



National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

NATIONAL GENDER PROFILE OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS



Fundamental documents of gender development

- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- The Beijing Platform for Action
- Goals of sustainable development



Legal framework

Regulatory and legal framework of the Kyrgyz Republic on gender policy

«On the national guarantee on equal rights and opportunities for men and women»;

«On protection from family violence»;

«On reproductive rights of citizens» and ect.;

National programs:

- The National Strategy on Gender Equality to 2020 (adopted in 2012, the country's first long-term gender strategy);
- The National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2015-2017; and the National Strategy on Sustainable Development for the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017.
- The National Strategy on Sustainable Development for the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017



The national strategy and national plan on gender equality are structured around four core priorities:

1. Women's economic empowerment;
2. Developing a system of functional education;
3. Eliminating gender discrimination and improving access to justice;
4. Gender parity in decision-making and expanding women's political participation.



Access to agricultural inputs (DHS 2012)

- Just over half of all women and nearly two-thirds of men age 15-49 own a house, either alone or jointly, and 33 percent of women and 46 percent men own land.
- Men are far more likely than women to own a house or land alone. For example, 31 percent men said they own a house alone compared with 7 percent of women. Men are six times more likely than women to own land alone (19 percent versus 3 percent).



The law “On Agricultural Land Management” (2011)

- Enabled women to obtain and register individual rights to land shares by dividing land plots into individual parcels for independent management and transactions;
- The law recognizes the equal rights of female and male family members to inherit land.



Access to land

- The reasons behind women's limited access to land, as both owners and users, are varied and have much to do with culture and tradition.
- Family land shares cannot be legally subdivided, but family members have the right to the monetary value of their portion of the family's land; in essence they can sell their share to the family.
- Agricultural lands owned by private citizens can only be bequeathed to a single heir, and there are strong traditions around male land ownership.



Data source

Data of state statistics:

- Current agricultural statistics
- Census of Agriculture
- All surveys (integrated household and labor force survey, MDI 2012, time budget survey, child labor, etc.)



Household-book

- For the adoption of 2012-2013. The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic carried out the work on the introduction of the "Aiyl" module "Household-book" developed by UNDP;
- By the beginning of 2014 the " Household-book " database was created and is updated on a quarterly basis;
- Departments of the National Statistical Committee regularly analyze the quality of the information entered, comparing them with individual indicators of current statistics;
- AIS "Aiyl" database contains detailed data on households: demographic and social characteristics, housing conditions, farmland, availability of domestic animals, availability of agricultural machinery, etc.



Statistics data users

- the government and policymakers;
- ministries;
- departments of civil society organizations;
- researchers;
- international organizations related to an agricultural and rural development.



Thank you