



Measuring and monitoring gender equality: Kazakhstan's experience





Institutional Framework for Gender Equality



- The Beijing platform for Action
- CEDAW

1995-98

1999 - National Action Plan on the Advancement of Women

1998-2006

- National Commission for Women– 1998
- Regional branches, a network of gender policy coordinators in each ministry– 2006

2005– 2006-2016
Gender Equality Strategy in the Republic of Kazakhstan

- Laws on domestic violence and equal rights and opportunities

2009

2016 – Family and Gender Policy Concept in RK for the period of up to 2030



Key gender policies



Women's economic empowerment

- Productive Employment and Mass Enterprise Development Program
- Business Roadmap 2020
- Program "Women in Business"

Access to services, maternal and child health

- Education and Science Development Program
- Preschool coverage increase
- Health Development Program
- Maternity Payments
- Benefits for caring for a child under 1 year old
- Maternity leave up to 3 years
- Payments to mothers of many children

The rights of women and girls

- Services for victims of violence and human trafficking
- Crisis centers
- Legislative measures



The Importance of Gender Statistics



One of the strategic objectives of the **Beijing Platform for Action** (1995) recognized the need:

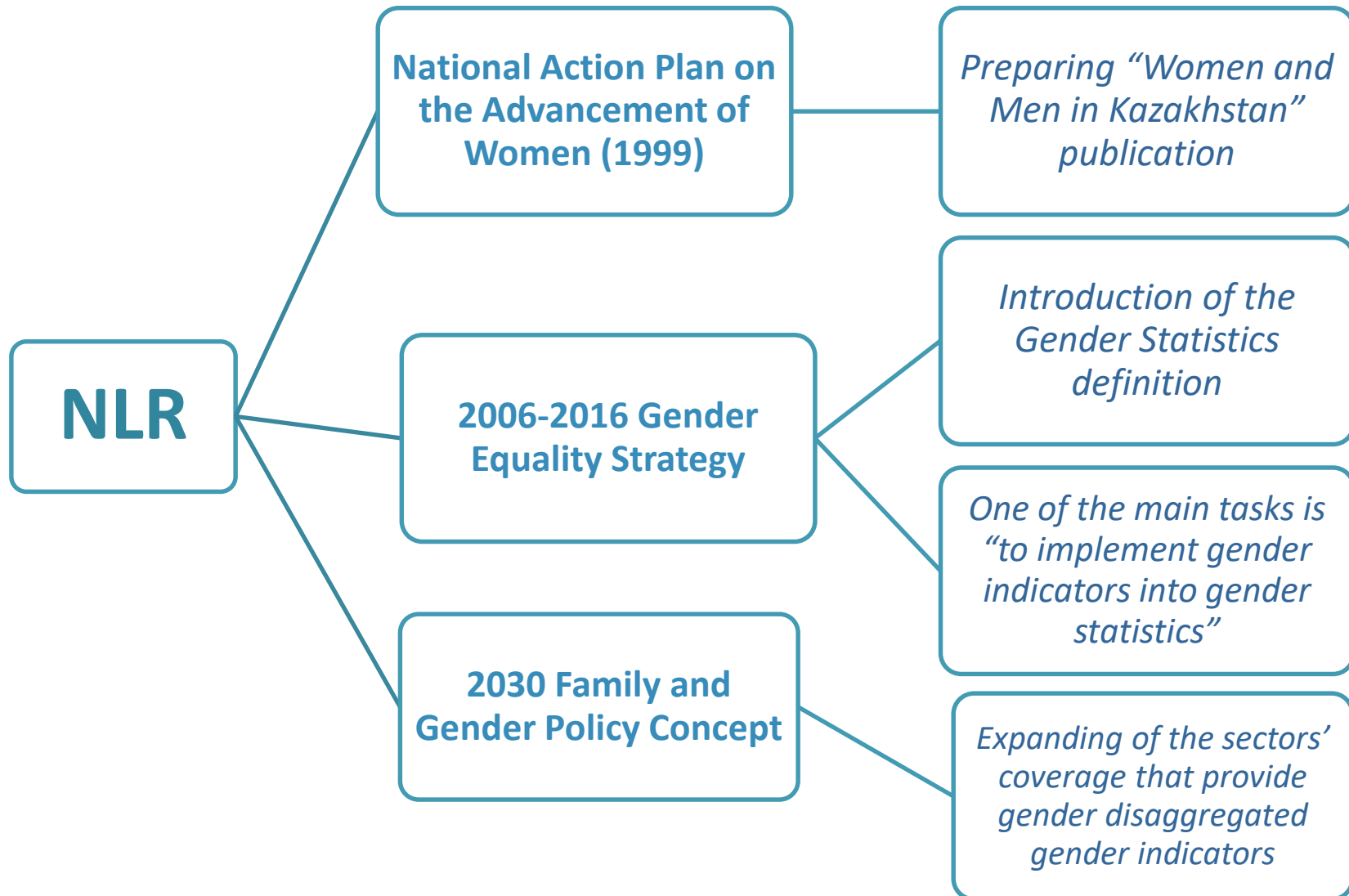
“Generate and disseminate data disaggregated by sex, as well as information for planning and evaluation”

