

Kyrgyz Republic

Information

on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the preparation of a regional survey

Review of major achievements in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action

The Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 for the Government of Kyrgyz Republic became a framework document for the implementation of national policies on gender equality.

Renewed national commitment to address gender issues is the adoption of special laws, legal acts and national programs aimed at achieving gender equality.

Presidential Decree of 20 August 2007 369 approved the National Plan of Action for Gender Equality for 2007-2010, which is a fundamental document defining state gender policy, its goals, objectives and principles, directions and priorities of the national development strategy in 2009-2011.

National Action Plan provides for the implementation of policies and activities in seven strategic areas: improving the institutional mechanism for achieving gender equality, maintaining gender balance at all levels of decision-making, the gender component of the socio-economic sphere, the gender dimensions of health and health care, gender equality in education and culture, the reduction of gender-based violence, increasing awareness in society about gender equality

National Action Plan is based on international criteria and standards established by the international community: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ILO Conventions, the European Social Charter, the Beijing Platform for Action and other instruments.

As part of the National Plan of Action for Gender Equality for 2002-2006 and 2007-2010 years, the gender sections, activities and indicators have been included in national programs: Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2010, the country's development strategy for 2009-2011, National program «Human rights» for the period 2002-2010 years, the National Employment Policy of Kyrgyz Republic till 2010, the National Action Plan on Education for All in the 2002-2015 years, the state program of action of social partners to combat the worst forms of child labor in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2007-2011.

Kyrgyzstan, in the period after 2005, adopted a number of regulations aimed at achieving gender equality. These include the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic», dated 21 May 2007 (some rules brought into line with the Convention «On the Nationality of Married Women»), the Family Code (in line with the Convention «On the consent to the entry into Marriage »), of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (in line with International Labor Organization Convention), Law of the Kyrgyz Republic« On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women »from 4 August 2008, the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic« On elections in the Kyrgyz Republic », dated 23 October 2007 (political party is obliged to take account of representation: not more than 70 per cent of persons of one sex, the difference in the ranking of candidate lists for women and men, nominated by political parties, should not exceed three positions), Law of the Kyrgyz Republic« On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization »of 10 August 2007, by Presidential Decree« On measures on improvement of gender policy »of March 20, 2006, by Presidential Decree of 5 February 2007« On Approval of Regulations on the conduct of gender analysis draft normative legal acts and the resulting conclusions », ruling Zhogorku Kenesh from January 18, 2008 on the approval of the Standards for certain types of specialized expertise of draft laws in the Jogorku Kenesh, the ruling Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 6 May 2006« On the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On measures on improvement of gender policy» of 20 March 2006 ».

In October 2008, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the third periodic report on implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Gender analysis in the sphere of public service is carried out by the Agency of Kyrgyz Republic on Civil Service. In a joint project of the Kyrgyz Government and UNDP conducted training seminars on the gender dimensions of public service for the State Secretaries and Chiefs of Staff of state bodies, officials of ministries and departments, introducing electronic methods for conducting a gender analysis of personnel structure of public authorities.

In the public administration and local government administrations, the representation of women was 52 percent - increase of 14 percent compared to 2007 (38%).

The representation of women at decision-making levels has increased. Chairpersons of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic are women. Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic are also headed by women. 3 women are members of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. 1 woman is director of an administrative department.

Data on the representation of women and men in government and in local government are published in the annual statistical compilation «Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic».

The main obstacles to the implementation of gender policies are limited financial resources for the implementation of activities on gender issues, lack of capacity of state and municipal employees for the implementation of gender policies, lack of awareness across the entire spectrum of gender equality issues, preservation of socio-cultural norms and gender (patriarchal) stereotypes about the role of women in society that perpetuate the traditional dependent status of women.

Implementation of areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action

Women and Poverty

Economic recovery in the Kyrgyz Republic has contributed to strengthening the socio-economic rights of citizens, increase employment of women, rising income levels, increasing wages and pensions.

The level of extreme poverty in 2007 was 6.6 percent and dropped as compared with 2006 at 2.5 percent. This indicates a reduction in extreme poverty in rural areas at 2.8 percent and 2.3 percent in the city. The level of poverty among women and men in the country as a whole is not consistent with the pronounced disparities and the demographic structure.

As part of measures to integrate the informal sector in the economy in 2006 a decision of the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted «On the future development of the garment Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic», aimed at stimulating the development and legalization of feminized clothing manufacture.

Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic takes into account gender differences associated with the implementation of the social function of women by birth and upbringing of children, providing for them a number of benefits. For example, in 2005, changes and additions were made to the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic for the moral and property relations between family members: spouses, parents and children (adoptive parents and adopted children), among other relatives and other persons, as well as the forms and procedure device children without parental care.

Mechanism for access of poor women and men to savings and credit institutions was simplified, legal frameworks for the development of microfinance institutions were created, the implementation of the principles of social mobilization was to pursued. Number and amount of loans granted to women in various lines of microcredit are growing.

The biggest number of women in Kyrgyzstan works in service industries: health and social services - 61 percent, education - 59 percent, the provision of public utilities, social and personal services - 52 percent.

Given the existence of gender-based occupational segregation (the concentration of women in industries and occupations with low wages), the state has used the means at its disposal to remedy the situation. In accordance with relevant regulations and decrees of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, seven times, in each case by the amount of 15 to 50 percent from 2002 to 2007, were increased wages of workers in the feminized industries.

Women retire at 58 years, 5 years earlier than men and, consequently, they need 5 years less for insurance for the retirement. Women, who have given birth to three or more children and raised them to 18 years, need just 20 years of insurance record. Women who have given birth to five or more children and raised them to 18 years are entitled to a pension at age 53 years. Mothers with disabled children who raised them to 18 years of are entitled to a retirement pension on reaching 53 years of age.

For a more detailed analysis of the welfare of the population an index of the depth of poverty is calculated. The lower the index, the lower the percentage of the population living in poverty. The index of the depth of poverty has declined from 9.1 percent in 2006 to 6.6 percent in 2007.

Education and training of women

One of the principles of state policy in education is the equal rights of all citizens of Kyrgyzstan to education. The educational level of men and women is high and there no significant differences.

National Plan of Action on Education for All in the years 2002-2015 was approved, in which great importance was attached to basic education, as a contribution to the socio-economic and political development, both women and men. The purpose and objectives of education for all the focus on gender equality and eliminating gender discrimination at the level of basic education and equal opportunities for both sexes in receiving quality education at all levels. Achieving the above objectives is a major priority for the development of education in the medium term, and noted in many policy documents that govern the development of education until 2010, in particular, in the Concept of Development of Education of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2010.

In the framework of education for all the National Forum on Education was, established, one of its thematic groups «Girls' education» is aimed at addressing gender issues in education. Members of the group with support from UNESCO and UNICEF have conducted several studies on gender issues in education.

In higher educational institutions of Kyrgyzstan Coordination Council on Gender Policy and operate training centers were formed, on the basis of which the seminars introduced special «a gender literacy», there are gender resource centers, where various activities on gender development.

Gender issues are included in training programs for school teachers and preschool institutions. As part of the project «Implementation of gender perspectives in family education» modules on gender, held trainings in resource centers in selected areas of the country were designed. In the future it is planned to extend this experience throughout the country.

Women and health

Gender equality in the health sector aimed at strengthening the capacity of the health sector in mainstreaming a gender perspective. National strategy for reproductive health Kyrgyz Republic up to 2015 is based on the principles of human rights and gender equality, recognizing the priority needs of adolescents, as well as the importance of reproductive health of men.

Levels of maternal, infant and child mortality are the most sensitive indicators in the assessment of quality of medical services and socio-economic level of development. The infant mortality rate in 2008 decreased by 12,7% and amounted to 26,7 per 1000 live births (2007 - 30,6). The maternal mortality rate in 2008 decreased to 13,2% and amounted to 54,3 per 100 thousand live births (2007 - 62,5).

International obligations of the Kyrgyz Republic to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity are enshrined in a number of programs and strategies, such as the National Program for Reform of Health of Kyrgyz Republic «Manas Taalimi» for 2006-2010, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 16 February 2006, the National Reproductive Health Strategy Population of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2015, approved by Presidential Decree of 15 July 2006.

The main guidelines of the «National Strategy on Reproductive Health Population of the Kyrgyz Republic till 2015» describe the principles of human rights and gender equality. This strategy draws attention to issues of violence and possible responses to a health care system, and recognizes the priority needs of adolescents.

Since 2006, we launched the third National Program for Prevention of HIV / AIDS epidemic and its socio-economic impacts, 2006-2010, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 6 July 2006.

According to the Program of state guarantees, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 30 January 2006, pregnant women and birth are assigned to the discount category and exempt from the payment, including while in hospital at the complications of pregnancy and at the primary level

In 2006, a mammology center was created, work lines of which are to improve early diagnosis of diseases of the breast, reconstructive surgical interventions, the creation of tools and training primary care physicians.

