

FINAL REPORT

KYRGYZSTAN: Country Gender Profile

December 2004

SIAR-BISHKEK

The information presented here was gathered from on-site sources. And therefore JICA is not responsible for its accuracy.

Table of Contents

Kyrgyzstan

List of Abbreviations

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile	4
1-2 Health Profile	6
1-3 Education Profile.....	7

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Kyrgyzstan	8
2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender.....	12
2-3 National Machinery.....	13

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education	14
3-2 Health	18
3-3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries.....	21
3-4 Economic Activities	22

4. WID/Gender Projects 25

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of Organization related to WID/Gender.....	32
5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender	35

Definitions

Annexes

List of Abbreviations

(Kyrgyzstan)

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework of the KR till 2010
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
F/P	Family Planning
GAD	Gender And Development
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NGP	National Gender Policy
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NSC	National Statistics Committee
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	Sex Worker
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Program
WB	World Bank
WID	Women in Development
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic Indicators source: 1), 9), 11)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index (by cash income)	Aid/GNI
2,420 ('01)	6.0 % ('03)	2.8%('03) 2.7% ('02)	0.419 ('02)	NA
1,790 ('94)	5.7% ('00)	7.4%('01)27.0%('00)	0.449 ('00)	NA

Demographic Indicators source: 2), 3), 4), 9), 10)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population	Population growth rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy	
					Male	Female
4.98('02)	50.6% ('02)	35.0% ('02)	1.3% (89-99)	2.40 ('01)	65.0 ('03)	72.5 ('03)
4.95('01)	50.6% ('99)	35.3% ('99)	2.0% (79-89)	2.64 ('99)	61.4 ('95)	70.4 ('95)
4.82('99)	51.2% ('89)	38.2% ('89)		2.84 ('89)	64.2 ('90)	72.6 ('90)

Public Sector Expenditure to sectors source: 4), 5)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defence	Others
2000	2.0 %	3.5%	1.8 %	2.9 %	NA
1999	2.3 %	4.1%	2.5 %	2.7 %	NA
1995	3.9 %	6.6%	5.7 %	1.6 %	NA

Industry/GDP, % source: 5)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
2003	38.7	22.9	38.4
1999	37.7	26.7	35.6
1995	43.9	19.5	36.6

Labour Indicators source: 2), 5), 11)

** Info on min.wage is NA

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Average wage**
2001	1,939 mil	7.8 %	NA
1999	1,901 mil	7.2%	NA
1995	1,741 mil	5.7%	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Average wage**
2001	44.4%	9.8%	1022
1999	44.9%	8.9%	740
1995	NA	NA	414

Proportion of workers source: 4)

total	Agriculture	Industry	Service
2000	55.0%	15.0%	30.0%
1999	55.0%	10.0%	35.0%
1989	32.0%	26.6%	41.4%

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	56.5%	12.3%	31.2 %
1989	NA	NA	NA

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	53.3%	7.7%	39.0%
1989	NA	NA	NA

Women in decision-making source: 2), 6), 7)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
2001	6.7%	16.7%('02)	13.1%	23.6%	NA
1999	4.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA

Law for Women source: 8)

The Law on the Basics of State Guarantees of Gender Equality (2003)	Equality of rights, opportunities and access to resources, revenues, decision-making process and partner relations in all social spheres
The Law on social and legal protection of people suffered from violence in the family (2003)	
Constitution	(article 15) Discrimination with regards to sex, religious confession and ethnic origin is prohibited.
Labor Code	Articles on Women's labor
Family Code	Measures directed to protect the family, in particular maternity within pregnancy period and within one year after delivery
Criminal Code	Amenability for compulsion to sexual activities, marriage, abortion, involving in prostitution, polygamy, the penalty to raping was toughed
Decree on the Future Development of Human Resource Policy for Attracting Female Leaders into the Public Administration of the KR (2002)	Involvement of the most merited women to positions of Deputy Heads of oblast and rayon public administration and to local governments on social and cultural-educational issues

Ratification and signature of international law for women source: 8)

The ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (#100)	1992
International Treaty on civil and political rights	1994
Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women	1996
Political rights of women Convention	1996
Citizenship of married women Convention	1996
Convention on marriage, matrimonial age and marriage registration	1996
The ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 1957 (#103)	1996
The Optional Protocol to Convention on elimination of all types of women discrimination	2002

Policy of WID source: 8), 7)

National program of Action for Advancement of Women "Ayalzat" (1997-2000), (2000-2004)	Emphasizes women's participation in decision. Establishment of institutional machinery for advancement of women and on improving women's economic and social status.
National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the KR (2002-2006)	Identifies strategic directions of implementation of the KR gender policy.
Gender Policy	Part of state policy directed towards investment in human capital, achieving equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities of men and women.

Governmental organization of WID source: 8)

National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic	Government Organization	2001
--	-------------------------	------

References

- 1) The World Fact Book 2004 (<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/kg.html>)
- 2) Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Gender-disaggregated Statistics Data Collection, NSC of KR, UNDP, 2002
- 3) Social Development 1998-2002, NSC of KR (<http://stat.kg/Rus/Home/analysis-soc.html>)
- 4) Population Census, NSC of KR, 1999
- 5) Key indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries, ADB Statistical Report, 2003
- 6) Social Governance Programme Gender Component Kyrgyzstan, UNDP
- 7) Gender Aspects of National Governance, UNDP, 2004
- 8) Gender expertise manual of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP, 2004
- 9) World Bank Development Report, WB, 2001
- 10) Health of the population and activities of the health-care institutions of the KR in 2003, Ministry of Health, 2004
- 11) CDF/PRSP/MDG: Statistical Development Indicators for the KR and its Regions, NSC of the KR, Department for the International Development UK, 2004
- 12) Comprehensive Development Framework of the KR (CDF) till 2010

1-2 Health Profile

Expansion of health service source: 1), 2), 6)

No. of physicians	No. of Hospital Beds	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
(per 1,000 people)		
2.5 ('03)	5.3 ('03)	3.9 ('00)
2.7 ('01)	6.2 ('01)	3.7 ('98)
2.9 ('99)	7.5 ('99)	
3.4 ('90)	12.0 ('90)	

Child Health source: 1), 5), 6)

	Mortality Rate			% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)			
	Infant (per 1,000)	Under-5 (per 1,000)		BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
2002	21.2		2003	98.9	98.1	98.1	98.9
2001	21.7	29.5	2001	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.9
1990	30.2	42.1	1998	94.4	97.4	97.4	98.0

Family planning source: 1), 3), 4), 5), 6), 7)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)	Age at first marriage (years old)	Total fertility rate
41.2% ('03)	98.8 ('02)	53.5('02)		2.40('01)
26.6% ('02)	98.5 ('99)	42.3('99)	24.5 (m)	2.64('99)
40.3% ('99)	98.1 ('96)	44.3('95)	21.3(f) ('99)	2.84('89)
33.9% ('98)		62.9('90)		2.76('79)

HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
0.004% ('02)	12 ('02)
NA	NA

Nutrition source: 3), 8)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
7.2 ('03)	NA
NA	NA

Community health service source: 4)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
2002	99.2%	73.0%	59.4%	4.3%
1996	98.4%	73.7%	54.0%	1.0%

References

- 1) Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Gender-disaggregated Statistics Data Collection, NSC of KR, UNDP, 2002
- 2) National report: Human development in mountainous areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP, 2002
- 3) Population Census, NSC of KR, 1999
- 4) Report on status of women in the KR 2000-2005, National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2004
- 5) CDF/PRSP/MDG: Statistical Development Indicators for the Kyrgyz Republic and its regions, NSC of the KR, Department for International Development UK, 2004
- 6) Health of the population and activities of the health-care institutions of the KR in 2003, Ministry of Health, 2004
- 7) UNFPA Annual Report 2000
- 8) Reanimation of new-born, situation in the Republic, Ministry of Health, 2003

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to Education source: 1), 2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
9	4	4.5 ('02)	22.1
		4.1 ('99)	21.4

Adult literacy rate source: 1), 2)

	Total, %	Male, %	Female, %
1999	97.4	47.8	49.6
1989	93.3	46.0	47.3

Enrollment Ratio source: 1), 3)

Primary education (Net enrollment ratio), %			Secondary education (Net enrollment ratio), %			Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio), %		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
2001/2002	51.3	48.7	2001/2002	50.5	49.5	2001/2002	37.6	42.2
1998/1999	51.0	49.0	1998/1999	49.9	50.1	1998/1999	35.1	36.2

Female Ratio of Higher Education source: 3)

	Journalism	Education	Physical Science	Manufacturing and Processing	Maths and Statistics	Humanities	Medicine
2001/2002	86.3%	79.1%	74.4%	64.6%	62.7%	60.3%	57.3%

	Social Sciences	Business and Management	Environment protection	IT	Law	Architecture	Engineering
2001/2002	54.4%	53.1%	40.3%	37.6%	30.2%	23.3%	20.9%

	Agriculture, forestry, fishery	Transport
2001/2002	8.1%	3.9%

References

- 1) Population Census, NSC of KR, 1999
- 2) Key indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries, ADB Statistical Report, 2003
- 3) Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Gender-disaggregated Statistics Data Collection, NSC of KR, UNDP, 2002

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Kyrgyzstan

General Situation of Women in Kyrgyzstan

- 1) One of the major and most significant achievements of the KR is a high education level of women due to provision of equal access to compulsory education irrespective of sex.
- 2) There is still an inequality of wages of men and women, wage of women in 2001 amounted to 67.6% of men's wage.
- 3) Women are more vulnerable to market changes; that is why the unemployment rate of women constantly increases. Employers prefer males to females as a stable workforce.

[Historical and cultural background on gender]

Kyrgyz society in the past centuries was a historically developed union of family groups, with a patriarchal culture strongly consolidated by a hierarchy of sexes and, as a consequence, by considerable discrimination against women. The nomadic way of life of the Kyrgyz people was characterized by the hard and wearisome daily labor needed to run households. This was mainly performed by women, and not only undermined their physical strength and caused serious illnesses, but also gave them less scope to consider intellectual questions, hampering intellectual development. In the context of a high birth rate and material difficulties in their upbringing, this resulted in early senility and a high mortality rate among Kyrgyz women. A woman was assigned a subordinate position in family life. She was always economically dependent on her husband who, having 'bought' his wife (paid *kalym* or brideprice), would always consider her his property. In the system of discrimination of Kyrgyz women, a daughter-in-law (*kelin*) was subjected to the worst mistreatment. She was completely subordinate, not only to her husband, but also to all of his relatives. Her life was regulated by a great number of rules and prohibitions that debased her, making her feel inferior and act submissively. For instance, she was not even allowed to decide how many children she should have. The status of infertile women was even worse; they were subject to constant and acute verbal abuse. The mother-in-law played a significant role in the management of a family group. She was frequently the most vociferous in the preservation of patriarchal customs, an ideologist of the doctrine of unquestioned obedience from the daughter-in-law and other women in the Kyrgyz family. The Kyrgyz tradition of kidnapping a bride without her consent could be considered as the quintessential form of sexual discrimination. In addition, the rape of a girl customarily forced her into marriage.

All this being said, it would be wrong to describe the life of Kyrgyz women as a continuous humiliation and to depict them as only victims. The nomadic way of life was conducive to relative freedom of Kyrgyz women, who as distinct from the settled peoples never covered their faces and were freer to express their opinions. Marriages of children or joint purchases of property were impossible without a wife's consent and, in general, the sphere of women's rights was immensely broader than that of women in Europe.

The Soviet experiment to transform the status of women in society turned out to be of crucial importance for women in Kyrgyzstan. Nothing in the world equals the scale of this experiment in terms of the scale of violent and non-violent emancipation, the speed of implementation of ideological principles, and also the durability of its consequences. Full literacy for women and men was achieved in one or two decades. Women were given access to education, health

services, and technical achievements. A free health service was established. Formation of a social infrastructure and a network of children's pre-school institutions (day nurseries, kindergartens) brought the region nearer to European than Asian standards. The legislation defending women's rights in the Soviet Union was in many respects even more progressive than in European countries. The share of women involved in wage labor was record-breaking on a global scale (in 1989, women made up 48.6% of wage earners in the national economy). The involvement of women in elective organs was guaranteed by 33 percent quotas (though this was often in form only). The mass media celebrated the image of free women-workers, and women as mothers. The status of women was one of main ace cards of Soviet propaganda against capitalism. However the Soviet regime, in general, did not manage to overcome the durability of patriarchal relations. Exploitation of women was in fact extended into another sphere: exploitation in the family was supplemented by exploitation in the wage labor economy. Almost all the employment of women in the national economy appeared to be in low-paid and non-prestigious spheres: health and social services (82% female), information-computing/secretarial services (80%), public catering (71 percent) and trade (69 percent). Women in positions of responsibility (directors of factories or institutes, heads of kolkhozes or rectors of universities) were exceptions rather than a rule.