SDG 17.18 also noted the following:

“Significantly increase the availability of high-quality, relevant and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender and other characteristics that are significant given the national conditions”

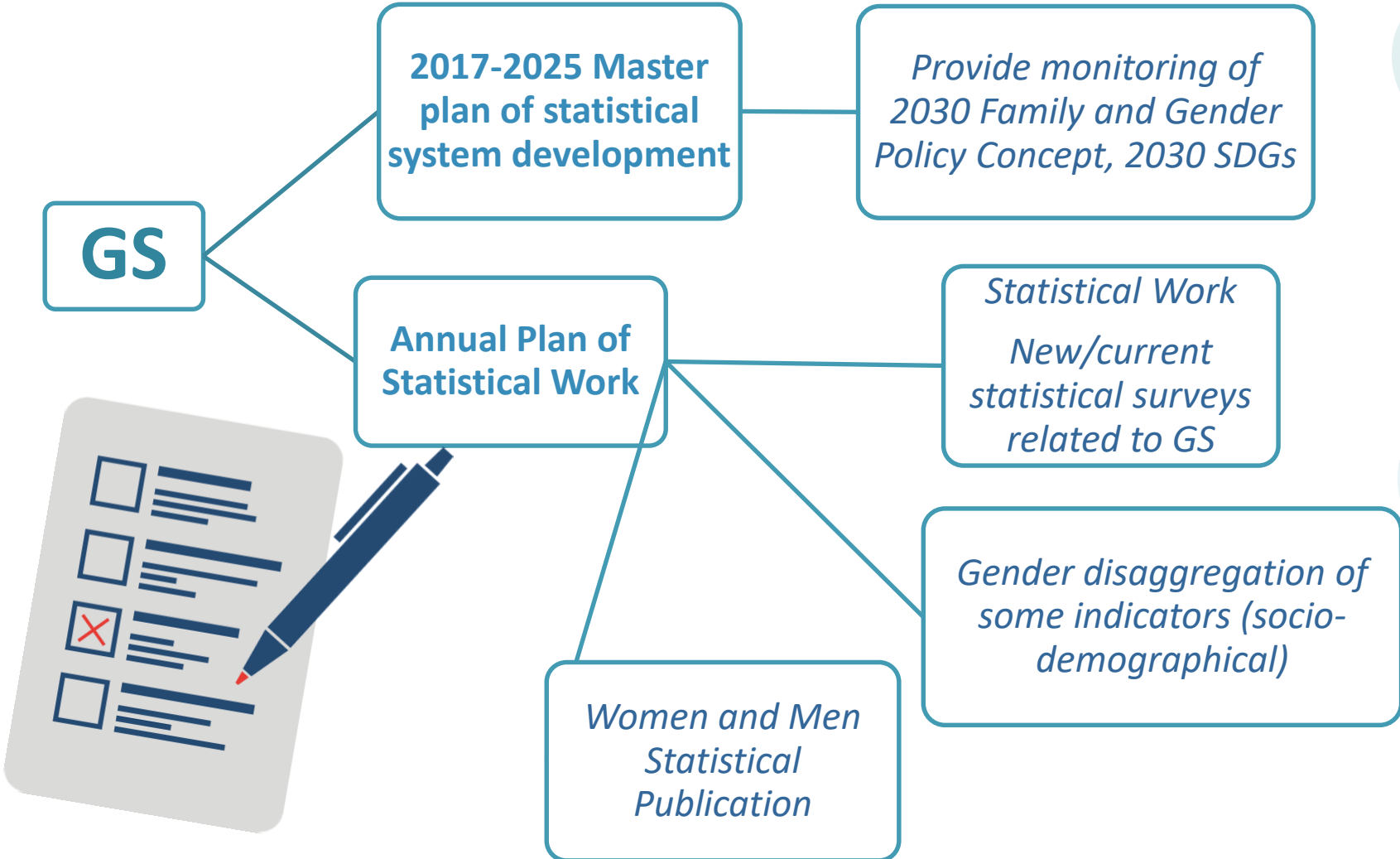


Gender statistics in the national laws and regulations





Gender statistics in the system of statistical activities





Institutional mechanism to implement Gender statistics



- ✓ Till 2011 – gender statistics was part of Department of Social and Demographical Statistics
- ✓ 2011-2016 – Gender Statistics and MDG Indicators Division (4 people) as a part of Department of Social and Demographical Statistics
- ✓ 2016-2018 – Gender Statistics and SDG Indicators Sector (5 people) as a part of Department of Social and Demographical Statistics
- ✓ Since August of 2018 – separate SDG Statistics Division (5 people)





System of GS Indicators



❖ 2007 – Metadata of gender equality system of indicators in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Includes 61 indicators in 8 sections of 2006-2016 Gender Equality Strategy in the Republic of Kazakhstan

❖ 2016 – Methodology on System of gender statistics indicators

Includes 74 indicators in 10 sections

- 1) *overcoming poverty*
- 2) *decent employment*
- 3) *reconciliation of professional and familial responsibilities*
