to consider themselves as adults and study is no longer relevant for them. After getting husband, they do not consider receiving an education necessary.

2) Minor girls often marry before they reach the age of consent. I have neighbors - a girl is 16 years old and pregnant, her husband is 26 years old, they are asking to reduce the age of marriage. Recently, there was another example at the trial on criminal case and one of the accused has "unregistered wife" with which he began to live when she was barely 14 years old. This is because of poor socio - economic conditions. Also, in many cases, this is determined by family upbringing and raising a girl; what values she has. Many marry in order to escape from the parental home - either because of bad treatment or want emancipation; they think that after marriage they become adults. Girls drop the school; at best they go to college or evening school. Often national mentality works - married girl immediately becomes "home slave", she does not study. Husband and family take precedence over everything else in life.

Early marriages lead to teenage birth. Since 2006, there is a steady rise of births of women aged 15-17; 4.4 children per 1,000 women in this age group in 2006; and 7.2 children in 2011<sup>xvi</sup>. These women, as a result of early motherhood, have limited access to basic education. In 2011, 1.2% of registered births were results of teenage pregnancy. Annually, 1200officially registered abortions in adolescents aged 12-17<sup>xvii</sup>.

*The prevalence of violence against children in educational institutions.* Despite the measures taken by the state in order to combat violence in educational and social institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic, violence against children is always present and its reduction remains difficult. Successful implementation of the pilot project "School without violence" in some schools of the Kyrgyz Republic, aimed at identifying cases of violence and work of various government agencies and schools to prevent violence can be considered as one of the measures taken to combat this phenomenon<sup>xviii</sup>.

*Gender aspects of violence in secondary schools.* According to a study of UNICEF<sup>xix</sup>, violence in secondary schools is manifested in the following forms (according to a survey of senior students):

- Psychological pressure / bullying 11.5%
- Verbal abuse / humiliation 22.5%
- Racket / extortion 19.5%
- Hazing – exploitation of younger students by seniors, 17.5%
- Sexual harassment 0.5%
- Physical assault / beating 11%
- Other (everything is ok, no violence) 17.5%

At the same time, 9.5% of senior students and 14.4% of junior students of high schools indicated (in category "often" or "rarely") presence of such phenomena as harassment of school girls by

male teachers and male security personnel. 1.5% of parents also know cases of sexual violence against children in schools<sup>xx</sup>. Data of study of Public Opinion Research Center "El Pikir" for 2011 cause alarm, according to which, 54% of the surveyed children named school as a place for involvement of their peers in pornographic photography.

Lack of consideration of complaints of parents of school children, who are victims of violence at school, by the police did not allow fully determine level and forms of violence in educational institutions. Some parents may not seek protection from the police because of fear to aggravate the situation and harm the child by publicity. Others, if they apply to law enforcement authorities, are not always able to gather sufficient evidence to initiate criminal proceedings against the offender and for fair verdict of court.

*Gender aspects of violence in institutions of residential care for children.* In institutions of residential care for children, often, there are different manifestations of abuse and neglect of the basic needs of children. Thus, during the monitoring of the 22 institutions by NGOs<sup>xxi</sup>, facts of ill-treatment of inmates (both the boys and the girls) were identified in 19 institutions. Cases of investigation, judicial protection and prosecution of those responsible for torture or ill-treatment of children still remain isolated examples in the Kyrgyz Republic. There are no effective mechanisms and procedures for monitoring of activities of institutions of residential care for children. Currently, the identification and elimination of all possible cases of abuse, including neglect of a child, are possible only if administration of the institution, where the child victim is placed, has a will to initiate case.

It should be noted that the use of violence against children, as an educative method, is largely due to the realities of the current system of residential care: for example, ratio of children to the number of teachers is often inadequate (in one group, there are 20 to 30 children and one teacher/tutor) and qualification level of staff of these institutions is very low; there is no special training on work with children in difficult situations. All these are cause of violence against children in institutions. Various forms of sexual abuse in residential institutions remain in a latent form. In institutions or boarding facilities for children in conflict with the law, there is currently no information on the child's right to complaint, complaint filing procedures and authorized state bodies which examine these complaints. Children, in the institutions of residential care, could not describe complaint procedures and sequence of actions of state bodies or administration of the institution if a complaint of ill-treatment will be filed<sup>xxii</sup>.

This is due to lack of accessible complaint procedures for child and interest of administration of the institution to hide these facts, as a consequence of the disclosure of sexual abuse cases in institution could be dismissal of head of the institution (this is a problem-solving decision, the most commonly used by authorities in case of identifying violations in residential care).

From interview with employee of the Department of Family and Child Support, 2012

In this orphanage, there was repeated sexual abuse by the teacher/tutor, who is a relative of the director. One of the girls became pregnant by him and everyone knew about it and the kids and teachers. The girl gave birth in the institution. Although, many were outraged by this case but the case was closed by police because of bribes paid by a director and teachers were afraid to speak out against the director, because many of them and their families live in a buildings belonging to the orphanage and it is difficult to find job in this region. At the moment, the girl is in legal age, the director of the institution organized her marriage to someone in the village. The girl does not want to talk about the case because she already has a second child, who is born in wedlock, and she does not want to spoil relations with her husband by raising the case and moreover she considers it useless. The consequence for the educator who is responsible for sexual abuse of the child was his dismissal. Nevertheless, he still has to the institution and his contacts with the

children continuing. There is evidence in another institution where one of tutors had married on 16 years old girl – student of this institution.

The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography met with children, placed in institution of residential care and who are victims of sexual violence. The Special Rapporteur noted lack of early detection, identification, reporting tools of such cases, psychosocial assistance and monitoring mechanisms for the identified child victims as well as a complaints mechanism. The Special Rapporteur also expressed concern about the lack of separation of girls and boys in boarding schools.