The independence proclaimed in 1991 did not lead to equality in gender relations in the Kyrgyz Republic. On the contrary, the actual status of women in society deteriorated. The transition to market relations is resulting in deterioration of the economic situation. This aggravates exploitation of women, who have become in many cases the main breadwinners of their families. The collapse of the social safety net and the decline in public health services has led to a sharp deterioration of women's health and to growth of maternal and child mortality. Democratization meant the elimination of quotas for women in elective organs, meaning that women lost even formal representation in the power structures. The transfer to a contract system of employment and the loss of state control over the personnel policy of employers has undermined the security of women in the labor and employment market. Women's unemployment is growing. Elimination of restrictions in the mass media has resulted in exploitation of women as sex objects in advertisements, newspapers, magazines, and on television, as well as in an exaggerated reflection of negative phenomena: female criminality, drug addiction and others. The huge level of violence against women is now coming to light. They are in practice unprotected and not safe from violence in the family, at work, nor in public institutions. The tradition of kidnapping brides, a practice degrading and humiliating to women, has been revived and is becoming more widespread. The return to the ideals of the past, perceived as the revival of patriarchal and Islamic customs, is a real threat that diminishes the status of women in the society.

[Population]

The Kyrgyz Republic is a small independent mountainous country in Central Asia with five million population (2002), the one third of it lives in urban area, two thirds in rural. Females represent 50.6% of the whole population.

[Law]

One should recognize that the official status of women in the Kyrgyz society is rather high. The equality of human rights is guaranteed by the Constitution of the KR. Article 15 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic stipulates the principle of equality of the rights of men and women. It is expressed in the equal right of women and men to participate in elections and referenda, to obtain, change and keep the citizenship, to receive a series of civil, economic and political

rights. Moreover in accordance with the Article 3 of the Constitution of the KR, discrimination on the basis of sex, confession, or ethnicity is prohibited. Observance of the gender equality is also guaranteed by Civil Code, Criminal Code, Labor Code and Family Code.

[Education]

As a whole the level of education of men and women does not have any significant distinctions, but in urban area women are more educated than men: share of women with higher education is 17.5% versus men's 15.6%, with specialized secondary education 16.9% and 9.9% accordingly.

[Labor and employment]

- In 1999 women occupied three quarters of the overall workforce in education, health-care and social services, two thirds – in hotel and restaurant business and about a half – in finance and trade. Whereas men prevail in industry (61%), agriculture (56%), transport (80%) and public administration.
- In 2001 the average wage of women amounted to 67.6% of men's wage. The difference in wage rates is explained by the fact that the work in "female" fields is paid at lower rate than in fields where the men are engaged.
- The average pension rate paid to women makes 86% from the average pension rate of men.
- Within the period of 5 years (1996-2000) the economic activity of women decreased by 4.9%, men - by 1.9%.
- Economic recession has resulted in significant decrease in demand for labor force. The crises mostly touched upon those economic fields where the female employment prevailed. Within the period of 1989-1999 the number of workplaces in economic sector held by men was reduced by 1.8 times, women – by 2.2 times.
- The female unemployment rate is constantly increasing. Women share in overall number of unemployed citizens makes 53.3%, 45% of all jobless women live in rural area. To support unemployed women the technology of self-employment by means of credit and micro-credit system has got a wide spread occurrence in the KR.
- Among owners of enterprises, women share is about 18%, in rural area among owners of farms the indicator is only 15%.
- Women devote on average 4-5 hours a day to housekeeping, spending more than 20% of the daily time fund. For men this indicator does not exceed 5% and totals not more than 1 hour a day. Unemployed women devote twice more amount of time to housekeeping than those employed.
- In 1990 the share of paid and unpaid job for women of the capable age in urban area was 30% and 21% accordingly, in rural area 25% and 27%, in 2000 this share in urban area was 27% and 25%, in rural area 11% and 32% accordingly.

[Women in decision-making]

- The share of women in electorate is 52%. Women representation in Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic is proportional and makes 6.7%. The "Pyramid" tendency is kept when women make 12% in regional, 13% in rayon and urban, 16% in rural administrations.
- Out of 12 Ministers in the KR as of the year 2001 there are only 2 women; moreover there is no woman on regional governor positions, only one woman occupies a position of the head of rayon administration; out of 455 heads of Aiyi okmotu – only 21 women.

- According to data as of 2001, women have a 14.7% share among heads of government bodies and directorates occupying the top positions; among heads of departments and administrations the share is 24.4%.

[Violence against women]

- Annual share of crime against women was 25-26% in 2002. Grave crime including murder and rape – 44%, intentional light health damage – 48%.
- 78.9 % of victims suffered from violence refused to contact police. Out of all who applied to police only 6.6% were satisfied by measures and actions taken by police, 34.1% were not satisfied, and for 45.9% said that it is difficult to judge.
- According to the data independent research (International Organization for Migration, 1999), about 4 thousand women in the Kyrgyz Republic became the victims of human trafficking. «Mediation» firms illegally export women abroad by means of promises and proposals of high wages (as a rule young and even juvenile girls), where the girls suffer sexual exploitation.
- At the moment 10 relief funds/services like crises centers and sanctuaries operate to support women suffered from violence. Within the period 1997-2000 about 30 thousand women suffered from different types of violence resorted to their help.

[Women and crime]

- The number of women convicted for commitment of crimes increased almost twice from 1055 cases in 1994 to 2084 cases in 2001. Thefts, fraud, misappropriation and peculation of entrusted property and crimes related to the illegal distribution of drugs totaled 52.7% of general number of crimes committed by women. In 2000 men committed 89.7% of all crimes and had a 89% share in total number of condemned.

Source: 1) Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Gender-disaggregated Statistics Data Collection, NSC of KR, UNDP, 1999, 2000, 2001;

2) <http://www.gender.gov.kg/index.php?newlang=eng>,

3) <http://rus.gateway.kg/gender> .

4) Civil Initiative in Overcoming of Violence Against Women, Diamond Association, Bishkek, 2003

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Consolidation of the national mechanism on ensuring the gender equality;2) Introduction of the gender approaches into all activities. |
|---|

[Development Plans for Women]

National Action Plan issued in 2002 was worked out under the initiative of the National Council. Strategic actions for realization of the Gender Policy of the KR are defined in it.

Strategic targets and objectives of the National Action Plan for 2002-2006:

1. *Upgrading of the institutional mechanism on ensuring the gender equality:*
 - ☐ Consolidation of the national mechanism on ensuring the gender equality;
 - ☐ Upgrading of the national legislation;
 - ☐ Introduction and control over the gender approaches in the national policy, programs, planning and accounts;
 - ☐ Ensuring the scientific justification for the gender development.
2. *Supporting the gender balance on all the levels of decision-making:*
 - ☐ Assist to involvement of women in the processes of making decisions at all levels;
3. *Gender component for economic development in spheres of labor, employment and social security:*
 - ☐ Reducing the poverty;
 - ☐ Formation of the gender-balanced labor -market;
 - ☐ Ensuring social security for men and women.
4. *Gender aspects of the health protection system:*
 - ☐ Enhancement of access of women to professional medical services, preventing programs and information in the course of the life;
5. *Gender parity in education and culture:*
 - ☐ Upgrading the gender aspects of education;
 - ☐ Overcoming the negative gender preconceptions in the national culture.
6. *Elimination of all the forms of violence in respect of women:*
 - ☐ Complex measures on prevention and lowering the gender violence in the society;
 - ☐ Prevention of human trafficking and providing security and support to victims of the human trafficking;
 - ☐ Protection of women in the war zones;
 - ☐ Bringing up the level of awareness on the issue of violence among the population.

Financing of the actions planned by NAP will be realized from the funds allocated from the national budget and international organizations. 300,000 soms was received from the national budget for implementation of NAP in the year 2002, 400,000 soms in 2003 and 1,011,200 soms is planned to be obtained in the year 2004.

2-3 National Machinery

National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the KR

1) In 2001, a new national machinery **National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the KR** was established under the initiative of the President of the KR and replaced the former one.

Background: In 1996 the State Commission on Family, Women and Youth Affairs was established under the Kyrgyz Government to provide institutional support for promotion of women's interests. According to its mandate, the Commission implemented the state policy on women's development, developed and implemented state and national programs on gender in relation to family, women and youth. The State Commission coordinated these efforts with the sectoral ministries, administrative structures, local governments, Civil Society Organizations including political parties, non-governmental organizations, as well as international organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Through the State Commission's efforts, special committees on family, women and youth affairs were established in 1997 within the Legislative Assembly and People's Representatives Assembly of Jogorku Kenesh/Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic. The State Commission was also represented at the Regional (Oblast) level by Women's Initiative or Ayalzat Centers, which were established with the support of UNDP. The activities of these Centres focused on co-ordination of Youth, Family and Women's issues among local agencies, field support for women's NGOs, communities, women-entrepreneurs and farmers. Additional Centers have been established at Rayon and Village level.

Internally, the State Commission has had a high staff turnover, which has affected its competency, the ability to influence policies and programs of other ministries or legislation and the ability to attract donor support. Its main active partners have so far been women's NGOs and the UNDP Gender in Development Bureau.

To boost the work of the State Commission, revive government commitment to promoting women's advancement and to introduce the gender approach in policy and programming, the National Council on Gender Policy under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was established in July 1998. The National Council comprised representatives of state bodies and non-governmental organizations. In addition to shaping national policies on gender mainstreaming, the National Council has determined its functions as follows: monitoring of the gender mainstreaming process within organs working under the three powers of state; providing expert advice and promoting best practices on gender mainstreaming within these organs; coordination of gender related policies and strategies of target organizations, including ministries, commissions and agencies; and enhancing coordination with NGOs and other organizations on gender issues.

Present: The achieved progress in advancement of women status in the Republic has stipulated Kyrgyzstan to declare a more global strategy, as a foreground aim for the following five years (2002-2006), aimed at achievement of gender equality, based on the idea that rights of women are equal to common human rights. The institutional reforms took place under the initiative of the President of the KR when the status of the national machinery has been raised and entailed upon reorganization of previous structures into the National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic that carries out the National Gender Policy with operation body – Secretariat that is a structural division of President's Administration and which actualizes the decisions taken by the National Council and coordinates the implementation of the NGP and of the NAP.

Source: 1) UNDP Gender in Development Bureau, Gender and Governance in the Kyrgyz Republic, Experiences and Lessons since Beijing and Future Prospects, Christine Musisi, Bermet Tugelbaeva, Leila Sydykova, January 2000

2) http://eng.gateway.kg/gender_government,

3) UNDP expertise manual of the legislation of the KR

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) Urban girls are more educated than boys.
- 2) Illiterate rate of women is higher than men's.
- 3) There are still traditional gender stereotypes in selection of the specialty, girls – humanities, boys – technical professions.

[Government Policy]

Soviet educational system produced the highest influence both on the level of education and on reaching of gender equality in the process of its obtaining. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic declares that every citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic has the right for education, regardless of sex, religion, political convictions, national, race and language belonging. Children and adolescents up to 19 years old comprise 44% of the whole population in the country, that is why the education is considered in the KR as a strategic institution aimed at provision of perspective society development, the high level decisions are taken to strengthen the educational structures. Series of developing documents and programs were passed within the past three years. They contained the wording of “Development Aims in the Century”, in particular: to eliminate the gap between boys and girls in primary and secondary education by the year 2005 and to attain the equality of men and women in all education levels by the year 2015.

[Literacy education]

On the whole, the educational level of the Kyrgyzstan people stays quite high in the course of the decade (1989-1999). In accordance with this indicator, as fairly noted by international experts, the KR is equated with developed countries. 12% out of the number of persons aged 15 and older had higher education, 11% had secondary specialized education, 50% had secondary education and 18.3% - basic general education (8-9 years). Only 8% of people had primary education.

As compared with data from the population census of 1989 there is a considerable growth of the population with the secondary general education – from 39.1% to 50%, the share of persons with the higher education increased slightly – from 9.4% to 10.5%. At the same time the share of persons with the specialized secondary education lowered noticeably – from 15.7% down to 10.8%.

Number of illiterate persons among the adults (15 years and older) according to the data of Population census 1999 was 40.1 thousand people (1.3% versus 3% by the population census of 1989), including the indicator among the urban population was 0.6% and 1.7% for the rural population. The share of illiterate persons among women is 2.8 times higher as compared with the one among men. Almost 82% of the illiterate persons falls on the persons older than 55, the share of the illiterate persons in this age group by the population census of 1989 was 85%.

On the whole, the educational levels of men and women do not differ much. But in the urban zone women are more educated than men. It is worth noting that within the period of time from one population census to the next one, the share of urban women with higher education increased by 3.3% and came to 17.5% when this number among urban

men increased only by 1.7% and came to 15.6%. Specific share of urban women with specialized secondary education fell over that period by 3.8% and was 16.9% at the moment of census conducted in 1999, the decrease among the urban men was more noticeable and the share of men who graduated from secondary specialized educational institution decreased from 18.2% in 1989 to 10% in 1999. There are some regional differences in the educational level of men and women. For example, in southern regions the share of men with higher education is as a rule higher as compared with women, especially in the rural areas, where women get married earlier and stay at home taking care of their children and keeping the house. Strict distribution of gender roles especially in rural families is supported by cultural and religious traditions. The most entrenched stereotype is in the opinion that the family is the principal and almost the only predestination of women.