- 4) *education*
- 5) *health care*
- 6) *social life and participation in decision making process*
- 7) *rights of women and girls*
- 8) *social protection*
- 9) *environment protection*
- 10) *access to ICT*





Prerequisites for updating the national system of GS indicators



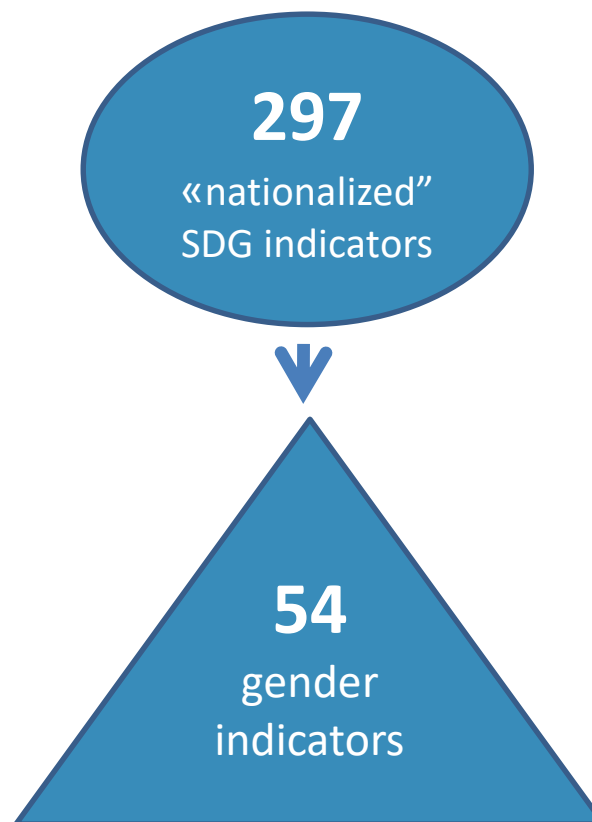
- ❖ 2017 - a system of global indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030

Includes 54 gender indicators and + indicators disaggregated by sex

- ❖ 2017 - target indicators of the Concept of Family and Gender Policy until 2030

Includes 9 target indicators

ONLY 35 INDICATORS AVIABLE





Conducted sample surveys



- ❖ Time use survey - 2006, 2012 and 2018
(the latest survey conducted according to the classifier ICATUS)
- ❖ Violence Against Women – 2015
(the report is published on the website)
- ❖ Quality of people with disabilities life from gender perspective – 2014
(results are published on the website, Braille and audio recording reports are also available)
- ❖ Multi-indicator cluster survey - 2006, 2010-2011, 2015
(data on the situation of children and women, including indicators for monitoring the MDGs / SDGs)





Conducted sample surveys



- ❖ **Public confidence in the law enforcement authorities – 2016**

(table of the results are published on the website)

