



# ASSESSMENT OF GENDER STATISTICS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Summary of key findings and recommendations

December 2020





# ASSESSMENT OF GENDER STATISTICS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Summary of key findings and recommendations



December 2020

# CONTENTS

---

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	5
------------------------------------	---

---

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ASSESSMENT	7
--	---

---

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
1. National legal, policy and institutional framework relevant to gender equality	8
2. Assessment of gender-specific indicators	10
3. Country's statistical capacity relative to gender statistics	13
4. Statistical production processes	16
5. Data dissemination, communication and use	17

---

APPENDIXES	19
<b>Appendix 1.</b> Assessed topics and applied classification within Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) analyses	19
<b>Appendix 2.</b> The Generic Statistical Business Process Model	20
<b>Appendix 3.</b> NSC self-evaluation of missing gender-specific indicators, by selected criteria: UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators	21
<b>Appendix 4.</b> NSC self-evaluation of missing gender-specific indicators, by selected criteria: 53 gender-specific SDG indicators	23

---

# LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADAPT</b>	Advanced Data Planning Tool
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Platform for Action
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CoP</b>	European Statistics Code of Practice
<b>CWIQ</b>	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic Health Survey
<b>ECA</b>	Europe and Central Asia
<b>GAMSUMO</b>	State Agency for Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>GSBPM</b>	Generic Statistical Business Process Model
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>LFS</b>	Labour force survey
<b>LSMS</b>	Living Standards Measurement Survey
<b>LSMS-ISA</b>	Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Survey on Agriculture
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>ME</b>	Ministry of Education and Science
<b>MES</b>	Ministry of Emergency Situation
<b>MIA</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MLSD</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Development
<b>NAP</b>	National action plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NSC</b>	National Statistical Committee
<b>NSDS</b>	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System

<b>PARIS21</b>	The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN Women</b>	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNFPOS</b>	United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>VAW</b>	Violence against women
<b>Women Count</b>	Making Every Woman and Girl Count

# BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ASSESSMENT

This document summarises findings and recommendations from the comprehensive assessment of gender statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic undertaken between September 2019 and May 2020. The assessment was conducted by PARIS21 consultant Katerina Kostadinova Daskalovska in partnership with the National Statistical Committee (NSC) of the Kyrgyz Republic and UN Women. The assessment is part of the UN Women global initiative “Making Every Woman and Girl Count”, which aims to improve the policy environment for gender statistics, promote gender data availability and use, and improve the production of gender statistics in line with national priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The findings and recommendation are offered as a guide to the NSC in its task of integrating gender statistics strategies into the design process of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for the period 2021-2025.

The assessment structure and methodology was guided by PARIS21’s framework “Assessing Data and Statistical Capacity Gaps for Better Gender Statistics”<sup>1</sup>. As suggested in the document, gender statistics were evaluated using a dual approach. First, by looking at gaps in gender data (missing priority indicators) and, second, at the capacity of the national statistical

system, of which NSC is a key part. The statistical capacity assessment was carried out from September 2019 to January 2020. It included initial consultations with stakeholders during a mission in September 2019, a desk review, and an analysis of responses to key questionnaires. The assessment of gender data gaps took place from January 2020 to May 2020 using a PARIS21’s data-planning tool, ADAPT<sup>2</sup>. The reason for conducting the assessment in two phases was due to the nature of the tools and methods used. Key stakeholders validated the assessment findings during the Validation Workshop held remotely on 22 July 2020.

The key findings and recommendations resulting from the assessment are presented in this summary and it covers five thematic areas:

- 1) the national legal, policy, and institutional frameworks relevant to gender equality;
- 2) an assessment of gender-specific indicators;
- 3) the country’s statistical capacity related to gender statistics;
- 4) statistical production processes;
- 5) data dissemination, communication and use.

1 [https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Framework%202020\\_update\\_web\\_0.pdf](https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Framework%202020_update_web_0.pdf)

2 <https://paris21.org/advanced-data-planning-tool-adapt>



# KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Statistical System (NSS) of the Kyrgyz Republic began to produce and disseminate gender statistics<sup>3</sup> soon after the country achieved independence. Over the succeeding years, it has developed and improved them to meet the constantly growing

demand in accordance with international guidelines. New challenges are related to the emerging demand for gender statistics from the national gender equality priorities as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## 1. National legal, policy and institutional framework relevant to gender equality

### KEY FINDINGS

- The requirements and legal framework governing gender statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic were established on the basis of international commitments; on legal and policy frameworks governing gender equality; and on laws, policies and planning documents related to official statistics.<sup>4</sup>
- The National Strategy to achieve gender equality by 2020 is the Kyrgyz Republic's first long-term document on gender equality. It is the logical continuation of the state's gender policy, developed and implemented over 20 years following independence.
- The country has established institutional mechanisms for the implementation of a gender equality strategy and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Monitoring frameworks consisting of performance and statistical indicators are included in the respective action plans.
- The National Action Plan (NAP 2018-2020) for implementation of a gender equality strategy requires the standardization of national gender statistics in the National Statistical System (NSS) and the harmonisation of gender indicators with international obligations.
- The National Statistical Committee (NSC) is represented in the Coordination Committee for the Achievement of the SDGs and is mandated to lead and oversee data-related efforts on monitoring and reporting on SDGs implementation. The priority areas for gender equality for the next 5 years were identified through sectoral and national consultations. The priority areas indicate requirements for gender statistics in the corresponding domain.