[Primary and secondary education]

Education at the primary (1-4 years of study, age of pupils – 7-10 years old) and uncompleted secondary (5-9 years of study, age of pupils– 11-15 years old) covers 97.5% of boys and 95.6% of girls as of the beginning of the school year 2002/2003. 85.4% of boys and 88% of girls and 85.4% of boys are covered by the secondary education. Girls predominate among graduates of secondary schools (from 51.3% to 63.7%) depending on the region (Table below). According to the data from population census conducted in 1999 decrease of the coverage beyond the uncompleted secondary school is observed. Thus the share of pupils under the age of 16 is 82% (80% of boys and 84% of girls) whereas according to the data of the population census of 1989 – 91% of children of the same age went to school (91% of boys and 92% of girls).

REGION	Graduates of secondary schools in 2002	
	Girls %	Boys %
Total Kyrgyz Republic	53.5	46.5
Bishkek	41.1	58.9
Chui region	56.0	44.0
Osh region	53.0	47.0
Jalalabad region	51.3	48.8
Batken region	61.1	38.9
Issyk-Kul region	54.9	45.1
Naryn region	54.7	45.3
Talas region	63.7	36.3

Some differentiation among boys and girls with regard to selection of type of educational institutions is observed at that age: 72% of boys go to general education schools and 6% go to vocational schools and secondary specialized educational institutions (colleges), who are aimed at the soonest entering of the labor-market. Share of girls who continue education at general secondary schools is higher – 79% and the number of girls who want to obtain a profession in vocational schools and secondary specialized educational institutions in the short period of time is two times less as compared with boys.

[Vocational, Technical and Higher education]

Over the period of time between population censuses of 1989 and 1999 a number of changes took place in distribution of the employed population based on the educational level: share of the population having higher and uncompleted higher education increased from 12.8 to 14.7% and the share of those who have general secondary education increased from 46.9% to 57.4%. At the same time there is a considerable drop in the specific number of persons having secondary

specialized education (from 20.5% to 13.1%) due to decrease in number of students of secondary educational institutions, because under conditions of the surplus of the labor force that obtained higher education, the workers with secondary specialized education had minimal chances to find a job by their profession. And the second reason is emigration, when the considerable proportion of the emigrating people had secondary specialized education.

The initially established distribution of women and men by types of activities and employment predetermined a higher educational level of employed women. In 1999, in the total number of employed people the share of women with higher education was 15.1% and the share of men was 12.5%. Regarding the secondary specialized education the shares were 17.2% and 9.7% correspondingly. Upon obtaining of the secondary general education girls have stronger aspiration for further education since opportunities to find a job are very much restricted for a woman without special training. Employment among men is higher in activity categories where secondary or uncompleted secondary education is enough but professional training is required. The share of persons among the employed men who obtained specialized technical education is 12.2%, the same for women is only 5.6%. Upon completion of higher education institutes 58.9% of women and 41.1% of men remain unclaimed by their profession that results in reduction of girls chances in development of their professional activity.

Major specialties selected by female students are

- on the level of secondary specialized education – medicine, education, culture and art
- on the level of higher education institutes – education, services sector, culture and art, humanities.

Though today's Kyrgyz girls are free in selection of specialties and already master such professions as business and management, natural sciences and other, still technical specialties, construction and fisheries are the prerogative of men.

The growth of education of women reflected on their engagement in science, post-graduate study and study for doctor's degree. During the time of independence the number of post-graduate students increased by 2.5 times, but the number of persons studying for the doctor's degree decreased by 2.2 times. Share of women among the post-graduate students was 51% in 1991 and 62% in 2000, 49% and 38% of men correspondingly. Share of women studying for the doctor's degree in 2000 was 45% (55% of men).

But traditionally there is a high share of women among specialists in the sphere of education - 47% (22% of men), social sciences – 14% (11%), health protection – 10% (8%). Male specialists dominate in the following professions: architects, engineers and other similar occupations – 35% (13% of women), specialists in the sphere of biological sciences – 7% (2%), the law – 6% (1.5%).

The growth of education of Kyrgyz women had a great influence on increase in age at first marriage, extension of interval between child-birth, increase in family planning and use of contraceptive means and decrease in fertility.

[WID related programs in education]

		Period	Where to get
1.	Comprehensive Development Framework of the KR (CDF)	2001-2010	www.worldbank.org/evaluation/cdf/
2.	National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS)	2003-2005	www.documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2003/01/2133594/kyrgyz-republic-national-poverty-reduction-strategy-paper-nprsp-joint-assessment
3.	National program «Araket»	1998-2005	www.adviser.kg
4.	«Jany Muun – New Generation»	2003-2005	www.gov.kg
5.	«Jetkinchek – Access to education»	1999-	www.gov.kg
6.	Program «Early childhood development»		www.adb.org/documents/kyrgyz-republic-community-based-early-childhood-development-project
7.	Program «Rural education»	2005-2010	www.worldbank.org/projects/P078976/rural-education-project?lang=en
8.	Program «Action plan for education of everyone»		www.gov.kg

Source: 1) www.rus.gateway.kg/ , 2) Population census 1999 ,
 3) Report on status of women in the KR 2000-2005, National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2004

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) Life expectancy for women: 72.6 years old (2001)
- 2) Annual growth rate is 1.3% - low due to promotion of family planning
- 3) Low indicators and no significant improvement in access of people to safe water and adequate sanitation.
- 4) Increase in AIDS

[Government Policy]

At present the health-care sphere in the KR is regulated by several laws “On preventive measures against AIDS” (1996), “Reproductive rights of people” (2000), “Preventive measures against iodine deficiency diseases” (2000). Several national programs are in force, such as National health-care reform program “Manas”, that foresees a decennial strategy for development of health-care system in the KR (1996-2006), National immunoprophylaxis program (2001-2005), National program “Jan-Ene” for 2003-2006, “Mental Health of population of the KR for 2001-2010”, Government program on preventive measures against AIDS, STD and diseases transmitted with injections in the KR for 2001-2005.

[Medical Health]

The population of the Kyrgyz Republic is young in view of demographics: 36% are children and adolescents, 55% are people of the able-bodied age and 9% are old people. Population growth rate is 1.3% (average 1989-1999). The life expectancy for women is 72.5, for men – 65 years old (National Statistics Committee, 2003). 7.6 years difference is related to the difference in mortality rate of men and women. The major reasons for it are connected with a higher mortality rate of males in the result of accidents, poisoning and injuries, diseases of blood circulation system.

The mortality rate of under 5 is 29.5 per 1.000 live birth (National Statistics Committee, 2001). The infant mortality rate is 21.2%, of which girls – 17.1%, boys – 25.1%. For the period of 1998-2002 the infant mortality rate was decreased by 19% that is related to the complex of solved problems, in particular training of medical staff. The major causes of death are disorders in the prenatal period, respiratory organ disorders, infectious and parasite diseases. A high mortality rate (37.9%) of children in the prenatal period is mostly concerned with maternal health. Only 85% of women in the Kyrgyz Republic are covered by medical observance in ante-partum period. The maternal mortality rate makes 44 cases for 100,000 children born alive, almost 80% of maternal mortality cases are registered among women which live in rural area. In 2001 more than a half of pregnant women suffered from anemia. The major percent of maternal mortality is made up of women died in the course of delivery, post-partum and pregnancy period. This indicator in the Kyrgyz Republic is 9 times higher than in Scandinavian countries and twice higher than in countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

[Sanitation]

The share of people that have access to safe water was 81.9% in 2001 in the Kyrgyz Republic (from 73% in the rural area to 99.2% in urban area). In 1996 this indicator was 81.3%.

The share of people that have access to adequate sanitation was 23.5% in 2001 in the Kyrgyz Republic (from 4.3% in rural area to 59.4 in urban area).

[Family Planning]

Integration of Service for Family planning and Social Patronage into the Medical and Sanitary Care Service stimulated to work more effectively with violence and helped to attain the tendency of abortion decrease, developing the other forms of family planning. As a result the total coverage of women by contraceptive prevalence was 27 for 100 women of fertile age.

The fertility rate has a clear tendency towards reduction in the period of sovereignty that is from 3.6 kids in 1990 to 2.4 kids in 2001 or by 33%. If the tendency continues to deteriorate below the critical level (2.2-2 kids per woman), it can lead to depopulation in the future. This proves the fact that economic constraints have forced families to regulate the birth rate internally, moving from traditionally big to medium size families with few children, which is a new type of a Kyrgyz family.

[HIV/AIDS]

The first HIV case has been reported in 1996, but a significant increase has occurred in 2001. As of end June 2003 the cumulative total of 364 HIV cases had been reported, out of them 302 are attributable to IDU. Great majority of HIV pos people are living in the Osh district and are mainly prisoners. Infection prevails among men (80%). About 70% of PLWHA are under 30 years of age. The main vulnerable groups are IDUs, SW and prisoners. If in 1997 only occasional cases of drug use were observed, in accordance with current estimations about 2% of population inject drugs. Available data also suggest that HIV prevalence in IDUs in 2002 was 11,5-18,5% in Bishkek and 32,2-49,8% in Osh. The HIV prevalence in prisoners was 776/100 000, and syphilis 3 470/100 000 in 2002, more then 50% of inmates are IDUs, 70% of them share injecting equipment. It is estimated that the number of SW is about 5 000, most of them are in Bishkek, Number of new SW is about 1 000 per year. Great majority of SW are low educated and with extremely low power to negotiate safe sex. Number of clients estimated at about 1 mln per year. The number of IDU SW is about 10-30% , STI rate remains high. Behavioral data (from year 2000) showed that 96% of surveyed IDUs shared their drugs and only 14% used sterile syringes; 99% take drugs from common container; 35% use the same syringe over 20 times; 64% can not afford buying syringes. Despite of current low prevalence, there definitely exist the supporting factors for further and rapid growth of the epidemic. The annual population HIV/AIDS growth rate in the Republic is increasing by more than 100 cases annually already for two years (in 2002 – 160, in 2003 – 132). Total number of registered with positive HIV/AIDS is 534 cases (official rate that is 10 times lower than actual) as of beginning of the year 2004, including 44 women. More than 90% of the HIV-infected citizens of the KR are injection drug users. A drug abuse situation among women remains unexplored and unclear. Women remain a closed and difficult-to-reach group for studies and need consultations and informing about the harmful consequences of drug use. This especially relates to such categories of women as commercial sex workers and female injection drug users offering sex services for buying drugs. While HIV/AIDS is a health issue, the epidemic is a gender issue. HIV/AIDS disproportionately affects women and adolescent girls who are socially, culturally, biologically, and economically more vulnerable. From the results of the research conducted by UNIFEM in the KR, women are more exposed to the risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS due to their physiological peculiarities. Various gender and sexual-behavioral stereotypes are still prevailing, when a woman cannot reject having sexual contact with her husband and resist his spontaneous [sexual] desires. In about 80 percent of cases of female HIV/AIDS in Kyrgyzstan husbands had infected their own wives. The concern is also in revival of old

traditions, like kidnapping future wives, in some cases even 13-year-olds, unofficial polygamy, as well as increased extra-marital sex, often with prostitutes.

[Laws, programs in health-care sector]

The law of the KR “On reproductive rights of people”, Bishkek, 2000

The law of the KR “On preventive measures against AIDS”, 1996

“Preventive measures against iodine deficiency diseases”, 2000

National health-care reform program “Manas” (1996-2006)

National immunoprophylaxis program (2001-2005)

National program “Jan-Ene” for 2003-2006

“Mental Health of population of the KR for 2001-2010”

Government program on preventive measures against AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and diseases transmitted with injections in the KR for 2001-2005.

Source: Report on status of women in the KR 2000-2005, National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2004
Gender relations in the Kyrgyz Republic, UNFPA, 2002

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) High employment share of women in agriculture.
- 2) There is no inequality legally in access to work and in distribution of the land.

[Agriculture and Gender]

The analysis of the field structure of employment, formed in 2002, shows high employment share of women in agriculture – 42.8 %. The number of women on top positions in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry makes 14, 3%. Representation of women in the farmers' unions on rayon and oblast levels are equal with men, the indicator varies from 48% to 52% due to the presence of established gender component for promotion of gender related issues and problems in the organizational structure of farmers' unions, whereas there is no women nominated in the union on national level.

[WID/GAD related laws in agriculture]

Article 14 “Equal Access to Land Use” (Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Basics of the State Guarantees of Gender Equality): “The State shall provide persons of both sexes with equal access to the use of land plots given or granted for the perpetual (termless) or fixed-term (temporal) use. The rights to land of men and women shall be equally protected”.

[Ownership of farming land and agrarian reform]

The institute of private land ownership was introduced with the adoption of changes and additions to the Constitution on October 21, 1998. It has established that from now on, land can be held in state, communal, or other form of ownership and their equality is guaranteed by law.

As for agricultural lands, in December 2001 the law was adopted which envisaged lifting the moratorium on purchase and sale of agricultural lands. Following the moratorium, the legislative act confirmed the law "On agricultural land regulation" of January 11, 2001 specifically to introduce the agricultural land market although with some restrictions.