In every district in the heart of family medicine cabinets were open to family planning and health and social patronage

In Kyrgyzstan, 870 village health committees and action teams were created.

With the support of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, working clinics and medical offices are offering friendly service in the cities of Bishkek, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Balykchy, where counseling and treatment for sex workers from infections transmitted through sexual contact is provided. In all, 40 diagnostic laboratories are working on diagnosis of AIDS.

Violence against women

In order to protect victims of family violence, the internal affairs authorities granted temporary protection orders. In the prosecutors specialized units to supervise the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens in order to enhance oversight of compliance with legislation in the field of gender equality, social and legal protection from domestic violence.

There are crisis centers to assist victims of violence. Thus, in a crisis center «Sezim» (Bishkek) are treated annually around 2,5 thousand people. State shall co-Crisis Center «Sezim», allocated a total area of 173.1 sq. km. m from their rent. Payment for the costs Crisis Center «Sezim» allocated separate funding for the local budget of the city of Bishkek.

In Issyk-Kul region 3 Crisis Centers operate: «Altynai», «Iskra», «Toro Ene», where about 3 thousand women underwent rehabilitation. In the Osh region there are 6 crisis centers that provide support to the victims of violence. In Kochkor region of Naryn Oblast a crisis center for victims of domestic violence was opened In Talas oblast a crisis center «Maana» operates, also there is a «hotline».

In accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the socio-legal protection from domestic violence» a form of departmental statistical reporting was developed, which collects data on cases of domestic violence and steps taken to implement them and incorporating socio-demographic indicators, as the perpetrators, and victims of domestic violence , the form of statistical report «About the state of crime in the Kyrgyz Republic» was developed to include gender-disaggregated indicators in relation to victims and a victim card.

In partnership with international organizations activities to raise awareness about violence against women are undertaking through seminars and trainings, production of information materials. New forms of work aimed at preventing violence in the family and society were developed and introduced. Practical assistance to victims of violence. was provided The causes of the problem and published information materials on the fight against violence were analyzed.

Measures to improve gender sensitivity of law enforcement officers, judges in matters of violence against women were implemented

Teaching aids for teachers, a wide range of experts in the field of parenting education program developed for students in senior classes, courses for students of pedagogical skills to prevent violence, tolerant and safe behavior were developed.

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic developed the methodological framework of surveys on violence against women and children.

Crisis centers to enhance the interaction with the local authorities

Women and armed conflicts

The Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs established the Center for Conflict Resolution and Prevention of Riots.

Women - certified staff of internal affairs bodies are involved in solving and resolving conflicts in the course of their official duties.

In order to protect women in areas of conflict, a number of studies were undertaken to make appropriate recommendations to the national government and local governments.

Women and the Economy

In the country's development strategy (2009-2011) there is a section on «Policy to achieve gender equality».

The level of economic activity among women in 2006 was 54.2 per cent in 2007 - 53.6 percent.

Gender analysis of labor market shows that among the registered unemployed, women exceeds 50%. Of the total number employed in 2008, women accounted for 54%, to vocational training, more than 3.3 thousand women, or 54% of the total, the public paid work - more than 7.1 thousand women, or 34%, microloans were 1.9 thousand . people, including 1,1 thousand women or 58%.

In view of branches of the economy, women in agriculture constitute more than 40%, more than 49% of women are employed in trade and services. In the overall composition of employees in enterprises and organizations of women is 49%.

Obstacles to the achievement of gender equity business are lack of development financing mechanisms, credit and investment support to small and medium-sized businesses, including women's entrepreneurship.

Women's participation in decision-making

As part of the development and implementation of mechanisms to ensure a balanced representation at all levels of decision-making a number of legal acts was developed and adopted: Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» from 4 August 2008, Presidential Decree Kyrgyz Republic «On measures on improvement of gender policy» of 20 March 2006, a decree of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the implementation of Presidential Decree« On measures on improvement of gender policy »of 6 May 2006 325.

In order to make informed decisions to promote women's participation in decision-making processes at all levels, relevant government agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, experts, supported by international agencies are carrying out annually, publishing and widely distributing series of analytical reviews and assessments of the current representation of women and men at all levels of government. For example, a gender analysis in the public Service of the Kyrgyz Republic was undertaken, also an analysis of gender-disaggregated data from public officials of ministries and departments of the Kyrgyz Republic was carried out.

Through the school leadership and other mechanisms of learning training women is carried out so that they could participate in governance. State agencies, with support from international agencies, developed and tested curriculum of short training sessions to enhance the gender sensitivity of local communities, women activate the Kyrgyz Republic and increase their leadership potential, organized a series of events (conferences, seminars, meetings of «round table») on the dethronement of gender stereotypes on participation of men and women in politics, electoral processes, promote women's political rights, participation and development of strategies to promote women in elections.