3 "Gender statistics" refer to gender indicators and other information developed from the analysis and interpretation of gender-relevant data. These include both data disaggregated by sex and data that are not sex-disaggregated but provide valuable information on men and women by capturing diverse aspects of their lives (e.g. maternal deaths).

4 During the assessment period, the "Law on State Statistics" was in force. The new "Law on Official Statistics", adopted in July 2019, came into force in July 2020. The adoption of the new law has some implications for the assessment findings.



The country's long-term development strategy for sustainable development and its national strategy and laws honoring international commitments to gender equality (such as CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, and SDGs) are implemented through medium-term projects, plans and annual programmes, which required gender indicators to monitor their implementation. In addition, gender statistics are required to evaluate progress towards achieving gender equality and for the preparation of a number of reports, including CEDAW, BPfA, as well as for other international commitments.

Institutional gender equality mechanisms were established in 1996 and were transformed over different stages of national development. In 2012, the National Council for Women and Gender Development was established, a consultative body chaired by the Vice Prime Minister, which consists of 24 members representing national authorities, public associations and UN representatives.

Monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and some gender-specific SDG indicators are included in the NAP on gender equality and in the NAP set out in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 for 2018-2020. Annual progress reports on the NAP are submitted to the coordinating body. The NAP on gender equality is implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, and the NAP 1325 by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The National Council for Women and Gender Development monitors progress at both the national and international levels.

The NAP 2018-2020 on gender equality requires the standardization of national gender statistics and the harmonization of gender indicators with international obligations. This target is to be achieved through:

- the formation and use of gender indicators to plan, monitor and evaluate state programmes and development strategies;
- the improvement of the national statistical system to generate gender-sensitive data on gender-based discrimination and violence.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda has been given top priority by the National Sustainable Development Council, chaired by the President. In 2016, the Coordinating Committee for the Adaptation, Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs until 2030 was created. This body operates under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister. It is composed of representatives of legislative authorities, ministries and government agencies, international and non-governmental organisations. The Government's Economy and Investment Department serves as its secretariat. The NSC also leads a sub-group that focusses on data for SDGs.

After numerous national consultations with various sectors to set out a five-year plan, the following priority areas were identified<sup>5</sup>:

- Ending violence against women and girls;
- Quality education, training and lifelong learning for women and girls;
- Equality and non-discrimination in accordance with the law, and access to justice;
- Enhancing the political participation of women;
- Promotion of women's economic activity;
- Gender-oriented budgeting;
- Empowerment of girls;
- Change negative social norms and gender stereotypes.

5 Information obtained from Questionnaire A, "Capacity Development for Better Gender Statistics" compiled by the NSC.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The identified priority areas should be taken into account in the production and development of gender statistics over the next five years.
2. Develop a national framework of gender statistics indicators to measure progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

## 2. Assessment of gender-specific indicators

The assessment of the statistical capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic to produce gender indicators was carried out using two global indicator frameworks: the United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators<sup>6</sup> and 53 gender-specific SDGs indicators<sup>7</sup>. Excluding indicators that were inapplicable to the Kyrgyz Republic, the following were considered:

- 51 out of the 52 indicators of the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators;
- 51 out of the 53 gender-specific SDG indicators.

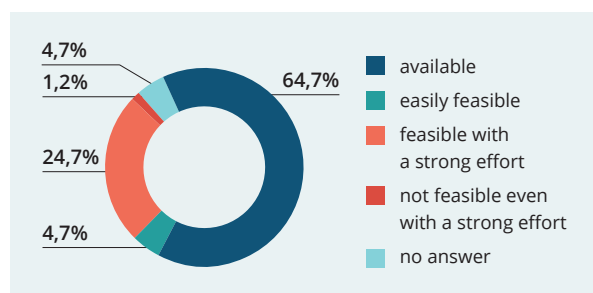
Taking into account that 17 indicators are present in both frameworks, **85 indicators** were used to assess gender data gaps. The findings of the assessment are drawn from ADAPT report prepared by the NSC.

## KEY FINDINGS ON DATA GAPS

- Of the 85 gender-specific indicators from the two priority frameworks, 55 indicators (65%) are available within the NSS of the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular the assessment reveals the following:
  - Relatively good availability of the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators: 38 out of 51 (74%)
  - Medium availability of gender-specific SDG indicators: 30 out of 51 (57%)
- According to NSC evaluation the current and future production and compilation of the majority of missing indicators is highly dependent on external technical and financial assistance.