*The effectiveness of current mechanisms of protection.* Official data on the prevalence of violence against women and girls is very limited and does not reflect real scale of the problem. Victims prefer not to go to police because of possible social exclusion and lack of liability of law enforcement agencies and gender insensitivity and unfriendly justice system. The health system is one of the first and often, the only government entity to treat victims of violence. Since 2005, the Ministry of Health collects data on the number of victims of violence in the country within its competence. In order to implement the Strategy on reproductive health, the Ministry of Health issued a decree "On compiling annual statistics on domestic violence in health facilities of the Kyrgyz Republic" (from 23.11.2007, No.417). Once in a year, data are collected and send on request to the state (Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment, etc.) and law enforcement agencies. In health care organizations, logbook of persons affected by violence and information on persons who have suffered from violence in the family is approved and in each case immediately sent to the territorial law enforcement agencies.

National statistics on the number of crimes, which were listed above, clearly demonstrate inefficiency of the system of protection for women and children from violence. The current system is inefficient at the stage of detection of violence, investigation and trial.

It should be noted that access of child victims of crimes to justice severely limited with their complete dependence on the legal representative (guardian). Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic identifies the legal representatives as following persons: parents, adoptive parents, guardians of the suspect, accused, defendant, victim, or civil plaintiff as well as representatives of organizations and individuals from whom child has care or dependent. Only legal representative of the child can represent the interests of the child victim of crime, both at the stage of investigation and the court. The legislation does not provide child the rights to choose a legal representative.

Thus, if legal representative of the child does not to represent child's interests or the legal representative is guilty of an offense against child, the child has no access to justice and legal protection. Even close relatives of the child, who wants to protect the child but do not have official status of a guardian or adoptive parent, do not have ability to effectively advocate for the child and represent child's interests during the investigation or at the trial stage<sup>xxiii</sup>.

In the case of domestic violence, one form of protection is to issue a protection order to victim of violence; it should be done according to the procedures established by the law "On social and legal protection from domestic violence", which regulates relations in the sphere of social and legal protection of victims of domestic violence.

Thus, according to national statistics of 2011, there were 2272 cases of domestic violence (physical-1950, psychological-315, and sexual-7). Number of issued temporary protection orders was 1798 and number of criminal cases and sent to court was 231. Number of persons involved in administrative responsibility was: domestic violence – 430 and failure of conditions of

temporary protection order - 26. Registered number of perpetrators (with the issuance of protection orders) was as following: 77 women and 1721 men. According to the results of trials, in 2011, number of persons convicted for committing domestic violence was 779.

However, the effectiveness of protection orders has been criticized by civil society organizations, crisis centers and state agencies for protection of children.

From interviews with employees of territorial subdivisions of the authorized body for protection of children, Oktyabrsky and Sverdlovsky regions of Bishkek, 2014<sup>xxiv</sup>

1) Protection order is completely ineffective. The order issued formally and there are no further control and measures to neutralize perpetrator. The perpetrator may freely terrorize the victim. Employees of department of internal affairs say that the orders are not effective and recognize that in addition to the issuance of the order no further action are normally not taken by them.

2) I recently raised question of granting a protection order. Generally, they are reluctant to issue protection orders. I do not know a case where a protection order was issued for child. Protection order is not effective. The police do not usually react on violation of protection order so the violence can be used further. Protection order can be good in the trial of divorce, determination of the place of residence of children and termination of parental rights as proof that the person used violence against the family.

9491 women, 501 of whom are girls under 17, and 4005 men, 230 of whom are boys under 17 addressed non-governmental crisis centers and civil society organizations providing psychological assistance to victims of crime. The main forms of assistance available in crisis centers to victims of violence include provision of legal, medical, psychological and social counseling, provision of shelter and assistance in preparing documents for filing for a protection order or criminal case.

Methods of working with child victims and witness of crimes, used by public authorities, do not provide any specific approaches to children, including girls. Often, the child victim experiences repeated stress during the investigation. Interrogations and other forms of investigation carried out by untrained professionals without respect and interests of the child. Often, during investigation, testimony of the child is not considered seriously only on the basis of his/her age, even if age of the child allows him/her to give clear and detailed evidence.

Lack of skills on questioning children, inability to obtain evidence of criminal acts and stereotypical thinking that violence must necessarily be expressed exclusively in the form of physical restraint which should leave traces in the form of bruises, abrasions, beatings, and etc., ultimately lead to the fact that the perpetrators remain unpunished.

Police departments have no specially equipped rooms for working with child victims. Often interrogations and other investigative activities are conducted in the office, where other investigators conduct investigative activities with other people. So there was a fact, when girl victim of indecent assault were asked to tell about the case in presence of three investigators and four men suspected in different cases.

Moreover, as a rule, special procedure for questioning is not available. If a child victim of sexual violence is a girl, taking into account the psychology of the victim, then it is necessary that the investigator should be a woman.

Legislation establishes penalties for indecent assault, sexual intercourse with persons known to be under 16 and forcing for sexual intercourse. However, the law allows escaping responsibility for the above mentioned cases because of reconciliation of parties (receiving compensation by parents from accused party) in cases of a less serious or non-grave crime.

Analysis of judicial practice on criminal cases of child sexual abuse shows that the criminal case instituted, investigated and then goes to court. During the trial, defendant agrees with the legal representative of the child, giving a sum of money as compensation for damages, and requests to write a countering statement. Thereafter, the court dismisses the criminal case.

The following examples also confirm findings stating that access of children to justice severely limited with their complete dependence on the actions of their legal representative<sup>xxv</sup>.

