

**Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
INFORMATION FOR THE CEDAW PRE-SESSION
(42ND CEDAW SESSION)**

List of Critical Issues for the CEDAW Pre-Session

- 1. Violence against women**
- 2. Women's participation in political processes**

Introduction

Based on our Shadow report we are presenting various issues of discrimination that women in Kyrgyzstan were still experiencing within the period of 2002 – 2007 to the pre-session of 42nd CEDAW Committee in relation to the State obligations according to the CEDAW and Concluding Comments of the CEDAW Committee (2004), National Programs.

Shadow report of the Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan focused on two crucial issues related to discriminatory practices against women, which include: 1 – violence against women with concentration on Domestic violence, 2- Women's participation in political processes. Report includes statistical and analytical data.

The Report is based on the:

- 3rd periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on implementation of CEDAW, 2006 (State Report)
- National Plan Actions on reaching gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2002-2006 (NPA)
- National Plan Actions on reaching gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for (NPA)2007–2010
- Concluding comments of the CEDAW Committee in 2004
- Matrix of activities of the implementation of the Concluding Comments UN CEDAW Committee to the 2nd periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on implementation of UN CEDAW
- CEDAW and its Optional Protocol.
- Kyrgyzstan law “On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality”, 2003
- “Law on social and legal protection from violence in the family”, 2003
- Analysis of the situation in the relevant sphere in the period from 2002 till 2007,
- Analysis of the Kyrgyzstan legislation implemented by the Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan in 2006.
- Monitoring results, held by the Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
- Reports on bride kidnapping
- Report of Dr. Nurgul Djanaeva developed for the StopVAW website (Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights)
- Human Rights Watch Study “State Failure to Stop Domestic Abuse and Abduction of Women in Kyrgyzstan”

The structure of this report following: **name of the problem**, *description and proof of the problem, what is missed in the State report* and **recommendations** in the end of the section.

Violence against women (with concentration on Domestic violence)

In 2003, Kyrgyzstan adopted a progressive law to address the problem of domestic violence “the Law on Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence of the Kyrgyz Republic.” Unfortunately, law enforcement and government officials have failed to integrate this promising law into the everyday fulfillment of their duties. Currently, there are no statistics on domestic violence, which law enforcement agencies are required to compile in accordance with the 2003 Law on Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence. However, Kyrgyz NGOs as well as 2006 Human Rights Watch Study “State Failure to Stop Domestic Abuse and Abduction of Women in Kyrgyzstan” report domestic violence in the country is increasing. Forum of Women's NGOs recent study “Monitoring of Violence Against Women” in all regions of Kyrgyzstan for the period of September 2006 – May 2007 shows lack of enforcement of the Domestic Violence Law.

- Only 18 protection orders were issued since 2003 when the Law came to effect, whilst according to the National Statistics Committee, 4,651 women sought assistance from shelters, court of elders and other organizations and 4,135 cases of violence against women were registered.
- Only 63 domestic violence cases reached the court in 2005-2006 resulting in issue of 18 court orders;
- Of the 18 court orders, in 16 cases the court only issued warning of administrative arrest or criminal proceedings;

In 2006, in Kochkor district of Naryn province, 150 domestic violence complaints were filed with only 19 cases reaching the court and 4 protection orders issued whilst 74 complaints were rejected for lack of “crime”.

This section is related to the contents of CEDAW, in particular articles 2, 3, 5, 6 and article 16.

1. Legislation despite of taken actions still needs further reforming

Description and proof of the problem

Legislation reforms after ratification of the CEDAW in Kyrgyzstan shows that despite political will and practical actions there was a lack of consistency in this process:

- Need in development of the enforcement mechanism of “Law on social and legal protection from violence in the family”
- Kyrgyzstan legislation doesn’t contain norms, regulating punishment for sexual harassment
- Lack of analysis of the suits based on CEDAW and any internal Kyrgyzstan legislation on gender equality
- Non-implementation of temporary protective and judicial orders’ provisions lead to administrative fines or administrative arrests up to 10-15 days. “Law on social and legal protection from violence in the family” of 2003 includes **only administrative sanctions on cases on domestic violence**
- Lack of the state **compensation for victims of domestic violence**

What is missing in the State report

- Next State steps on the legislation reforms, such as Steps of the State on strengthening sanctions for violators of women’s rights including law on domestic violence,
- Fulfilling State commitment to finance in the laws on domestic violence

