



WORKSHOP REPORT

Legislating for the full achievement of the SDGs/ICPD goals and targets

Parliamentarian Workshop
2-3 September 2016 | Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan



From
the People of Japan

Legislating for the full achievement of the SDGs/ICPD goals and targets

Parliamentarian Workshop Report Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan 2-3 September 2016

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- D. Policy Advocacy Manual for Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Advancing Population and Development Issues Beyond 2015
- E. Recommendations for Action (outcomes of group work)

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFPPD	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
ICPD PoA	International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action
IAEG	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF EN	International Planned Parenthood Federation, European Network
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
NCKPD	National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RHL	Reproductive Health Law
RHAK	Reproductive Health Alliance of Kyrgyzstan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

1. Introduction

For the past 35 years, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) has played a crucial role in engaging Asia-Pacific parliamentarians across the region in a wide variety of issues related to population and development and advocacy for policy and/or legislative solutions.

In September 2015, UN Member States adopted new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN. The SDGs set new agenda for all Member States to achieve shared targets and secure social, economic and environmental gains for all. Parliamentarians play a critical role in turning the SDGs and ICPD PoA commitments into meaningful change for women and young people.

To foster that, the AFPPD conducted a workshop “Legislating for the full achievement of the SDGs/ICPD goals and targets” for the Members of Parliaments (MPs) from Kyrgyzstan and members of the National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD). The overall goal of this event was to motivate parliamentarians to address population and development issues within the new development agenda and strengthen their advocacy skills, culminating in the identification and agreement of key priorities and recommendations to support a joint action plan developed by parliamentarians, members of the NCKPD and the AFPPD.

The workshop was based on two key publications developed by the AFPPD to support parliamentarians in this work:

1. *Parliamentarian Resource Kit on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Population and Development Links in Asia and the Pacific in the Post 2015*
2. *Policy Advocacy Manual for Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians: Advancing Population and Development Issues Beyond 2015*

The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- (1) to better inform MPs on the SDGs in relation to the ICPD agenda, their targets and indicators, focusing on national commitments and priorities;
- (2) to increase MPs’ knowledge of international standards and good practices on ICPD-related legislation and policies;
- (3) to increase MPs’ capacity to legislate for the full achievement of gender equality and women’s empowerment, universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education, and specific needs of young people; and
- (4) to expand the pool of parliamentarians who have sufficient knowledge and support the ICPD agenda.

Totally 23 participants attended the workshop and comprised 13 parliamentarians from Kyrgyzstan, 3 parliament office staff, 4 representatives of government institutions and 3 UNFPA, national and international experts.

The workshop took place over the two-day period on 2-3 September 2016 at the Resort Center Raduga, Sary-Oi Village, Issyk-Kul region, Kyrgyzstan and was facilitated by Kate Matheson, an

experienced facilitator who has worked in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for over ten years.

2. List of participants:

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

1. **Hon. Mr. Osmonbek Artykbayev**, Chair of the National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD), *Member of the Committee on International Affairs, Defence and Security*
2. **Hon. Mr. Dastan Bekeshev**, Member of the NCKPD, member of AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth, *Deputy Chair of the Committee on Economy and Fiscal Policy*
3. **Hon. Mr. Abtandil Kulbarakov**, Member of the NCKPD, *Member of the Committee on Fuel, Energy, and Natural Resources*
4. **Hon. Ms. Gulkan Moldobekova**, Member of the NCKPD, *Member of the Committee on Social Issues, Education, Science, Culture and Healthcare*
5. **Hon. Ms. Zhyldyz Musabekova**, Member of the NCKPD, *Member of the Committee on Social Issues, Education, Science, Culture and Healthcare*
6. **Hon. Ainuru Altybayeva**, *Member of the Committee on International Affairs, Defence and Security*
7. **Hon. Mr. Kaldarbek Baymuratov**, *Committee on Transport, Infrastructure, Architecture and Construction*
8. **Hon. Mr. Maksat Egemberdiyev**, *Secretariat of the Parliament Fraction of the SDPK Party*
9. **Hon. Ms. Taalaigul Isakunova**, *Member of the Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Design, Juridical and Legal Issues*
10. **Hon. Mr. Bolotbek Ibraimzhanov**, *Political Party “Republic Ata Zhurt”*
11. **Hon. Mr. Muzaffar Isakov**, *Political Party SDPK*
12. **Hon. Ms. Alfiya Samigullina**, *Member of the Committee on Social Issues, Education, Science, Culture and Healthcare*
13. **Hon. Ms. Evgeniya Strokova**, *Member of the Committee on Social Issues, Education, Science, Culture and Healthcare*

RESOURCE PERSONS

14. **Mr. Bakyt Egemberdiyev**, Deputy Director of State Agency on Youth Policy of Kyrgyz Republic

15. **Ms. Kanikey Orozbayeva**, Head of Department on Statistics of Sustainable Development and Environment of National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic, Member of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators
16. **Ms. Rimma Chynybayeva**, Head of Department on Population Statistics of National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic
17. **Ms. Galina Chirkina**, Executive Director of Kyrgyz Alliance on Reproductive Rights

PARLIAMENTARY AND NATIONAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT STAFF

18. **Ms. Damira Imanaliyeva**, Specialist of Social Department of Parliament of Kyrgyz Republic
19. **Ms. Elmira Eshaliev**, Specialist of Social Department of Parliament of Kyrgyz Republic
20. **Ms. Aizhan Aalyeva**, Assistant to MP
21. **Mr. Ahmadhon Yusupkhanov**, Assistant to MP

UNFPA

22. **Mr Meder Omurzakov**, Assistant Representative of UNFPA in Kyrgyzstan
23. **Ms Tolgonai Berdikeyeva**, National Programme Analyst on Population and Development UNFPA in Kyrgyzstan

AFPPD

24. **Dr. Mika Marumoto**, Executive Director
25. **Ms. Olesya Kochkina**, Programme Specialist – Central Asia
26. **Ms. Aiperi Alymbekova**, Programme Assistant – Central Asia
27. **Ms. Kate Matheson**, International Expert, Workshop Facilitator

3. Agenda:

2 September, Day 1

08.30 – 09.00	Registration of participants
09.00 – 09.15	Workshop opening Opening remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hon. Mr. Osmonbek Atrykbaev, MP, Chair, National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD)- Mr. Meder Omurzakov, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan- Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD
09.15 – 10.00	Introduction to the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Introduction of the participants and expectations- Objectives- Agenda overview Presentation: AFPPD: Mission, Goals and AFPPD Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 & Programme for Central Asia – Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee break and group photo
10.30 – 11.30	Session 1: Overview of the ICPD and SDG goals and targets Session Chair: Hon. Mr. Osmonbek Atrykbaev, MP, Chair, National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD) Presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Overview of Kyrgyzstan’s ICPD achievements, remaining agenda and linkages with the newly adopted SDG framework - Mr. Meder Omurzakov, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan- SDGs, their indicators and international monitoring process – Ms. Kanykey Orozbayeva, National Statistical Committee, member of the UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) Q&A
11.30 – 12.30	Session 2: Demographic processes, social policy and principles of accountability Session Chair: Hon. Mr. Abtandil Kulbarakov, MP, member of the NCKPD (TBC) Presentations:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic and population processes and their linkages to social policies – Ms. Tolgonai Berdikeyeva, National Programme Analyst on Population and Development, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan - Principles of accountability, sources of data and use of data for policy development and monitoring – Ms. Rimma Chynybayeva, Head of a Department, National Statistical Committee <p>Discussion on sources of data available for Kyrgyz MPs, cooperation between MPs and research agencies, MPs and CSOs in monitoring policies and assuring accountability.</p>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break
13.30 – 15.00	<p>Session 3: SRHR</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Ms. Alfiya Samigullina, MP (TBC)</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of the legal and policy framework on SRHR in Kyrgyzstan, and the ways to monitor policy implementation – Ms. Galina Chirkina, Executive Director, Reproductive Health Alliance of Kyrgyzstan (RHAK) - Women’s Access to Modern Contraceptive Choice: international experience – Kate Matheson <p>Q&A</p> <p>Discussion on identifying key priorities for MPs’ work in Kyrgyzstan and several potential steps to feed into the action plan</p>
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee break
15.30 – 17.00	<p>Session 4: Gender equality and Women empowerment</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Ms. Ainuru Altibayeva, MP (TBC)</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situation with gender equality and women empowerment in Kyrgyzstan: de-jure and de-facto – Ms. Taalaigul Isakunova, MP - Women, business, reproductive health and the law: good international practices in legislation and policy implementation – Ms. Olesya Kochkina, Program Specialist, AFPPD <p>Q&A</p>

	Discussion with a focus on identifying key priorities for MPs' work in Kyrgyzstan and several potential steps to feed into the joint action plan for the NCKPD and AFPPD.
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3 September, Day 2