FIGURE 1

### Availability and feasibility of compiling priority gender indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic (85 indicators)



Source: ADAPT report, as of 25 May 2020.

The production of the 30 unavailable indicators was assessed according to feasibility level considering the needed efforts from the perspective of financial and required technical support. The assessment of feasibility of four indicators was not carried out due to the lack of primary information (the applied criteria and classification according to feasibility is explained in Appendix 1).

At the time of the assessment, 17 out of 30 missing gender-specific indicators required “*high*” external technical and financial assistance, and 5 indicators required “*medium*” support. The detailed information on the status of all missing indicators is presented in

6 <https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf>

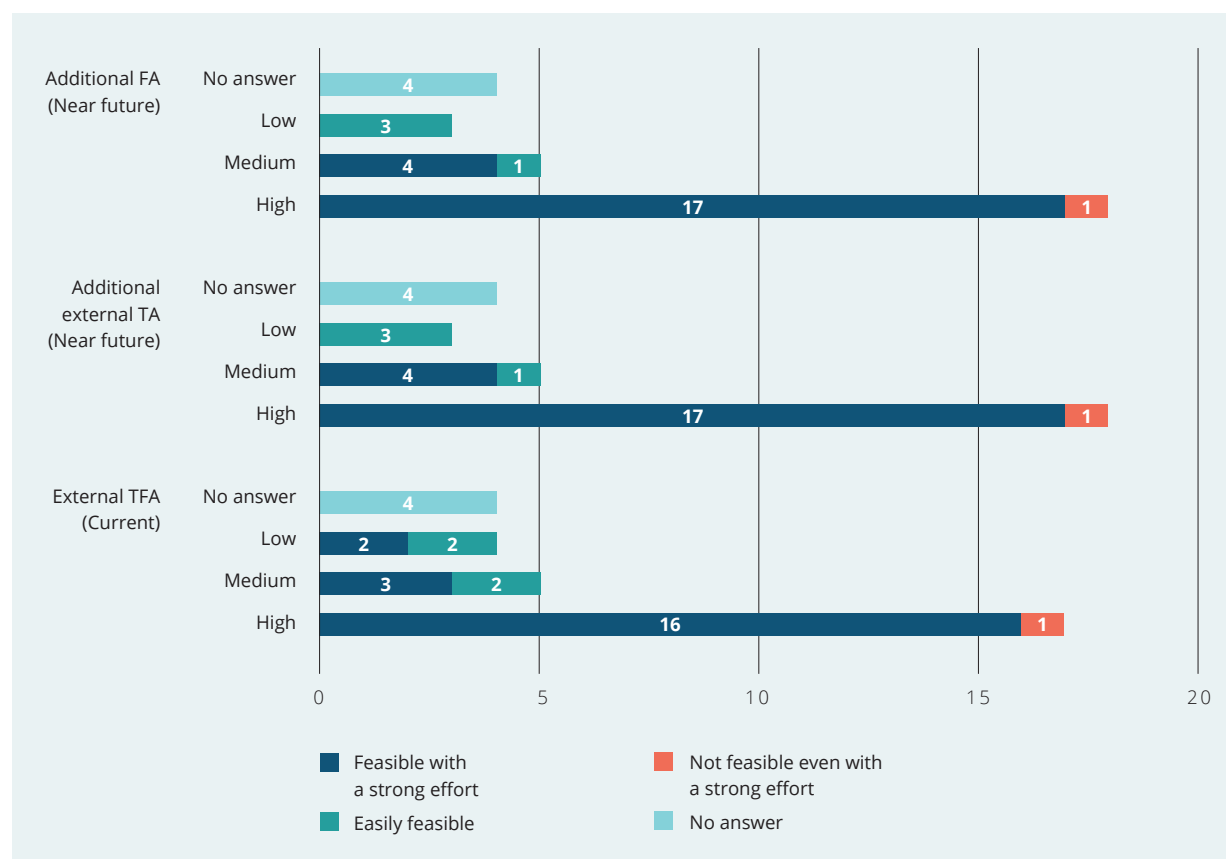
7 <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/gender-snapshot.pdf>, page 21-23

Appendix 3 and 4. According to assessment findings for some indicators financial and technical assistance

would be required for all phases of the statistical business process currently and in the near future as well<sup>8</sup>.

**FIGURE 2**

**External technical (TA) and financial (FA) assistance required for the missing indicators, currently and in the near future**



Note: The chart presents the absolute number of indicators per category.

Source: ADAPT report, as of 25 May 2020.