Issues of equal representation of women in public service and governance, women's equal participation in all spheres of life are covered in the socio-political and socio-economic programs of the national television and in regional media, which reported about prominent politicians and public figures-women, raised questions about the role of women in politics, achievements and obstacles related to the advancement of women in power, as well as in the component to support the media and the integration of gender dimension, realized in the joint projects of government agencies, NGOs and international agencies.

Women and mass-media

National Gender Policy provides coverage of gender issues in order to improve gender-sensitive public awareness of citizens through education, culture and media.

Information-analytical center «Ala-Too», which is a studio for children and youth programs of National Broadcasting Corporation of Kyrgyzstan, aired a number of issues related to gender development, for example, «Women in law enforcement», «The parliamentary activity of women», «Rural women» , «The situation of women with disabilities» and others.

Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on November 21, 2008 605 approved a plan of activities for the campaign «16 days of violence against women», which took place from 25 November to 10 December 2008. As part of this campaign, state authorities carried out a wide range of activities to inform the public about violence against women: from seminars and training courses for different target groups, the opening of a special section in print and electronic media prior to the shares, meetings, «round tables» on highlighting the problem of violence, organizing and conducting information campaigns.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is developing a gender outreach strategy.

Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women

The institutional mechanism is represented by the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and its working body - the Social Development Staff of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the structural units of ministries, departments, local administrations and local authorities responsible for implementing the gender policy and well as advisory / coordination committees, boards, commissions.

Presidential Decree «On Approving the Regulations and the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic» on 13 February 2006, number 64 the status of the National Council has been upgraded and the powers and composition were expanded through the introduction of its constituent members of the Government Kyrgyz Republic and the increase in the proportion of representatives of civil society.

Decree of the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic from December 25, 2008 number 487 established the Gender Unit in the Department of Social Development Staff of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Regional, district and city advisory boards of Women, Family and Gender Development were created in the Republic, which includes representatives of government agencies, non-governmental organizations. For example, in the Osh region a gender Coordinating Board, Advisory Councils at the regional and district level were developed and approved. Project «Implementation of gender mainstreaming in the activities of local government city of Osh and Osh region» is being realized.

In ministries, the State Committee, the administrative departments and local administrations identified posts were identified, which are coordinating efforts to implement the National Plan of Action.

In accordance with the procedure for conducting a gender analysis of draft normative legal acts and the resulting conclusions, approved by Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic of February 5, 2007 24, state and local authorities are carrying out a gender assessment. For example, in 2007 the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the order «About the mandatory gender expertise in the preparation of departmental projects of normative legal acts». The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a gender analysis of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the diplomatic service». Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic a number of changes to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Pension Insurance», providing benefits for women in the pension system.

Using of statistical information disaggregated by sex was expanded. National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic has developed gender-disaggregated indicators for monitoring and evaluating the country's development strategy, monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals from a gender perspective. The information was presented in the book «Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic».

In 2007, the Committee has been formed on youth, gender policy, physical culture and sport Zhogorku Kenesh (parliament). Committee carried out active work to improve the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic from a gender perspective. Thus, in order to fulfill international obligations and promote the principles of gender equality, ensuring women's representation in government bodies Jogorku Kenesh deputies - members of the Committee, initiated a package of legislation on gender-based quotas of members of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda, Accounting Chamber auditors and members of the National Bank and the Social Fund.

In August 2008, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» entered into force, which was initiated by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic K. Bakiev The Act establishes state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for persons of different sexes in the political, social, economic, cultural and other fields of human activity, is designed to protect men and women from discrimination based on gender and is aimed at the affirmation of progressive democratic relations between men and women.

Key objectives and actions to address them

One of the priority directions of the state gender policy of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is to increase participation of women in decision-making in the executive branches and in local governments by adopting focused and systematic actions for equalization of opportunities for women and men for employment in the public and municipal authorities. Also, special measures are to be taken aimed at economic empowerment of women and reduction of vertical and horizontal segregation in the labor market, reduction of maternal and infant mortality, increasing attention to the needs of workers with family responsibilities and adoption of measures to improve support systems for responsible parenthood, prevention and reduction of gender-based violence in society, conduct of monitoring socio-economic policies in accordance with the gender indicators in order to incorporate a gender dimension into national and regional development plans, development and implementation of gender information strategy and conducting public information campaigns aimed at achieving gender equality