09.00 - 09.15	Intro of the day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of the Day 1 by Ms. Kate Matheson - AFPPD: Regional and Global Data on Ageing - Brief introduction by Dr. Mika Marumoto
09.15 – 10.30	<p>Session 5: Youth Policy</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Mr. Dastan Bekeshev, MP, member of the AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of Kyrgyzstan youth policy framework and implementation: education, employment, health and participation – Mr. Bakyt Egemberdyev, Deputy Director of the National agency on Youth, Sports and Physical Culture under the Government of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan - Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Services: international good practices – Kate Matheson <p>Q&A</p> <p>Discussion of policies in Kyrgyzstan and identification of priorities</p>
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	<p>Group work to develop the recommendations for joint actions between NKCPD and AFPPD: Handout: AFPPD's analysis of the compliance of the legislation in Kyrgyzstan with the international norms related to four ICPD areas (SRHR, gender, youth, and ageing.) Participants were asked to review and suggest actions for improvement of the legislation/policy and/or reinforcement of the policy implementation.</p> <p>40 minutes – group work; 40 minutes – reporting back.</p>
12.30 – 13.00	Adoption of the priority issues list for MPs work on advancement of ICPD /SDGs and recommendation on the joint work plan between NCKPD and AFPPD
13.00 – 13.15	<p>Closing remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPs - UNFPA - AFPPD <p>Evaluation and wrap up</p>
13.15 – 14.15	Lunch

4. Introduction to the workshop

The workshop was opened by the **Hon. Mr. Osmonbek Atrykbaev**, MP, Chair of the National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD), **Mr. Meder Omurzakov**, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan and **Dr. Mika Marumoto**, Executive Director, AFPPD.

Key points raised:

- There is a strong will among the Members of Parliament (MPs) and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to reach consensus and work together to develop an actionable plan to achieve the SDGs
- The SDGs must run in parallel with the commitments made at the ICPD
- The Agenda 2030 provides a mechanism to advance the participatory people-centred and rights-based vision of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) that holds many of its priorities.

Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD provided an overview of AFPPD's Mission, Goals and AFPPD Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 & Programme for Central Asia. Key points included:

- The National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD) has been re-established following the election in 2015. In addition, the first year of the SDG era coincides with the first implementation year of the AFPPD's new strategic plan 2016-19. This places the workshop at an opportune time to strategize and align our work together.
- There has been great progress with policy and legislation in Kyrgyzstan regarding population and development issues, such as the Reproductive Rights Law, a national law on HIV/AIDS and a public health model. However, no matter how progressive laws are, without government implementation and adequate financing, positive changes cannot be achieved.
- Parliamentarians have control over and are accountable for these legal and policy processes and to champion the unfinished business of the MDGs.
- In Kyrgyzstan, maternal mortality rates have improved but more needs to be done with regard to universal access to education, including life skills education, gender equality and women's empowerment, the elimination of violence against women and elderly abuse and neglect.
- The guiding principle of the SDG agenda is to "leave no one behind" with an emphasis on targeting vulnerable groups to achieve the SDG agenda.

Some observations and points raised by participants:

- The work of the NCKPD must be harmonised with those of its partner organizations, the UNFPA and the AFPPD;
- There is a need to look at international experiences in achieving the SDGs, to learn from developing countries in relation to youth policy and to be supported to monitor progress. A member of the National Statistics Committee emphasized "without monitoring and measuring progress against indicators, we cannot make any policymaking decisions";

- There is a need to identify challenges with Kyrgyzstan's Youth policy, which needs stronger support from the government to achieve overall development in the country
- It is hoped that this is the first meeting of many to support the implementation of a joint work plan between the NCKPD and the AFPPD.

5. Session 1: Overview of the ICPD and SDG goals and targets

The session was chaired by the **Hon. Mr. Osmonbek Atrykbaev**, MP, Chair of the National Committee of Kyrgyzstan on Population and Development (NCKPD)

The aim of session 1 was to provide participants with a comprehensive overview of Kyrgyzstan's ICPD achievements, remaining agenda and linkages with the newly adopted SDG framework, as well as the ICPD and SDG goals, targets and indicators, including how they will be monitored for accountability. Time was allowed for discussion and relevant questions. Following presentations were made as part of this session:

Presentations:

- A. Overview of Kyrgyzstan's ICPD achievements, remaining agenda and linkages with the newly adopted SDG framework – presented by **Mr. Meder Omurzakov**, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan
- B. The SDGs, their indicators and international monitoring process – presented by **Ms. Kanykey Orozbayeva**, National Statistical Committee, member of the UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

Presentation A provided a comprehensive overview of Kyrgyzstan's ICPD achievements, remaining agenda and linkages with the SDG Agenda 2030. It was stressed that the ICPD commitments and SDG agenda need to be viewed as holistic agenda towards the rights and empowerment of women.

The results of the *ICPD Beyond 2014 Review* process were discussed, whereby the Kyrgyz Republic responded to a questionnaire in 2012. Kyrgyzstan achieved many goals largely as a result of the involvement of effective partnerships with civil society organizations and other stakeholders but lagged behind on many as well. Critical areas falling behind were meeting the needs of youth and adolescents, the elderly and those with disabilities. The main barriers to achieving goals can be attributed to the lack of political will, political instability, policymakers' poor commitment to and literacy on issues. It was emphasized that commitments need financial investment behind them and improvements need to be made to ensure access to quality data.

Presentation B provided a comprehensive overview of the SDGs, their indicators and how they will be monitored. The National Statistical Committee representative also discussed the importance of data to inform both executive and legislative branches on decision-making. It is clear that the National Statistics Committee face numerous challenges in collecting and managing data in the country, including the need to close discrepancies between national and international data and different collection methodologies. Other challenges include the need to collect data against over hundreds of the SDGs indicators, lack of the government funding and its capacity to analyze data, and lack of inter-agency

coordination and their tendency to work in silos. There is a need for the government to harmonize and unite the structure and to champion these issues. Investment also needs to be made in data analysis to understand stories behind numbers as data only tells one part of the story.

On a positive note, the National Statistical Committee has developed a mobile application available for android and IOS to ensure easy access to all the latest data on the ICPD, MDG and SDG indicators. The Committee now needs to promote the mobile app among stakeholders and to make it widely available to them, which may require investment from the government.

Some observations and points raised by participants to Session 1 presentations:

- There is a need to develop indicators at the regional level to understand how the country is developing.
- It is difficult to monitor indicators around human rights – require experts’ support.
- There is a need to rectify discrepancies between NGO data and the national government data – how to unite/merge structures - “we cannot manage something that we cannot measure.”
- It is the government’s task to harmonise indicators.
- It is necessary to expand the indicators/data set as well as to develop more meaningful indicators to understand how the country is developing, such as data related to sexual crimes against women and land property ownership by gender.
- There is a need to disaggregate data by sex and age.
- It is not clear who is overseeing national goals.

The following handouts were provided to participants to support these presentations and can be viewed in Annex A: Compilation of Workshop Handouts:

- Fast Facts: Third report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (In English, Russian and Kyrgyz)
- Improvement of women’s health and reproductive health in the Central Asian countries, Policy brief (In English and Russian)
- Women’s health and reproductive health in Kyrgyzstan, Policy brief(In English and Russian)

6. Session 2: Demographic processes, social policy and principles of accountability

The session was chaired by the **Hon. Mr. Abtandil Kulbarakov**, MP, Member of the NCKPD

The aim of Session 2 was to discuss sources of data available for Kyrgyz MPs, processes of cooperation between MPs and research agencies, MPs and CSOs in monitoring policies and assuring accountability. Time was allowed for discussion and relevant questions. The following presentations were made as part of this session:

Presentations:

A. Principles of accountability, sources of data and use of data for policy development and monitoring – **Ms. Rimma Chynybayeva**, Head of a Department, National Statistical Committee

B. Demographic and population processes and their linkages to social policies – presented by **Ms. Tolgonai Berdikeyeva**, National Programme Analyst on Population and Development, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan

Presentation A provided an overview of the principles of accountability, sources and use of data for policy development and monitoring. Once again, challenges related to different methodologies in data collection were raised as a serious issue as data varies between national and international sources and there is a need to harmonize these to ensure accurate data is in place.

Presentation B provided a comprehensive overview of the population dynamics of Kyrgyzstan. This set the scene for identifying target groups to address their needs, including different age groups such as those of working age, which accounts for 1/3 of the population. It is clear that Kyrgyzstan has fallen short of achieving the MDGs towards reducing the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and there are challenges addressing issues of consumption, the ageing population, the unemployed and young people who comprise a significantly large proportion of the population.

Once again, the need to look at reasons behind the trends in data was raised and that investment in analytics was crucial– government commitment is vital to support this as currently there is limited capacity and high turnover of staff and so designated staff members and institutional financing is required.

Some observations and points raised by participants to Session 2 presentations:

- Attention must be focused on investing in the youth population, which represents a huge labour workforce and a window of opportunity for the rapid development of the country.
- It was suggested to establish a working committee to ensure an inter-sectoral approach to data collection and analytics. One recommendation was to learn from the Japanese experience, the National Institute of Population and Social Security

Research established under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Security with adequate financing.