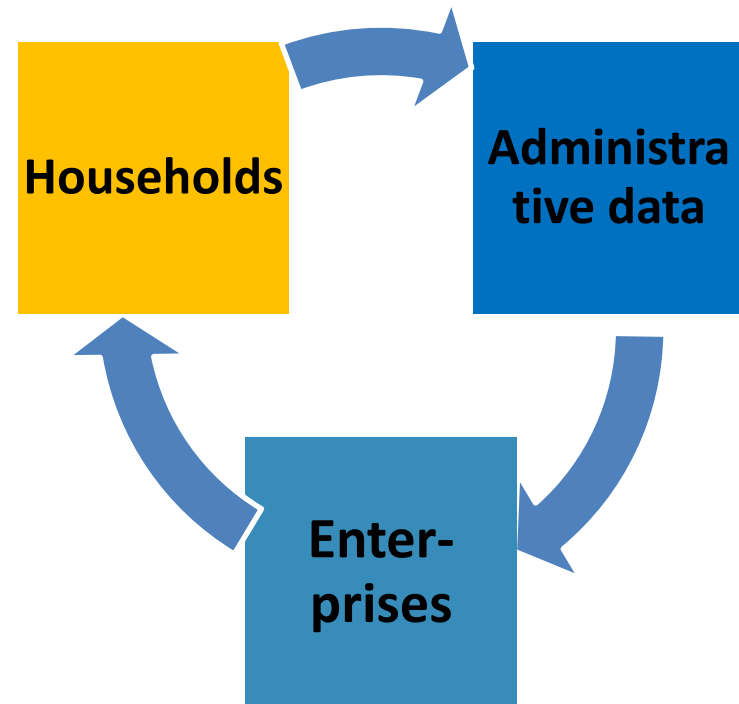
- ❖ **Generations and Gender – 2018**

(the results are being processed, the report is scheduled to be published in 2020)

- ❖ **Gender Entrepreneurship Survey**

(pilot survey in 2019, national survey plans for 2020)

DATA SOURCES





Dissemination of GS data



«Women and Men in Kazakhstan» Publication

- ❖ First edition - 1999, most recent edition – 2018
- ❖ Annually in three languages (Russian, Kazakh and English)



Webpage “Gender Statistics”

ARTICLES

BOOKLETS, BROCHURES

PRESS RELEASES

Достижение гендерного равенства является одним из основных факторов устойчивого человеческого развития. Вопросы гендерного равенства и роли женщин и возможностей женщин были включены в повестку для всех на глобальном уровне на конференции ООН, посвященной Саммиту тысячелетия, прошедшей в 2000 г. в Нью-Йорке. Данный обзор является первым последовательным обзором на высшем уровне, посвященным для обсуждения вопросов мира и развития.

Целью этого обзора являются социальные и культурные нормы и роли мужчин и женщин, которые определяют их поведение, а также социальные взаимоотношения между ними.

Гендерное равенство равно доступу для мужчин и женщин к ресурсам и возможностям и влияет на зависимость от помощи правительства при выполнении социальных функций.

Гендерная статистика предоставляет собой совокупность данных о положении мужчин и женщин в различных сферах: образовании, уровне профессионального образования и квалификации, здоровье, труде, семье и политике. Она является одним из важнейших инструментов, позволяющих учитывать потребности мужчин и женщин как специфично-социально-географический путь при разработке национальной стратегии национальной статистики, равно как и принципов равной роли и равных возможностей мужчин и женщин.

Куда можно обратиться в случае нарушения гендерных прав?
Уполномоченный по правам человека в РК

Если у Вас есть вопросы:
Во всегда можно обратиться к нашим сотрудникам

Национальная система показателей гендерной статистики:

- Устойчивое развитие
- Устойчивое развитие, образование и профессиональное образование
- Здоровье населения
- Трудовые ресурсы
- Семья, население и демография
- Роль женщин в развитии
- Доступ к возможностям
- Образование
- Судовые дела и правовые вопросы
- Социальные услуги
- Семейный АПК
- Культурное наследие