*In April 2012, girl, aged 15, became a victim of sexual abuse. Investigation of the case was conducted by Ocityabrsky district department of internal affairs of Bishkek. A man was found guilty and he was charged under Article 28 of the Criminal Code "Attempted crime": An attempted crime is an act or omission, committed with direct intent, directly aimed at the commission of a crime, if the crime was not fully committed because of circumstances beyond the person's control. And part 3 of Article 129, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code: rape committed against child, punished by imprisonment for fifteen to twenty years.*

*The criminal case was reviewed in the Ocityabrsky district court of Bishkek. During the trial, a counter-statement was filed by guardian of the victim to discontinue the proceedings and cancellation of pressing charges. Court granted the petition and the accused was dismissed on the basis of paragraph 1 of Article 28, Part 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - in connection with the refusal of pressing charges.*

*Female child, in age 16, become a victim of sexual violence. The criminal case was reviewed in the Sverdlovsky district court of Bishkek. At trial, the guardian of the girl and the lawyer applied for dismissal of the criminal case and the refusal of pressing charges in connection with received compensation for material and moral damages in amount of \$ 2,000. Criminal case against accused was dismissed on the basis of Part 1 of Art. 28, Paragraph 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code according to the refusal of claim by the victim.*

### **Gender aspects of child labor**

Child labor is used in families and often more susceptible to boys but according to research of the National Statistical Committee and ILO in 2006 (only available comprehensive study of child labor in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014), girls often engaged in domestic unpaid work, while boys are sent to paid work outside of the family. The majority of working children are forced to be engaged in multiple activities. From an economic perspective, the vast majority of working children (96%) are engaged either in agriculture or in domestic production and about 95% of them are engaged in unpaid family labor. Results of the study show that children are working together with other members of the household for sustenance of the family<sup>xxvi</sup>.

From interview of a high school teacher, 2011

In my class, there is a girl, who often was constantly falling asleep in the classroom and as a consequence, her grades were poor. After talking with the girl and her parents I found out that schedule of the day of the child is not reasonable. After high school, girl comes home and watches after three younger children before return of her parents and uncle and aunt. Her duties in the family also include preparing meals for the whole family, she has the opportunity to make the lessons when parents are back from work and then she helps her mother set the table and clear the table, and then her responsibilities is to clean shoes of all family members. After all this, the child has opportunity to go to sleep. The child has leisure time only on weekends when she is done with all the household chores. To clarify the situation, I talked with her parents and they changed the schedule of the child; they take off her obligation to clean shoes, the schedule



become easier for the child, but still, I believe that this household work is too heavy for a girl aged 12. And, unfortunately, this case is not a single in our school.

Use of child labor in the family (UNICEF study, 2010)<sup>xxvii</sup>:

Boys	Girls
56%	53.7%

According to the authorized body for the protection of children (Ministry of Social Development), in 2012, 9208 working children were identified and in 2013, 2552 working children were identified. Among this number, in 2012, 96 children were involved in the worst forms of child labor and in 2013, 849 children were identified. Moreover, according to the judicial department, no case on crimes and offenses in the field of labor law, human trafficking, and slave labor of children, in the period from 2007 to 2012, was considered by the courts of the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>xxviii</sup>.

### Reproductive Health of Adolescents

Presidential Decree No. 387 from July 15, 2006 was approved the National Strategy for Reproductive Health in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2015. Priority areas of the program are safe motherhood, reproductive choice, adolescent reproductive health, fight against HIV/AIDS and STIs, prevention of cancer of reproductive system and fight against violence. The main guiding principle of the state's strategy is oriented to vulnerable groups of the population, which implies right of everyone to access to services of reproductive health.

In August 10, 2007, Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No.147 "On reproductive rights and guarantees of its implementation", which regulates public relations in the area of reproductive health as well as establishes state guarantees and basic principles of the state policy in the area of reproductive rights, was adopted.

Educational institutions of Kyrgyzstan provide class on "Basics of Life Safety" for grades 1-9; educational content of the class is focused on formation of students' conscious and responsible attitude to personal and social safety, acquisition of skills for protection of life and health in emergencies, providing first aid and having healthy lifestyle. At the same time, program of the class does not provide materials on reproductive and sexual health. In addition, this program is not provided by every school.

From interviews with teachers and parents of children in schools of Bishkek, 2014<sup>xxix</sup>

*Parent of student of No.70 high school:* I know that in the fourth grade my son had learned hygiene, and then in the fifth grade he had class on culture of health. In the fifth grade, they were allocated two lessons per week on this subject. Son told me that there were only posters and no any literature.

*Teacher of No.31 high school of Bishkek:* Lessons on reproductive health are conducted but within other subjects such as biology or homeroom but the lessons are held very rarely. I personally teach family planning, contraception and prevention of sexually transmitted infection in homeroom for my students. Previously, we had a lecture separately for girls and boys starting from 7<sup>th</sup> grade but such lectures are not conducted past 2 years. There is no material on teaching and learning for this subject in the school. Everything I use, I find on Internet. I do compilation of material by myself and spend homeroom but in the school plan, education on sexual and reproductive health is provided only once a year for grades 8-11.

The population is poorly informed about preventive measures of reproductive health and it leads to low level of early medical aid appealability for specialized care and detection of diseases in adolescents recorded mainly because of personal encounter with advanced pathology of the

reproductive system. Teenagers are not aware of basics of physiology and pathology of the reproductive system, rules of personal hygiene, contraception, STI and others<sup>xxx</sup>. According to the Ministry of Health, in 2011, there is a cut of child and adolescent gynecologist at the primary care level, absence of child and adolescent urologist and andrologist, insufficient number of places in specialized gynecological hospitals of the state and lack of qualification of specialists on child and adolescent gynecology, urology and andrology<sup>xxxi</sup>.

The mentality, traditions, culture, and gender stereotypes of the population pose obstacles for the implementation of reproductive rights, especially for men. There is a negative attitude and alertness of population to male sterilization so traditionally the entire burden on family planning continues to be responsibility of women<sup>xxxii</sup>.