- It was suggested to develop a focused demographic policy and an agency body for population dynamics.
- There is a need for more detailed disaggregation of data to truly understand the situation in Kyrgyzstan.

The following handouts were provided to participants to support these presentations and can be viewed in Annex A: Compilation of Workshop Handouts:

- Handout: Principles of Accountability for Agenda 2030 (In English and Russian)

7. Session 3: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)

The session was chaired by the **Hon. Ms. Alfiya Samigullina, MP**

The aim of Session 3 was to discuss the importance of SRHR to support the achievement of the SDG agenda and provide an overview of the legal and policy framework on SRHR in Kyrgyzstan, and the ways to monitor policy implementation. Best practices from an international perspective with regard to increasing women's access to modern contraceptives were also shared, including case studies from around the world. Time was allowed for discussion and relevant questions. The following presentations were made as part of this session:

Presentations:

A. Overview of the legal and policy framework on SRHR in Kyrgyzstan, and the ways to monitor policy implementation – presented by **Ms. Galina Chirkina**, Executive Director, Reproductive Health Alliance of Kyrgyzstan (RHAK)

B. Women's Access to Modern Contraceptive Choice: international experience – presented by **Kate Matheson**, SRHR consultant

Presentation A discussed the critical SRHR issues in Kyrgyzstan and many challenges, as well as the excellent work of RHAK to improve the lives of women and young people. It was stressed that the government needs to realize the link between MMR and SRHR to incite positive change in the country. Young people's SRHR is a big concern that needs attention and there is poor knowledge of SRHR issues among this population resulting in problems with unplanned pregnancy, unsafe abortion, gonorrhoea, syphilis, cancer, suicide rates related to SRHR (40% of suicides are related to SRH problems) family violence and infertility (37% of couples have problems related to infertility). The cost of contraceptives is also contributing to poor SRH in the country, as well as the fact that UNFPA is the main supplier in the country. There is clear evidence when assessing 2013 data in the country to suggest that increased contraceptive uptake results in fewer abortions.

Challenges related to monitoring the progress of policy implementation were also discussed and a need for strong monitoring systems to be in place to measure the implementation of the *Law on Reproductive Rights of the Citizens of Kyrgyzstan and the Guarantees of their*

Implementation. It was stressed that the implementation of the Reproductive Rights law needs to be a shared common task.

The infrastructure of SRH health facilities was also discussed with recommendations including linking facilities to the mining industry, migrants and the construction of highways.

Presentation B focused on the importance of increasing women's access to modern contraceptives from an international perspective, starting with evidence that supports the need for family planning. This included the public health case (family planning saves lives), the human rights case (family planning is a basic human right), the women's equality case (family planning empowers women), and the economic case (family planning brings economic benefits). Following this, the barriers that prevent women accessing modern contraceptives were shared based on international evidence, including a focus on adolescents. The presentation then focused on international best practices on how to increase women's access to modern contraceptives, including an overview of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) European Network's "Barometer of Women's Access to Modern Contraceptive Choice in 16 EU Countries": 8 policy areas for increased access to family planning. The Barometer report provides a framework for comparing policies and measuring progress across countries, as well as a tool for advocating for improved access to modern contraception. A case study of success was then shared from Rwanda, a country that has managed to increase its contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) more than 10-fold in less than a decade.

Some observations and points raised by participants to Session 3 presentations:

- There is a need for a national strategy on reproductive health as currently only donors are supporting reproductive health programmes, which is not sustainable. A legal framework needs to be developed and more government ministries need to be involved in the implementation of the Reproductive Rights law.
- The implementation of the Reproductive Rights Law should include the development of bylaws and strong monitoring systems.
- There is a need to standardize education to include SRHR and to find ways of monitoring knowledge on SRHR.
- Kyrgyzstan's contraceptive supply is mainly from UNFPA revealing a need to work with the government to take responsibility to ensure a sustainable transition toward national budgeting for contraceptives.
- The engagement of men and boys is also crucial to ensure increased access to contraceptives for women and girls.
- Learning from international experience related to challenges and barriers to accessing contraceptives, there are clear lessons that can be learnt and adopted to improve the situation in Kyrgyzstan.

The following handouts were provided to participants to support these presentations and can be viewed in Annex A: Compilation of Workshop Handouts:

- SRHR session handout: Women's Access to Modern Contraceptive Choice: international experience (in English and Russian)
- Framework for Voluntary Family Planning Programmes that Respect, Protect and Fulfil Human Rights (in English and Russian)

- Case study handout: Increasing access to modern contraceptives through a successful government family planning programme in Rwanda (in English and Russian)
- Reasons for unmet need for contraception in developing countries (in English and Russian)

8. Session 4: Gender equality and Women's empowerment

The session was chaired by the **Hon. Ms. Ainuru Altibayeva**, MP

The aim of Session 4 was to provide an overview of the history of the gender movement, share best international practices in legislation and policy implementation regarding women, RH and the law as well as the current situation faced by women in Kyrgyzstan. Time was allowed for discussion and relevant questions. The following presentations were made as part of this session:

Presentations:

- A. Situation with gender equality and women's empowerment in Kyrgyzstan: de-jure and de-facto – presented by **Ms. Taalaigul Isakunova**, MP
- B. Women, business, reproductive health and the law: good international practices in legislation and policy implementation – presented by **Ms. Olesya Kochkina**, Program Specialist, AFPPD

Presentation A provided a comprehensive overview of the history of the gender movement, showing how far gender equality has come and how much further efforts have to go. It was noted that women need additional support measures to meet their additional RH needs. Gender equality issues in Kyrgyzstan were discussed showing that there are great disparities between the genders, for example high rates of violence against women, forced marriages, high incidences of bride kidnapping, malnutrition of female children, and differences in life expectancies, HIV rates, and working salaries.

Disaggregating data is a crucial issue to address to understand fully the situation in Kyrgyzstan, for example understanding sex selective abortions and access to family planning services.

Presentation B provided a valuable overview of laws that affect women's equality and how to improve the situation in Kyrgyzstan based on international experience. Gender equality begins with the law and is not possible without addressing SRHR. There is a need to promote women to run businesses and have protection laws in place. Accountability mechanisms were also discussed such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which can hold governments to account with regard to the implementation of human rights laws – these are useful advocacy tools. For example, the UPR can be used to understand what recommendations and commitments have been made by governments related to rights and SRH rights.

Some observations and points raised by participants to Session 4 presentations:

- There are discriminatory approaches to SRH service provision, for example, there are more gynaecologists than andrologists, which negatively affects the SRH of the male population.
- Disaggregation of data by sex and age is crucial.
- Salary differences between men and women need to be addressed
- The quota system in the Parliament should be fully implemented. .

The following handouts were provided to participants to support these presentations and can be viewed in Annex A: Compilation of Workshop Handouts:

- Involvement of fathers in childcare: Experience of Sweden (in English and Russian)
- Protection orders: International Experience (in English and Russian)

9. An introduction to regional and global data on ageing

Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director of the AFPPD provided a brief overview of the Asia and Pacific regional population trends according to the latest World Population Prospects, by the United Nations Population Division (2015). Trends show that: the youngest age group (aged 0-14 years old) was the largest in 1995 (1.1 billion) and then began decreasing; the working population (aged 15-64) will peak in 2045 (at 3.2 billion) and then will decrease; and **the elderly population (aged 65+) will continue to increase**. Trends related to the dependency ratio in the region were also discussed - after the dependency ratio hits the bottom, then population aging pushes up the ratio. Japan has seen this trend since 2000, while China, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia are entering this phase now, followed by India sometime later around 2040.

In 2015, the AFPPD region's dependency ratio hit the bottom, and from now on, it will increase. **Now is the best moment to think about the population aging of the AFPPD region.** Once again the key message imbedded within the framework of the SGD agenda "no one should be left behind" was emphasized and that the needs of the elderly population must be addressed and universal health coverage achieved to achieve SDG 3: to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

10. Session 5: Youth Policy

The session was chaired by the **Hon. Mr. Dastan Bekeshev**, MP and Member of the AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth.

The aim of session 5 was to provide an overview of Kyrgyzstan's Youth Policy framework and implementation related to education, employment, health and participation and look at international best practices related to comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). Time was allowed for discussion and relevant questions. The following presentations were made as part of this session:

Presentations:

A. Overview of Kyrgyzstan youth policy framework and implementation: education, employment, health and participation – presented by **Mr. Bakyt Egemberdyev**, Deputy Director of the National agency on Youth, Sports and Physical Culture under the Government of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

B. Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Services: international good practices – presented by **Kate Matheson**, SRHR consultant.

Presentation A provided an overview of Kyrgyzstan’s Youth Policy and implementation, focusing on education, employment, health and participation in society. Youth represent a major proportion or roughly 30% of the entire population (Kyrgyzstan defines youth as 14-28 years old). Two thirds of all youth live in the rural areas.

