

Kyrgyzstan: At a Glance

Maternity Protection

Who is covered: a) officially employed women; b) private entrepreneurs; c) members of farm households; d) unemployed women (with official status and are registered with the public employment service)

General total duration: 126 days (18 weeks) (8 before) no prohibition of decreasing leave after confinement due to difference between presumed and actual date of childbirth

Maternity benefits: 100 per cent for the first 10 working days by employer. Starting from the 11th working day, the 10 fold amount of the benchmark indicator (minimum wage level) is paid by the state (through employer reimbursement)

🇰🇷 Women on a second maternity leave within six years of first receives flat rate for the first 10 days, and if she has not worked for more than 30 days since last leave, payment is based on number of days worked.

🇰🇷 Women, working in mountainous areas are entitled to a two week increase in maternity leave with full payment of independently of work record.

Parental Leave: Unpaid until the child is aged three years old.

Maternity stats:

Fertility rate: 3.2, 2013 (World Development Indicators, World Bank)
Maternal Mortality rate per 100 thousand live births: 36 2013 (ILO REPORT)

Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%): 56, 2012 (UNICEF, State of the World's Children.)

Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total): 99, 2012 (ibid)

Only 30% of births are healthy infants due to poor health of most women. (ILO rpt)

Country stats:

Population, total (millions): 5.8 (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic)

Labour force participation rates (%): 56 for women and 79.5 for men, 2013 (International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database)

Unemployment: 52% out of total registered unemployed are women, 2014 (Socioeconomic status of the Kyrgyz Republic, January-November 2014)

Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment): 47 for women and men in 2006, (International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.)

Occupational segregation: share of women among employed population is bigger in services sector, especially in textile and garment manufacture (more than 89%), healthcare and social protection of population (85 %), real estate (84 %), education (78 %), accommodation and food services (66 %). High proportion of men engaged in production sector: construction (96 %), transportation and cargo (95 %), power, gas, steam and tempered air supply (88 %), administrative and support services (84 %), extraction of minerals (78 %), public administration (67 %). 2013 (ILO Report)

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): 37, 2013 (World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group.)

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%): 23, 2014 (Inter-Parliamentary Union)

Gender pay gap (monthly)(%): 25.7, 2012 (UNECE Statistical Division)

Geographical factors: 90% of the country is above 1500 m sea level, and about one third – above 3000 m. Almost 80% of maternal deaths occur in these rural regions. (ILO Report)

National Strategies: (ILO

Report) National Strategy for Gender Equality until 2020: aimed at promoting women's economic activity including through transfer from informal to formal employment, mainstreaming of favorable conditions for combining work and family responsibilities.

Comprehensive Family and Maternity Support Programme for 2012-2015: reduction of payment for pre-school care, employment of parents with many children under flexible working conditions. Revisions to the working on paid leave to increase it until the child is one and a half years of age. Implementation deadline was 2014, however these improvements have still not been implemented.

Sustainable Development Strategy (2013-2017) and the Government programme of transition to sustainable development (2013-2017): Development of state guarantees of family, childhood, maternity and paternity protection, parenting responsibility. Expands women's economic opportunities including through a pilot programme "State - as an ideal employer"; work-family balance infrastructure; implementation of special integration measures of women from vulnerable groups into economic activity; improvement the balance of work and family responsibilities; decreasing gender segregation