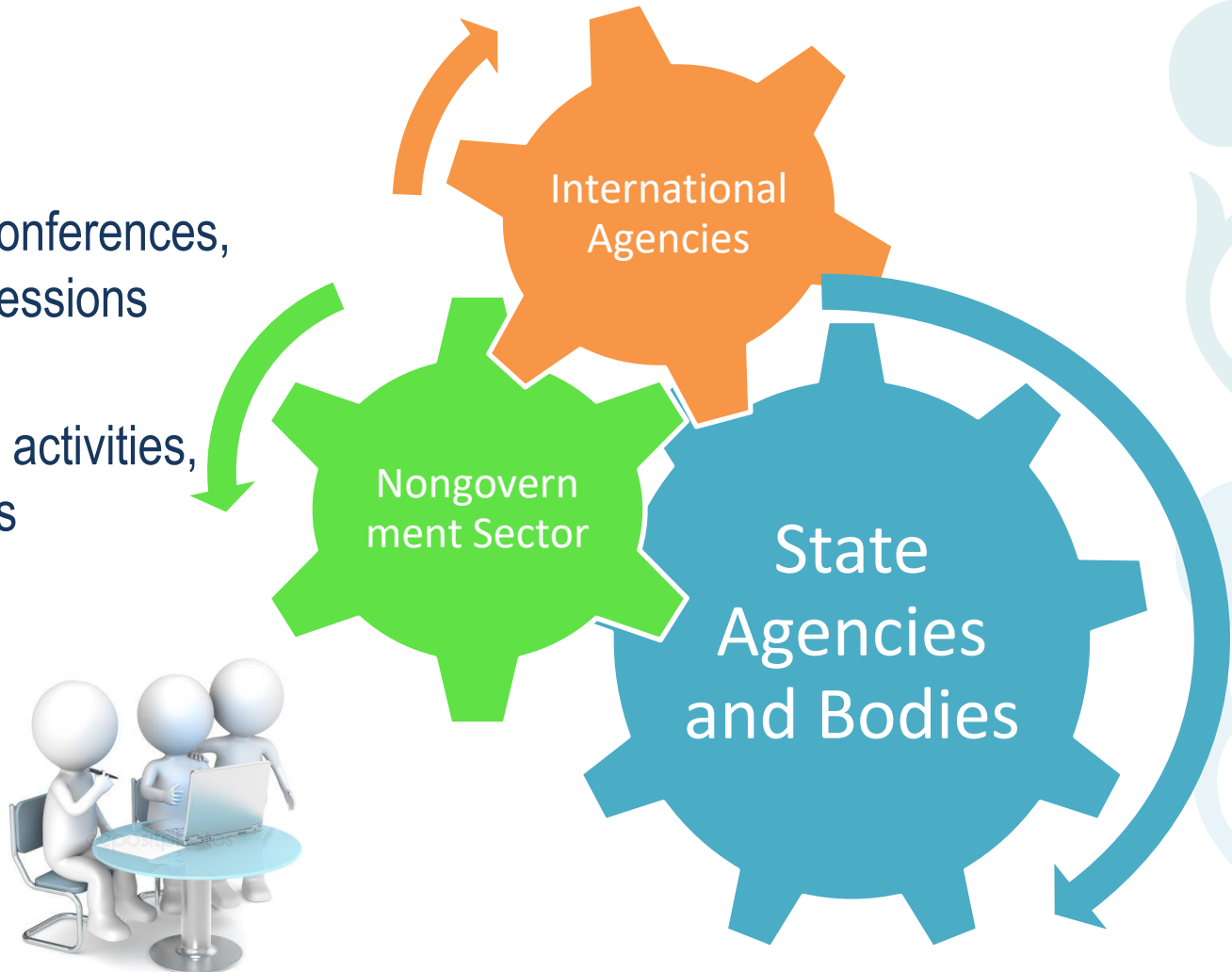
Доля самозанятых работников, с разбивкой по полу



Cooperation with producers and users



- ❖ Work groups
- ❖ Round tables, conferences, meetings, work sessions
- ❖ Capacity building activities, including trainings
- ❖ Requests, official correspondence