Presentation A started with the brief history of Kyrgyzstan’s Youth Policy framework and implementation as follows:

- After Kyrgyzstan gained independence in 1991, a Youth Union was formed.
- In 1995, the State Committee on Youth Affairs was established.
- Between 2001 – 2004, the State Committee on Tourism, Sport and Youth Policy and the Department on Youth Affairs were established.
- Between 2004 – 2005, Kyrgyzstan’s Youth Policy was part of the Ministry of education and science’s portfolio and a state programme “Kyrgyzstan Zhashtary” was implemented.
- Between 2005 – 2007, the State Agency of Physical Culture, Sports, Youth Policy and Child Protection was established.
- Between 2007-2010, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Policy was established (2007-2010). **During this period a national law on state youth policy was adopted.**
- Between 2010 – 2012, the Ministry on Youth Affairs existed and many youth centres were built around the country; Youth Congress was held; international cooperation increased; and many youth projects were supported by international donors.
- In 2012, the Ministry of Youth, Labour and Employment was established and the Strategy of State Youth Policy for 2012-2015 was adopted.
- In 2013, the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Youth was established. A draft Strategy on State Youth Policy for 2016-2020 and two draft bills were developed. The number of the youth centres reached 58 at this time.
- In 2015, the role of development of the State Youth Policy was delegated to the Ministry of Education and Science and the role of implementation of the State Youth Policy was given to the **State Agency on Youth, Physical Culture and Sports.**

Currently, the main actors of the Youth Policy are the Parliament (Standing Committee on Social Issues, Education, Culture, Healthcare, Science and Sport), the Office of the President of Kyrgyzstan (Social Development Department), and the Office of the Government of Kyrgyzstan (Department of Education, Culture, Tourism and Sport).

The priority issues of the national Youth Policy are:

- Spiritual, moral and patriotic upbringing;
- Youth entrepreneurship;

- Creation of conditions for youth's self-development and self-fulfillment;
- Scaling up volunteerism;
- Supporting young families;
- Elimination of religious and other forms of extremism;
- Activating young people, supporting youth participation, supporting talented youth;
- Conducting research in the youth area across the country.

There are many challenges to the effective implementation of the Youth Policy, including: the policy infrastructure - the fact that the development and implementation of the policy are the responsibility of two separate actors; and the Agency suffers a shortage of staff and other institutions responsible for youth policy implementation also lack capacity and time for effective implementation; poor financing – approximately 30M KGS is required for effective implementation; and a lack of informational and media support for policy implementation.

In Bishkek for example, despite resources being available, no department on youth policy has been established and only one staff member is responsible for the youth affairs. Lessons can be learnt from the city of Osh, where a department on youth affairs was established comprising 11 staff members, with an annual budget of approximately 100,000 USD.

Between 2011-2015, approximately 60M KGS was raised from the state budget (approx. 870,000USD) and 554M KGS from other sources (approx. 8M USD). About 40% of all resources for the State Youth Policy is spent on the State Youth Center “Manas”.

There are more than 300 youth NGOs registered in Kyrgyzstan but only 50 are active and well-functioning. Problems faced by young people include: low quality of education, especially higher education; unemployment; poverty; suicide; crime; and migration.

Presentation B provided an overview of the positive impact that comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) can bring, sharing international evidence and country level experiences. On the cusp of the implementation of the SDGs, we are at an important political moment for CSE. The past decade has seen exponential growth in research demonstrating CSE's positive impact on health and educational outcomes, as well as its effect on enhancing decision-making capacity and developing life skills. It has also been shown to be a cost-effective health intervention. After defining CSE and its benefits, the session looked at the legal and policy frameworks that have been established in many international agreements, which forms the basis for any CSE advocacy work. Following this, the session provided a global overview of young people's SRH. More than half of sexually active young women and adolescent girls aged 15-19 who want to avoid pregnancy are not using modern contraception – the highest level of unmet need among any age group. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the 2nd leading cause of death among adolescent girls and young women. The need for increased access to quality CSE and service provision has never been more vital to improve the health and social needs of young people and society at large. Evidence was then presented for the benefits of CSE and best practice was shared on what makes a successful CSE programme, looking at a case study example in Pakistan.

Some observations and points raised by participants to Session 5 presentations:

- SRH issues were not included in the Youth Policy. The Youth Policy is broad and should include SRHR issues that greatly affect young people.
- Relevant Ministries must share the responsibility of implementing the Youth Policy.
- More investment is needed to support Youth Policy.
- Contraceptives are too expensive for young people, which is a major access barrier.
- It was suggested to introduce quotas for jobs for young people.
- Healthy Lifestyles curriculum has been developed but there is no monitoring of its impact and teachers are not trained properly – there is a need for quality standard guidelines.

The following handouts were provided to participants to support these presentations and can be viewed in Annex A: Compilation of Workshop Handouts:

- Levers of success in implementing CSE programmes (in English and Russian)
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) for defending young people’s right to good quality comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) (in English and Russian)
- Comprehensive Sexuality Education in International Agreements, Guidelines and Consultations (in English and Russian)
- Case study handout: Introducing and scaling up comprehensive sexuality education in a conservative Muslim country (in English and Russian)
- CSE Handout: case studies of successful CSE programmes (in English and Russian)
- Two UNFPA Policy Briefs (1) *Sexuality education: What is it?;* and (2) *Sexuality Education: What is its Impact?*
- Sexuality education comes to Kyrgyzstan (2015 UNFPA article by Tolgonai Berdikeyeva) (in English and Russian)

10. Group work to develop the recommendations for joint actions between NCKPD and AFPPD

This session was designed for participants to **bring together the knowledge gained from the sessions** related to the key issues of: SRHR; gender equity and women’s empowerment; the needs of youth; and the ageing population, as well as mechanisms to implement and monitor the achievement of the SDGs **to develop key recommendations that can feed into a joint plan of action with AFPPD to take forward**. Participants formed two groups to discuss and decide on key recommendations to support a plan of action.

The Recommendations for Action (outcomes of group work) are attached as Annex D.

Some of the discussion points raised during the presentation of the group work are as follows:

Group 1:

- Monitor laws in place related to SRHR;
- Develop a national strategy on RH as there has been none, and reaffirm the need to include in government’s budget by MPs’ advocating for this;

- Ensure the supply of contraceptives and new methods in order to make them more accessible to young people;
- Use media and invest in social advertisement;
- Draft by-laws of the RH law in order to reduce cancer prevalence early on by introducing screening programmes, which will requires support;
- Need to address SRH services for migrants, for example, by providing a social benefit package as MMR is high among this group;
- Youth – monitoring of law and education such as school attendance and child visits in schools;
 - Registration of newborns – unified data base needed – a lot of children go to school but don't have birth certificates;
 - Distant learning for pregnant girls – used to have youth friendly units – need to restart this work again. State support needed. Engage young people with small businesses. Quotas for young people in business;
 - Monitoring of Youth Policy – need to focus on this.
- Gender equality
 - 30% quota for women - Develop national business programmes for women;
 - Family violence law needs implementing;
 - Data improvement (violence against women) – mechanism to help women report to police and report crimes;
- Ageing
 - Support to prevent diseases.

Group 2:

- Utilize and refer to international laws on human rights, the national policy of Kyrgyzstan and SRH related policies on gender, youth and elderly people to support advocacy;
- Draft by-laws and invest in monitoring and evaluation of on-going practices, as the SRH Law offers a strong legislation framework but requires additional legislative indicators to enhance and enable implementation;
- Develop by-laws and implement the RH law – MPs will work with government agencies and propose by-laws to implement;
- Expand the list of essential drugs;
- Need AFPPD and UNFPA support to help participants to advocate for the implementation of the RH law and its monitoring within the government;
- Need budget support and to learn from international practices on how to implement the RH law and norms related to youth participation;
- Improve/amend the Youth Policy, as engaging youth is critical and incorporate the means of implementation;
- Address the needs of youth
 - need to enhance the Youth Policy
 - need to clarify employment clauses further as this is a serious issue
- Gender equality
 - Good laws and measures in place to represent women.
 - Need to promote the representation of one gender being no less than 30%.
 - Address concerns for men as well.

- Need to provide equal opportunities for women.
- Need gender disaggregation indicators, including those on violence against women, law on family, social protection of women.
- Need to explore existing international best practices and initiate the leading role of parliamentarians
- Ageing
 - Need to provide pension at least equivalent to the minimum consumer basket budget through a pension reform.
 - Need for the government to address issues and explore solutions related to new drug laws, pension reforms, appropriate nutrition, entitlement to work, retirement age.