According to the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, birth rate among girls aged 15-17 is growing steadily: from 4.4 children per 1 000 women in 2006 to 7.7 children per 1 000 women in 2012<sup>xxxiii</sup>. In Kyrgyzstan, most teenage pregnancies occur among girls in rural areas, who are getting married, according to Muslim traditions, under age of 17, which is below the age of marriage established by law. In 2011, 82 deaths of women due to maternal deaths were registered and 4 of them died at the age of 15-19, three of which were from Osh, Talas and Jalalabad regions. The highest rate was observed in Chui oblast (14.8 children per 1,000 women in this age group), which is 2 times higher than the national rate. The increase in this region due to the massive interregional migration of bad organized rural youth, which has insufficient knowledge on family planning and lack of adequate health care for adolescents and young adults. According to the Center for the Study of Public Opinion "El Pikir", the main source of sexual education of many boys, aged from 12 to 17, is pornography; boys of this age are main consumers of pornography<sup>xxxiv</sup>.

About a third of newborns are children of mothers, who are not in a registered marriage (29.9 percent for 2011). In 2011, 55 percent of the number of newborns, who were born outside of legal marriage, was registered at the joint request of parents and 45 percent was registered only at the request of mother and probably these children will grow up without a father. It should be noted that illegitimate children are born, mostly, by mothers under 30 (75 percent of non-marital births). Entry of women in unregistered marriage is associated with such problems as practice of bride kidnapping, marriage through a religious ceremony without state registration of marriage, legal illiteracy of women and lack of awareness of the legal consequences, indifferent attitude to the civil registration, obtaining personal documents and "attempt" to solve family financial situation through the unregistered marriage. Obviously, teenage girls are most vulnerable in this situation<sup>xxxv</sup>. It should be noted that, in 2012, non-governmental organizations raised issue of the need to introduce compulsory registration procedures during the marriage rite "Nikah" in order to protect property rights of women in unregistered religious marriage. However, these initiatives were not supported by the members of the Parliament.

According to the national statistics, proportion of women using contraception is decreasing, possibly, due to reduced humanitarian aid providing contraceptives. So, proportion of women aged from 15 to 49, use of contraceptives decreased from 39.9% in 2000 to 29.3% in 2011. In 2011, the lowest rates of use of contraceptives by women were observed in Batken oblast (18%) and in Jalal-Abad oblast (22.8%). According to a survey MICS-2006, the higher the level of awareness among young women about the transmission of HIV / AIDS and ways of protection were identified among women with higher household wealth. In Kyrgyzstan, only 50 percent of girls aged 15-19 were able to name at least two ways of protection from infection. Thus, young women aged 15-19 and who is living in poorness, are the most vulnerable category in the field of reproductive health<sup>xxxvi</sup>.

Currently, Republic Centre for Health Promotion is implementing Program "Security Route" and within this program, since 2009, students studying at 9-11 grades of rural schools of the state are trained on "Reproductive health and primary prevention of HIV and drug use". In 2013, Expert

Council of Ministry of Health approved basic manual "Healthy Lifestyle" for educational organizations of the Kyrgyz Republic on personal hygiene, balanced diet, antisocial habits and forming positive attitude to life through following ethical standards and behavior accepted in society. The manual has development of classroom hours for the development of healthy lifestyle, fight against HIV and drug use and development of responsible behavior. Nevertheless, according to the analysis presented in the National Reproductive Health Strategy until 2015, rights of adolescents to receiving information and services on reproductive health are remain declarative.

At the political level, in the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2013 and 2014, there were discussions on feasibility of the introduction of sexual education in the schools of the Kyrgyz Republic and adoption of appropriate amendments to the legislation. Despite of the progressive position and activities of the Ministry of Health on these issues as well as initiatives of individual MPs, promoting sexual education issues, unfortunately, significant positive changes in training of adolescents on reproductive health, family planning and sex education did not happen. Moreover, at the political level (the political parties "Stolitsa" and "Erkin El" as well as the religious community) there were accusations against organization "Alliance for Reproductive Health" on illegal distribution of information brochures in order to propagate early sexual relations among teenagers and young people and on the hidden propaganda of homosexuality and abortion. It should be noted that the brochure of the organization was focused on WHO standards regarding reproductive health of adolescents and issues related to family planning and sexual education was explained in language accessible to children and it was published with the support of UNICEF, GTZ, UNFPA.

Nevertheless, in May 2013, there were repeatedly statements saying: "Information of this kind is a threat to spiritual, moral and information security of children"<sup>xxxvii</sup>.

Opinion of vice-speaker of the Parliament, Torobay Zulpukarov, according to information presented in the media<sup>xxxviii</sup>:

"Sexual education of children is unacceptable! We need other methods of educating young people. Are not you ashamed to promote such laws? You need only read the first chapter on sexual health and it becomes clear who is behind it and who benefits from it. It is unclear who will conduct such lessons in schools. You propose to introduce workers such as sexologists. I urge to dismiss the bill".

### Access to education for girls

Despite of the fact that access to education is equal for girls and boys, there are some significant gender differences in involvement in education. Ratio of girls in primary and basic education system shows that enrollment of girls in high school less than boys<sup>xxxix</sup>.

Enrollment for 2007/08	Girls 48.7%	Boys 51.3%
Enrollment for 2011/12	48.4%	51.6%

However, girls often complete high school (grades 10-11), while boys drop out of the education system after the 9th grade. This is due to the increasing number of young people forced to get a profession at an earlier age because of economic reasons. Some of the young people go to study in vocational schools, secondary vocational schools or short courses that prepare for prompt entrance to labor market.

Gender balance in school attendance is generally respected, but, according to separate statistics, in large cities, number of girls attending school is more and probability of school attendance of boys is much higher in rural areas. Girls, according to national statistics for 2011 and 2012, constitute the majority of students in 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades (53.0 percent) but their number in the 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grades is lower (48.8 percent) and it is even lower for the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> grades (48.7 percent), which may show a negative trend of education for girls in society<sup>xl</sup>. MICS 2006 shows that the number of Russian girls in primary school is 20 percent more than Russian boys but among Uzbek children number of boys is 5 percent more than girls<sup>xli</sup>.