In 2001 advance revocation of the moratorium for purchase and sale of land actually gave a start to the land market. As a result of this the agriculture stepped on the way of rise. Transfer of land to private ownership accompanied by farming development helped to make the situation at labor market in rural areas less strained. The share of working (employed) women is considerable enough in farms formed in rural areas. Land parcels have been allocated to about 2 million 462 thousand people (50 %), of which 50.8 % are women. In distribution of this strategic reserve women have equal rights with men for possession of land as a property. But the existent traditional stereotypes in practice limit the legal capacity of women in this issue.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Women are not strong players at the market due to traditionally formed stereotypes supported continuously in upbringing and education period.
- 2) The rate of employed women decreases
- 3) Women are mostly engaged in health-care, education, culture and arts

[Employment opportunities]

Structural changes in the economy of Kyrgyzstan affected the status of men and women in different ways. Although the employment rate among women in the economy of Kyrgyzstan is still relatively high, there is a tendency of “washing them out” from the economic sphere which has been formed over the recent years. If in 1995 the number of employed women was 50.8% out of the total number of people employed in different economic arrears, in 2002 the indicator went down to 47.4% versus 65.7% of men.

We shouldn't forget about a “gender segregation” or dominating concentration of men and women in separate economic spheres. As in many other countries, women of Kyrgyzstan outnumber in a small number of “female” branches and professions: health-care and education, system of the social insurance and provision of pensions, culture and arts.

The labor-market formed in the Republic is characterized with unequal opportunities for different categories of women. Thus, rural women and young mothers have more chances to loose their jobs or be rejected. Absence of the future prospects in the rural area in terms of employment explains the mass flow of women from rural areas to the capital and more developed industrial centers. The inter-regional migration of women in 1998 was by 8% higher than the migration of men.

The problem of searching a job for women from rural area is partly softened due to agrarian reforms in the result of which there is a higher need for family labor. That is the very ground of the information which informs of an increase in number of women occupied in the agriculture (42.8%).

In the year 2002 the average earnings of women comprised 65% of men's. According to the information provided by the National Committee of Statistics as of 2001 the difference in salaries between men and women in all the spheres, sectors and for any form of ownership is noticeable: women make 1,022.3 soms on the average and men make 1,619.8 soms (1.6 times higher). The greater difference in salaries depending on the sex can be observed in different regions – up to 1.9 times in Jalalabat region. The most considerable gap is observed in traditionally female fields: finance (by 28%), education (by 22%), trade (by 21%)

Due to low salary and untimely payment, women more often try to find additional sources of income or more remunerative jobs. In most cases such searches bring women to half-legal employment, the number of such women amounts to 12% of all employed. It means that the work in all economic spheres they work without repayment of taxes finding a place in the informal sector.

[Women and poverty]

Transition to the market economy and reducing the economic role of the state explain abrupt stratification of the society by the level of income.

With beginning of the reforms the poverty problem became one of the sharpest ones in Kyrgyzstan. If one third of the population was regarded as poor before the independence was declared, then in 2000 – 52%, in 2002 – the poverty level decreased by 3.2% being 44.4%. The most poor is the population of the agricultural areas of the South of Kyrgyzstan (share of poor people there is 84%) and mountainous areas of the Naryn province (62.5%). Under half of the population (45.1%) of all poor households in the KR are female-headed (World Bank 1995). Those women who are particularly vulnerable to the difficult conditions of a transition economy include unemployed young women, women with many children and ethnic Russian female pensioners.

Poverty distribution by location and sex of the head of the family

Poverty level	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Poor	39	38	60	51
Extremely poor	17	14	33	25
Not poor	61	62	40	49

(Source: NSC of the KR, 1999)

[Women and privatization]

Despite the smooth and staged implementation of privatization in the KR, its generally resulted similar to other post-soviet countries in considerable worsening of the women's position. In principle the privatization process in the country didn't touch women. During the initial phase of the privatization the share of the government property transferred to the citizens was defined by the length of service. It is clear that women turned out to be in a worse position due to their reproductive duties.

Women did not possess the necessary means of control (power, funds), which would let them take part in preparation of normative documentation, become owners of considerable property. Only few women could establish their own farms, privatize part of the property of former farms. According to the data of 1997, 24,225 agricultural households and 14,499 farms were established in the republic. Out of that number of farms 450 are managed by women.

[Female entrepreneurship]

Having limited or even zero opportunity to establish their own business, became owner of small, medium enterprises the majority of unemployed women and also those who are seeking for additional sources of income have to turn to the informal labor market. Women dominate in this sphere as they have opportunity to combine household activities with the activity that brings income.

There is a number of obstacles on the way of development of business activity of women. The hardest of them is no access to funds. As their business is not registered and is illegal they have no land or other property. In the least degree or not even at all they may use official credits of institutional funds. Although the financial needs of informal entrepreneurs are small, banks consider the work with them as bothersome and ineffective. Relatively low level of education of women in this sector makes it difficult for them going through administrative procedures related to filling out credit applications.

Women don't play yet important role in the formal private sector. Women are not active and are not main borrowers of banks, they are not members of international business clubs, have no information about opportunities of investment, stock exchange of export associations. That is why they have so little chances to develop their business.

Business activity of women is focused on the commerce (from retail sale of goods and services to whole-sale distribution of goods) and import-export. The range of goods includes cloths, food, toys, luxury goods and construction materials. In the sphere of human services women offer professional consultation: medical clinics, educational centers and more seldom – law firms. Most part of women are involved in business which require less educational level and technical skills: hairdressing saloons, ateliers, restaurants and handicraft industry.

There is still a gender disbalance in employment status. The majority of employed women (36.5%) – are the hired personnel by enterprises and organizations and only 1% of women are employers. In most cases the workforce is presented by men, i.e. the management of the enterprise prefers to hire men.

Distribution of women and men at the age 15 years and elder engaged in economy by employment status in 2002

	%	Specific share	
		Male	Female
Hired	44.1	55.5	44.5
In enterprises	36.5	54.0	46.0
By entrepreneurs	7.5	61.5	38.5
Working without agreement	55.9	57.8	42.2
Employers	1.0	72.2	27.8
Self-employed	15.2	72.6	27.4
Members of manufacturing cooperatives	4.3	55.9	44.1
Unpaid family workers	15.9	35.2	64.8
People engaged in the home farm	19.6	50.3	49.7
Total	100	56,8	43,2

[Support system for women workers]

State strategy for support of female entrepreneurship is formed in the Kyrgyz Republic. This task is included into the National Strategy of Stable Human Development, program “Araket” and in other national programs.

Source: 1) www.gateway.kg

2) Report on status of women in the KR 2000-2005, National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the KR, 2004

4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Education				
Gender Education for Young Generation Program	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Association of Women with Higher Education, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung	20 January 2004 - 31 December 2005	The aims of this program are to build capacity and train educators to introduce gender-sensitive education into curricula, to mainstream gender education into national program, to raise awareness of women's rights in order to avoid the perpetuation of gender-biased stereotypes that are at the root of gender inequality.
Promotion of human, political and religious rights, gender equality and justice in schools and their communities in Kyrgyzstan	National NGO "Women Support Centre" (WSC)	GTZ (German Technical Center)	July 2002 – August 2003	School teachers/directors and active community members were educated on gender issues particularly those related to the legal and political rights of women and are able to pass on the knowledge to the student in schools and members of the community.
Winter Gender School	National NGO "Women Support Centre" (WSC)	Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation	January - April 2002	Winter Gender School is the first of our Gender Training Program. It aims at education various target groups in gender-related issues. The first Gender School focused on activists of the third sector and school teachers.
Training Computer Centre for Unemployed	National NGO "Women Support Centre" (WSC)	Counterpart Consortium	October 1996 – October 1997	Computer literacy training of unemployed women in Talas. 69 women were trained during the first 9 months of the work of the TCC. Later 82% of them were able to find work or to have promotions at their existing jobs.
Health				
Improving nutrition for poor mothers and children in Central Asia (regional project on food fortification)	Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Kazakh Academy of Nutrition (KAN), national Governments, non-governmental organizations and private industries.	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	October 2001 -	The Regional Project on Improving Nutrition For Poor Mothers And Children in Central Asia is being implemented in six countries: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The Project is aimed at fortifying salt with iodine and fortifying wheat flour with vitamins and minerals.
Men's involvement in protection of reproductive health	National NGO "Women Support Centre" (WSC)	UNFPA	September 2003 – November 2003	A community based research identifying factors of low men's participation in protection of reproductive health and planning of family; also development of recommendations on increasing of men's participation in this sphere of life and their responsibilities.

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Gender and behavioural factors of women's vulnerability in sexual life and to HIV/AIDS	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	UNIFEM	April – May 2003	A community based research identifying: socio-cultural factors related to sexuality and sexual behaviour in rural areas; gender and behavioural stereotypes, including issues of discrimination contributing to women's vulnerability in sexual life, including vulnerability to violence and HIV/AIDS.
Healthy nutrition	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	World Bank's Small Grants Program	May - October 2001	Development and publication of a booklet and a brochure on healthy nutrition, adapted to the conditions of Kyrgyzstan. Contains recommendations of the WHO. In Kyrgyz and Russian.
<i>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery</i>				
Training center	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Eurasia Fund	N/A	Language, business, computer courses. 5000 women acquired skills in business development, procedures on receiving credits. Supports women in issues connected with land and agricultural technologies.
Training Courses and Consultations in Agribusiness for Farmers and Rural Women-Entrepreneurs	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Eurasia Fund	June 1998	We have developed, wrote and published the program, technical and index literature for farmers (10 brochures, 1 book). We have also conducted short Courses on Agribusiness and Consultations for Farmers and Rural Women-Entrepreneurs. Totally 244 people are trained. The Eurasia Foundation was a supporting organization for the Courses on Agribusiness and Consultations for Farmers and Rural Women-Entrepreneurs Project.
<i>Economic Activities</i>				
Creation of the business center for support of the entrepreneurship	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Eurasia Fund	Currently in progress	Business development.
Project "Strengthening of the economical protection of women in the process of the land reform in Kyrgyzstan"	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2002-	Analysis of different cases helped to prepare corrections on the articles of the Land Code, which discriminate the women rights and do not satisfy the rules of the CEDAW.
Creation of the educational manufacturing garment center	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Government of Japan	Currently in progress	Resolution of the problems connected with unemployment, business development, etc.

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Creation of the legal informational center for entrepreneurs from Batken oblast	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Soros-Kyrgyzstan, OSI	Currently in progress	Business development.
Project «Gender in small and medium-size businesses».	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Soros-Kyrgyzstan, OSI	N/A	Support of the women entrepreneurship, experience exchange in Bishkek and Warsaw.
Law				
Creation of the legal informational centers in Osh, Jalalabat regions	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Eurasia Fund	Currently in progress	Protection of the rights of the socially vulnerable representatives of the population.
Project “Enhancement of gender equality in politics of the K/R”	N/A	Government of the K/R, Swiss International Development Agency (SIDA) and UNO Development program	June 4–6, 2004	Facilitation of the women involvement in the local administration (Batken), their knowledge of the necessary legal documentation on elections in the K/R.
Campaign «Life without violence»	National Working Group, which included representatives from NGOs, government, etc.	UNO women development fund	October 2001	Improvement of the legal base; support of the agencies helping the victims of violence; research on factors, which facilitate violence against women.
Project on creation of the Center of rights’ protection	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Law of the K/R	N/A	N/A	Assistance in employment and resolution of the social problems.

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Women's Leadership Development Program	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Partially funded by OSCE	20 January 2004 - 31 December 2005	The aims of this program are to increase role of women at all levels of decision-making and in politics, to train and equip future women leaders with the skills to create and support a women's movement in their communities, as well as to educate women in regions outside of capitals cities and employees of governmental structures on women's rights and mechanisms for their enforcement.
Program to Integrate Gender Aspects into the Work of Government Structures	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Partially funded by OSCE	20 January 2004 - 31 December 2005	The aims of this program are to increase role of women at all levels of decision-making and in politics, to train and equip future women leaders with the skills to create and support a women's movement in their communities, as well as to educate women in regions outside of capitals cities and employees of governmental structures on women's rights and mechanisms for their enforcement.
Social governance	UNDP	UNDP	September 2001 – December 2004	Program will be a subject for newly introduced Results Based Planning and Management system. This Program reflects interventions at the Grassroots level addressing thematic priorities of the National Sustainable Human Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic. All of the interventions focus on creating enabling institutional environments conducive to more effective SHD-based policy-making processes and their implementation. Interventions are organised according to three PASD sub-programmes: 1) Advocacy and Policy Support; 2) Institution Building; and 3) Tools for Governance.
Preparation and public information campaign on implementation of obligations by the Kyrgyz Republic on CEDAW	National NGO "Women Support Centre" (WSC)	Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan, OSI	November 2003 – November 2004	A coalition of seven Kyrgyz NGOs has prepared an alternative report for the 30 th Session of the CEDAW committee (UN, January 2004). Information and awareness raising campaign on CEDAW, Alternative Report, as well as on implementation of the Kyrgyz Government's obligations is envisaged through the project.