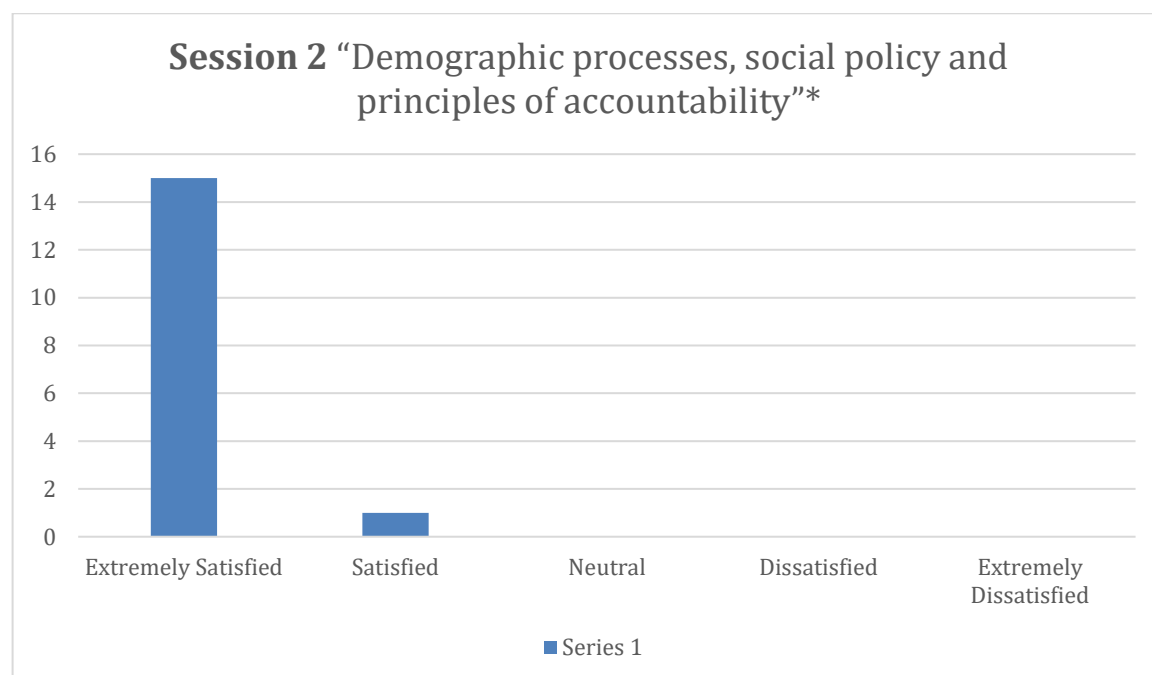
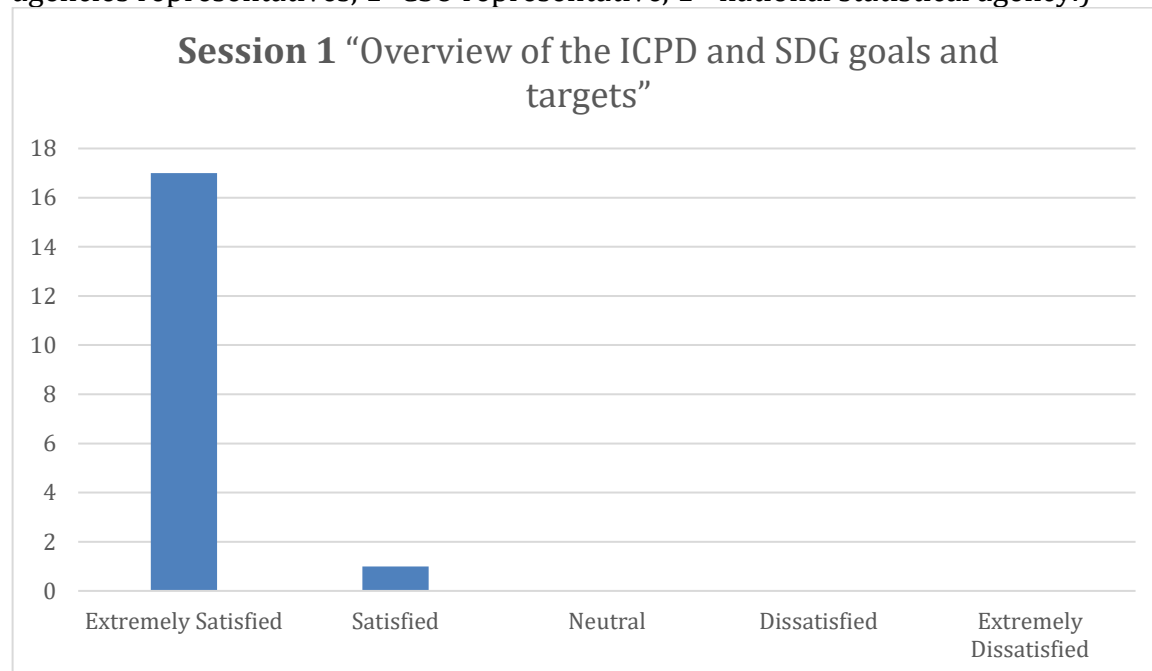
The following handout was provided to participants to support this exercise and can be viewed in Annex A: Compilation of Workshop Handouts:

- Recommendations for action template (based on the AFPPD's analysis of national legislation compliance with the ICPD-related international norms)

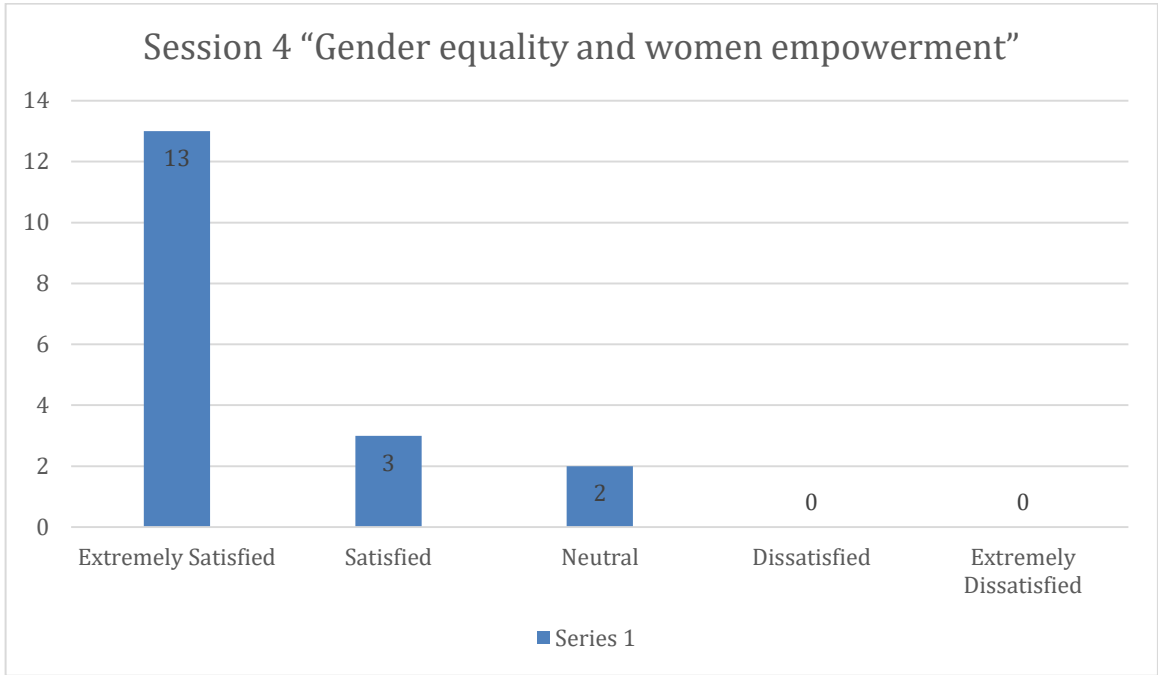
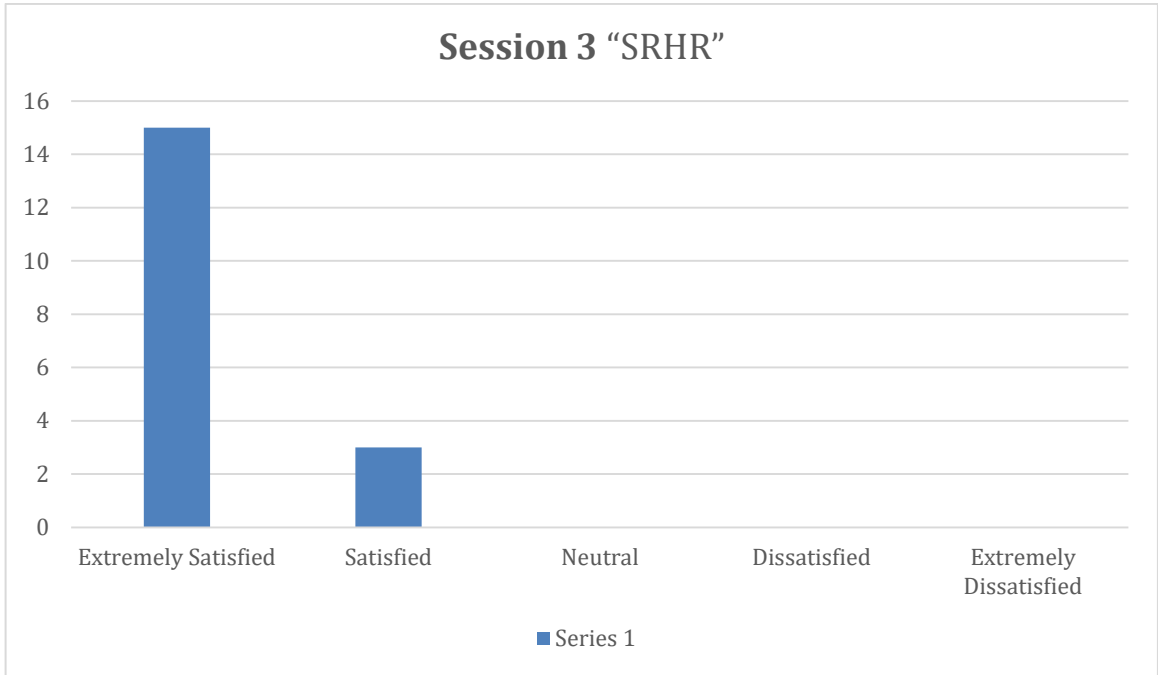
Annex A. Evaluation of the Parliamentarian Workshop Legislating for the full achievement of the SDGs/ICPD goals and targets

