

Turning promises into action: What will it take to make the 2030 Agenda work for women and girls?

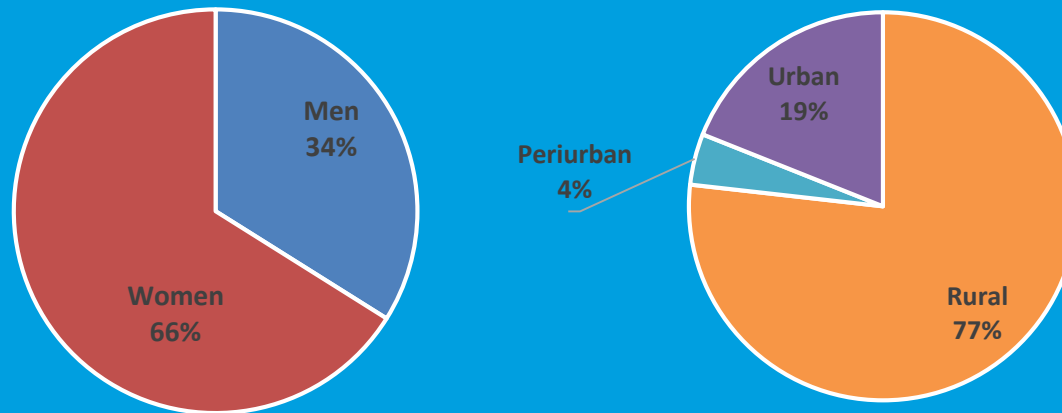


SDG Gender assessment in Kyrgyzstan

Methodology- Survey and Focus Group Discussions

I: Questionnaire-based Survey – Random Sampling, 5 questions, time: 5 minutes

740 face-to-face interviews in 10 villages in 3 different oblasts



II: Focus group discussions – 7 questions in 13 groups with 8-12 participants

183 participants: 154 women and 29 men



Findings according to these gender aspects:

- Perception of living conditions of women and men
- Access to power and control over resources
- Recognition of differentiated needs of women and men
- Decision making ability
- Domestic violence
- Status of women and men before the law
- Most vulnerable
- Gender equality

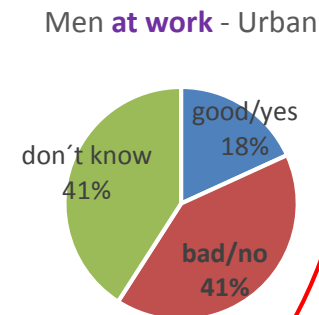
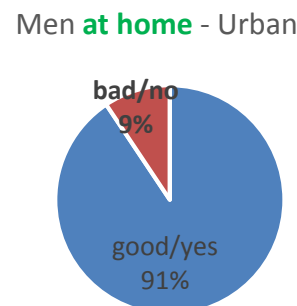
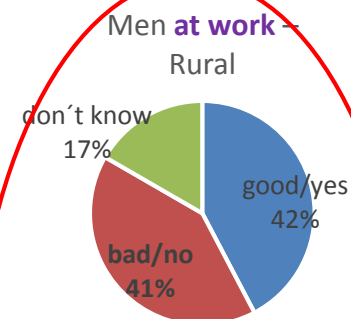
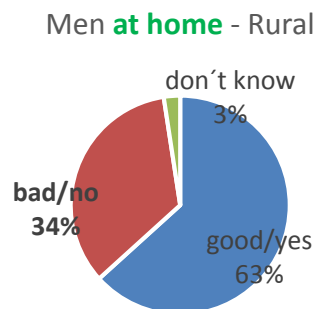
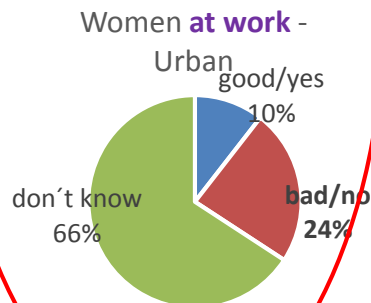
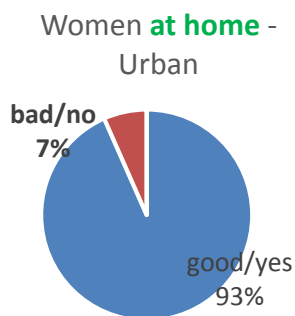
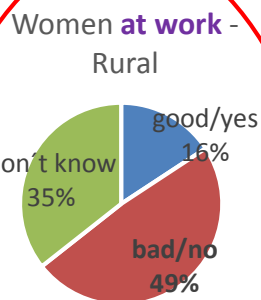
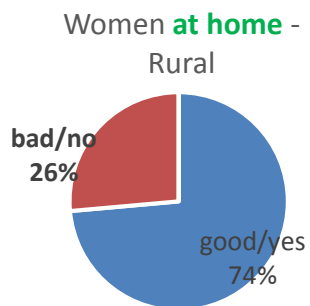
Recognition of differentiated needs and interests of women and men:



Survey-respondents' perception on hygiene and sanitation at home and at work/school

TO WOMEN: Do you have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions and were you able to wash and change in privacy during your last menstrual period?

TO MEN: Do you have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions?

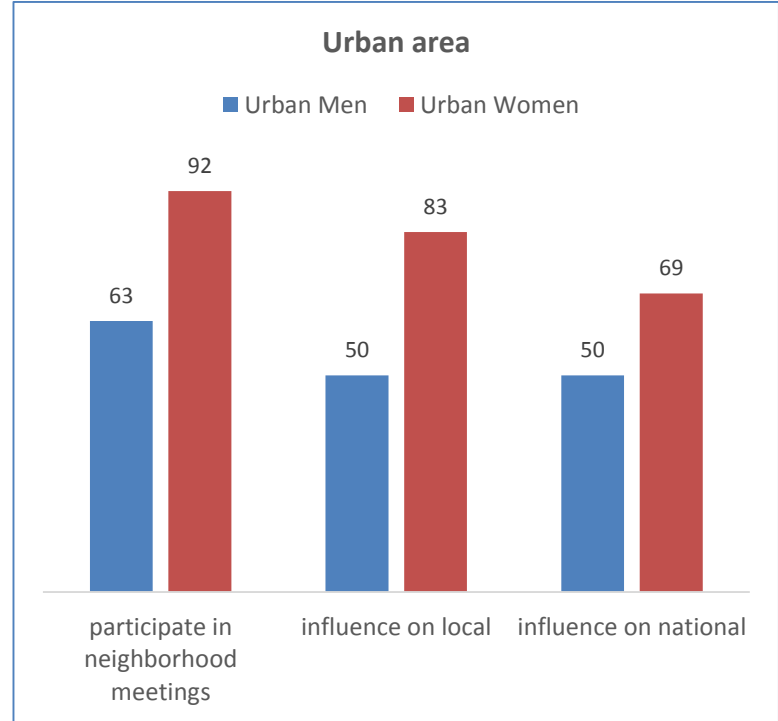
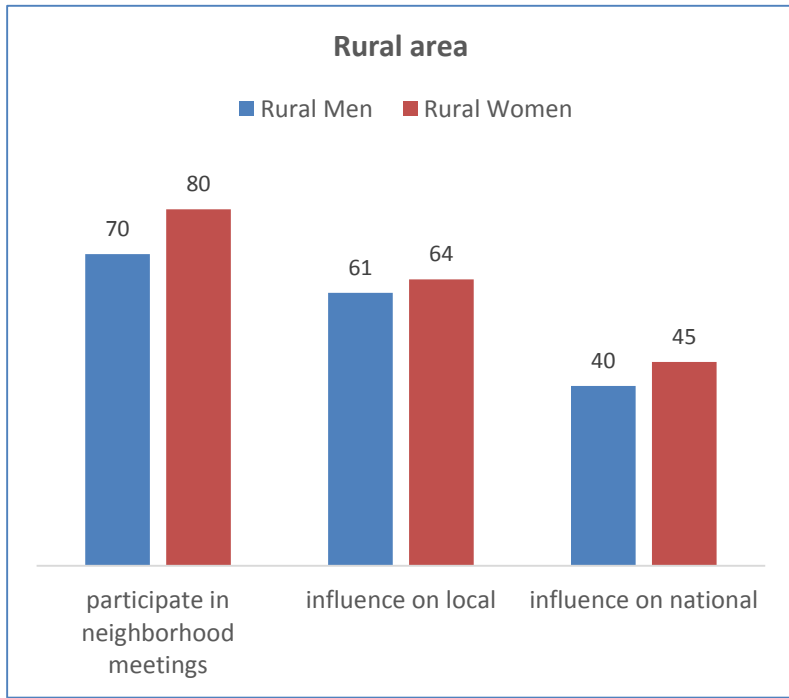


