FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Measures to Promote and Ensure Young Woman’s Right in Kyrgyzstan.

MAIN SUBMITTER: Bangladesh

CO-SUBMITTERS: Afghanistan, Iceland, Latvia, Haiti, Chad, Saudi Arabia, France, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Sweden

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Aware* that many aspects such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women’s access to assets, and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women’s access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment still lacks suitable methodologies that ensures the young women’s rights,

*Reaffirming* that due to ‘Ala Kachuu,’ also known as ‘Bride Kidnapping’ in Kyrgyzstan, millions of women have been compelled to be married regardless of their opinions, depriving the freedom of women for marriage according to their own will,

*Examined* how woman’s rights are ignored through not having chances to vote, choices in marriages and education, women’s opinions and ideas whether resisting themselves against unfairness and expressing innovative thoughts are not listened and considered by the others,

*Deeply concerned that* the majority of people involving in political participation and gender-responsive institutions are men, as in February 2021, only 17.1% of seats in parliament were held by women,

*Taking into consideration that* the gender biased social cycle where men assume their superiority over women and control women as a patriarchy has been generated for decades, continuing the unfair situations until the contemporary society,

*Nothing with deep concern* that in 2018, 13.3% of women aged 15-49 years in Kyrgyzstan reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months,

1. Calls for all member states to promote education programs actively with local Education Bureaus to spread the importance of knowledge and independence with self confidence in such ways but not limited to:
2. Establishing new school curriculums excluding gender-biased thoughts:
3. Modify existing teaching materials that includes inflexible gender characteristics,
4. Proposing education for women in society, give education about problems in society, self-defense, and defending their own rights quality,
5. Increasing young women’s education in such ways, but not limited to:
6. Improving literacy rates,
7. Expanding gender knowledge,
8. Developing problem-solving abilities,
9. Introducing curricula that address and overcome existing gender biases, teaching students to acceptt;
10. Including young women under 15-years old in education programs in such ways, but not limited to:
11. Providing chances for accessible academic learning with support from fundraising organization as UN Women, Global Fund for Women, and Mama cash,
12. Promoting young women to step out of the gender biased society, convincing them with the importance of self-independence,
13. Teaching the content of gender equality with the right paradigm that suits the social background in such ways, but not limited to:
	1. Including valid knowledge of sexual difference,
	2. Guiding young women to achieve confidence,
	3. Drawing attention to the right view of gender difference;
14. Further proclaims to draw attention to the different treatment of men and women within education, work, payment, and rights to vote in such ways but not limit to:
15. Drawing attention using social media, internet, and digital news to get more people to know the situation such as but not limited to:
16. YouTube,
17. TikTok,
18. Facebook,
19. Online news,
20. Promoting offline propagating which is easy to be noticed and is able to expand the explosion and people around all ages can learn about the issue such as but not limited to:
21. Publishing newspapers,
22. Passing out flyers,
23. Poster on buses, walls, and screen,
24. Starting offline actives to allow people to get more specific information about the issue, and how can people help solve the issue but not limited to:
25. Making offline speeches,
26. Finding volunteers to educate and spread the idea of gender equality in schools and organizations;
27. Seeks for help from fundraising to support main organizations that works with the promotion on young women rights to then provide women further with aids and resources, enhancing their living standards in such methods such as:
28. Publicizing the issue of gender equality with the need of donation through:
	* 1. News and article,
		2. Media,
		3. Parading,
		4. Art works,
	1. Holding fund raising activities
29. Charity run,
30. Charity bazaar,
31. Donation programs in schools and companies;
32. Strengthens laws and policies appropriate for the contemporary society to resolve gender inequality and creates new political systems to ensure the rights of women such as, but not limited to:
33. Enhancing the penalties for sexual crimes by enforcing stricter measures and additional punishments against crimes such as sexual violence, harassment, and domestic violence,
34. Establishing economic-related regulations and programs in such ways, but not limited to:
35. Improving of parental and childcare support programs to support women’s balance on economic activities and family responsibilities,
36. Reducing the wage gap between men and women through implements such as the equal pay act enforced in Iceland,
37. Supporting women in forced marriages and victims of sexual crimes that are experiencing poverty and metal disorder in daily lives in such ways, but not limited to:
38. Providing mental treatment as mental counseling with professionals from the government and volunteers in organizations such as UN women,
39. Funding single women with children,
40. Authorizing women’s choice in marriage;
41. Endorses women to strive and reach for opportunities in the society, obtaining the chance to express themselves and share point of views in public such as, but not limited to,
42. Organizing offline actives for woman which provides opportunities for women to speak in public but not limited to:
43. Holding speeches for women to express their thoughts,
44. Having women share their feelings and what are they experiencing,
45. Providing more public speaking opportunities for women, with an open option for all women, but not limited to:
46. Different race,
47. Different culture,
48. Different kinds of education,
49. Different career，,
50. Spreading the use of social media, Social Network Service (SNS), provide education in technology for all women such as but not limited to:
51. Studies in technology in school,
52. Public speeches about technology,
53. Publishing articles about usage of social media online,
54. Requests to balance job opportunities for men and women in organizations, ensuring the equal proportion of men and women in companies;
55. Endorses government enforces on local companies to reserve the same standards for women in companies as men, neglecting marriage and pregnancy.