

## Institutionalization of gender issues

1. Why was a specialized body for women issues abolished (Secretariat of the National Council on Family Affairs, Women and Gender Policy), and its functions transferred to the jurisdiction of a non-specialized structure (Division for Economic and Social Development, Presidential Administration) – the step that according to national and international gender experts marginalizes gender issues?
2. What is the staff number of the national apparatus/ authorized body in the executive power (the Government) responsible for the achievement of gender equality? What is the amount of the financial resources made available to ensure its activities at all levels?
3. What is the amount of financial resources allocated annually for the activities on gender equality and for a fair distribution of government resources for women? How much do they comprise (in %) in the state budget expenditures or GDP?
4. How many requests/appeals to the court or other authorities were relevant to discrimination against women? What are the outcome of these referrals?
5. Are there **specialized** mechanisms, where women can complaint to about discrimination in public and private spheres, such as:
  - specialized courts have been set up;
  - special gender-sensitive procedures have been introduced within litigation and investigation processes/systems;
  - judges, investigators, psychologists etc. with gender expertise were specially prepared and are working in courts of general jurisdiction and law enforcement agencies?
6. How long has the State been providing judges with knowledge and skills trainings necessary for ensuring gender equality in administration of their duties? What is the duration of these courses to improve gender sensitivity of judges? How many judges have been trained during such courses?

## Monitoring of implementation of the CEDAW Convention

7. How many times, from the date of the CEDAW ratification, the Kyrgyz Government itself (rather than NGOs or international organizations and their projects) has conducted a comprehensive analysis of the national legislation in the light of obligations under the CEDAW?
8. How many comprehensive analytical studies has the Government conducted at the expense of the state budget in order to measure the impact of economic and social-political developments in the country on the status of women in the following areas (Please, list specific studies):
  - Promotion of women to decision-making
  - Overcoming gender stereotypes
  - Migration and employment
  - Trafficking in human beings
  - Gender-based violence
9. Which of these studies served as a basis for the Government's developing and implementing/preparing special measures to overcome a vulnerable and unequal status of women and in order to meet their specific needs, including women from the social (elderly, disabled, refugees, etc.) and ethnic minorities? How much of the state budget mean were spent on these studies?
10. What are concrete *special measures* undertaken to identify and eliminate obstacles to real equality for women in all spheres of life? What are the results of these special measures?

## Violence and Trafficking in human beings

11. What are the concrete measures taken to implement the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the social and legal protection of victims of violence in the family"?

12. The state report lacks information and data on exploitation of prostitution and measures taken to combat it. What is the extent and nature of this phenomenon in Kyrgyzstan? Are there studies conducted at the expense of the state budget in order to assess the extent and nature of human trafficking? If yes – what are these studies and what are their results?
13. What are the specific results of the execution of the Presidential Decree "On measures to combat the illicit human smuggling and trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic" (April 21, 2002, №94)
14. What are the main indicators for assessing the performance of the law enforcement in countering family violence? Have new indicators been developed and introduced?
15. How are the views of violence victims taken in to account for assessing the effectiveness of the use of protective orders?
16. Are protective orders introduced in the routine practice of police and courts? How many protective orders are issued annually? What are the dynamics of their legal enforcement?
17. In what year 50 cases of human trafficking were brought to courts? How many of these cases relate to women (victims)? How many traffickers were punished and what criminal penalties applied?

### **Economic rights of women**

18. Are there any activities envisaged for the elimination of gender differentiation in the economic state of women and men? What mechanisms are provided to encourage a reduction of differences in earnings between men and women? What are the state measures to weaken the occupational segregation of women - professional and posts-wise?
19. Is there a social and legal protection of women from vulnerable groups and youth employed in the formal and informal sector of the economy?
20. In order to lessen the load on women from household and family responsibilities, village infrastructure development and advancement of labor-saving technologies, kindergartens, day-care systems in schools etc. are needed? Have such conditions been created in order to lessen the load on women? Further, please, provide separate numbers for rural/urban areas:
  - What is the share of children attending kindergartens?
  - What is the average monthly fee for attending a kindergarten (for one child)? What is the ratio of this fee to an average monthly salary and/or per capita income?
  - What is the average wage of a kindergarten worker? Ratio to the minimum consumer basket, or to the average monthly salary in Kyrgyzstan?
21. Have the state developed special state programs and/or concepts on creating equal opportunities for men and women, that would include actions for equalization of family responsibilities?
22. What is the number of gender indicators and their ratio gender indicators / all indicators in the Country Development Strategy?
23. What is the trend (increase or a decrease) in the wages gap between men and women?

### **Education**

24. Are gender issues included in the state education standard?

### **Health**

25. How does the State provide adequate nutrition for women during pregnancy and lactation? What is the coverage of pregnant and lactating women by these measures?
26. Have special studies been conducted on the specific health needs of women and the implementation, promotion and protection of the right to health?
  - a. Including from vulnerable groups (elderly, single parents, adolescents, disabled, cancer survivors, refugees, convicts and the like?)
  - b. Including from state budget funds? What is the amount of financial means spent on these studies?

27. Has the Government introduced the subjects on reproductive and sexual health, in particular contraception, family planning and STDs prevention into the compulsory education system? How many hours is given to each of these issues (a/ reproductive and sexual health, b/ contraception, c/ family planning d/ STDs prevention) in the school curriculum? What is the coverage with these particular topics in the schools of the republic – in urban, rural areas? Has the universal program "Health culture"<sup>1</sup> been implemented nation-wide, in all schools?
28. What gender-specific measures were taken to reduce tobacco (including *nasvay*<sup>2</sup>), alcohol and drug use in women? Are there any laws in the country, prohibiting the advertisement of alcohol and tobacco products in public places and on TV and radio? Is there any (anti)advertising run at the expense of producers/importers and/or public funds, that aims at explaining the consequences of the a substance abuse, in particular harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol and drugs (including *nasvay*) on bodies of men and women, boys and girls,? If so - what is the frequency and scope of such measures?

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<sup>1</sup> As referred to in paragraph 306 of the government report

<sup>2</sup> Nasvay – locally produced drug, contains nicotine