The NSC in the capacity of the main producer of gender indicators compiles 45 out of 55 of the available indicators (82%), 7 indicators are generated by other data producers (13%) and for three indicators (5%) the responsible institution was not identified. Notably that for 27 out of 30 missing indicators were no potential responsible data producers/owners identified by NSC.

A breakdown of available indicators according to priority framework is provided below.

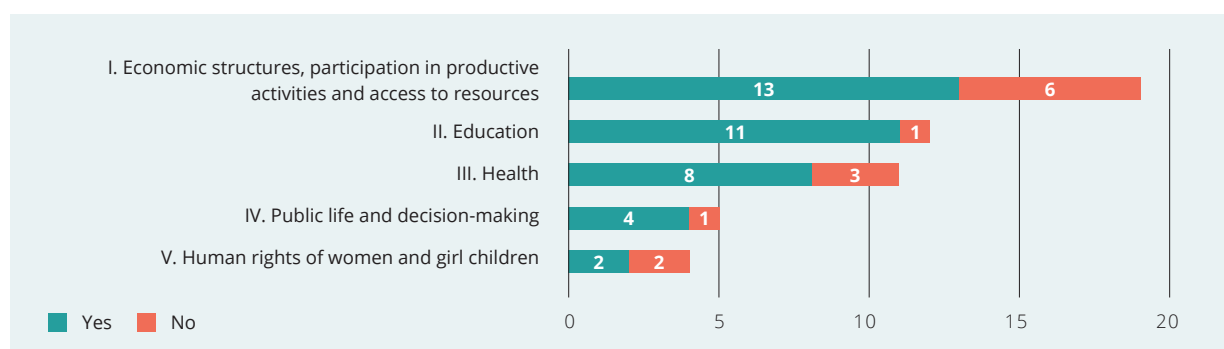
#### A. UN Minimum set of Gender Indicators

Currently, the National statistics system provides 38 indicators out of a considered 51 listed in the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Although each of the five domains has one or more missing indicators, the largest number (6 out of 19) are missing in the domain “Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources” (see Figure 3). In the domain “Human rights of women and girl children”, two of the missing indicators refer to physical, sexual or psychological violence against women and girls.

8 The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is presented in Appendix 2

**FIGURE 3**

### Availability of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic, in absolute numbers



Source: ADAPT report, as of 25 May 2020.

Comprehensive microdata to produce an indicator is not available for 5 out of the 13 total missing indicators listed in the *UN Minimum set of Gender Indicators*. For another five indicators the microdata content is rated as “low”, and one indicator was not assessed (see Appendix 3).

Most of the missing indicators in the economic domain can be obtained by adding new questions to the current Labour Force Survey (LFS) or by introducing additional derived topics within data (re)processing and analysis. Health indicators can be obtained partly from administrative records, and partly from the Demographic Health Survey (DHS). Recommended data sources for indicators on prevalence of violence against women and girls are household/population-based surveys, such as the dedicated survey on Violence Against Women (for more details, see Appendix 3).

#### B. The gender specific SDG indicators

Currently, the NSS currently produces 30 out of 51 considered indicators from the list of 53 gender-specific SDG indicators. Out of 21 missing indicators, the largest number of indicators (5 out of 13) are clustered around Goal 5 “Gender equality”. Overall, comprehensive microdata to produce 5 of the missing indicators is null, for 10 indicators is rated as “low”, and for 2 as “high”. Three indicators were not assessed due to the lack of information.

Potential sources of missing gender related SDGs indicators are the Population and Household Census, Agricultural Census, household surveys as DHS, VAW, MICS, the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), as well as administrative records (see Appendix 4).

**FIGURE 4**

### Availability of gender-specific SDGs indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic, absolute numbers



Source: ADAPT report, as of 25 May 2020.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO CLOSE GENDER DATA GAPS

3. The NSC, along with other statistical producers within the NSS, should set priorities for the production of the missing gender indicators, taking into account the national strategic and policy documents and plans, as well as the identified priorities to be addressed over the next five years relating to gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic and SDGs implementation.
4. The NSC in coordination with other statistical producers should conduct the analysis of existing data sources (administrative sources of data, registers, statistical surveys, etc.) in order to identify potential gender indicators currently unavailable in the NSS. Furthermore, the NSC should evaluate required financial and human resources.
5. The NSC should coordinate with other statistical producers to devise an integrated action plan for producing the missing indicators and estimating budget requirements. This document (or strategy) is necessary to begin the process of acquiring financial resources from the government or from potential donors. Planned activities and the estimated budget from Recommendation 4 should be part of all activities related to gender statistics that are to be included in the next NSDS (see also Recommendation 10).

### 3. Country's statistical capacity relative to gender statistics

Gender statistics is not a discrete or isolated field of official statistics. It cuts across traditional fields of statistics, such as economics, agriculture, demography, education, health, employment and so on, to explore

the differences that exist between women and men in society. With that in mind, any assessment of statistical capacity to produce gender statistics must consider the statistical capacity of the NSS as a whole.