In a society, cases of restriction of access to education on the basis of religious beliefs of parents, who do not consider girls' receiving of secondary and higher education necessary, is becoming more common. Often, the future of daughters of religious parents associated with marriage and housekeeping.

At the age of 12 (6<sup>th</sup> grade) or 15 (9<sup>th</sup> grade), girls stop attending school, which deprives them of opportunities for secondary and higher education, which could give them social and financial independence in the future. Also, due to increasing religiosity and increasing number of families with low socio-economic status, boys and girls are given to a madrassa, for which the law does not provide any standards of education, nutrition and sanitation. It is believed that religious education will allow them to secure their financial well-being at the expense of religious rites (birth, religious wedding ceremony, funeral, memorial service, etc.). Children, studying in madrassa, do not always receive primary education thus depriving them of opportunities to get a college or university education and profession in the future.

Girls, who are under the influence of religious parents or religious communities, wear headscarves are not allowed to wear headscarves in schools. There is a confrontation of community that enforces children wearing clothes which are not typical for citizens with the administration/school teachers who are trying to ensure the neutrality of children and absence of religious symbolism in school. Prevention work on explanation of the need for education of children in schools is held in aggressive and judgmental way for religious parents, which leads to the opposite effect - children are dropping out of the educational process. In a society, there are more common cases of restriction of access to education based on religious beliefs of parents, who often associates the future of their daughters with marriage and housekeeping.

#### Example<sup>xlii</sup>

In May 2010, one of the Departments for families and children support in Bishkek (hereinafter - DFCS) addressed to ALE "Association of NGOs for the protection and promotion of child rights" with a letter on assistance on restoration of 14 years old girl's right to education. The social worker found out that the girl was not attending school because of the ban of her parents. During the meeting of social worker with girl's mother, who flatly refused to allow her daughter to continue her education explaining that her daughter must help her in business and education is not necessary as her daughter will marry and stay at home, taking care of children and keeping household as soon as she will reach 18. Unfortunately, such examples are not rare in the country. And state agencies authorized to ensure protection of child do not take exhaustive measures to restore right of children to education.

### **Trafficking of children, child prostitution and pornography**

In 2013, in order to bring the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of combating trafficking in line with international commitments of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as increased criminal liability for trafficking, sanction for trafficking in the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, imprisonment for from three to eight years was changed to five to eight years

and was qualified as a serious crime (Article 124). In addition, new offenses such as use of forced labor (Article 125-1) and involvement of child in activities related to the production of materials or items of a pornographic nature as well as artists to participate in pornographic nature (Article 262 - 1) were introduced

Since 2005, Kyrgyzstan has a law "On Prevention and Combating Human Trafficking"; in 2011, it was amended for protection of children. Thus, Article 27 of the law provides following special measures concerning protection of child victims of trafficking:

- The obligation of authorized body, shelters and centers is to notify child protection authorities about any child victim of trafficking;
- Provide separate placement of child victims and adults in shelter;
- Provide child victims with opportunity to attend state educational institution;
- Identify family if the child is not aware of home address and parents or provide guardianship if the child has no relatives.

These measures, as well as measures provided by the law, in respect of all persons are not able to fully meet the special needs of children for their protection from trafficking. National Action Plan until 2011<sup>xliii</sup> on combating trafficking also includes a few general measures concerning greater control over national and international adoption and work in orphanages, boarding schools and other institutions where children, deprived from their family environment, are placed temporarily or permanently. Issues such as child prostitution or pornography is not recognized as part of the Plan; it has no measures on identifying victims, development of services for rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims through training representatives of health, education and law enforcement agencies in order to advance their skills in working with this vulnerable category of children. It should be noted that even measures included in the Plan have not been implemented by the Kyrgyz Republic; a comprehensive database of institutions of residential care for children deprived of a family environment has not been formed. Ministry of Social Development is on the stage of formation of such database. There are no effective control measures and procedures of national adoption. Control over procedures of transfer of children from one institution to another is not provided and transportation conditions for children deprived of a family environment within the country are not controlled. For example, the case of selling a newborn that was abandoned by his mother, in the maternity hospital number 4 of Bishkek was identified<sup>xliv</sup>. Criminal case was initiated.

According to non-governmental organizations, there are cases of serial and unwarranted transfer of the same child from one institution to another if the child requires special care because of her/his mental or physical health. Lack of control over the movement of children from one institution to other increases the risks of trafficking.

*Tracking of missing children.* In the Kyrgyz Republic, measures taken to track missing children are ineffective. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2013, 39 missing children were posted on the official website of the agency and 71% of them were boys and 29% were girls. According to the social movement "Parents for searching missing children", in most cases, according to the social movement, children are kidnapped by homeless people; children are forced to beg or just sold<sup>xlv</sup>.

Kyrgyzstan does not have missing children tracking system and work of the bodies of internal affairs on search of children is ineffective, absence of interagency work; in case of loss of the child, bodies of internal affairs begin to track immediately, which significantly reduces the likelihood of child protection or makes it impossible.