2. Ineffective application and enforcement of existing laws

Description and proof of the problem

- Low level of regular monitoring of laws enforcement
- Low level of efficiency of using of protective and judicial orders in practice. Law on Department of Interior Affairs doesn’t include norms of officials’ duties regarding issuing temporary protective order. During the 2005 – 2006 года no judicial orders were issued by courts.
- Rare Practice of issuing of protective, especially of judicial orders - number of issued orders proves this. Temporary protective order supposed to isolate a violator from the family for the certain time period, but there are no places to put a man out of family.
- Existing bad conditions of the law applications in police departments, lack of specialized officers in police departments. There are no special units or responsible persons in law enforcement agencies dealing only with cases of violence against women.
- No satisfactory police performance in dealing with violence against women so as to ensure that the rights of victims of trafficking and domestic and sexual violence are properly protected.
- State institutes on social protection do not participate in domestic violence law implementation.
- Monitoring problems; Statistical data collection problems and analysis of the process of violence against women including domestic violence, bride kidnapping registrations by police and process of involvement of court. There are no common indicators developed by the state

to evaluate the scale of violence against women in the Kyrgyz Republic. In spite of the fact that domestic violence is singled out into a separate statistical line and models of the temporary protective order and their application instructions are developed, experience shows that during 2006 and 2007 officers of the police departments are not using them fully. In some districts in provinces police departments are not at all practicing issuing of such order.

- Low level of law enforcement officials' awareness on available legislation to protect women from violence against women. There are no mandatory training programs in universities, vocational or other schools for different future professionals, including the police, prosecutors, judges, about the above topics. However, the curriculum of the academy of the Ministry of the Interior has introduced a special course *Gender Policy in the Activities of the Department Interior Affairs*. The program is designed for the students of this Police academy. But practicing professionals are not required to attend mandatory training programs dealing specifically with the different forms of violence against women. Several NGOs organize voluntary training programs for practicing professionals and these cover the issues of domestic violence, trafficking, and the norms of international law, but this is not sustainable and funding depends on international donors. In several districts, the Ministry of Interior police officers have participated in training seminars on gender issues, including issues of violence against women. Training programs are organized on an *ad hoc* basis.

What is missing in the State report

- Detailed information on **implementation of recommendations 169 – 170 of the CEDAW Committee in its Concluding Comments (2004) and the Matrix of activities** of the implementation of the Concluding Comments UN CEDAW Committee to the 2nd periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on implementation of UN CEDAW approved by the Government in 2004) –.
- State report in article 130 informs about issuing of temporary protective orders, but it misses detailed information about judicial orders
- Lack of in on police and courts performance in dealing with violence against women so as to ensure that the rights of victims of trafficking and domestic and sexual violence are properly protected
- State report doesn't show nor problem neither strategy to improve statistical data collection on violence against women, no data of victims of domestic violence.
- Ways to improve state strategy to increase efficiency of using of protective and judicial orders in practice
- No information on existing conditions of the law applications in police departments, on preparation police officers in police departments to apply law on domestic violence.
- Real level of law enforcement officials awareness is not addressed. Article 138 of the State Report only very generally mentions awareness raising activities among of law enforcement officials without data what percentage of law enforcement officials from police departments passed training or participated in such activities. It doesn't show low level of police officers, judges, prosecutors' capacity and awareness to use this law due to lack of information, knowledge and skills in application of the currently available legislation in Kyrgyzstan.
- Lack information about the process of systematic monitoring at all levels.

3. Low awareness level among State officials and public about the law

Description and proof of the problem

Although in the state report in articles 121, 122,123, 124 it is mentioned that State Tele radio Corporation was broadcasting on gender issues, it is not giving a picture on what issues, what regularity and with what outreach it was done. Our monitoring shows that it was done rarely." In a survey conducted by Association of Crisis Centers of 150 law-enforcement personnel and criminologists, judges, teachers and doctors, only 15 percent responded positively to the question, "Do you know that the law on violence in the family was adopted?"

In educational institutions rarely and randomly educational program are available to students on combating violence against women. Elementary and secondary school curricula do not deal

specifically with the different forms of violence against women, the prevailing prejudices about the sexes and the stereotyped gender roles, or gender discrimination in general. The *National Action Plan on Reaching Gender Equality*, however, envisions the incorporation of gender components into the curricula of all levels of education.

