



Public Association "ENSA N DIAMOND"

Violence, women's safety and (post)conflict and emergency situations.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE 3RD CYCLE	CURRENT SITUATION	RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED FOR THE 4TH CYCLE
<p>On 20 January 2020, 89 countries formulated their 232 recommendations for Kyrgyzstan within the framework of the UPR.</p> <p>66 recommendations were on the protection of women's rights and gender equality, the topic is among the top 5 topics.</p> <p>The recommendations were related to taking additional measures to achieve gender equality, expand women's educational opportunities, women's participation in politics, improve and effectively implement laws on gender equality and domestic violence, and curb the practice of bride kidnapping and early marriage.</p> <p>The recommendations were given by the following countries: Austria, Spain, Lithuania, Slovenia, Estonia Poland, Sierra Leone, Canada, Latvia, Georgia Portugal, Tajikistan, Albania, Hungary Russia, Germany, Ghana</p>	<p>In the context of the post-Soviet space and new security challenges in Central Asia, such as extremism, armed conflicts, global climate change and water scarcity, the involvement of women in peace-building and conflict prevention processes is becoming particularly relevant.</p> <p>For Kyrgyzstan, the importance of implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 became apparent after the ethnic clashes of 2010, when insufficient consideration of gender aspects in conflict prevention was revealed, and in the context of border problems with Tajikistan in recent years, they have become particularly relevant.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan consistently integrates the Women, Peace and Security agenda into its national action plans. The period of the 4th Action Plan (AP) has now ended. The fulfillment rate of all APs was between 60% and 80%, which indicates a positive trend.</p> <p>At the same time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National policy documents on security, conflict prevention, reduction of radicalism and religious extremism, interethnic conflicts, and border conflicts are not built around the rights of women and girls and their safety. ➤ Lack of budgeting for the implementation of the Plan at the national and local levels. ➤ There remains a gap between the national and local levels in the implementation of women's rights and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase the political will of the government through the involvement of key government leaders and international partners. ➤ Integrate issues of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda into the regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament). ➤ The Ministry of Internal Affairs, as an authorized body, should provide methodological, analytical and facilitation resources for other performers. ➤ Eliminate existing gaps and barriers between the national and local levels in the implementation of government programs on WPS. ➤ Promote the localization of NAP 1325, as well as links with local development plans and budgets, and take into account the specifics of border areas and areas with an increased risk of natural crises. ➤ Include the topic of WPS in educational programs for government officials at all levels. Include the assessment of competence of government officials on WPS issues in the process of their certification and attestation. ➤ Promote the increased participation of women in the security and justice sector with a view to their active participation in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of various parties in law enforcement practices related to the WPS agenda.

- Local levels of the WPS agenda implementation depend on local specifics: religious, ethnic, educational, cultural, environmental, borders, etc.
- Local community development plans focus on infrastructure, ignoring gender-specific aspects of security.
- The leadership in the implementation of AP 1325 is not held by the authorized body, the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The role of the authorized body is limited to the collection and consolidation of reports of the NAP 1325 implementers.
- Government agencies note the lack of practical experience in interagency cooperation to prevent, combat and respond to GBV in emergency and crisis situations.

- Improve the legal framework governing the activities of CSOs in order to create a favorable environment, eliminate barriers to registration and operationalization of CSOs involved in WPS.
- Include support for the implementation of WPS in state social contracts for CSOs.