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Human perspectives of Bride Abduction in Kyrgyzstan	UNESCO Almaty together with UNESCO department "Constitutional rights and gender policy" at the Kyrgyz- Russian Slavic University	N/A	February 2004	The project is aimed to raise awareness on women's rights violated in bride abduction as well as the legal and protection mechanisms among unmarried women and men in rural areas (Naryn and Issyk-Kul regions).
Gender mainstreaming: social and economic advantages and costs	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	UNDP, Program of Social Management	December 2002 – February 2003	Research on: gender mainstreaming in the national policies; advantages and costs of such process; understanding of gender mainstreaming by various groups, including members of parliament and government officials.
Cooperation of the Central Asian Women NGOs	Embassy of Germany	Forum of women NGOs in Kyrgyzstan	12/08/03	Facilitation of the involvement of the women in political processes and resolution of the problems connected with gender equality.
Encouraging women to take part in public life	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Westminster Foundation for Democracy, UK	2001-2002	Seminars on two levels (rayon and oblast) to promote participation of citizens in the public life and to promote women leadership.
Comprehensive Assistance to Women in Crisis Situations	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Global Fund for Women, USA	2001-2002	Women Coordination Center is a partner project with other four organizations (Association of Crisis Centers, Youth Labor Office, Foundation of Legal Problems, Association of Women-Entrepreneurs) that aims at providing comprehensive assistance to women. The project also includes seminars/training.
Promoting Women in Leadership Project	UNDP	UNDP	1999-2001	This project aims to build Kyrgyz women's capabilities to strengthen their leadership skills, whilst at the same time creating an appropriate environment for their increased participation in leadership at all levels and in various sectors. The project will achieve this objective by: building skills, confidence and opportunities for potential women leaders through training; advocacy through nation-wide consultations, media, NGOs and community level activities to address problems relating to social relations and attitudes which perpetuate gender inequities; strengthen gender training capacities; lobby political and government leaders; enhancing donor co-ordination in the advancement of women in Kyrgyzstan.

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Case-Study "Participation of Women in Elections in Kyrgyzstan"	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Cooperative effort with WLDI (Women, Law and Development International)	2000	The results of the work "Women Participation in Elections" Project are described and published in a case study book "Becoming an Advocate: Step by Step", Washington, DC, 2000, pp. 69 - 81.
Participation in the Action "16 days against Violence"	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Not funded by external agencies	November- December 2000	Held meetings with students of two universities in Bishkek, discussed the problem of violence against women and participated in Round Table dedicated to "16 days" organized by local NGO "Alga"
"Women Participation in Elections"	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Westminster Foundation for Democracy	September 1999 – October 2000	Trained 232 people (incl. 155 women) in Jalalabat Oblast. Developed the materials and published the book named "Democracy, Gender and Women Rights" - manual for trainers, (Russian/Kyrgyz).
Publication of the book "Ayal Ukuktary" (Women Rights), 1 st , 2 nd editions	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	USIS	October 1996 – 1997, August 1999 - June 2000	The book contains the International Conventions on Women Rights (in both Russian and Kyrgyz) and text adapted to the conditions of Kyrgyzstan.
Capacity Building Support for Women's Organizations Project	UNDP	UNDP	1996 -1999	The long-term development objective of this project is determined as promotion, involvement and full participation of women in national development activity. It suggests strengthening of national machinery to enable women to take more efficient part in the dialog on development and in decision-making process.
Women NGO Capacity Building	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Counterpart Consortium	January 1998 - December 1998	Capacity building of women NGOs. As one of the outcomes of the project the organization increased its technical capacity (equipment), improved its skills on civil training and legal education of population, especially women. Total number of those who took part in the gender training is 313.
Seminars on women rights	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Soros- Kyrgyzstan, OSI	May 1997 – October 1997	Seminars on women rights in all oblasts of the republic and presented the book "Ayal Ukuktary" (300 people).
Research on Political Activity	National NGO "Women Support Center" (WSC)	Not funded by external agencies	1996 -1997	The research was conducted in order to better understand the situation on political activities of women in Kyrgyzstan
Project aimed at attraction of women into politics	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	N/A	N/A	Assisted thirty-seven NGOs in completion of the projects aimed at women involvement in politics

Project/ Program	Implementing organization	Donor organization	Duration	Gender-related issues/contents
Project “ Gender aspect in mass media ”	Women Congress of Kyrgyzstan	Democratic Commission	N/A	Enhancing the role of the mass media in the process of reaching of gender equality in society
Public awareness campaign “Women of Ferghana Valley strive for piece”	UNDP Conflict Prevention Project regional implementation units, Local Government of Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces, regional women NGOs, Conflict Prevention forum, National Gender Secretariat, Congress of Local communities	UNDP	N/A	To increase women’s awareness and their participation in conflict prevention processes by conducting a public awareness campaign on women’s role in social life of their communities in inter-ethnic Ferghana Valley

5 WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of Organizations related to WID/Gender

	Name of organization	Past records (projects, programs, etc.)	Contact address
International Organizations	American University of Central Asia (AUCA)	In 1999 in cooperation with Indiana University (US), AUCA launched the “Women’s leadership” program, which includes exchange visits for activists of KR	205, Abdymomunov Str., Bishkek, KR Phone: +996 (312) 663309 Fax: +996 (312) 663201 E-mail: auk@elcat.kg www.facebook.com/MyAUCA
	Asian Development Bank	ADB published a research on women and gender relations in the KR during transition, which demonstrates the application of gender component in its projects. It is anticipated that research will be used as a basis for further formulation of policy on women’s role in transition.	Tel: +996 (312) 600445 Fax: +996 (312) 610993 www.adb.org
	HELVETAS	HELVETAS has been working in Kyrgyzstan since 1994. Two of its five projects have a gender component: a) Business Support Project has a gender orientation in its principles and approaches; b) Kyrgyz-Swiss Agricultural Project seeks to achieve equality between men and women.	43/1 Grajdanskaya St., Bishkek, KR Tel. +996 (312) 531240, 531113, 531101 Fax: +966 (312) 5314 49 E-mail: adm@helvetas.kg www.helvetas.kg
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	The International Organization for Migration has been working in Kyrgyzstan since 1996. Of four projects currently implemented by this organization, one project “Integration of Migrants and Refugees” has a gender component. The project includes a sub-project “Trafficking in Migrants” with a specific focus on trafficking and exploitation of women migrants.	66a, Akiev Str. Bishkek, KR Tel: +996 (312) 651730, 651731 Fax: +966 (312) 651850 E-mail: iomkyr@elcat.kg www.iom.kz
	Konrad Adenauer Foundation	Konrad Adenauer Foundation started its activities in Kyrgyzstan in 1996. It held a number of seminars on “Women and Society”, where the following issues were considered: a) “Women’s participation in governance”; b) “Women in transition to market economy”; c) “Women and culture”. In all regions of Kyrgyzstan seminars on “Women and Politics” were conducted.	Tel: +996(312) 611143
	Mercy Corps International (US)	The Mercy Corps International has been active in Kyrgyzstan since 1994. One of its projects is targeted on credit support for women only, whilst another project ear-marks 50% of funding to women’s needs. The project “Food for Work” implemented in rural areas also widely involves women.	Tel: +996 (312) 512330
	National Commission under UNESCO	National UNESCO Commission has been working in Kyrgyzstan since 1992. It assisted in establishing the UNESCO department on gender policy and human rights at the Kyrgyz Slavonic University.	www.unesco.kz/new/
	National Democratic Institution (USA)	The NDI has been active in Kyrgyzstan since 1998. During 1999, it conducted training for women-candidates throughout the country, training of trainers “Women and Politics” and a national workshop for rural women leaders. All these activities were implemented in cooperation with the UNDP Gender in Development Bureau.	E-mail: ndi@elcat.kg www.ndi.org
	OSCE	The OSCE started its activities in Kyrgyzstan in 1999. The mandate of the organization includes gender issues. OSCE conducted: a) Training of Trainers on “Women in Politics”; b) Training for women – potential candidates to the Jogorku Kenesh/Parliament of KR; c) Training for observers on election procedures. The OSCE mission has an Adviser on Human Development, who is in charge of OSCE gender policy.	139, Toktogul Str., Bishkek, KR Tel: +996 (312) 66 50 15, 664126 Fax: +996 (312) 66 31 69 E-mail: md@osce.elcat.kg www.osce.org/bishkek

	“Save the Children” Fund (UK)	<p>“Save the Children” fund has been working in Kyrgyzstan since 1994 in Osh City and 1997 in Bishkek City. Three of seven projects have a gender component:</p> <p>a) “Sustainable Public Services in Osh and Djalal-Abad” – women are involved in project implementation and take a lead in some of its components/activities;</p> <p>b) “Mass Media Center for Children in Bishkek” – it is anticipated that results will be desegregated by gender;</p> <p>c) “Alternative NGO Report on Implementation of Convention on Child’s Rights” – it is anticipated that results will be desegregated by gender.</p>	<p>27 Logvinenko Str., Bishkek, KR Tel: 66 48 39, 66 47 44, Fax: 66 44 75 E-mail: office@scuk.kg www.savethechildren.org.uk</p>
	“SOROS-KYRGYZSTAN” Foundation	<p>“Soros-Kyrgyzstan” Foundation started its activities in Kyrgyzstan in 1993. It implements four projects with a specific focus on women:</p> <p>a) Prevention of violence against women – selection of projects by subject;</p> <p>b) Program on health and reproductive women’s rights – selection of projects by subject;</p> <p>c) Empowering education – introduction of gender education at schools;</p> <p>d) Global access – grants for study tours.</p> <p>The Foundation sponsored the international conference “Woman and Elections”, organized by the Women’s Support Center and the Institute of Humanitarian Space Research in 1999.</p>	<p>Nurgul Asylbekova Women Program Coordinator 55a Logvinenko Str., Bishkek, KR Tel: 66 42 49, 66 43 06, Fax: 66 34 48 E-mail: office@soros.kg www.soros.kg</p>
	UNDP	<p>UNDP was the first international organization to raise women’s issues in Kyrgyzstan. Under the aegis of this organization a UNDP Country Cooperation Framework in Kyrgyzstan was developed, in which development of women’s possibilities and support to gender equality were highlighted as priorities. Pursuant to recommendations of Beijing Program of Actions the “Women in Development” Bureau was established in 1995 in Kyrgyzstan to coordinate activities on women’s issues. At the end of 1998 this organization changed its title to “Gender in Development”. The Gender in Development Bureau seeks to contribute to achieving gender equality in Kyrgyzstan, to give women an opportunity to develop their capacity and participate in sustainable development.</p> <p>Through the Gender in Development Bureau UNDP channels assistance to both state and Non Governmental Organizations. In particular, the State Commission on Youth, Family and Women’s Affairs received support in form of technical resources and staff training on gender issues under the project “Capacity Building for Women’s Organizations”. The project also helped to establish the six Ayalzat (Women’s Initiative Centers) Centers in each Oblast. 45 women’s NGOs received financial assistance in grants, which in turn benefited over 3000 women nationwide. Implementation of grant projects enabled NGOs to institutionally strengthen themselves, gain significant social status, form new leaders from the informal sector, who become more and more actively involved in political life of the republic. Another project “Promoting Women in Leadership” aims to create gender awareness in the society through community dialogue and work with the electorate, mass media and building leadership potential of 200 active women from state and public organizations through training in leadership skills and management. Through this project, the UNDP Gender in Development Bureau is providing technical support and advice to the National Council on Gender Policy.</p>	<p>160, Chui Avenue Bishkek, KR Tel.: +996 (312) 61-12-13 VSAT: +47 241-369-67 Fax: +996 (312) 61-12-17, 61-12-18 E-mail: office@undp.kg www.undp.kg</p>
	UNIFEM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Orientation Workshop on the Gender Dimension of HIV/AIDS in Kyrgyzstan with participation of a wide range stakeholders; 2. A Community Based Research on sexual and behavioural issues in Kyrgyzstan 3. Training Programme for women on assertiveness skills to negotiate safe sex and resist sexual violence 4. A Fellowship Programme for selected media representatives; 5. Preparing and publishing of IEC material (posters, booklets, books, manual, leaflets, stickers etc.) on gender issues and HIV/AIDS prevention; 6. A Training Programme for women An Advocacy Workshop on CEDAW and gender dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. 	<p>Damira Smanalieva - MDGs and gender project Dina Shukurova - CEDAW Program Coordinator Elita Asankulova - FPA Program Coordinator Tel: 611213 Nurgul Jamankulova - Gender Aspects of HIV/AIDS Project Tel: 66 65 28</p>

	The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Program	The UN Volunteers Program has been active in Kyrgyzstan since 1995. In one of two projects "Support for Decentralization" there is no clear definition of a gender component, but in another "Poverty Alleviation" some 60 per cent specialists and experts are women.	# 160 Chui Avenue, Bishkek, KR Tel: (996 312) 61 12 05, 61 12 13 Fax: (996 312) 61 12 17/18 Email: mb@undp.kg mk@undp.kg www.unv.org.kg
--	---	--	---

Non-Governmental Organizations

The Beijing conference spurred the women's movement in Kyrgyzstan. First of all, 1996 was declared by the President as the Year of Women in Kyrgyzstan. Establishment of the National Program for Advancement of Women and enabling factors such as the conducive legal environment, the high level of women's education and women's social responsibilities resulted in formation of over 100 women's NGOs by 1998. The State structures regard women's NGOs as competent partners, which have enabled the state to tap the intellectual and resource capacity of NGOs in jointly addressing women's problems. Women's NGOs deal not only with protection and support for different groups of women, or strengthening their capacity in the socio-economic sector, but also with developing social partnerships between the state and private structures and integration of their activities into the international women's movement through networking with similar organizations in other countries and participation in international conferences.

