

I am Kaparova Dzhamilia, head of the Public Association Ensan Diamond, Osh city, south of Kyrgyz Republic,

We have been protecting women's rights for 22 years. Experience in the UPR is 5 years.

Today my statements will concern issues of domestic violence, early marriages and women's safety in emergency situations

1. The right to live without domestic violence

66 recommendations were on the protection of women's rights and gender violence

Many recommendations have been partially implemented, but there remains a significant gender gap in women's economic and political participation, and a high level of gender-based violence. This was influenced by existing persistent patriarchal views and stereotypes, insufficient funding, lack of clear political will, and low capacity of civil servants.

In the National Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration, the Government of Kyrgyz Republic noted 2 forms of violence:

1. domestic family violence,
2. child forced marriage

In the implementation of the gender agenda, only a small department under the ministry is formally responsible, which reduces the potential for legislative and institutional measures.

Statistics on domestic violence are collected by different structures - health authorities, internal affairs, courts, which provide different data.

Due to insufficient funding, the implementation of the goal of protection against gender discrimination and fair justice of the NAP (national plan of action) 2022-2024 is only 49%.

The 2021 Criminal Code allows reconciliation of the parties in cases of violence.

Statistics: over the last two years in 2022-2024, 34 young women died as a result of domestic violence in the KR. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic notes an increase in domestic violence in 2024 by 22%.

328 criminal cases have been initiated on the facts of domestic violence

Recommendations:

1. Legally consolidate one state body of 17 entities for the prevention and protection against GBV (Gender-based violence)
2. Consolidate disaggregated statistics
3. To carry out sufficient budgeting of the law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protection against family violence" and monitoring the implementation of this law
4. Overcome discriminatory cultural norms, develop gender sensitivity

2. The right to live without domestic violence: early forced marriage

66 recommendations of the past cycle on women's rights in Kyrgyzstan ,17 recommendations directly address the issue of early marriage.

- Partially fulfilled - 12,
- not fulfilled – 5

Kyrgyzstan has a sufficient legislative framework on early marriage, however there is some challenges allowing this phenomenon to persist.

In Kyrgyzstan, many marriages are concluded without official registration, but only according to a religious rite.

Marriage age in Kyrgyzstan from 18 years old, according to the application, decreases by 1 year.

According to statistics from the Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 13% of all marriages are performed at an early age.

A new Family Code is being developed, which will not include a rule to lower the age for marriage

The Action Plan adopted by the Government is of the nature of information work

Recommendations:

1. Amend the Law "On Freedom of Religion" that the religious consecration of marriage is carried out only after civil registration with state bodies;
2. Remove the norm on reducing the age of marriage from the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;
3. Develop, adopt and finance a State Program for the Prevention of Early Marriages

3. The right to a life free of violence and the safety of women: (post) conflict and emergency situations.

In the last cycle there were no clear recommendations on this topic.

New security challenges in Central Asia, Ethnic and border clashes in KR make the issue of involving women in peace-building process especially relevant

Kyrgyzstan consistently integrates the gender agenda "Women, Peace and Security." At this time, the period of the 4th Action Plan has ended. The share of completion of all AP was about 70%

At the same time:

- National policy documents on security, conflict prevention, interethnic conflicts, cross-border conflicts are not built around the rights of women and girls, their security.
- Lack of budgeting to implement the Action Plan
- There is a gap between national and local levels in the realization of women's rights and the agenda of "Women, Peace, Security."
- Leadership in the implementation of Action Plan 1325 is not held by the authorized body, - the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Recommendations:

1. Increasing the political will of key government leaders and international partners.
2. Integrate issues of the agenda "Women, Peace and Security" into the regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament)
3. Eliminate existing gaps and barriers between national and local levels in the implementation of state programs on agenda "Women, Peace and Security"
4. Include assessment of competence on **Women, Peace and Security** issues in the process of certification, certification of civil servants ;
5. Promote the participation and representation of women in the security and justice sector,
6. Include support for the implementation of **Women, Peace and Security** in state social orders for CSOs (Civil society organizations);