What is missing in the State report

Article 138 of the State report informs about numerous workshops with participants state officials and public, it lacks information about awareness work on the law on domestic violence, monitoring the application of the “Law on social and legal protection from violence in the family” during the reported period.

4. State measures to increase financing program, policies, and implementation laws related to violence against women

Description and proof of the problem

State measures to increase financing for women’s issues and Financing for crisis centers.

Situation with the state compensation for victims of domestic violence.

Neither in the State or municipal budgets there is a line for activities on struggle with VAW. It is despite of Matrix of activities of the implementation of the Concluding Comments UN CEDAW Committee to the 2nd periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on implementation of UN CEDAW approved by the Government in 2004 clearly states about setting up municipal crisis centers with set of services to victims of trafficking VAW. State didn’t create any single such crisis center. More over state doesn’t provide sustainable and consistent support to existing crisis centers.

There is no state financing system to compensate victims. Shelters and hotlines in Kyrgyzstan are generally operated by crisis centers and women’s NGOs. There are about ten crisis centers, which provide immediate help for women and children victims of domestic violence, rape, trafficking in persons, as well as physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence. However, the crisis centers are often unclear about what form of violence they address. Their services are usually available free of charge but are not accessible throughout the country. Depending on funds, they provide medical, psychological, social, and legal assistance and shelter for up to one month. International donors serve as the sources of cash funding for crisis centers. The state sometimes provides in-kind donations, such as a free telephone line and free space, but this is more an exception than a rule. Victims of violence against women can use free legal consultations at police departments or free consultations in consulates when being abroad. Although the *National Action Plan on Reaching Gender Equality* envisions the development of a program to work with perpetrators, there are no treatment programs for offenders whether on a regular or a project basis. As occasional community initiatives, offender treatment programs are offered by women’s NGOs working in the countryside.

What is missing in the State report

Although State Commitment on financial support from state budget was formulated in the NPA, the state report doesn’t address its implementation. Regarding the funding of planned NPA on gender equality activities, it mentions that the state budget and other resources will be earmarked, but the amount is not specified. Tasks regarding violence against women include: organizing training programs for law enforcement personnel and judges to raise gender awareness among them; supporting crisis centers; developing an information manual for schools on prevention of violence against women; applying an intersectional approach in the organized response to violence against women; collecting gender statistics on all forms of violence against women and children; monitoring and analyzing the effectiveness of measures used.

Government lacked the adequate resources to implement many aspects of the anti-trafficking national program,

There is no budget line in the state or municipality budgets for combating violence against women. There is no yearly amount earmarked in the state budgets for the support of NGOs, including for those organizations working in the field of violence against women.

Examples: State doesn't provide even enough papers with forms for protective orders' forms to police departments, no state locations for victims, even no funding for police to pick up victims, etc. State report misses information on level of technical support to police on the law implementation.

Recommendations for the working group to ask Kyrgyzstan government:

1. To continue **Legislation reforms and enforcement of existing** laws. The Law on Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence and corresponding laws of the Kyrgyz Republic such as the Criminal Code, the Administrative Code, the Family Code and other legislation related to Domestic Violence need to be amended and harmonized to remove contradictions between the laws. To include criminalization of all offensive acts against women, including sexual harassment; Strengthen the legal basis for combating violence against women by holding regular gender expertise review of the current legislation and developing and adopting special legislative and normative acts aimed at the struggle against violence against women; to strengthen "Law on social and legal protection from violence in the family" through including amendments on punishment and financing.
2. Development and enforcement of implementing mechanisms, such as guidelines for implementing the Law on Social-Legal Protection from Domestic Violence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs internal instructions and domestic violence desks at each district branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Improve police performance in dealing with violence against women so as to ensure that the rights of victims domestic violence, trafficking, sexual violence and all other forms of VAW are properly protected; Establish a stronger and clearer punishment mechanisms for offenders;
3. Monitor and analyze the effectiveness of measures used in combating violence against women, including monitoring implementation of international and local recommendations with the active participation of the judiciary and law enforcement officials; Improve the process and Improve capacity of the government agencies to generate, use and publish data on domestic violence nationally.
4. Allocate sufficient funds to combat violence against women, using the state budget and other resources as well following the law of Kyrgyzstan (of 2003) on state guarantees on gender equality in the article 24 it clearly state government is recommended to "finance activities on realization of the state policy in the area of gender equality" including: to set up compensation mechanism for victims of violence against women; to oblige local governance to allocate in local budget to address violence against women. Improve capacity in gender-responsive budgeting of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure adequate government funds are allocated to enforce legislation to end domestic violence.
5. Develop and adopt special bylaws for various professions with codes of conduct or guidelines would regulate how to deal with cases of violence against women.
6. Establish a special state department on violence against women within the working body of the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development with staff to coordinate actions in the country aimed at the reduction of violence against women;
7. Strengthen capacity of the law enforcement officers in understanding domestic violence legislation, women's human rights and gender issues and incorporating these into their work. Introduce mandatory training programs for practicing professionals, including the police, prosecutors, judges, health, social, child and family protection personnel, as well as teachers, about the above topics;
8. Carry out systematic training programs for the judiciary and law enforcement officials to raise gender awareness on the issue of violence against women and make them women-friendly; strengthen such component on professionals training as training on VAW with law on domestic violence in Police Academy curriculum.
9. Undertake the transformation of social attitudes towards violence against women, especially those concerning practices of bride kidnapping, polygamy, sexual harassment, sexual violence, domestic violence, and trafficking; Expand educational programs at all levels to change traditional attitudes and stereotypes towards violence against women in all forms; Introduce measures, including an extensive, nationwide public awareness-raising campaign organized together with NGOs, to inform the population through the mass media about the