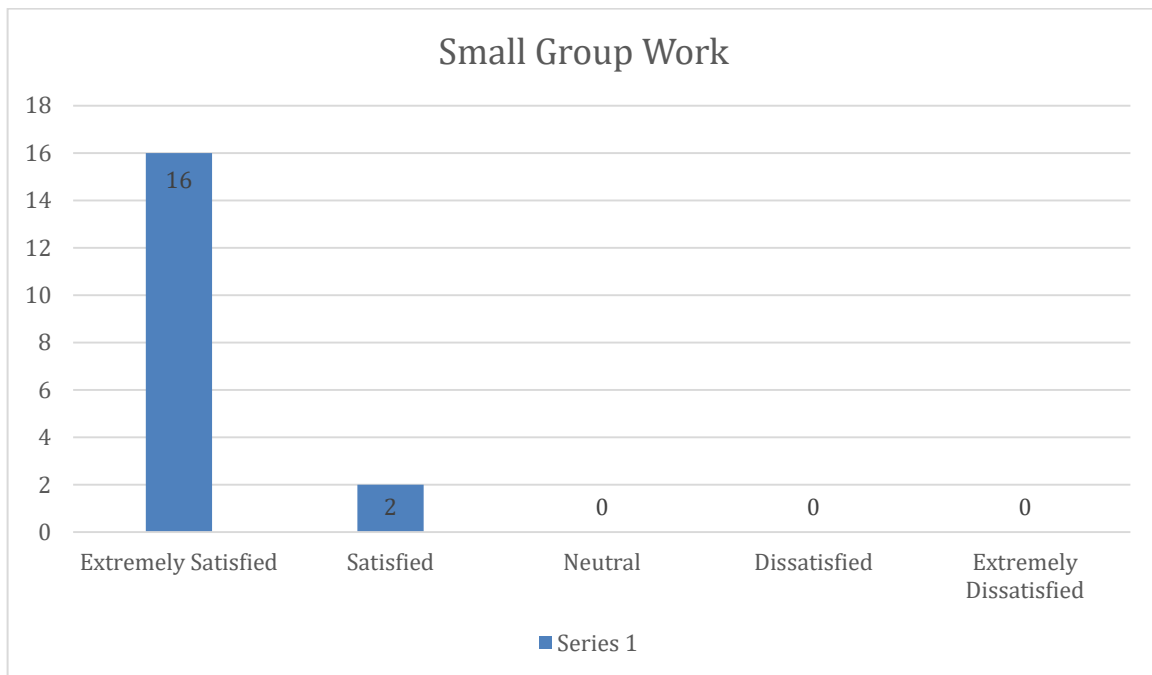
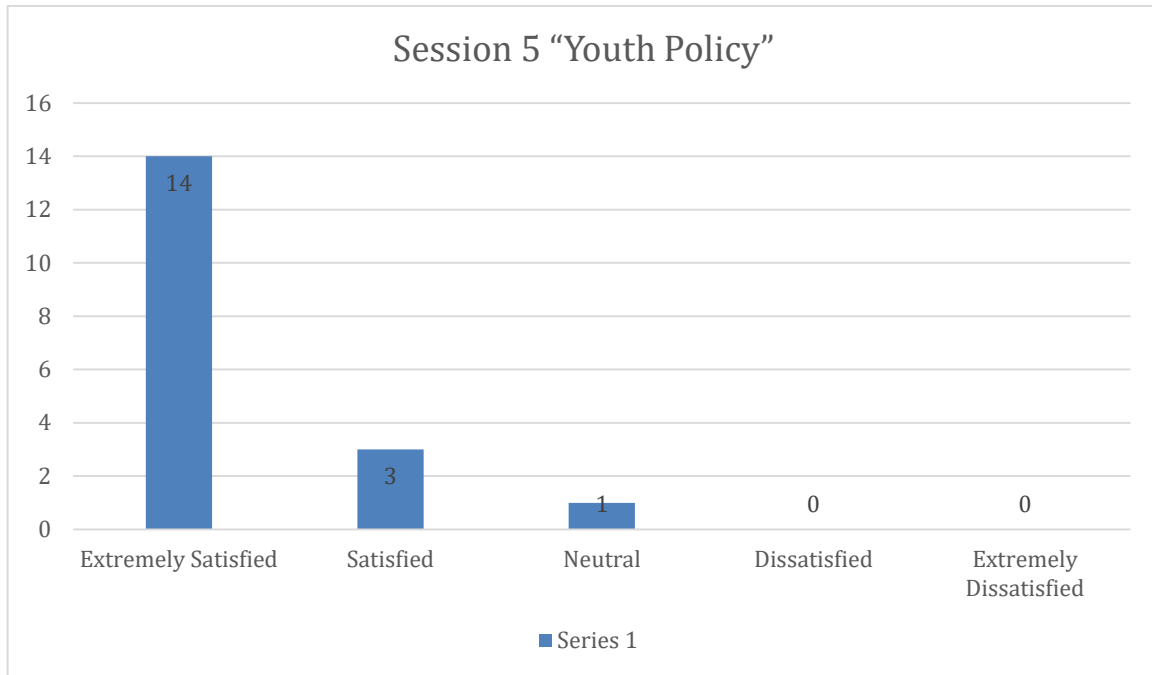
** Please note that the comments have been edited for brevity and appropriate grammar where needed*

Total respondents: 24 participants (12 - MPs, 2 - parliament office staff, 2 - UN agencies representatives, 1 -CSO representative, 1 - national statistical agency.)



**two people didn't answer question on Session 2*





Highlighted Comments

Most Interesting:

- *Session 1 “Overview of the ICPD and SDG goals and targets”* was named by 2 participants;
- *Session 2 “Demographic processes, social policy and principles of accountability”* was mentioned by 2 participants;
- *Session 3 “Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights”* (This was expressed by 3 participants; one person highlighted the presentation made by Galina Chirkina, RHAK);
- *Session 4 “Gender Equality and Women Empowerment”* was mentioned by one participant, who also highlighted the presentation by Olesya Kochkina on

“Women, business, reproductive health and the law” with examples of international experience;

- *Session 5 on “Youth Policy”* (This was expressed by 7 participants, one participant highlighted Kate Matheson’s presentation on Comprehensive Sexuality Education as the most interesting);
- *An introduction to regional and global data on ageing* was highlighted by one participant;
- 3 people wrote the *all sessions* were interesting and interrelated.

Least Interesting:

- One person named *ageing*;
- 3 people named *session on gender* as the least interesting, one person specified that It was too long;
- Almost all participants wrote that *all topics were interesting and important*.

Learn More:

- 2 people answered that they would like to learn “*about SDGs implementation in other countries*”;
- 2 people wanted to know more about *ageing*, 1 person specified “*ageing in the SDG context*”;
- 1 person – “*demographic processes*”;
- 1 person – “*SRHR*”;
- 1 person – “*gender*”;
- 1 person wrote that he/she would like to learn about “*women, business, reproductive health and the law in other countries, effective international practices*”;
- 1 person – “*youth policy*”;
- 1 person said that he/she was interested in learning more about *international experiences*;
- 1 person – “*all topics*”.

Future Actions:

- All MPs said that they will continue to develop and promote legislation related to the ICPD and SDGs.
- One parliament staff mentioned that she will develop issues for the NCKPD sessions.
- The person from National statistical agency said that she will participate in adopting indicators for the national monitoring process.

Other:

- All participants gave a very positive feedback regarding the length and the format of the meeting.
- Participants were satisfied with logistics and organization of the meeting.
- Some comments were: “*good*”, “*excellent*”, “*little time for all the topics*”, “*very clear format and well though through logistics for achievement of the workshop objectives*”.