## KEY FINDINGS

- The legal framework related to the production and dissemination of official statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic, which consists of statistical laws, policies and planning documents, also constitutes the legal framework for the production and dissemination of gender statistics.
- As part of the official statistics within the NSS, the production and dissemination of gender statistics is the responsibility of the NSC and other producers of official statistics.
- There is no specific list of ministries and other state agencies that are "other producers" of official statistics. They can be identified by their assigned activities in the "Plan of statistical activities" with complementary information from output tables and forms of state's statistical reporting. The "Law "on State Statistics", which was in force during assessment period, broadly complies with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations (UNFPOS) and the corresponding parts of the European Statistics Code of Practice (CoP).
- The new "Law on Official Statistics" (adopted in July 2019 and in force since July 2020) requires adherence to the UNFPOS in order to be considered a producer of official statistics. The law strengthens the role of the NSC as the coordinating body within the NSS, increases its independence and gives it greater scope to use administrative data to produce statistics.

- NSS coordinating mechanisms are based on statistical programmes, harmonised statistical methodologies, standards and classifications, as well as on formal agreements and memorandums of understanding between the NSC and other producers regarding cooperation and data exchange. However, there is no specific coordinating mechanism for gender statistics.
- Medium - term (five-year) and annual statistical programmes are key tools for effective strategic and operational management and coordination in the NSS. The NSC's statistical programme does not have a special section on gender statistics, but planned activities regarding gender indicators and gender-specific data are included in the section on social statistics.
- There is no document, programme or plan of actions on national level exclusively dedicated to gender statistics.
- The Coordination Committee for the Achievement of the SDGs (established by Government Order No. 867 on 22 December 2015 to implement the SDG Adaptation, Implementation and Monitoring until 2030), is comprised of representatives from Parliament, government offices, line ministries, development partners and the NSC. The NSC is mandated to lead this coordinating body and to oversee SDG-related data and evidence-generating efforts.
- Overall coordination and management of activities related to gender statistics in the NSC has been delegated to the Social Statistics Division.
- The NSC receives budget for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics based on the activities related to gender statistics within the annual plan of statistical activities. However, there is no appropriate evidence that would allow the estimation of the amount of the budget specifically spent on gender statistics or its share in the total budget.
- The NSC uses funds on an ad-hoc basis through the technical and financial support of international organisations such as PARIS21, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECE, UNFPA or UNODC.
- The following challenges referring to financial and human resources and infrastructure were highlighted by representatives of the NSC and other producers at the workshop and consultations organised during the field mission in September 2019:
  - Limited financial and human resources of the NSC;
  - Lack of financial resources for additional sample surveys;
  - Lack of IT equipment and software, and poor quality of internet access that prevents some data producers/ owners from automating or further digitalising the statistical process;
  - High staff turnover in the NSC's statistical services and other data producing agencies, and a need to establish regular training and a training curriculum;
  - Need to improve the coordination in the production of gender statistics among the NSC and other data producers (line ministries and state agencies).

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY RELATIVE TO GENDER STATISTICS

6. Based on the new Law on Official Statistics, the NSC should adopt the required regulations, methodologies and bilateral agreements for increasing the access and use (where appropriate) of data from administrative sources in order to produce gender statistics as part of official statistics.
7. Provisions in the Law on Official Statistics oblige the NSC to establish a list of other producers of official statistics. This officially approved list should be published on the NSC web portal. In addition, a list of other producers involved in gender statistics production should be published together with links to their portals and to sections with data and/or gender statistics (where exist).
8. The NSC and other producers of gender statistics should provide information that would allow an estimation to be made of what portion of their budgets is spent on activities related to gender statistics. This information will later be used to set budget requirements related to gender statistics.
9. Under the leadership of NSC, all involved producers should strengthen coordination of the process of collection, processing, compiling, analyzing, disseminating and the use of gender statistics by:
  - 9.1. establishing an inter-agency mechanism that is an officially appointed coordinating body or working group at the national level, to be led by the NSC for the coordination of activities related to gender statistics;
  - 9.2. harmonising action plans on gender statistics in NSC, line ministries and other state agencies, and by setting out annual and multi-annual action plans;
  - 9.3. establishing a mechanism to ensure the application of the UNFPOS, harmonised statistical methodologies, standards and classifications, and unique definitions and terminology for gender statistics.
10. The next National Strategy for the Development of Statistics should integrate a gender statistics plan and budget requirements for the improvement and further development of gender statistics.
11. Build a culture of evidence-based policy and decision-making and raise the awareness of senior management in government of the value of gender statistics, their key contribution to overall improvements in the national statistical system, and to evidence-based policymaking on gender equality and women's empowerment.
12. Improve the statistical quality and capacity of individual data producers and maintain it at a satisfactory level. This applies to all staff involved at every stage of the statistical process related to surveys, statistical reporting, and input for calculation of gender statistics:
  - 12.1 prepare curricula and manuals for training (where missing);
  - 12.2 introduce regular training (where missing) for respective phases of the business process;
  - 12.3 improve the curricula and training manuals (where already established).