problem of violence against women. Emphasize that domestic violence, forced marriage, bride kidnapping, and sexual harassment are violations of human rights and not simply “women’s issues”

10. Ensure support by the state and international organizations for crisis centers, shelters, hotlines and women’s NGOs dealing with violence against women and expanding their network throughout Kyrgyzstan; Strengthened capacity of Women’s NGOs (including crisis centers) in monitoring domestic violence and holding government agencies accountable for implementing the laws to end violence against women

Women's participation in political processes

Kyrgyzstan experience proved international lessons that only political will is not enough for gender equality reaching. There is lack of the target oriented State program on women's political advancement to power bodies, introductions of temporary special measures on elimination of discrimination of women in political and public life of the country without state financing of the activities of the national plans on gender equality and increasing women's representation at all levels of decision-making. De facto lack of women in decision-making bodies tells about serious problems in the State attitude towards gender equality in politics and about absence of the real quality of opportunities. During the reported period in Kyrgyzstan there was a process of legislation reforms. But the legislation reforming process, speaking about political will of the State, was not consistent, needed measure were not taken or adopted partially. Review and monitoring were done mainly at the national level, no regular assessment or monitoring at provincial or local levels took place. Dominance of the patriarchal stereotypes about women's role and status in society among State officials, making personnel decisions, led to decrease of number of women at leadership posts. Financing of the women's political empowerment was not implemented. In the result during these years we faced reduction of women at the highest decision-making positions.

This section is related to the contents of CEDAW, in particular articles 2, 3,4, 5, 7 (b).

1. Legislation further reforming

Description and proof of the problem and What is missing in the State report

- **Legislation reforms after ratification of the CEDAW in Kyrgyzstan** shows that despite political will there was a lack of consistency in this process: State has adopted laws, programs, plans of actions to ensure Women's participation in political processes. But it needs these laws and program to be improved and harmonized.
- What **legal protection mechanisms** for women's right to participate in high level of decision-making are in place or planned: (Kyrgyzstan law "On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality" is not enough) and widen areas of quotas application.
 1. How State plans to **expand quotas for women** more than in Elections Code: introduce quotas or affirmative actions to such state documents as "Law on public service",
 2. State report to CEDAW in the article 200 recognizes that Kyrgyzstan law "On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality" doesn't include **legal norms regulating authority of the President and Government on ensuring gender parity in human resources policy**. But the State report misses information on State suggestions and strategy on this issue.
 3. According to the article 36 of the Kyrgyzstan law "On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality" (2003), government was supposed since 2003 to **harmonize its normative legal documents** (bylaws) with this law. Also according to the Plan of Actions on realization of the National Program "Human rights" for the period 2002-2010 (confirmed on 2 January 2002, edited on 7 July 2004 (under the point # 24 for the 2004-2005 years) the State committed to improve regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with international conventions "On women's political rights", CEDAW. Our monitoring showed that harmonization of legal norms in the government didn't take place. State report misses information and planned strategy on this **harmonization of the legislation**.
 4. State measures and status regarding adoption or introduction of **temporary special measures** to increase the level of women's representation in **appointed bodies** (was recommended by the CEDAW Committee in its Concluding Comments (2004) in article 166 and was included into the Matrix of activities of the implementation of the Concluding Comments UN CEDAW Committee to the 2nd periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on implementation of UN CEDAW approved by the Government in 2004).