*The involvement of children in prostitution and lack of protection and rehabilitation.* Children, who are in difficult situations, have the highest likelihood of becoming a victim of human

trafficking. Street children and children, who escaped from home, are particularly susceptible to the risk of being recruited into prostitution. 20 percent of sex workers, working in Bishkek, are boys and girls under legal age<sup>xlvi</sup>. Both brothels and saunas regularly exploit girls as sex workers. UNICEF confirms that in Kyrgyzstan, there is no reliable information on scale of human trafficking, in particular trafficking of children<sup>xlvii</sup>.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 211 cases of human trafficking, including 100 cases purposed of prostitution, were registered during the period from January 2000 to October 2012. In particular, 71 women were transferred fraudulently outside the country for prostitution purposes (UAE-27, Turkey -26, Republic of Kazakhstan-17 and Russian Federation - 1). During the same period 36 crimes on the facts of involvement in prostitution (Article 260 of the Criminal Code) registered and 29 criminal cases were referred to the court. 18 persons were brought to justice. 102 criminal cases on organization or content of brothels for prostitution (Article 261 of the Criminal Code) were filed and 78 persons were brought to justice.

In 2012, 948 women were arrested and registered for preventive measures during the preventive operations "Priton" and "Babochka". According to unofficial data, this number may reach several thousand. All girls, involved in this field, immediately lose their rights and subjected to daily violence from pimps and law enforcement officials<sup>xlviii</sup>.

According to the study of civil society organizations<sup>xlix</sup>, police raids in Bishkek held on a regular basis: almost one of four sex workers (23.5%) said that they were "arrested during the raid" every day and 44.8% of them said that raids are conducted several times a week. But, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2011, 13 public and preventive measures were conducted by the initiative of the police department of Bishkek and its local district offices (district police department) and during the seven months of 2012, 14 such events were conducted. Each of sex workers (100%) was victim of extortion, illegal detention, subjected to humiliation and forced to degrading actions. Sex workers have noted and there were other violations related to these major violations such as no explanation of rights during arrest (49.9%), refusal to provide an opportunity to inform relatives about detention (39.7%), beating and torture (37.2%), illegal passport retention (17.2%), rape (10.2%) and others.

The country has deeply rooted corruption and impunity among law enforcement officers, and there is information about their involvement in exploitation of children for sexual purposes. Thus, there is a practice of arresting women and bringing them to police station and it is justified by a "crime of prostitution", although, in Kyrgyzstan, liability for prostitution law is not provided. After bringing the women to the police station, girls will be released only after sexual acts with police officers and such free sexual services called "subbotnik". This practice occurs even when the police officers know that girls are under legal age<sup>1</sup>.

*Spreading pornography among children and involvement of children in production of pornography<sup>ii</sup>*. Criminal groups are becoming more active in using modern information technology. In 2011, Center for the Study of Public Opinion "El Pikir" conducted a study "Child Safety on the Internet", the results of the study indicate that the exceptional relevance of the problem of child pornography on Internet in Kyrgyzstan.

According to the study, frequency of children's visit of Internet clubs at night is 44.4% of boys and 25% girls. We can note that 4% of surveyed children mentioned about pornographic web sites. 100 pornographic web sites are available for the Kyrgyz internet user. The study showed that porn sites, mostly visited by children, are adapted for entry via a mobile phone and visits are not restricted by any condition; all web sites are free and accessible to children and do not have age restrictions for users. In Kyrgyzstan, adequate attention is not paid for education of children on "ways of protection on the Internet". The main source of pornography for kids is friends (48%); girls use this channel of distribution of pornography more often than boys. The second source is downloading pornography in Internet (40%); boys download pornography in Internet more than girls. Third of children indicated that the way to get access to pornography is purchase

of CD / DVD; boys buy porn CD / DVD for 10% more than girls. 15% of children said that they can chat with stranger; 4% of them deal with complete strangers, who were initiators of the communication. Boys (46%) face insults, humiliation and threats in online chat rooms more than girls (37%).

The most common proposals for children in online chat rooms are: a proposal to meet (17%); to talk about sex (14%) as well as to see pornography (2%), to engage in sexual activity (2.7%). 43% of children know that their friends were on a date with person from online dating. 52% of children said that such dates were unsuccessful; offers of sexual intercourse (4.9%) and sexual assault at date (3.3%). Children aged 14-15 face cases violence during the date, and, often, children aged 16-17 face cases of offer of sexual relationship. During the date, boys face offer of sexual relationship while girls are often victims of violence. Children said that unpleasant text messages and phone calls on a mobile phone, including threats (7.8%), harassment(10.2%) and indecent proposals (13.3%), are common after the unsuccessful meeting.

9% of the surveyed children previously heard that some of their friends or classmates were tried to get involved in pornographic filming and 5% know the children who starred in pornographic filming. Children living in crisis centers are the most vulnerable group who are involved in pornography more than others. So, almost a third (28%) of the surveyed children, living in crisis centers, previously heard that some of their friends or classmates were tried to get involved in pornographic filming. The analysis showed that the main place where children are involved in pornography is: 71% of the surveyed children named Internet space as main place for recruitment of children. The second place is a street; it was named by 60% of children. 54% of the surveyed children named school as a place involving their peers in pornography.

## Recommendations

1. Implement the rules of the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (resolution 2005/20 of the Economic and Social Council) into national legislation and programs relating to the protection of children with special attention to rights of girls.
2. Conduct annual monitoring of the number of children in institutions of residential care, orphanages and institutions for permanent placement of children, the number of children referred for permanent and temporary stay in institutions, including temporary orphanages, regardless of their form of ownership, the move (redirects) of children from one institution to another, and develop the state centralized system for collecting, processing, analysis, dissemination, storage, protection and use of statistical information (government statistics) and develop official statistical methodology.
3. Ensure that the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children includes the right of the child to complain. Implement this provision in secondary regulations. Revise the CPC of KR and PC of KR<sup>1</sup> on complaints procedure with specificity of children - ensuring the confidentiality and availability. Ensure the implementation of the right to appeal to the practice in all institutions for children.
4. Ensure, at the legislative level, the right of the child to choose a public defender, if the child is a victim of ill-treatment, to participate in the interests of the child at all stages of criminal proceedings if the legal representatives of the child are the offender, are not interested in protecting child rights or do not have ability to ensure protection of child rights or interests. Develop procedures for establishing the legal status of the public defender.

