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Development of National Gender Statistics System on Domestic Violence in Kyrgyz Republic

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Gender Indicators in Kyrgyzstan

Share of women in the total population	50,6%
Share of women employed in public administration at the political or higher levels	24.25%
Gap in life expectancy of men and women	7-8 years
Maternal Mortality ratio per 100 000 live birth	50.6 in 2010
Percentage of women of reproductive age using contraceptives	30.3% in 2010

Types and Scope of Violence

Types

- Domestic violence (physical, emotional, sexual, economic)
- Coercion to marriage, early marriage , bride kidnapping, polygamy

Scope

Studies show:

- 35% of women in rural areas married due to kidnapping (new studies – in some districts about 80% of women got married by kidnapping, 40% out of this through coercion, more than 20% never met their future husbands before
- 12 % of women were married before age of consent
- Sexual violence in armed conflict official data- 6 cases and unofficial ten times more

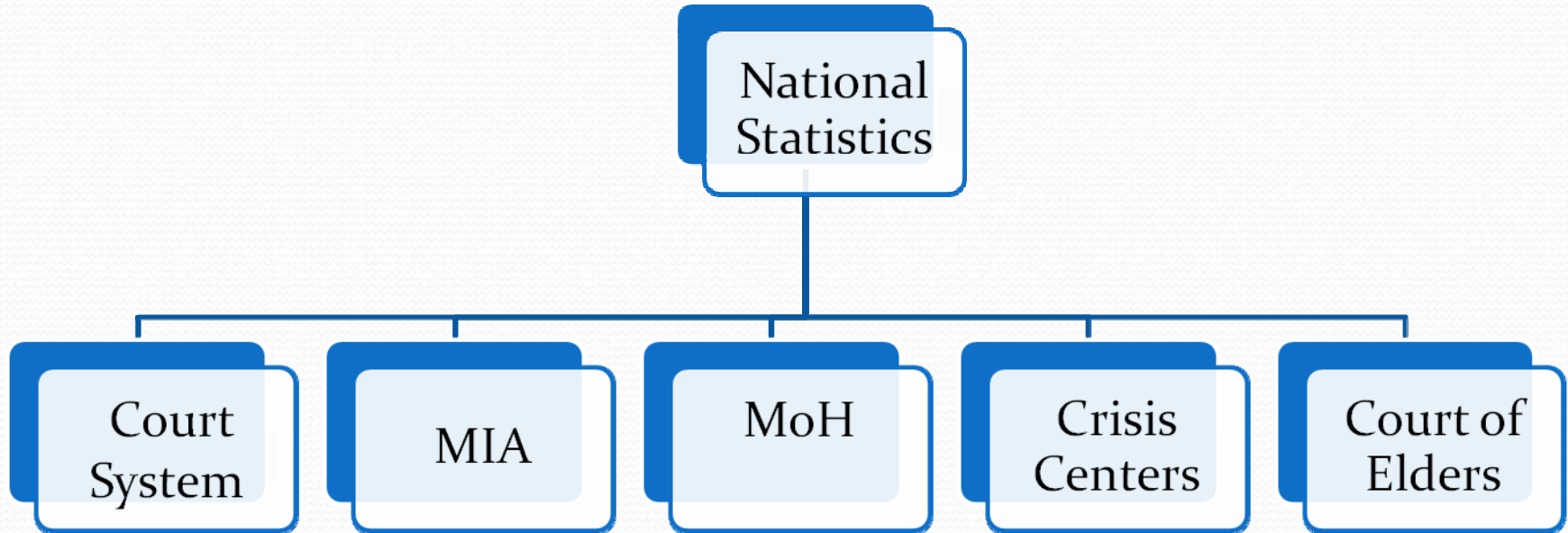
Legal Framework

- At the international level ratified:
 - CEDAW, joined the optional protocol to the Convention in 2002;
 - The Convention of the Rights of the Child and Optional Protocol concerning children trafficking, juvenile prostitution, and juvenile pornography;
- At the national level adopted:
 - The “Law on state guarantees on equal rights and opportunities for men and women” 2008
 - The law “On social and legal protection from family violence” 2003

Institutionalization of Indicators on Domestic Violence into the National Statistics System

- The multi-sectoral data collection system on Domestic Violence has been set up
- Data on perpetrators and survivors of violence and indicators on their kinship
- DV identified under the administrative code and criminal code
- National Indicators on DV included in annual publication Men and Women in KR

National Data Collection System on Domestic Violence



Government Reaction Towards Evidence based Data on Early Marriages

- Early marriage is an issue of concern and is a type of violence related to adolescent girls ;
- According to the Law of KR the minimum age for marriage for boys and girls is 18 years old. Before, in special cases registration of marriage at 16 years old was allowed by Law;
- At present the Minimum Age for Marriage in KR is 17 years old

As a result, the following challenges emerged:

- Limited the rights of young women for Registration of their Marriages (lack of documents that prove the marriage, divorce , birth certificate , rights for family property etc.)
- At the same time if minimum age is 16 years old then it contradicts to CEDAW and Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages as well as legitimize the early marriages
- Statistics on adolescent girls that are married before 17 are latent ;

Adolescent Pregnancy, Health and Access to Services

- 1,4% of abortions belongs to the aged group 12-17 years
- The birth rate among 15-17 year old girls was 6.0 per 1000 girls of relevant age in 2010
- Lack of access to adequate and quality sexual and reproductive health services
- Lack of national policy on sex education of youth and adolescents
- Youth friendly services are at the piloting stages and just at the starting point of institutionalization

Gender Mainstreaming in National Statistics System

- In Kyrgyzstan, a harmonized set of indicators was developed where CEDAW, MDGs and national GAD and PRSP indicators were consolidated into a platform for mainstreaming gender into national plans and socio-economic programs but not all of them are in use policy and decision makers
- Favourable legal framework (Law on National Statistics, Strategy NS, NGS)
- Gender expertise of laws is obligatory but in practice it is not always followed up

Plans for improvements:

- Improve accessibility of gender statistics by taking advantage of new instruments in the area of the new information and communication technologies –in websites for dissemination of information (for instance, making sure that all ‘Women and Men’ publications are available on-line, and access to gender indicators database is also open for wider public);
- For national gender machinery and NGOs – build gender sensitivity of NSO staff, as well as the staff of other state agencies responsible for gender analysis and mainstreaming at their workplace