2. Ineffective application and enforcement of existing laws

Description and proof of the problem

State has adopted laws, programs, and plans of actions to ensure Women's participation in political processes. But it needs these laws and program to be enforced and implemented.

There is a need in detailed information on number of women hired, appointed or elected to high positions (such as governors, ministers, etc.) after each law or state decree was signed, adopted. During 2005-2006 a number of women in deputy-governor positions lost these posts.

What is missing in the State report

The State report misses information on monitoring and **on concrete strategies and actions on enforcement and implementation** of the following laws, programs, and plans of actions:

- Article 9 “State guarantees gender equality in government management” of the law “On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality”,
- Article 34, 35 of the law “On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality” on **coordination of activities on disputes resolution and registration of cases** related to violation of gender equality. Information on the strategy and measures to strengthen role of the National Council on women, family and gender development in ensuring gender balance in decision-making posts. For example, some recommendations of the National Council (body in charge of the monitoring of gender equality) are taken into consideration (recommendation to widen temporary special measures on increasing women's representation in public services, including adding quotas and at hiring to state posts on the principle 1+1) – article 84 of the State report to CEDAW Committee.

Missing information on implementation of the Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic “On measures on improvement of the gender policy” of 2006. Information about gender balance changes and it doesn't show that this decree is not applied everywhere. For example, since May 2006 in Kyrgyzstan no women in such posts as Governors, etc. and what is a current level of gender balance in decision-making bodies at all levels including highest political positions.

3. Women's representation level in decision-making bodies

Description and proof of the problem

Women during the reported period and in 2006-2007 have not reached 30% in the following positions: executive, legislative, and political parties. At local governance: **women in governors positions - women comprise 0 %**, in the Cabinet of Ministers among locally elected state bodies women in 2006 hold 19,1 % posts. Women in 2005 in state governance at the level of highest state positions comprised had 14,4%. In 2005 out of 35 bodies of state power only five were headed by women. Other 30 state power organizations didn't have women at all. Even after December 2007 elections based on political parties lists and quotas introduction to the Elections Code in 2007 women won only 24 % of Parliamentary seats. 30% women's representation was not reached during 2006-2007 despite that a Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic “On measures on improvement of the gender policy” of 2006 obliging to reach 30 percent of women in decision-making positions in public service. Besides introduction of quotas to new Elections Code of 2007, no measures were undertaken by the State, including Parliament, President's Administration, Cabinet of Ministers, Governors and local State Administration.

What is missing in the State report

State information about implementation of its planned actions (2.1.2) in the NPA (2002-2006) on reaching balanced representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making (executive, legislative, judicial and political parties): In the State report there is no information on failure in reaching such state indicators in the NPA (2.1.2) (2002-2006) as normative-legal Acts which makes provision for gender balance of human resources.

Detailed **positions-disaggregated information about women's representation** level in decision-making bodies within the reported period and following years (2006-2007) is missing in article 195, 196 of the State report to CEDAW. This article informs about negative dynamic of the Women's representation in highest levels of State power in comparison. These articles by the format of presentation data on women in decision-making positions give a false impression of good level of women's representation in decision-making bodies: It gives impression that women comprise 27,7 % of all heads of state governing bodies (article 196), and there was a growth of percentage of women

among people in governance (article 209). State report to CEDAW has not differentiated data according to the level of positions. But the real proportion of women as heads of decision-making bodies lower:

State report to CEDAW doesn't show its response to article 165 of the CEDAW Concluding Comments (2004) about increasing number of women in such elected bodies as local councils, Provincial Governance.

The State report to CEDAW (article 195) while informing about a need of reforming of the human resources policy in highest power bodies, it **doesn't provide** information about what exactly and how **human resources policy will be reformed to reach gender parity, on ways to ensure that** women's right to be elected to local governing bodies, to be nominated at all levels of high political positions like heads of ministries, state agencies, units in the Administration of the President and local governance bodies. It misses information on strategy to enforce a Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures on improvement of the gender policy" of 2006 obliging to reach 30 percent of women in decision-making positions in public service.