---

<sup>1</sup>CC of KR – Criminal Procedural Code of Kyrgyz Republic, PC of KR – Penal Code of Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Conduct activities on improvement of skills and training of staff of the special institutions as well as employees of DFCS and IJA2 on the specifics of working with children in conflict with child victims of violence.
6. Establish a three-digit national helpline for children under the Authorized body on child protection, where children could receive help, legal and psychological counseling, which will significantly affect the number of identification of abused and mistreated children.
7. Take steps to open state crisis centers for temporary (joint) stay of abused parent and children for rehabilitation and psychological help as well as various forms of host centers for girls-victims of violence.
8. Ensure coordination of responsible state agencies - the subdivisions of the authorized body for protection of children, the Inspection for Juvenile Affairs, Children's Rights Office of the Ombudsman, the district and regional Prosecutor's Offices, National Center for the Prevention of Torture (NPM) in order to identify children, who are subjected to various forms of violence and their further legal, medical, psychological and social support. Coordination should include procedures for the prompt sharing of information about the child's situation.
9. Develop mechanisms to identify early forced marriages, to include programs and policies relating to social protection of teenage mothers as one of the most vulnerable groups requiring special support and assistance of the authorized body for protection of children. Prohibit religious ceremonies of marriage with children and ensure state registration of marriage.
10. Develop and implement a system blocking pornographic sites. The law enforcement agency should create a body identifying child pornography and bringing to justice those distributing pornography among children and involving children in the porn industry. Conduct preventive work with Internet clubs and IT suppliers in the field of online safety of child. Specialists should have appropriate skills on information technology and, in addition, should be trained to identify cases of child pornography.
11. Create international cooperation in combating the spread of pornography among children. Improve responsibility of administrations of social networks and chatting rooms and providers for links and pages with pornography.
12. Combating of spread of pornography and violence, especially those which involve children, should be identified as a function of authorized body for the protection of children. This function should be carried out continuously and reports on the progress achieved in this direction should be introduced.
13. Include an explanation of rules governing internal regulations of the institution, disciplinary requirements and procedures, methods of seeking information and filing complaints and all other relevant issues, allowing minors to fully understand their rights and responsibilities during the stay in the institution, into responsibility of administration and personnel of institutions for children in Kyrgyzstan. Free and permanent access to such information should be provided to each minor at any time and under any circumstances.
14. Ensure close cooperation of public authorities in order to protect children from all forms of violence in family environment or in institutions, to ensure full legal protection of child victims of violence and to provide child with appropriate social and medical services necessary for physical and psychological recovery and rehabilitation.
15. Establish regional centers providing help to children affected by the violence and specializing in providing free professional legal, social and psychological assistance.
16. Amend the criminal procedure law to prohibit dismissal of case because of reconciliation of the parties in cases involving child victims of violence and abuse.
17. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health should develop and implement education programs on the basics of reproductive health and family planning in schools of the Kyrgyz

---

<sup>2</sup>DFCS – Department of Family and Children Support, IJA – Inspection on juvenile affairs.



- Republic. Disseminate these educational programs to residential care. Develop training manuals and training materials for teachers on the subject.
18. Conduct, in the regions, public information campaigns about family planning, contraception, STD prevention with full coverage of educational institutions and health care institutions.
  19. Take into account the religious and ethnic cultural characteristics in conducting the work with parents to return their children to school, especially girls. Conduct work on returning of young mothers to high school.
  20. Conduct preventive work with teachers and school administrators allowing young mothers graduate from high school without risk of degrading treatment by teachers or classmates. Prosecute cases of humiliation of young mothers in high schools.
  21. Review the effectiveness of measures taken by law enforcement agencies to meet the conditions of temporary protection orders. Assess the effectiveness of these orders, taking into account the views of women, who had received the order and make the necessary changes in law and legal practice. Introduce the practice of issuing temporary restraining orders for protection of children.
  22. Develop and implement independent from administration of the institution, effective and accessible mechanism for children that allows them file complaints and protect children from reprisals, in all closed institutions (including pre-trial detention centers as well as remedial, special educational institutions and institutions of residential care regardless of their jurisdiction).
  23. Bring all laws, regulating guardianship and adoption, including international and excluding all corruption factors and possibility of child trafficking through simplifying mechanisms of national adoption, to the line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.
  24. Strengthen supervision of regional offices of the authorized body for protection of children over treatment of adopted children in the first year after the adoption and provide social and psychological support to families which have adopted a child.
  25. Develop, approve and include in interdivisional and state statistical reporting indicators on account of facts of violence in educational institutions with the classification of data on extent and level of violence, its dynamics as well as impact of adaptation for children exposed to violence.
  26. Include programs for the prevention and elimination of violence intended for primary educational organizations in the concept of educational work of the Ministry of Education and Science. Develop and implement a special program on preventing and combating violence, on matters relating to neglect of children in secondary institutions and training on principles of restorative justice into program of courses for teachers of educational institutions.
  27. Increase the responsibility of law enforcement investigators in terms of confidentiality on the facts of sexual violence.
  28. Improve the professional capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities in matters relating to cases involving children and physical and sexual violence.
  29. Bring national legislation into line with international standards and introduce a provision which provides that victim of sexual violence and person conducting the investigation must be representatives of the same sex.

---

<sup>i</sup>Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee, Bishkek, 2012.