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Decision making ability

- Do WOMEN participate in community/neighbourhood meetings?
- Do WOMEN have an influence on political processes/decision making on LOCAL level?
- Do WOMEN have an influence on political processes/decision making on NATIONAL level?

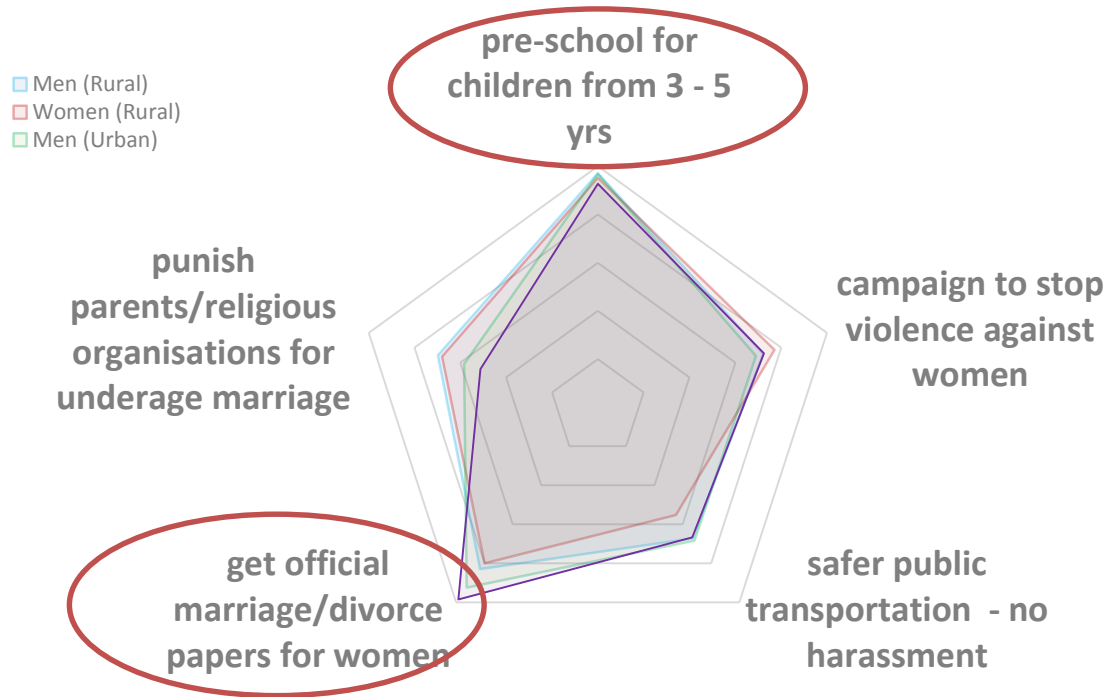


- Percentage (%) of all survey respondents in rural and urban areas that expressed **positive opinion*** on participation of WOMEN in neighborhood meetings and in decision-making at local and national level

Perception on how to achieve gender equality



What, in your opinion, can help to improve equality between women and men in your community/neighbourhood?



Most respondents listed **pre-school for children 3-5 years old** and **getting official marriage/divorce papers for women** as the highest priorities



Domestic violence

- The most common types of domestic violence in Kyrgyz families are **emotional and economic violence**
- **Women are the most vulnerable** to domestic violence
- **Religious/customary practices together with poverty** are main drivers for discrimination and VAW
- Younger women are exposed to emotional abuse not only by men but also by their mothers-in-law
- Woman often has to stay with an abusive husband, as she has no other place to go
- **People and the community** is aware of domestic violence but they **stay in silence** — it is a private matter
- Major barrier to change: **women do not know their rights** and are demotivated to ask for help from local authorities because of their unresponsive behavior regarding the issue of violence against women



Thank you for attention!

#Women2030

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