Significant contributions to development of the women's movement in Kyrgyzstan has been made by organizations, such as ICF "Meerim", "Diamond" Association, "Women Support Center", Independent Scholars-Lawyers Association of the Kyrgyz Republic, Women Entrepreneurs Association, Public Movement "Manas Principles to 21 Century", Union of Rural Women "Alga", "NGO Coalition", "Women's Congress", and many others. They implement not only social projects but also programs on increasing legal and political education, building women's leadership skills, and so on. Currently, egalitarian ideas and gender perspectives dominate women's interests in the activities of women's NGOs, an indication of growth and move towards maturity.

Women's NGOs have taken the lead in promoting or advocating for gender equality and democratic governance in Kyrgyzstan. They have significantly contributed to drafting the NGO Law (adopted in 1999), the "Law on Equal Rights and Opportunities" (not yet adopted), political and electoral education for the general population (which has included training of election observers nationwide).

Whilst some significant achievements have been made in this sector, the impact of NGO activities has been hampered by: lack of sufficient gender education and awareness of developments in the international women's movement; lack of coordination and adequate networking amongst NGOs; underestimation of the importance of working with men on gender equity and women's advancement; and a poor financial and material resource base for many organizations. Partnership with government institutions also needs to be improved for more effective cooperation and to enable NGOs to influence national policy.

5-2 List of reports and references related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<i>Education and Training</i>			
Manual to conduct of gender expertise of the KR legislation	Secretariat of the National Council for Women, family and Gender Development under the President of the KR, UNDP	2003	UNDP
<i>Social/Gender Analysis</i>			
Annual report	UNFPA	2000	UNFPA
CDF/PRSP/MDG: Statistical Development Indicators for the KR and its Regions	NSC of the KR, Department for the International Development UK	2004	NSC of the KR, Department for the International Development UK
Civil Initiative in overcoming of violence against women	UNIFEM Trust Fund, Diamond Association	2003	UNIFEM Trust Fund, Diamond Association
Gender and Strategy of the economic development of the KR	Soros Foundation - Kyrgyzstan	2003	Female Program of Soros Foundation – Kyrgyzstan
Gender Aspects of National Governance	UNDP	2004	UNDP, www.undp.kg
Gender expertise manual of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	2004	UNDP, www.undp.kg
Gender relations in the KR	UNFPA	2002	UNFPA
Health of the population and activities of the health-care institutions of the KR in 2003	Ministry of Health	2004	Ministry of Health
Key indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries, Statistical Report,	ADB	2003	ADB
National report: Human development in mountainous areas of the Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	2002	UNDP, www.undp.kg
Population Census	NSC	1999	NSC
Report on status of women in the KR 2000-2005	National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the KR	2004	National Council for Women, Family and Gender Development under the President of the KR
Social Development 1998-2002	NSC	2002	http://stat.kg/Rus/Home/analysis-soc.html
Social Governance Programme	UNDP		Gender Component Kyrgyzstan, UNDP
Sociological research “Implementation of gender approaches: outlays and advantages”	UNDP Women Support Center	2003	UNDP
Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic, Gender-disaggregated Statistics Data Collection	NSC, UNDP	2002	NSC
World Bank Development Report	World Bank	2001	WB
<i>Others</i>			
Analytical study “ Implementation of gender approaches into the policy of Ministries: Kyrgyzstan experience”	UNDP, Diamond Association	2004	UNDP
Women in decision-making SIDA, UNDP	SIDA, UNDP	2004	UNDP, SIDA
Women in Politics	SIDA, UNDP	2004	UNDP, SIDA

Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)

The Comprehensive Development Framework is an approach by which countries can achieve more effective poverty reduction. It emphasizes the interdependence of all elements of development - social, structural, human, governance, environmental, economic, and financial. It advocates: a holistic long-term strategy; the country in the lead, both "owning" and directing the development agenda, with the Bank and other partners each defining their support in their respective business plans; stronger partnerships among governments, donors, civil society, the private sector, and other development stakeholders in implementing the country strategy; and a transparent focus on development results to ensure better practical success in reducing poverty.

The CDF is essentially a process: it is not a blueprint to be applied to all countries in a uniform manner. It is a new way of doing business, a tool to achieve greater development effectiveness in a world challenged by poverty and distress. In the short run, the CDF establishes mechanisms to bring people together and build consensus, forges stronger partnerships that allow for strategic selectivity, reduces wasteful competition, and emphasizes the achievement of concrete results. It will help donors become more selective in what they do. In the long run, the CDF enhances development effectiveness and contributes toward the central goal of poverty reduction and reaching agreed targets such as the International Development Goals.

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

Coefficient of income concentration describes the deviation of the actual distribution of population income from an equal distribution line.

Average wage

The indicator is given instead of minimum wage, as the information on the last is not available. Figures are in local currency (soms). USD exchange rate 1995 - , 1999 ~ 46 soms, 2001 ~ 48 soms

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery due to pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

Enrollment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrollment ratio (or gross enrollment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrollment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the total number of people at the school age.

ANNEX 1

Historical background of women's rights protection at the national level

Date	Steps of Kyrgyzstan	Measures
1995	Kyrgyzstan joined the Peking Platform of Actions (PPA) on Women's Condition adopted at the IV World Conference.	Problematic directions (issues of concern) and a plan of actions on improving women's conditions were identified and developed
1996	The Jogorky Kenesh (Parliament) ratified 5 international conventions on women's condition (January 1996.): 1) Convention on Political Rights of Women; 2) Convention on the Consent to enter into a marriage, the marriage age, and marriage registration; 3) Convention on Married Women's Citizenship; 4) Convention on Protection of Motherhood; 5) Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).	Provision of women's rights at the international level and introduction of international legal standards in this area.
1996	In accordance with the Decree of President of the KR the year 1996 was proclaimed a Year of Women.	Improving women's conditions is one of the priority directions of the state.
1996	A State Commission on Families' Women's, and Youth's Affairs under the Government of the KR was set up.	A structure on promotion and improvement of women's condition was created. Ratification of more than 30 conventions.
1996	A National plan of actions on improving women's condition was approved– the Programme "Ayalzat" for the period 1996-2000 was established.	A Programme for the fulfilment of the PPA provisions was adopted.
1999	The first national report on the observance of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was submitted to the UN Commission for Women's Conditions in the KR.	Assessment of results that had been achieved for 4 years of the implementation of the CEDAW provisions.
2000	In accordance with the Presidential Decree, the National Council for Gender Policy was renamed as National Council on Family, Women's, and Gender Development Issues under the President of the KR.	A Coordination – Consultation Body that provides for the state policy on women, family, and gender development was established.
2002	A National Plan of Actions was approved by the Decree of the President of the KR as of May 2, 2002 (NPA) establishing gender equality in the KR for 2002 – 2006.	The purpose is to implement gender approach to the policy as one of the state's society's priority activity. It was also envisioned to take measures to reduce STD among men and women.
2000	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Reproductive Health of Citizens was adopted.	It established guarantees on the realisation and strengthening of reproductive rights of men and women, as well as strengthening conditions for realisation of these rights.
2002	A National Plan of Actions was approved by the Decree of the President of the KR as of March 2, 2002 (NPA) establishing gender equality in the KR for 2002 – 2006.	The purpose is to implement gender approach to the policy as one of the state's society's priority activity. It was also envisioned to take measures to reduce STD among men and women.
2002	A facultative protocol to CEDAW was signed on July 22, 2002.	The purpose is provision of international instruments for legal protection in cases of violation of women's rights at the national level.
2003	The Legislative Assembly of the Jogorky Kenesh of the KR adopted two laws on gender issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law on Basic State Guarantees on Provision of Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic; The Law on Social and Legal Protection for Those who Suffered from Domestic Violence. 	Draft Laws are directed at the achievement of equal rights, opportunities and access to resources, income, participation at the decision-making level, equal partnership relationships in all spheres of life

ANNEX 2

Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic related to WID

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on collection of alimony abroad
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Optional Minutes of the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women.
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on ensuring governmental guarantees of the gender parity in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic Social and Legal protection from violence in the family
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic Reproductive Rights
- Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

Conventions on the Gender Policy

- Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women
- Convention on collection of alimony abroad
- Convention on citizenship of a married woman
- Convention on the consent to marry, nobility and registration of the marriage
- Convention on protection of the maternity
- Convention of UNO against the transnational criminality
- Optional Minutes of the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning the women.

Declarations

- Declaration of 1 thousand years anniversary of UNO
- Peking Declaration
- Peking Platform of Actions

Decrees of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic

- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic “National plan of actions aimed at achievement of the gender parity
- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic “Further improvement of the personnel policy on attraction of female leaders to the public administration in the Kyrgyz Republic”
- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic “Measures against illegal export and human traffic in the Kyrgyz Republic
- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic “Approval of regulations for the commission on gender expertise of standard and normative documents under the secretariat of the National Council on the matters of women, family and gender development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic”
- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Principal Trends of the “Ayalzat” national program
- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic The National Program “Human Rights” for the years 2002-2010.
- Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Institution of prizes of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the sphere of the gender development in Kyrgyzstan

Resolutions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

- Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the package of measures for realization of the National Plan of Actions for ensuring the gender parity in the Kyrgyz Republic and decision matrix for the years 2004-2006.
- Resolution of the Government on the subject of fulfillment of the resolution #212 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 13, 1996 “Situation with women in the Kyrgyz Republic and measures on providing assistance to them during the transition period”.
- Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic Situation with women in the Kyrgyz Republic
- Resolution of the Government on complex measures for realization of the National Program “Human Rights”
- Resolution of the Government on the first Report on fulfillment of the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination with respect to women
- Resolution of the Government on a draft of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Optional Minutes of the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women
- Resolution of the Government on approval of the comprehensive plan of actions for fulfillment of the principal trends of the National Program “Ayalzat”
- Resolution of the Government on “Supplements to the resolution #676 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 01.11.2001, Regulations”

Governmental programs, strategies

- Comprehensive plan of actions for realization of the principal trends of the “Ayalzat” national program.
- Principal trends of the “Ayalzat” national program
- Plan of actions of the “Ayalzat” national program
- Comprehensive Basis of Development of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010
- The national strategy for reducing poverty 2003-2005 (matrix)
- The national strategy for reducing poverty 2003-2005 (text)
- Program of actions against the illegal export and human traffic in the Kyrgyz Republic for the years 2002-2005

Resolutions, regulations

- Regulations on the commission on the gender expertise
- Regulations on institution of prizes
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on ratification of the Minutes on prevention and stopping human traffic
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Optional Minutes of the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on collection of alimony abroad
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on marrying, nobility and registration of the marriage
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on the citizenship of a married woman

- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on political rights of women
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on passing the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on protection of maternity
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on joining the Convention on citizenship of a married woman
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on joining the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on joining the Convention on political rights of women dated March 31, 1953
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on joining the Convention on the consent to marry, nobility and registration of the marriage
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on joining the Convention on protection of maternity
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on consideration of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on ratification of the Minutes on prevention and stopping human traffic
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on approval of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention on collection of alimony abroad
- Resolution of the House of Representatives on approval of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Optional Minutes of the Convention on elimination of all the forms of discrimination concerning women
- Minutes of prevention and stopping the human traffic, especially for women and children, punishment for it, supplemental to the Convention of the UNO against the transnational organized crime
- Minutes against the illegal importing of migrants by land, sea, and air which is supplemental to the Convention of UNO against the transnational organized crime (accepted by the resolution 55/25 of the General Meeting of UNO dated November 15, 2000).
- Order of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding the National Council on the matters of women, family and gender development of the Kyrgyz Republic

ANNEX 3

UN World Conference on the Status of Women, Beijing 1995

Platforms for action

1. Development of an institutional mechanism aimed at improving the status of women;
2. Improvement of the regulatory framework;
3. Education and increasing functional literacy among women;
4. Protection of women's health; reduction of mortality among mothers and children;
5. Women, economy and poverty alleviation;
6. Participation of women in decision-making processes at the political, legislative and executive levels;
7. Creation of special programs to support young girls;
8. Reduction of all forms of violence against women;
9. Women and mass media;
10. Rural women;
11. Women and their environment.