**Comparative Table:
International Human Rights Norms and National Policies
(in specific areas of the ICPD PoA)**

1. International norm (source)	2. Is the norm reflected in a law, policy or regulation? Yes/No	3. Name of the law, policy or regulation	4. Recommendation on legislation improvement	5. Recommendation on policy implementation strengthening
SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS				
1. Men and women have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights (Source: CEDAW, Part IV, Article 16; ICPD PoA)	yes	Code of public health and healthcare system; National program of reforming the health care system "Den Sooluk" 2012-2016, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic # 309, May 24, 2012, , in a section about improving health outcomes in priority areas and key quality of individual services.		1. To monitor the national programme implementation. 2. To develop a new National reproductive health strategy. 3. Include separate budget line for contraceptives into the national budget.
2. Guarantee of universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and counselling (ICESCR, Article 12 - the right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; CEDAW, Part III Article 12; ICPD PoA; Ministerial declaration 6 APPC).	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		4. To enlarge the list of essential medications. 5. Monitor the implementation of the Law on Public Service
3. Guarantee access to information on sexual and reproductive health and	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and		

reproductive rights (CEDAW Part III, Article 10, ICPD PoA, Ministerial declaration 6 APPC; CRC Committee, General Comment No 4: Adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (33rd session, 2003)		guarantees of their realization" (2015)		announcements (5% of the media time for social issues)
4. Access to family planning, regardless of marital status and age without spousal or parental consent; (CEDAW Part III, article 10; Convention of the Right of the Child in Article 24(f) "To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services"). CEDAW Committee, General recommendation No.21: Equality in marriage and family relations, (13th Sess, 1994), in Compilation of General Comments and general Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies, at par22, U.N. Doc.HRI/GEN/1/REV.9 (Vol.II) (2008)	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		6. To inquire the government on adoption of by-laws and regulations for the implementation of the RR law. 7. To develop the national cervical cancer screening programme. 8. Monitor the situation on migrants' access to health services (social package).
5. Access to safe abortion services to the extent of the national law protecting the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health (Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		

at the national or local level according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe).(ICPD poA; Committee Against Torture, Concluding Observations: Nicaragua, para 16 UN Doc. CAT/C/NIC/CO/1 (2009) and others)				
6. Provide for reproductive cancers control, screening, early detection and treatment (ICPD PoA - promote programmes for the early detection and treatment of cancer of the reproductive system)	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		
7. National essential medicine list include the full range of sexual and reproductive health medicines defined by WHO model list of essential medicine (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR Committee), General Comment No 14: The right to the highest attainable standard of health (Art.12), 22nd Sess., 2000	Yes	The list of essential medications in the Kyrgyz Republic (16.10.2012)		
ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH				
1. Ensure the right of everyone to education, primary education compulsory and free for all, encourage diverse forms of secondary education (ICESCR, Article 13; CRC Article 28)	yes	The Constitution, the law "On the basics of youth policy" (2014), the law "On Education"	2. Introduce 30% quota for youth employment.	1. To monitor the Law on education regarding the mechanisms of school attendance.

<p>2. Provision of institutional support for young mothers (emphasis on keeping girls at school) -(CRC, article 28 - reduction of drop out; ICPD Action 11.8 - keeping pregnant girls at schools; CRC Committee, Concluding Observations: Senegal, para 54-55 (2006) and others)</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>The Constitution, the law "On the basics of youth policy" (2014), the law "On Education" <i>(but: not emphasized, standards and social assistance are the same for schoolgirls as to women of another age)</i></p>		<p>2. Instruct the government to create a joint inter-sectoral data base on registration of the new-borns.</p> <p>3. To instruct the government to create distance learning course for the pregnant adolescents.</p> <p>4. To instruct government to re-create and strengthen youth friendly clinics.</p> <p>5. To instruct the government to develop a national programme for supporting youth economic initiatives.</p> <p>6. Monitor the implementation of</p>
<p>3. Provision of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services (ICPD PoA Action: SRH-Adolescents-Action 7.45 There is no language of youth-friendly services, but basic criteria is mentioned; CRC Committee, Concluding observations: Oman (2006), Paraguay (2011)</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015), "On the basics of youth policy" (2014)</p>		
<p>4. Comprehensive sexuality education programmes recognising adolescents' evolving capacities - (ICPD PoA SRH-Adolescents - Action 7.46; International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights 2006 Consolidated Version; UNAIDS and UNHCR)</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015), "On the basics of youth policy" (2014)</p>		
<p>5. Youth employment. "Governments should formulate, with the active support of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, training and employment programmes. Primary importance should be given to meeting the basic</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>"On the basics of youth policy" (2014)</p>		

needs of young people, improving their quality of life, and increasing their contribution to sustainable development". (ICPD PoA, action 6.14)				youth policy in Bishkek city.
6. Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms to provide for "Youth should be actively involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their daily lives". (ICPD PoA, Action 6.15)	yes	"On the basics of youth policy" (2014)		
GENDER EQUALITY, EQUITY, AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN				
1. Women in power and decision making. Active participation and incorporation of women perspective at all levels of decision-making (Beijing PfA, Critical area of concern G, para 181)	yes	the Constitution, the Law "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" (upd 2015)	1. To support and accelerate adoption of the amended law on domestic violence.	1. To control the implementation of the Law on the 30% quota.
2. Women and the economy. Women's economic autonomy and sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their dependents. (Beijing PoA, Critical area of concern F, para 156)	yes	the Constitution, the Law "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" (upd 2015)	2. To introduce 30% quota to the Secretariat of the National Security Council.	2. To instruct the government to national develop programs on business projects for women.
3. Health. Women have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The enjoyment of this right is vital to their life and well-being and their ability to participate in all areas of public and private life" (Beijing PfA, Critical area of Cencern C, para 89)	yes	The Constitution, Art. 16. No one may be discriminated against on grounds of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, political or other beliefs, education, origin, property or other status, or other		3. To monitor data collection regarding violence against women.

		<p>circumstances ... men and women have equal rights and freedoms, equal opportunities for their realization. "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities ...", p. 5. The ban on direct and indirect gender discrimination in every sphere of activity; Art. 9. Guarantees of gender equality in government; Article 10. Guarantees of gender equality when applying for state and municipal service; Art. 11. Guarantees of equal voting rights;</p>		
<p>4. Violence against women and girls. Prevention and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls physical, sexual, psychological and domestic violence and harmful practices (Beijing PoA, Critical area of concern D, para 112)</p>	yes	<p>the Law "On social and legal protection from domestic violence"</p>		
<p>5. Women and the environment. "Women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to</p>	no			

natural resource management". (Beijing PfA, Critical area of Concern K, para 246)				
6. Women and armed conflict and natural disasters. "peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and development" (Beijing PfA, Critical area of Concern E, para 131)	no			
ADDRESSING AGEING AND THE NEEDS OF OLDER PERSONS				
1. Ageing is reflected within social and economic strategies, policies and action (Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing/Part 1 -Political Declaration, Article 8)	да	Конституция, Закон "Об охране здоровья граждан" (в ред.2009), Закон "О государственном пенсионном социальном страховании" (в ред.2015), Программа госгарантий, , Национальная программа реформирования системы здравоохранения Кыргызской Республики «Ден соолук» на 2012-2016 гг.	To monitor the implementation of the law on ageing people.	To develop a State programme on active ageing.
2. Access to basic social services, bearing in mind specific needs of older persons (Part 1 -Political Declaration, Article 13)	да	Закон "Об охране здоровья граждан"		
3. Universal and equal access to health care and services, growing needs of an ageing population require additional	да	Закон "Об охране здоровья граждан"		

policies (Part 1 -Political Declaration, Article 14)				
4. Opportunity to work for as long as they wish and are able to (Part 1 - Political Declaration, Article 12)	да	Конституция, Закон "О государственном пенсионном социальном страховании" (в ред.2015), Трудовой кодекс (в ред. 2013)		

Group 1 members: Ms. Alfiya Samigullina, MP; Ms. Taalaigul Isakunova, MP; Mr. Bakyt Egemberdiyev, State Youth Agency; Mr. Meder Omurzakov, UNFPA; Ms. Tolgonai Berdikееva, UNFPA; Ms. Rimma Chynybayeva, National Statistical Agency; Ms. Damira Imanaliyeva, Parliament office; Ms. Elmira Eshalieva, Parliament office staff.

Comparative Table: International Human Rights Norms and National Policies (in specific areas of the ICPD PoA)				
1. International norm (source)	2. Is the norm reflected in a law, policy or regulation? Yes/No	3. Name of the law, policy or regulation	4. Recommendation on legislation improvement	5. Recommendation on policy implementation strengthening
SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS				
1. Men and women have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights (Source: CEDAW, Part IV, Article 16; ICPD PoA)	yes	Code of public health and healthcare system; National program of reforming the health care system "Den Sooluk" 2012-2016, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic # 309, May 24, 2012, , in a section about improving health outcomes in priority areas and key quality of individual services.		As part of the monitoring function of the parliament, to control implementation and development of bylaws and guidelines. To instruct the government to develop criteria for vulnerable groups and to supply the vulnerable groups with contraceptives.