<sup>ii</sup>Ibid

<sup>iii</sup>Ibid

<sup>iv</sup>Ibid

- <sup>v</sup>Report on the implementation of Strategy on Development of Social Protection of Population of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2014. Reporting period: 12 months of 2013. Available at: <http://www.mlsp.kg/index.php/ru/otchet-po-strategii/informatsiya-o-khode-vypolneniya-plana-meropriyatij-po-realizatsii>
- <sup>vi</sup>Child abuse and neglect in the family, UNICEF, 2010.
- <sup>vii</sup>Ibid
- <sup>viii</sup>Ibid
- <sup>ix</sup><http://rus.azattyk.org/content/article/25363159.html>
- <sup>x</sup>“The situation of children in the Kyrgyz Republic”, UNICEF, 2011 - P. 51. Available at: <http://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/ru/UNICEF.pdf>
- <sup>xi</sup><http://eurasianews.info/ru/node/3611>
- <sup>xii</sup><http://eurasianews.info/ru/node/3611>
- <sup>xiii</sup>“The situation of children in the Kyrgyz Republic”, UNICEF, 2011 - P. 51. Available at: <http://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/ru/UNICEF.pdf>
- <sup>xiv</sup>Cluster Survey with multiple indicators. - National Statistics Committee, UNICEF. - 2007. - P. 68.
- <sup>xv</sup>Interview was conducted during the preparation of this submission.
- <sup>xvi</sup>Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee, Bishkek, 2012
- <sup>xvii</sup>Study of the Human Rights Movement BirDuino Kyrgyzstan "Analysis of the problem of early marriage and early motherhood in Kyrgyzstan", 2013.
- <sup>xviii</sup>The project «Schoolwithout violence” is realized in 39 schools of the Kyrgyz Republic by Child Rights Defenders League and Ombudsman with support of UNICEF
- <sup>xix</sup>Report on the study of prevalence and dynamics of violence in schools of Kyrgyzstan, 2010; available at: <http://edu.gov.kg/ru/informacionnye-materialy.html>
- <sup>xx</sup>Ibid
- <sup>xxi</sup>Human rights in institutions for children deprived of a family environment. Report on the monitoring results of 2009-2010. Youth Human Rights Group - Bishkek, 2011. - P. 77-87.
- <sup>xxii</sup>Data from various studies of NGOs, UNICEF, the Ombudsman in residential care and in juvenile justice institutions for the period from 2009 to 2013.
- <sup>xxiii</sup>Utesheva N., Votslava Y., Medetov M. Alternative Report on the Rights of the Child, 2013.
- <sup>xxiv</sup>Interview was conducted during the preparation of this submission.
- <sup>xxv</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>xxvi</sup>International Labour Organization/National Statistics Committee. Working children in Kyrgyzstan: A survey of child labor in 2007/Bishkek, 2009.
- <sup>xxvii</sup>Child abuse and neglect in the family, UNICEF, 2010
- <sup>xxviii</sup>Utesheva N., Votslava Y., Medetov M. Alternative Report on the Rights of the Child, 2013.
- <sup>xxix</sup>Interview was conducted during the preparation of this submission.
- <sup>xxx</sup>Assessment of the situation is given in the order of the Ministry of Health from May 19, 2011 No. 238 "On improvement of reproductive health services for children and adolescents in the Kyrgyz Republic"
- <sup>xxxi</sup>Assessment of the situation is given in the order of the Ministry of Health from May 19, 2011 No. 238 "On improvement of reproductive health services for children and adolescents in the Kyrgyz Republic"
- <sup>xxxii</sup>National strategy on reproductive health of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2015
- <sup>xxxiii</sup>Special report of the Ombudsman "Protection of the rights of women in unregistered marriage", 2014
- <sup>xxxiv</sup>“The behavior of children on the Internet and on-line, risks of sexual exploitation of children in Kyrgyzstan”, El-Pikir, Bishkek, 2011
- <sup>xxxv</sup>Special report of the Ombudsman "Protection of the rights of women in unregistered marriage", 2014
- <sup>xxxvi</sup>“The situation of children in the Kyrgyz Republic”, UNICEF, 2010
- <sup>xxxvii</sup><http://vof.kg/?p=12023>
- <sup>xxxviii</sup>[http://www.vb.kg/doc/277496\\_vice\\_spiker\\_parlamenta\\_seksyalnoe\\_obrazovanie\\_detey\\_nedopystimo.html](http://www.vb.kg/doc/277496_vice_spiker_parlamenta_seksyalnoe_obrazovanie_detey_nedopystimo.html)
- <sup>xxxix</sup>Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee, Bishkek, 2012
- <sup>xl</sup>Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee, Bishkek, 2012
- <sup>xli</sup>“The situation of children in the Kyrgyz Republic”, UNICEF, 2011
- <sup>xlii</sup>Data of ALE "Association of NGO for protection and promotion of child rights", Alternative Report on the Rights of the Child, 2013.
- <sup>xliiii</sup>National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2008-2011
- <sup>xliiv</sup><http://biom.org.kg/crime/17-prodazha-detey-v-stolichnom-roddome-byla-postavlena-na-potok.html>
- <sup>xli v</sup><http://www.kyrtag.kg/?q=ru/news/20827>
- <sup>xli vi</sup><http://biom.org.kg/crime/17-prodazha-detey-v-stolichnom-roddome-byla-postavlena-na-potok.html>
- <sup>xli vii</sup>A/HRC/25/48/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'jid. Mission to Kyrgyzstan (15 to 26 April 2013)
- <sup>xli viii</sup>Report on the implementation of Strategy on Development of Social Protection of Population of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2014. Reporting period: 12 months of 2013. Available at:

---

<http://www.mlsp.kg/index.php/ru/otchet-po-strategii/informatsiya-o-khode-vypolneniya-plana-meropriyatij-po-realizatsii>

<sup>xlix</sup> Press release on results of the research of organizations PF "Independent Human Rights Group" and PA "Tais Plus", December 20, 2012

<sup>l</sup> A/HRC/25/48/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'jid. Mission to Kyrgyzstan (15 to 26 April 2013)

<sup>lii</sup> This part was prepared on the basis of the information presented in the report "The behavior of children on the Internet and on-line, risks of sexual exploitation of children in Kyrgyzstan", El-Pikir, *Bishkek, 2011*