## 4. Statistical production processes

### KEY FINDINGS

The NSC uses both statistical and administrative data sources to produce gender statistics:

- Statistical data sources include statistical sample surveys conducted on a regular and ad hoc basis, and population, housing and agricultural censuses.
- Administrative data sources in state reporting included in official statistics are provided by responsible line ministries and state agencies. They submit only aggregated data to the NSC as they have no direct access to primary data sources. The NSC staff regularly contact the responsible units of these ministries and agencies and crosscheck the data by means of mandatory statistical reporting and extracts of data.

The following line ministries and state agencies collect gender-specific data (sex-disaggregated data as well as gender-specific data without sex-disaggregation, relating only to women and men):

- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Labour and Social Development
- Ministry of Education and Science
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Supreme Court
- Judicial Department at the Supreme Court
- Prosecutor's Office
- State Agency on Penalty Implementation
- Social Fund
- State Registration Agency
- State Human Resources Agency

The NSC applies measures for quality assurance and quality control at all stages of statistical business process (the planning and design of surveys, and the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data), both for its own production as well as that of other data producers who supply it with data.

Over the past three years, the NSC had not assessed the entire data production process to see if data outputs are gender-sensitive, nor has it assessed the quality of gender statistics (i.e. according to the quality dimensions of relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, as well as comparability and coherence).

Users of gender statistics consulted during the mission in September 2019 indicated the need to improve the accessibility and user-friendliness of gender statistics.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE STATISTICAL PRODUCTION PROCESS

13. All producers of official statistics should take feasible steps to automate and digitalise the statistical business process.
14. All producers of official statistics to review their statistical processing from gender perspective in order to ensure gender mainstreaming and providing sex-disaggregated data, data related to gender equality and gender issues in the country.
15. The NSC should assess the quality and relevance of relevant administrative data sources from the perspective of mainstreaming gender into production and data analysis, and align output data according to national requirements for measuring progress towards gender equality.
16. Cooperation between the NSC and the institution responsible for the recently established “Unified Register of Crimes and Misconduct” should be pursued in order to review the entire data production process from a gender perspective and to set the output data and statistics.
17. The quality assurance, quality control and improvement system should be developed as part of the overall activities in the statistical business process and established at all phases and by all statistical producers of gender statistics.
18. Both the NSC and other producers of official statistics should establish a mechanism for data quality assurance through the defined quality dimensions by applying respective international methodologies.

## 5. Data dissemination, communication and use

### KEY FINDINGS

The basic principles for disseminating official data and accordingly official gender data and statistics are set out in both the “Law on State Statistics” and the new “Law on Official Statistics”, as well as in the NSC Dissemination Policy, which is in accordance with international standards and adheres to the UNFPOS.

Under the Dissemination Policy, government bodies charged with the dissemination of official statistics are guided by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the following laws: “State Statistics”, “Access to Information Held by State Bodies and Local Authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic”, “Personal Information of Character”, and “E-government”. The Dissemination Policy specifies the means of dissemination (products and channels), the need for metadata, the language of the publication and the availability of official statistical information.

Official statistics are disseminated primarily by the NSC through its web portal in the form of predefined Excel tables and PDF publications. Statistical indicators, basic metadata and statistical publications on the web site are presented in the “Statistics” section and organised by statistical area. In general, statistical areas are subdivided into Excel “Dynamic Tables”, “Methodology”, “Publications” and “Contacts”. Under “Methodology”

one can access information on data sources (surveys, statistical state reporting and administrative records), definitions of statistical units and topics covered in surveys and statistical state reporting, and other methodological explanations. However, not all statistical areas have a subsection on Methodology.

The NSC publishes gender statistics through its web portal. Under the heading “Gender statistics”, Excel tables and PDF publications are available for consultation. The “Dynamic Tables” (in Russian) include indicators or data related to the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators that cover six statistical domains: demography, education, living standards, labour markets, health, crime, and disability. The database and analytics are updated annually. However, there is no subsection setting out the methodologies used in a particular area. Furthermore, data sources of the tables (statistical reporting, sample surveys, statistical censuses and administrative data) are not noted.

Gender-related data are also presented in “Dynamic Tables” in sections devoted to other statistical domains: population, education and culture, healthcare, employment, and crime. Gender-related data also appear in the sections covering SDGs, TransMonee, Open Data, etc.

The NSC regularly publishes gender statistics in a special publication, “Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic”. Gender statistics also appear in different thematic publications covering particular social and economic topics. Publications are available in hard copy or in electronic format on the NSC web site.