				To estimate the quantity of vulnerable population and to develop budget for purchasing FP supplies; to add it to the national budget; to develop mechanisms for distribution.
2. Guarantee of universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and counselling (ICESCR, Article 12 - the right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; CEDAW, Part III Article 12; ICPD PoA; Ministerial declaration 6 APPC).	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		Monitoring of the RR law implementation in terms of delivering SDGs 3&5 targets and indicators.
3. Guarantee access to information on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (CEDAW Part III, Article 10, ICPD PoA, Ministerial declaration 6 APPC; CRC Committee, General Comment No 4: Adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (33rd session, 2003)	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		Control the implementation of the legislative norms by the Ministry of Education; monitor strategic plans of the MoE.
4. Access to family planning, regardless of marital status and age without	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and	To harmonise national legislation	Implementation mechanisms

<p>spousal or parental consent; (CEDAW Part III, article 10; Convention of the Right of the Child in Article 24(f) "To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services"). CEDAW Committee, General recommendation No.21: Equality in marriage and family relations, (13th Sess, 1994), in Compilation of General Comments and general Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies, at par22, U.N. Doc.HRI/GEN/1/REV.9 (Vol.II) (2008)</p>		<p>guarantees of their realization" (2015)</p>	<p>regarding this norm: the Family Code and the Code on Children</p>	
<p>5. Access to safe abortion services to the extent of the national law protecting the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health (Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national or local level according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe).(ICPD poA; Committee Against Torture, Concluding Observations: Nicaragua, para 16 UN Doc. CAT/C/NIC/CO/1 (2009) and others)</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)</p>	<p>To harmonise national legislation regarding this norm: the Family Code and the Code on Children</p>	

6. Provide for reproductive cancers control, screening, early detection and treatment (ICPD PoA - promote programmes for the early detection and treatment of cancer of the reproductive system)	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015)		To instruct the government to develop program for primary prevention of reproductive cancers and control its implementation
7. National essential medicine list include the full range of sexual and reproductive health medicines defined by WHO model list of essential medicine (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR Committee), General Comment No 14: The right to the highest attainable standard of health (Art.12), 22nd Sess., 2000	Yes	The list of essential medications in the Kyrgyz Republic (16.10.2012)		Parliament to control annual review of the list of essential medications in accordance with the needs of population
ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH				
1. Ensure the right of everyone to education, primary education compulsory and free for all, encourage diverse forms of secondary education (ICESCR, Article 13; CRC Article 28)	yes	The Constitution, the law "On the basics of youth policy" (2014), the law "On Education"		Mechanisms of quality control and realization of the right for education
2. Provision of institutional support for young mothers (emphasis on keeping girls at school) -(CRC, article 28 - reduction of drop out; ICPD Action 11.8 - keeping pregnant girls at schools; CRC Committee, Concluding	yes	The Constitution, the law "On the basics of youth policy" (2014), the law "On Education" <i>(but: not emphasized, standards and social assistance are the same for</i>	To conduct analysis of the national legislation regarding the norm of returning the child of the teenage mother to their	Legislative norms for pregnant girls.

Observations: Senegal, para 54-55 (2006) and others)		<i>schoolgirls as to women of another age)</i>	mothers after achieving legal age.	
3. Provision of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services (ICPD PoA Action: SRH-Adolescents-Action 7.45 There is no language of youth-friendly services, but basic criteria is mentioned; CRC Committee, Concluding observations: Oman (2006), Paraguay (2011)	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015), "On the basics of youth policy" (2014)		Mechanism of financial support to the adolescents' healthcare services. To develop inter-agency collaboration in the frames of Youth Policy implementation, including state social order.
4. Comprehensive sexuality education programmes recognising adolescents' evolving capacities - (ICPD PoA SRH-Adolescents - Action 7.46; International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights 2006 Consolidated Version; UNAIDS and UNHCR)	yes	The law "On reproductive rights of citizens and guarantees of their realization" (2015), "On the basics of youth policy" (2014)		To develop a new National Reproductive Health Strategy as the previous expired. Include inter-sectoral collaboration. Include cross-cutting indicators on access, knowledge and practices.
5. Youth employment. "Governments should formulate, with the active support of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, training and employment programmes. Primary importance	yes	"On the basics of youth policy" (2014)	To conduct external expertise of the draft Law on the basis of the youth policy	To instruct the government to analyze and develop implementation mechanisms for

should be given to meeting the basic needs of young people, improving their quality of life, and increasing their contribution to sustainable development". (ICPD PoA, action 6.14)				ICPD issues; youth labor exchange
6. Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms to provide for "Youth should be actively involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their daily lives". (ICPD PoA, Action 6.15)	yes	"On the basics of youth policy" (2014)	To conduct external expertise of the draft Law on the basis of the youth policy and add norms on participation of young people in all levels of national programs development, monitoring and implementation	
GENDER EQUALITY, EQUITY, AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN				
1. Women in power and decision making. Active participation and incorporation of women perspective at all levels of decision-making (Beijing PfA, Critical area of concern G, para 181)	yes	the Constitution, the Law "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" (upd 2015)	Control the legislation norms implementation through "the government's hour" and committee sessions	To introduce gender-disaggregated indicators for monitoring implementation of the legislative norms
2. Women and the economy. Women's economic autonomy and sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their dependents. (Beijing PoA, Critical area of concern F, para 156)	yes	the Constitution, the Law "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" (upd 2015)	Parliament to monitor the implementation of the Law on women's entrepreneurship	To introduce gender-disaggregated indicators for monitoring

				<p>implementation of the legislative norms</p> <p>To instruct the government to create more day care centres</p>
<p>3. Health. Women have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The enjoyment of this right is vital to their life and well-being and their ability to participate in all areas of public and private life" (Beijing PfA, Critical area of Cencern C, para 89)</p>	yes	<p>The Constitution, Art. 16. No one may be discriminated against on grounds of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, political or other beliefs, education, origin, property or other status, or other circumstances ... men and women have equal rights and freedoms, equal opportunities for their realization. "On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities ...", p. 5. The ban on direct and indirect gender discrimination in every sphere of activity; Art. 9. Guarantees of gender equality in government; Article 10. Guarantees of gender equality when applying for state and</p>	<p>To analyze the state's financing and the results of the government's efforts to implement the legislative norms</p>	<p>To introduce gender-disaggregated indicators for monitoring implementation of the legislative norms</p> <p>To develop a new National Reproductive Health Strategy as the previous expired. Include inter-sectoral collaboration. Include cross-cutting indicators on access, knowledge and practices.</p>

		municipal service; Art. 11. Guarantees of equal voting rights;		
4. Violence against women and girls. Prevention and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls physical, sexual, psychological and domestic violence and harmful practices (Beijing PoA, Critical area of concern D, para 112)	yes	the Law "On social and legal protection from domestic violence"	To adopt the amended Law "On social and legal protection from domestic violence"	
5. Women and the environment. "Women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management". (Beijing PfA, Critical area of Concern K, para 246)	no		To study existing practices and to initiate development of legislative norms	
6. Women and armed conflict and natural disasters. "peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and development" (Beijing PfA, Critical area of Concern E, para 131)	no		To study existing practices and to initiate development of legislative norms	
ADDRESSING AGEING AND THE NEEDS OF OLDER PERSONS				
1. Ageing is reflected within social and economic strategies, policies and action (Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing/Part 1 -Political Declaration, Article 8)	да	Конституция, Закон "Об охране здоровья граждан" (в ред.2009), Закон "О государственном пенсионном социальном страховании" (в ред.2015),	To monitor the legislation regarding compliance with international norms and monitor	Pension reform: to instruct the government to develop norms on adequate pension amount in

		Программа госгарантий, , Национальная программа реформирования системы здравоохранения Кыргызской Республики «Ден соолук» на 2012-2016 гг.	legislation implementation	comparison with the consumer's basket Funded system.
2. Access to basic social services, bearing in mind specific needs of older persons (Part 1 -Political Declaration, Article 13)	да	Закон "Об охране здоровья граждан"	To monitor the legislation regarding compliance with international norms and monitor legislation implementation	
3. Universal and equal access to health care and services, growing needs of an ageing population require additional policies (Part 1 -Political Declaration, Article 14)	да	Закон "Об охране здоровья граждан"		To instruct the government to consider special measures for supporting health of the ageing population (menopause, heart diseases).
4. Opportunity to work for as long as they wish and are able to (Part 1 - Political Declaration, Article 12)	да	Конституция, Закон "О государственном пенсионном социальном страховании" (в ред.2015), Трудовой кодекс (в ред. 2013)		To instruct the government to develop norms of decent support to the pensionaries (pension reforms). Funded system.

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