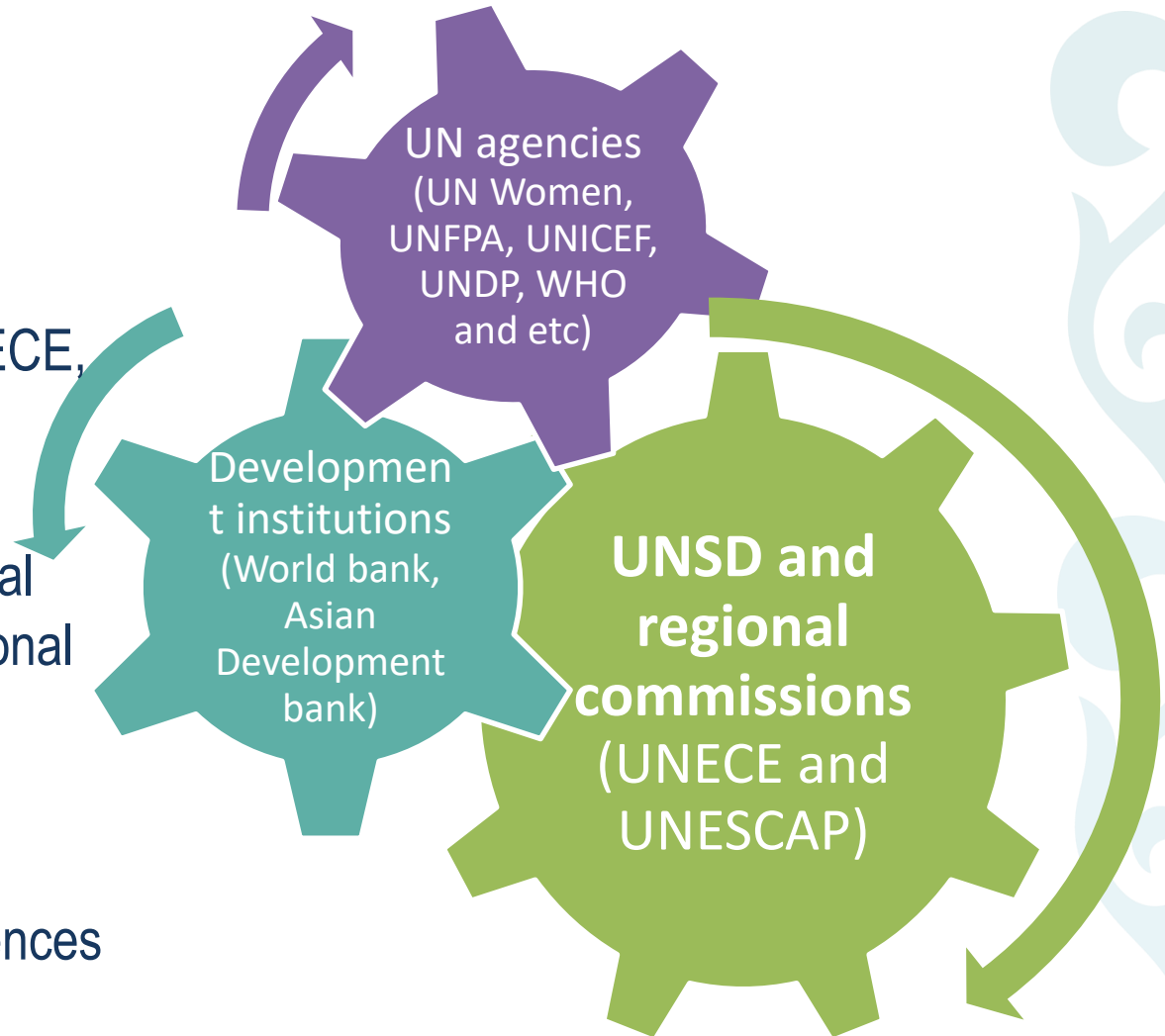




Cooperation on international and national level



- ❖ International Task Force Groups (UNSD, UNECE, UNICEF)
- ❖ Pilot projects (UNSD, UNECE, UNICEF)
- ❖ Capacity building on special needs (UNSD and all regional and local agencies)
- ❖ Participation in different activities (Forums, conferences and technical meetings)





Further steps for the middle-term



Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals - work on data gaps and disaggregation, publication of the brochure “Gender Profile of the SDGs” (with the support of UNDP)



Implementation of “non-traditional” data sources – such as geospatial data, “big data” (UNDP and UN Women)



Violence against women and girls (men?!) – 2021
analysis of admin data sources (UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women)



Pilot **SME Survey**–2019г, Main Survey– 2020/2021 (UN Women)



Further steps for the middle-term



Analysis of the results of the survey on the use of the time budget (for 3 rounds), assessment of women's unpaid work - 2020/2021 (UN Women)



Improving the dissemination of data - revising the content of the publication “Women and Men”, develop a new “digital” publication, 2020/2021 (UN Women)



Improving the statistical literacy of users (including high-level politicians) - training events, 2020/2021 (UNECE, UN Women)



Thanks for your attention!!!