The NSC developed the Communication Strategy for 2019-2023 to achieve strategic and communication goals defined in the country's National Statistics Development Programme for 2015-2019. The Communication Strategy aims to improve statistics dissemination practices, increase understanding of official statistics and methodology, ensure user feedback, and identify user needs in statistical information.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON DISSEMINATION, COMMUNICATION AND GENDER DATA USE

19. Improve access to and clarity of data by introducing metadata linked to gender-specific indicators in accordance with international standards for metadata and existing templates.
20. Organise on a continuous basis training on gender statistics use.
21. Expand the list of gender relevant indicators available in open format.
22. Revise the communication channels for gender statistics from the perspective of developing the new products in a user-friendly format and exploring new modes of interaction with different group of users.
23. Conduct on a permanent basis a user-satisfaction survey that targets users of gender statistics.

# APPENDIXES

## Appendix 1. Assessed topics and applied classification within Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) analyses

An ADAPT analysis of priority indicators related to gender statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic was carried out as a self-assessment by the NSC with the support of a data consultant. The assessment addressed the following topics:

- Applicability of the indicators in the national context;
- Availability of applicable indicators according to policy relevance, number and type of producer, prevailing data sources, frequency of data collection, means of dissemination (for SDG indicators also tier classification and proxy indicators, if existing);
- Comprehensiveness of available microdata to produce an indicator (whether the microdata is sufficient to compute the indicator);
- Feasibility of compiling and producing applicable, but unavailable indicators;
- Degree of dependence on external technical and financial assistance for available indicators;
- External technical and financial assistance required for unavailable indicators (the NSO's dependence on available resource and external assistance to compute an indicator);
- Additional external technical assistance and financial resource required in the near future;
- Technical support required at each phase of the GSBPM.

The classification of indicators currently available in the NSS according to feasibility are the following:

- *“Easily feasible”* indicators can be compiled with existing resources or with a minor increase, as they are compiled from already available data. However, additional external technical assistance may be required (mostly advice on methodology for calculating an indicator). These indicators also include indicators used in recent surveys; the results are being analysed and will be made available in the near future;
- *“Feasible with a strong effort”* indicators can only be compiled with moderate to high levels of additional resources and approximately 3-5 years of external assistance. External assistance may be financial and/or technical; it may be minimal if the country is prepared to commit the necessary additional resources;
- *“Not feasible even with a strong effort”* indicators are those which cannot be compiled within the short/medium term even with a strong effort. This, however, does not mean that the production of these indicators is not feasible in the long term.

## Appendix 2. The Generic Statistical Business Process Model

For feasible indicators, Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) requires additional information on all phases of the statistical processes in need of technical assistance. Phases of the statistical process correspond

to the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) presented in the figure below. GSBPM describes statistics production in a general and process-oriented manner.

### The Generic Statistical Business Process Model

OVERARCHING PROCESSES							
Specify needs	Design	Build	Collect	Process	Analyse	Disseminate	Evaluate
1.1. Identify needs	2.1. Design outputs	3.1. Reuse or build collection instruments	4.1. Create frame and select sample	5.1. Integrate data	6.1. Prepare draft outputs	7.1. Update output systems	8.1. Gather evaluation inputs
1.2. Consult and confirm needs	2.2. Design variable descriptions	3.2. Reuse or build processing and analysis components	4.2. Set up collection	5.2. Classify and code	6.2. Validate outputs	7.2. Produce dissemination products	8.2. Conduct evaluation
1.3. Establish output objectives	2.3. Design collection	3.3. Reuse or build dissemination components	4.3. Run collection	5.3. Review and validate	6.3. Interpret and explain outputs	7.3. Manage release of dissemination products	8.3. Agree an action plan
1.4. Identify concepts	2.4. Design frame and sample	3.4. Configure workflows	4.4. Finalise collection	5.4. Edit and impute	6.4. Apply disclosure control	7.4. Promote dissemination products	
1.5. Check data availability	2.5. Design processing and analysis	3.5. Test production systems		5.5. Derive new variables and units	6.5. Finalise outputs	7.5. Manage user support	
1.6. Prepare and submit business case	2.6. Design production systems and workflow	3.6. Test statistical business process		5.6. Calculate weights			
		3.7. Finalise production systems		5.7. Calculate aggregates			
				5.8. Finalise data files			

Source: <https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/IV.+Levels+1+and+2+of+the+GSBPM>

### Appendix 3. NSC self-evaluation of missing gender-specific indicators, by selected criteria: UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