4. Capacity of women to win and run offices

Description and proof of the problem and

Lack of women's leaders' capacity building programs and policies - Although state planned in various state documents to increase women's leadership capacity, including through leadership schools, it was not implemented by state. Our monitoring showed that women in all provinces lack leadership training resources, local institutions working on women's leadership capacity development.

What is missing in the State report

Data is absent on Situation of educational and training on Women's participation in politics.

The State report doesn't provide information about the scale and results of the training activities.

5. Awareness rising on Women's participation in political processes and stereotypes on gender roles in politics

Description and proof of the problem and

CEDAW Committee in its Concluding Comments (2004) called upon Kyrgyzstan to liven up its efforts to усилия по повышению уровня информированности о важности участия женщин в политике. Our monitoring also proved existence of the patriarchal stereotypes on women's roles in political life.

What is missing in the State report

State in its report to CEDAW in the article 95 recognized existence of gender stereotypes impacting on role and place of women in politics, and it recognized that these stereotypes are impacting the women's status in political representation and decision-making. Report provides information about implemented activities (102) but **it is not showing why these activities have not solved the problem**, what planned actions in this regard were not implemented (for example, in the NPA of 2002-2006 – 2.1 (2.1.2) it was planned to and its reason, what is the level of outreach and Report misses what measures are adopted to address this situation.

6. State measures regarding financing gender equality in decision-making

Description and proof of the problem and

In the NAP and matrix of actions (2002-2006) there are no concrete target indicators, forms and sizes of financing from the State. Although the law on state guarantees on gender equality in the article 24 it clearly state that government "finances activities on realization of the state policy in the area of gender equality".

What is missing in the State report

Situation of educational and training on Women's participation- data on number, kind of training resources, outreach in provinces, participants.

Recommendations for the working group to ask Kyrgyzstan government:

It is needed to have a State consistent program and effective implementation and monitoring mechanism on women's political empowerment, inclusion of women into decision-making bodies as heads of bodies, allocation of State budget for these purposes, to overcome conservative and patriarchal attitudes towards women's effective and full political participation.

1. **To continue legislation reforms** consistently. Further to implement Kyrgyzstan law "On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality" (2003), its article 36 obliging government to harmonize its normative legal documents (bylaws) with this law. **Legal protection mechanisms** for women's right to participate in high level of decision-making are in place or planned: (Kyrgyzstan law "On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality" is not enough) and widen areas of quotas application. To **expand quotas for women** more than in Elections Code: introduce quotas or affirmative actions to such state documents as "Law on public service", use and **implement the** Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures on improvement of the gender policy" of 2006 aimed to increase women' participation in decision-making till 30%. Organize **harmonization of the legislation**. To adopt **temporary special measures** to increase the level of women's representation in **appointed bodies**,
2. **Improving state policies: Take concrete strategies and actions on enforcement and implementation** of the laws, programs, and plans of actions aimed at Women's representation level in decision-making bodies.
 - a. Following the State report (**article 195**) **about a need to reform** human resources policy in highest power bodies to develop program and strategy with concrete, measurable, time bound indicators and responsible offices and officers in State organizations.
 - b. Set up a system of incentives towards non-discriminatory practice and policy in institutions, financed by the State and Introduce temporary program of **affirmative actions** for political advancement of women
 - c. Review and assessment of gender balance at all levels of decision-making periodically with full participation of local governance structure.
3. To collect, analyze and apply in practice detailed **positions-disaggregated information** with the goals of increasing number of women in such elected bodies as heads local councils, Provincial Governance, etc.
4. What strategies, measures are done and are planned to increase quantitative women's level of participation in such decision-making bodies as: cabinet of ministers, governors, state administration, and local governance bodies, etc.
5. To develop specialized training system for women's political capacity development with consistency and sustainable level with concrete, measurable, time bound indicators and responsible offices and officers in State organizations.
6. What measures are adopted and are planned to address this situation public awareness rising on women's positive role **in political processes and creation of positive image of women-leaders.** .
7. To provide State measures regarding **financing** gender equality in decision-making to be developed. Start Gender budgeting initiatives and Allocate in the state budget finances for women's issues - Following the law of Kyrgyzstan (of 2003)"On basics of the State guarantees on ensuring gender equality" in the article 24 it clearly state government is recommended to "finance activities on realization of the state policy in the area of gender equality".
8. To attract international financial support through inclusion of women's issues to country's priorities list.
9. Strategy and action to provide State support to women's NGOs initiative on sustainable way.