Source: Gender relations in the Kyrgyz Republic, UNFPA, 2002

MATRIX OF MEASURES
On Implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality for 2002-2006

Strategic areas	Measures	Resources	Timeframe	Basic indicators for monitoring (gender indicators)	Executors	Partners
I. Improvement of the Institutional Mechanism of Reaching the Gender Equality						
1.1. Strengthening of the national mechanism for gender equality reaching	1.1.1. The status of the National Council on Issues of Women, Family and Gender Development is confirmed as main coordinating organ for state gender policy realization.		27.02. 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulation has been approved. The status of the National Board as the chief coordination body has been secured by the normative act 	Administration of the President of the K/R, secretariat of National Council	The UNDP Social Governance Programme, international organizations NGOs, experts.
	1.1.2. Stability and succession in National Committee activity on women's and family problems and gender development and its secretariat is ensured	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of funds for implementation of the NAP (National Action Plan) and activity of National Council allocated from the state budget The number of members of the National Council The number of staff members of the Secretariat of the National Council Personnel rotation of the National Council (average term of service for the staff members of the Secretariat National Council) 	Administration of the President of the K/R, Secretariat National Council, KR Government, Ministry of Finance	
	1.1.3. Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is assigned as performer of state gender policy		2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function for gender policy realization in executive authority is assigned to the 1st Vice-Prime Minister of KR Structural department or exact executive in the Government performing state gender policy functions. 	Government of the K/R	

	1.1.4. To strengthen the existing structures in oblasts (regions), to create the mechanisms of coordination and realization of the NAP	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of state and regional centers (or departments) responsible for gender policy realization • Number of specialists in different structures responsible for gender policy realization • Number of ail okmotu with members responsible for gender policy realization • Amount of money given by ail okmotu for programs of gender policy realization • Number of joint activities and initiatives of central and local governmental bodies • Presence of vertical structures in ministries and departments. 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R, and local administrative units of all levels	
	1.1.5. Attraction of national and international experts for assistance to National Committee		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts selection criteria are developed and approved in the Statue • Number of attracted experts • Statue of expert council is assigned • Proportion of national and international experts involved into National Committee activity 	The Secretariat National Council	
	1.1.6. Development of procedures and mechanisms of obligatory gender expertise of programs and legislative acts taking into consideration its consequence influence to men and women before making final decisions.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigning of programs procedures and legislative acts considering gender expertise (conclusion) are developed and approved • Expert conclusion before assigning legislative and program acts • Number of program documents, legislative acts and laws passed gender expertise 	The Secretariat National Council, NGOs, Ministry of Justice (MJ)	
	1.1.7. Development of cooperation between all community sectors for strengthening of institutional gender development mechanisms.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint consulting committees • Number of joint projects • Number of joint projects performed by NGO and in cooperation with NGO • Number of gender initiatives and NGO proposals and private sector involved into state policy • Number of men and women equality support donor projects 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R, and local administrative units of all levels	NGOs
1.2. Perfection of national legislative base	1.2.1. Bringing national legislation to conformity due to obligations of the Kyrgyz Republic on international conventions and agreements related to gender issues	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	2002 – 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation analysis for the subject of its conformity to international standards • Report on execution of proceeded analysis recommendations 	The Secretariat National Council MJ, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	International org., NGOs, expert council

	1.2.2. Continuation of further activity on ratification of international documents related to issues of equal rights for men and women.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of newly ratified international documents related to issues of gender equality Number of non ratified conventions Annual report on execution of international documents and conventions related to issues of gender equality considered in Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic 	The Secretariat National Council, Government, MJ, MFA	
	1.2.3. Continuation of gender expertise of actual legislation and new laws presented in Jogorku Kenesh.		2002-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws and drafts passed gender expertise Number of made proposals and changes Number of proposals taken into account 	The Secretariat National Council	
	1.2.4. Including in lawmaking conception drafts on gender equality reaching.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	2002-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafts on gender equality reaching are included in lawmaking conception of JK activity Number of assigned laws from above mentioned conception 	The Secretariat National Council	
	1.2.5. Continuation of practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public discussion of drafts with representatives of all community sectors; Organizing of parliament consideration on execution 		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of publicly discussed drafts Number of drafts published in mass media Number of international documents, conventions and drafts on gender development published in mass media Number of parliament consideration on execution of international agreements and conventions for gender development Number of published reports on execution of international agreements and conventions for gender development Number of discussion members from different sectors 	The Secretariat National Council, mass media, NGO	
1.3. Gender Mainstreaming into the national policy, programs, planning and reporting processes	1.3.1. Development of gender methodology on implementation of gender compounds into national programs taking into account international experience.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology is developed and tested Analysis of introduction of the gender methodology into practice 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R, MF, experts, National Statistical Committee (NSC)	The UNDP program on social governance, international org., NGO, experts
	1.3.2. Stipulation of gender compounds including into national reports of KR government on execution of international statutes, agreements and agreements.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender analysis of Government reports on execution of international statutes and agreements is discussed and published Number of national reports on execution of international statutes and agreements passed gender expertise 	Government of the K/R and local administrative units of all levels	

1.3.3. Expanding of population informing about national legislation and international convention ratified in KR in the field of gender equality.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of publications about international conventions in mass media Number of actions organized for expanding of population informing about national legislation and international convention ratified in KR in the field of gender equality. 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R, MF, experts, NSC	The UNDP program on social governance, international org., NGO, experts
1.3.4. Professional training on gender issues for specialists from different sectors of society.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training groups Number of training seminars Number of trained specialists per sector Amount spent on gender training Gender issues included in training curriculum and examination list for state officers and local administration staff. 	The Secretariat National Council	
1.3.5. Gender analysis of budget of different level and other financial sources (investments, donor funding)		Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods of gender analysis of budget is developed and implemented in state management practice. Number of budgets having passed the gender analysis of the total number of budgets of different levels Number of specified recommendations 	The Secretariat National Council	
1.3.6. Implementation of gender components into activity of ministries and departments of local state administrations and local governments.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	2002- 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ministries and departments of local state administrations and ail okmotu implemented gender components into their activity Number of staff in ministries and departments of local state administrations and ayil okmotu who passed training on gender component. Gender analysis of staff structure in ministries and departments of local state administrations and ail okmotu, due to management links Gender analysis of staff rotation 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R and local administrative units of all levels	
1.3.7. To introduce compulsory use of the statistical information disaggregated by gender into development of strategies, policies, planning and accountability		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction of the compulsory use of the statistical information disaggregated by gender into development of strategies and different reports has been worked out and approved Gender analysis of state strategies and reports 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of KR, NSC	
1.3.8. Performing of monitoring , audit and evaluation and submitting of national annual reports on execution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International conventions and agreements - Gender situation in the country - Present national activity plan (NAP) 	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring results of International conventions and agreements (reports) Annual report Development of quiz with database of matrix for distribution among executives 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R	

	1.3.9. Proposal to state and private radio and television companies, mass media for correct cover of gender equality issues.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals are developed and discussed with mass media The programs are created issues of healthy way of life, prevention of violence, people trade, negative gender stereotypes, sexual exploitation of women are widely covered. 	The Secretariat National Council, mass media	
1.4. Ensuring of scientifically proved gender development.	1.4.1. Including of gender issues into a plan of state scientific research.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of gender issues included in a plan of state scientific research. Number of performed researches on gender issues Number of publications on research results Number of scientific recommendations taken into account during state policy performing 	The Secretariat National Council, state agency of intellectual property, MEaC, SRI, state and private universities	The UNDP program on social governance, international org., NGO, experts
	1.4.2. Development of recommendations for the further development of gender policy.		2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations are developed and proposed to the government Number of recommendations considered during the policy carrying out. 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R	
II. Keeping the Gender Balance in All Levels of Decision Making						
2.1. Assistance to women taking part in decision making process	2.1.1. To review and estimate the existing representation of women and men in all levels of power	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index of enlargement of women activity (due to the formula presented by UNDP) Share of men and women in legislative organs Share of men and women involved in administrative and management positions Share of men and women on positions of specialists Index of presenting in legislative authority Index of presenting in administrative and management positions Index of presenting in positions of specialists in courts, political parties, JSC, due to years, management links and share of man and women (abs. and %) Review is published 	The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R and local administrative units of all levels	International org., NGO, experts.
	2.1.2. Development and implementation of ensuring mechanisms of balanced presenting of men and women on all the levels of decision-making process (executive, legislative and court branches of authority, political parties and etc.)		2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normative-legislative acts, stipulating gender balance of staff are developed and implemented. 	The Secretariat National Council, legislative authority and Government of the K/R	

	2.1.3. Development of system of women leader training and promotion through schools of leadership and other mechanisms of their education and promotion		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women leadership training curriculum • Number of women leadership schools operating in the republic • Number of seminars for women (per region) • Number of trained women (per region) • Number of trained women afterwards promoted to managerial position of all authority projects • Amount of budget funding spent on the training programs 	The Secretariat National Council, higher educational institutions	
	2.1.4. Organization of informational and propaganda activity in order to form positive attitude to the equal presence of women in the organs of state authority and management.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women's newspapers and magazines • Number of newspaper columns covering gender issues • Number of television and radio programs • Number of press conferences, briefings and interviews 	Mass media and press service of the President	
III. Gender Component of the Economic Development in the Area of Labor and Employment						
3.1. Reduction of poverty	3.1.1. To take into account the interests and demands of men and women living in the extreme poverty in implementation of the macroeconomic policy within the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) and Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)	Budgetary and non budgetary funds of NPRS and CDF	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of human development • Index of development using gender factor • Index of the extreme poverty of the population 	The Secretariat National Council, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP), MF, CDF Secretariat, local state administrations of all levels, KAFC, credit unions	International org., NGO, experts.
	3.1.2. Development of simplified mechanisms of availability of poor man and women to financial organizations, credit resources (creation of legislative base for micro finance institutions development, Credit house "Family" and implementing of social mobilization principals)		2002-2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount and number of loans and micro loans submitted to poor people (share per region and gender) • Simplified loan scheme for poor people is developed. • Legislative base for micro crediting and micro financing is developed. • Credit house "Family" is established. • % of women involved in social mobilization. 	MLSP, State Commission on Business Development, financial, commercial, private structures	

	3.1.3. Development and implementation of joint management of family economy, reconsidering legislative and administrative procedures for ensuring of equal rights of all family members (husbands, wives, sons, daughters and other family members) and availability to resources (personification of property, land and family income).		2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Code assigned due to gender components, presence of marriage agreement clause in Family Code. Personification of real estate is assigned due to submitting of personal certificate of property right. 	The Secretariat National Council, State Register of Property, Center for Corporate Management, Government of the K/R, MJ	
3.2. Formation of gender balanced labor market	3.2.1. Identification of state, labor union, employer role and responsibility supporting measures on implementation activity for ensuring of gender balance in the field of employment. Assignment of norms and institutional frames for equal possibilities at labor market.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	Up to 2003		The Secretariat National Council, Government of the K/R, the Council of the Trade Unions Federation, the Republican trilateral commission on regulation of social and labor relations of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	International org., NGO, experts.
	3.2.2. Assistance to equal availability for men and women to resources and working places markets and trade. Overcoming of obstacles at hiring, unequal compensation (for equal work, unequal approach to human rights for women) including in private companies.		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For men and women (per industry) Ratio of average salary for woman to salary for man Number of complains about infringement at employment including private companies and number and woman complains Number of trials for infringement of civil rights including private companies Survey of population on problems of discrimination at employment and chose of profession. 	The Secretariat National Council, NSC, NGOs	
	3.2.3 Development of 3 year program for increase of women managers number including private sector.	Budgetary and non budgetary funds	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program is developed and improved 	The Secretariat National Council	

	3.2.4. To develop measures on integration of the informal sector into the national economy, support and protection of women from men employed in the informal sector and “shuttle” trade	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normative and legislative measures have been developed and approved • Interview of people employed in the informal sector and “shuttle” tenders on the effectiveness of the adopted state measures • Number of complaints • Number of issued information materials and consultations for women involved in the “shuttle” business 	The Secretariat National Council [KCΦK], State Tax Inspection (STI), NSC, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), State Committee on Tourism and Sports, Council of the Trade Unions Federation	
	3.2.5. To continue to assist and support women initiatives in the area of entrepreneurship, small and medium business(including the agricultural sector)		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations or women-entrepreneurs • Number o private enterprises created by women • Number o supported projects of women • Amount of funds allocated for the support of women business • Number of women farmers 	The Secretariat National Council, State Commission on Business Development [KCΦK], MLSP, local state administrations of all levels	
	3.2.6. To analyze the internal and external labor migration in terms of gender aspects, including issues of export of children and women for the purpose of sexual exploitation		Regularly		State Customs (SCI) Inspection, MFA Consular Department, MLSP, NGOs	[MOM]
3.3. To provide social security for men and women	3.3.1. To determine the role of women non-industrial (reproductive) labor, its significance for social economy and undertake measures of its compensation through the improvement o the system of state allowances	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of men’s and women’s contribution to GDP • Amount of money allocated from the Social Fund for the social insurance, for maternity allowances • Proportion of GDP to the minimum consumer budget • Social polling on the proportion of hours spent by women and men to upbringing of children and household work • Measures have been developed to compensate women’s household work 	The Secretariat National Council, NSC, MF, Ministry of Health (MH), Council of the Trade Unions Federation	NGOs
	3.3.2. To provide equal rights to social security of both parents in the reproductive activity (getting allowances for children, sick leaves and leaves on care of children and other members of family and so on)		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of funds allocated from the social insurance fund to pay allowances in birth and for children aged under 1.5, including women working in private enterprises, at the expense of the fund 	NSC, Social Fund, Council of the Trade Unions Federation	