UN Min								
SDG	Name of indicator	Comprehensive-ness of available microdata to produce the indicator (observation value)	External technical & financial assistance requirement	Technical assistance requirement by phases of GSBPM	Feasibility to compile and produce in the near future	Additional external technical assistance requirement in the near future	Additional financial resource requirement in the near future	Potential data source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.7	Percentage of adult population who are entrepreneurs, by sex	Low	Medium	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	Medium	Medium	Population census, household surveys, administrative records
I.12 5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	Medium	High	Agriculture census, household survey such as LSMS; LSMS-ISA or other household survey
I.13 8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	High	Medium	Yes, p. from 5.1 to 6.5	Feasible with a strong effort	Medium	Medium	Household surveys, administrative records, sample survey on structure of incomes
I.14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	Low	High	Yes, all p. except 1.1.	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey such as Labour Force Survey
I.15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Labour Force Survey
I.19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey such as LFS or ICT
II.5	Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Low	High	Yes, p. from 5.1 to 8.3	Feasible with a strong effort	Medium	Medium	Administrative data sources
III.4	Antenatal care coverage	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Administrative data sources
III.6	Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey such as DHS

UN Min								
SDG	Name of indicator	Comprehensive-ness of available microdata to produce the indicator (observation value)	External technical & financial assistance requirement	Technical assistance requirement by phases of GSBPM	Feasibility to compile and produce in the near future	Additional external technical assistance requirement in the near future	Additional financial resource requirement in the near future	Potential data source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III.9	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	Administrative data sources
IV.5	Percentage of female judges	High	Low	-	Easily feasible	Low	Low	Administrative data sources
V.1 5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey such as VAW, MICS, DHS
V.2 5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey such as VAW, MICS, DHS



#### Appendix 4. NSC self-evaluation of missing gender-specific indicators, by selected criteria: 53 gender-specific SDG indicators

SDG								
UN Min	Name of indicator	Comprehensive-ness of available microdata to produce the indicator (observation value) (Current)	External technical & financial assistance requirement (Current)	Technical assistance requirement by phases of GSBPM (Current)	Feasibility to compile and produce in the near future	Additional external technical assistance requirement in the near future	Additional financial resource requirement in the near future	Potential data source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Population census, household surveys and administrative data sources
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Agricultural surveys, agricultural census
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Combination of household surveys administrative data sources
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and informal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Low	Low	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Population and Housing Census
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Combination of household surveys administrative data sources
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Literacy surveys (PISA), household surveys, such as DHS, MICS, CWIQ, LSMS Population and Housing Census

SDG								
UN Min	Name of indicator	Comprehensive-ness of available microdata to produce the indicator (observation value) (Current)	External technical & financial assistance requirement (Current)	Technical assistance requirement by phases of GSBPM (Current)	Feasibility to compile and produce in the near future	Additional external technical assistance requirement in the near future	Additional financial resource requirement in the near future	Potential data source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Low	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Administrative data sources, facility data, facility surveys
5.2.1 V.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Nil	High	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey, such as Violence Against Women, MICS, or DHS
5.2.2 V.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Nil	High	Yes, p. 1.2 to 8.3	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Household survey, such as Violence Against Women, MICS, or DHS
5.a.1 I.12	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Nil	Low	Yes, all phases	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Agriculture census Household survey, such as LSMS
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Medium	Medium	Yes, p. 6	Easily feasible	Medium	Medium	Legal framework
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Legal framework related to evidence and reporting on Budget spending

SDG	UN Min	Name of indicator	Comprehensive-ness of available microdata to produce the indicator (observation value) (Current)	External technical & financial assistance requirement (Current)	Technical assistance requirement by phases of GSBPM (Current)	Feasibility to compile and produce in the near future	Additional external technical assistance requirement in the near future	Additional financial resource requirement in the near future	Potential data source
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.5.1	I.13	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	High	Medium	Yes, p. 5 and 6	Feasible with a strong effort	Medium	Medium	Household surveys, administrative data sources, sample surveys on structure of incomes
8.8.2		Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Low	Medium	Yes, p. 2.1 to 8.3	Feasible with a strong effort	Medium	Medium	Legal framework
11.7.1		Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Medium	Medium	-	Easily feasible	Low	Low	Cadastre, satellite imagery
11.7.2		Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	High	Low	-	Easily feasible	Low	Low	Household surveys, administrative data sources
16.1.2		Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people, by sex, age and cause	Low	High	Yes, p. 3.1 to 6.5	Not feasible even with a strong effort	High	High	Administrative data sources
16.2.2		Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Low	High	Yes, p. 2.1 to 6.5	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	Administrative data sources
16.2.3		Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Nil	High	Yes, p. 2.1 to 6.5	Feasible with a strong effort	High	High	VAW surveys, ad-hoc module on VAW attached to household surveys, such as DHS or other health or social-related survey

SDG	UN Min	Name of indicator	Comprehensive-ness of available microdata to produce the indicator (observation value) (Current)	External technical & financial assistance requirement (Current)	Technical assistance requirement by phases of GSBPM (Current)	Feasibility to compile and produce in the near future	Additional external technical assistance requirement in the near future	Additional financial resource requirement in the near future	Potential data source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
16.7.1	Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) legislature; (b) public service; and (c) judiciary, compared to national distribution, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Administrative data sources
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Household survey