	3.3.3. To provide adequate social security coverage of men and women working under new conditions appearing in the labor market (payment of sick leaves and leave by the employer, deductions to the personified pension fund and fund of the mandatory health insurance)	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of social payments and the salary und in the gross income of the enterprise 	Social Fund, MHIF (Fund of the mandatory health insurance), NSC	
	3.3.4. To develop measures to overcome age discrimination, to introduce components on protection of old women and invalids into the existing national programs		2002-2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % o working women by age: 25-35 36-45 46-55 older than 55 Number of employed and unemployed women of able age Number of unemployed women by age 	The Secretariat National Council, MLSP, Social Fund, NSC	
	3.3.5. Assistance in increasing the net of pre-school children institutions for the purpose of wide involvement of women into production and public activity		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and dynamics of development of the net of pre-school institutions Number of women involved in the public activity in the selected regions of the country 	The Secretariat National Council, Ministry of Education and Culture, local state administrations in all levels	
4.1. Increasing access for women to high quality medical services and information within the whole life	4.1.1. To preserve and gradually increase the volume of budget funds and to raise the effectiveness of use of resources in the area of women's and children's health	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds, donor resources	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The share of funds for health protection o women and children in the total amount of expenses for health protection Evaluation of the effectiveness of funds allocated for health protection of women and children 	Government of the K/R, MH, SRI of obstetrics and pediatrics, Center of Human Reproduction, National Council on Invalids, MF	International organizations, NGOs, "Marriage and Family", the Kyrgyz Alliance of Family Planning, "AIDS" center

	4.1.2. To continue realization of prophylactic programs aimed at health promotion for women, within the correspondent national projects on health protection (anemia, oncological and social diseases and others)	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Before 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of funds allocated for prophylaxis of anemia, oncological, cancer and social diseases of the population, including for prevention of those diseases among women (by years) • % of anemia cases, including women • % of cancer cases, including women • Number of diagnosis-tests for cancer, oncological disease, including women • Number of girls and women covered with the immunization measures (in dynamics) • Number of visits of policlinics by women 	MHIF, MH, Council of the Trade Union Federation	
	4.1.3. To establish children nutrition industry		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children nutrition points • Funds for children nutrition points • Nutrition in schools • Food for pregnant women 	MH, MEC, MHIF	
	4.1.4. To implement a set of measures on family planning and reduction of number of abortions	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of abortions, including by regions • Number of teenage pregnancies • Fertility of women • Interval between children births • Coverage of women and men with measures on family planning, including by regions (or: number of women and men using different forms of contraception, including women with high parity in deliveries) • Access of women to centers on family planning and safe deliveries • Number of training programs and their effectiveness • Number of girls in the age of 14 and women of the fertile age covered by training programs (in %) • Number (by regions) of women of the groups of high HIV/AIDS risk, including subjects of the commercial sex and addicts provided with condoms 	MH, "Marriage and Family" Consulting, Center of Human Reproduction, NGO, MEC	

	4.1.5. To develop and implement measures to prevent extra genitalia disturbances among women of fertile age. To continue development of medical and genetic services in the Republic	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of extra genitalia disturbances among women, including by regions • Number of children with inherited pathology (by years, regions) • Proportion of the number of medical and genetic examination of women to the number of children births by regions • Amount of funds spent to medical and genetic services in the Republic • Presence of branches of the medical and genetic services in the regions (to be clarified) • Number of laboratory analysis conducted in the medical and genetic service 	MH	
	4.1.6. To conduct a set of measures on reduction of the death rate among children and motheres		2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programs “Protection of the Reproductive Health of the Population”, “Jan Bala”, “Free-of-charge Births” have been developed and approved • Maternity mortality rate • Infant mortality rate • Coverage of women with FGD (Family Group Practitioners) services in the natal and post-natal period 	MH, MEC, NSC, MHIF	
	4.1.7. To develop and implement actual measures on prevention of alcoholism, drug abuse and smoking among men and women as a threat to the genetic fund of the nation	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of addicts an alcoholics among women • Analysis of the effectiveness of state measures on prevention of alcoholism, drug abuse and smoking • Amount of budgetary and non-budgetary funds for realization of measures to prevent alcoholism, drug abuse and smoking • Number of programs on treatment and rehabilitation of women • Number of women participating in the programs o replacement therapy with methadone and in the program of syringe exchange 		
	4.1.8. To undertake measures to reduce the STI (sexually transmitted infections) among women and men	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of STI cases, including women • Number of women treated for STI, including those for free, anonymously and confidentially • Amount of budgetary and non-budgetary funds allocated for prophylaxis of STI • Number of free-of-charge centers (departments) for STI treatment for vulnerable group of the population • Number of persons trained to STI prophylaxis, including vulnerable group of the population 	National committee on AIDS prevention, MH, MEC, MHIF	

	4.1.9. Prevention of HIV infections among the population of the K/R. Prophylaxis of intrauterine transmission of HIV	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of HIV-infected and AIDS cases, including women, including those dead • Amount of budgetary and non-budgetary funds allocated for prophylaxis of HIV/AIDS • Number of HIV infected women who have been provided with the pre-test consultation on HIV infection • Number of departments for anonymous certification and psychological and social consulting on HIV/AIDS (including by regions) and their attendance rate • Number of women and their partners having been trained to use condoms for the prophylactic purposes of the visitors of the natal and dermatological and venereal clinics and departments, as well as family practitioners • Number of condoms distributed for free among the vulnerable group of the population • Number of HIV infected women who have been provided with prophylactic treatment for HIV/AIDS • Number of children born by HIV-infected women, including those HIV infected 	National committee on AIDS prevention, MH, MEC, MHIF	
	4.1.10. To undertake measures on prevention of harmful impact on the reproductive health of the population (in settlements of Maili-Sai, Haiderken, Ak-tuz, Kadji-Sai and others)	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Before 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the ecological programs and amount of funds issued from the state budget for their realization • Morbidity and life span of the population on the ecologically unfavorable territories 	Government of the K/R, Ministry of Ecology and Emergencies, oblast state administrations, mass media	
IV. Gender Parity in Education and Culture						
5.1. Improvement of gender aspects of development	5.1.1. To stipulate the gender component and special programs, training courses and others in the state training standards	Existing legislation Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender subjects in the departments of higher education institutions • Number of gender specialists • Number of training programs with gender component of the total number of training programs • Number of classes for gender issues for school children, higher and secondary education students • Number of training manuals on gender 	Government of the K/R, MEC, MJ	International organizations, NGOs
	5.1.2. To extend the area of formal and informal training services on gender problems and to adapt them to schools in rural areas		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations providing informal and formal educational services on gender training • Number of training courses, seminars on gender 	MEC, MJ, NGOs	

	5.1.3. To increase the functional education of women and men through extension of access to the informational and training technologies and consulting resources, particularly in rural areas		2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of organizations providing services on increasing functional education 	MEC	
	5.1.4. To develop a system of gender education for state employees of all levels, local authorities, Parliament and mass media workers		2002-2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training state workers, municipal workers, deputies of different level, mass media representatives 	The Secretariat National Council, Academy of Management, higher education institutions	
5.2. To overcome negative gender stereotypes in the traditional culture	5.2.1. Improvement of the legislation of the K/R for the purpose to overcome negative gender stereotypes in observation of some traditions, rites and rituals, which may present obstacles for reaching gender inequality (stealing of bride, payment of ransom for a bride, match-making of teenaged girls, hidden polygamy and others)	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds	2002-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of convicts for the aforementioned articles Number of criminal cases proceeded on facts of violation against women Number of criminal cases on women brought into court 	The Secretariat National Council, mass media, Kyrgyz State TV and Radio Co, Kyrgyz State National University, Government of the K/R, General Office of Public Prosecutor, MJ, Judicial Department of the MJ of the K/R, MEC, Commission on Religions, state administrations of different levels	International organizations and NGOs
	5.2.2. To prevent religious and extremist impact on the upbringing of young people through mass media, training		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of manuals, programs, special courses on gender development To prepare and issue a book on human rights for women living under Moslem traditions Mechanism of application of legal rights has been developed and approved 	The Secretariat National Council, MEC, NGOs	
	5.2.3. To change the traditional models of upbringing of boys and girls in the family and society for purpose to form gender sensitivity		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative analysis of models of education of boys and girls by regions 	The Secretariat National Council, MEC, Commission on Religions, NGOs	

	5.2.4. To conduct special seminars for mass media workers on gender equality matters		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender content-analysis of mass media and publication of results Number of seminars on gender for reporters Number of reporters who participated in the seminars on gender Index of citation of the NAP in mass media Number of women-reporters 	The Secretariat National Council, mass media, [ГО]	
	5.2.5. To use the Internet and other new information technologies to enlighten gender development, particularly in rural areas		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the electronic gender net Availability of the electronic gender library Number of electronic newspapers providing information on gender Number of gender Web-pages 	The Secretariat National Council	
V. Reduction of All Forms of Violation Against Women						
6.1. Complex measures on prevention and liquidation of gender violation in the society	6.1.1. To continue implementation of recommendations of the UN Committee on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (national report of the K/R at the 20-th session of the Committee in 1999)	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds, donor resources	2002-2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regular report on implementation of recommendations of the committee on implementation of the provisions of the Convention on liquidation of all forms of discrimination in relation to women 	Government of the K/R, The Secretariat National Council, Ministry of Internal Affairs, MEC	Hivos (Netherlands), Soros Foundation [YBKБ], UN, Crisis Center, [MOM], NGOs
	6.1.2. To conduct regular training of employees of law-enforcement bodies, judges to raise gender sensitivity in issues of violation in relation to women		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of seminars for employees of law-enforcement bodies and judges Number of trained employees of law-enforcement and judges Evaluation of effectiveness of training 	MIA and Judicial Department of MJ of the K/R	
	6.1.3. To develop and publish methodological manuals teaching the methods of treating victims of physical, psychological and sexual violation for employees of law-enforcement bodies		2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of manuals 	The Secretariat National Council, Ministry of Internal Affairs	
	6.1.4. To create a net of free consulting assistance (legal, informational services) for potential and actual victims-women of violation. To support crisis centers and to extend their net in regions, to create a net of state crisis centers		2002-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of crisis centers, including those in regions Number of legal clinics providing free-of-charge services Number of free consultations provided to victims of violation Instructions on inter-sector relations have been developed and adopted 	Government of the K/R, MIA	

	6.1.5. To develop methodological manuals for schools on prevention of violation against women, tolerant and safe behavior. To develop groups of self-support for rural regions		2002-2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manual has been developed Number of training courses for school children Number of groups of self-support 	The Secretariat National Council, MEC, MIA, ayil okmotu	
	6.1.6. To develop and introduce the programs for work with persons who committed violation (rehabilitation of a committer) and common method of inter-sector regulation of violation against women		2002-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training courses for those who committed violation Number of committers covered with training Number of those repeated violation against women Instructions on inter-sector relations have been developed and adopted 	Government of the K/R, MIA	
	6.1.7. To collect statistical data on all forms of violation against women and children	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds, donor resources	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender statistics on violation against women has been introduced into the state statistics on the annual basis 	MIA, NSC	International organizations, [MOM], OSCE
	6.1.8. To conduct monitoring and analysis of the effectiveness of measures on prevention of violation against women		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of effectiveness of measures on prevention of violation against women 	MIA, MEC, MH, mass media and NGOs	
	6.1.9. To develop and introduce measures on social adaptation o women in prisons and rehabilitation of women who were released from prison		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women in prisons Number of registered women Training programs 	The Secretariat National Council, MIA, MJ, [ГУИИ], MH, General Office of Public Prosecutor, NGOs	[MOM]
6.2. Prevention of trade of the people	6.2.1. To develop and adopt the program on prevention of trade of the people		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program has been developed and approved 	The Secretariat National Council, MIA, MH, [ЧБ], General Office of Public Prosecutor, border control, MFA, NGOs	[MOM]
6.3. Protection of women in different conflict areas (military, bordering, ethnical)	6.3.1. To provide participation of women in settlement of conflicts and reestablishment of peace	Budgetary and non-budgetary funds, donor resources	Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women participating in conflict settlement processes Types of social aid to women an men affected by military conflicts 	[ЧБ], MIA, Ministry of Defense, MLSP, MH, MEC, local state administrations of all levels	NGOs

	6.3.2. To develop measures to protect women living in different conflict areas		Regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training courses and seminars • Publications in mass media 	The Secretariat National Council, MIA, NGOs, local state administrations of all levels	
6.4. To increase awareness of the population on the violation matters	6.4.1. To support broad informational and educational campaign “Life free of Violation”	Non-budget Funds	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications Competitions • Social researches on violation matters • Press conferences • Training courses for reporters, workers of law-enforcement bodies and crisis centers • Television and radio talk shows • Organization of the mobile theater shows 	The Secretariat National Council, the UNDP Program of Social Governance, NGOs, mass media, MIA, MEC	UNIFEM