



**Statistical Agency
under President of the Republic of Tajikistan**

**PROGRAM
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER STATISTICS
IN TAJIKISTAN
FOR THE PERIOD OF 2014-2015**

Dushanbe 2013

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
ADB	Asian Development Bank
SAS	Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
Gimpo / MICS	Cluster Survey Multiple Indicator
MIA	Ministry of the Internal Affairs
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan
NGO	Governmental Organization
NDS	National Development Strategy for the period of 2007- 2015
HBS	Household Budget Survey
PA	Public Association
UN	United Nations Organization
WG	Working Group
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SIPWRT	Strategy for Improving the Population Welfare of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2013-2015
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

SPECIAL TERMS GLOSSARY

Gender - a set of social and cultural norms and roles of men and women that determine their behavior, as well as social relationships between them.

Gender analysis - analysis of social processes dealing with the study of the role of women and men in areas such as the division of labor, decision-making at various levels, productive and reproductive activities, access to and control over resources and benefits, as well as socio-economic and environmental factors influencing gender relations. Gender analysis also implies a systematic study of various impacts of development projects on women and men - that is, how certain actions, decisions or plans affect gender relations. Therefore, gender analysis should be applied at all stages of development (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). Furthermore, it is used in human resource development, training, etc.

Gender equality - equal access for women and men to resources and benefits, regardless of gender when performing social functions.

Gender statistics - is a collection of data on the situation of women and men in the following areas: population, family, health, education and communication, employment, human rights and politics. It is one of the most important tools of taking into account peculiarities of women and men as specific socio-demographic groups in the development of adequate social and demographic policy, implementing the principle of equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men.

Gender factor - a conceptual tool through which the analysis of the roles, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and needs of men and women in a given context is made.

Gender-sensitive indicators - is data that summarize the large amount of information in a single number to show changes over time compared to some norm/standard. Availability of comparison in the interpretation of statistical indicators, comparisons with some standard features those indicators that reflect the actual data.

A gender-sensitive indicator could be defined as an index that covers gender changes taking place in the society at a given timeframe.

While gender statistics contains actual information about the situation of women and men, gender-sensitive indicators are a direct evidence of the status of women or men in relation to an agreed normative standard or to some clearly-defined information about the group.

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INTRODUCTION

Program of Developing Gender Statistics in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2015 (hereinafter referred to as the Program), summarizes the goals of the Agency on Statistics in the field of developing gender statistics in the Republic of Tajikistan and the ways to achieve these goals. It is a comprehensive and fundamental medium-term planning document that describes the future program directions of the Agency management and reflects the opinions and perspectives of the central and local structural units of SA, ministries and agencies, international organizations and NGOs involved in the development of production, analysis and dissemination of gender-specific data.

The program covers the period from 2014 to 2015. It is a tool to support the continuity and coordination and is an integral part of the national policy on State Statistics of the country. The program builds on priorities of the National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020, and is developed with due account of the recommendations of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals and recommendations on ADB situational analysis in gender statistics conducted in the countries of Caucasus, Central and Western Asia, bearing in mind the socio-economic and national characteristics of the country.

The strategy was developed within the framework of the project "Capacity Development of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Field of Gender Statistics" (44067-012) funded by ADB in close collaboration of the working group on gender statistics, key experts of the SA structural units, as well as local consultants.

GENERAL PROVISION

Tajikistan is a landlocked Central Asian country, where nearly 93 percent of its territory is covered by mountains, and only less than 10 percent of the area is suitable for cultivation and production of crops. Mountains complicate internal transportation and communication, although it is thanks to them that the country has rich hydropower potential and mineral resources. Abundant water resources enable engagement in intensive agriculture and cultivation of cotton, the main cash crop of the country. As of January 1, 2013, Tajikistan's population is 7987.4 thousand people, including 3956.9 women making 49.5 percent. More than 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas reflecting the traditionally higher birth rate in rural areas and the decline in employment/jobs in the cities.

Among other Central Asian states, Tajikistan has enshrined the declaration of gender equality in its constitution. In this context, Tajikistan adopted a number of laws between 2005 and 2012 to ensure gender equality. *Inter alia*, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On State Guarantees of Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities", the Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Tajikistan Presidential Decree "On Measures to Improve the Status of Women in Society", the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the State Program of the Republic of Tajikistan "Regulating the Family and the law", "Main Directions of State Policy to Ensure Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001-2010", "Education, Selection and Appointment of Senior Executive Staff of the Republic of Tajikistan from among Skilled Women and Girl for 2007-2016", "National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020".

Since the Fourth World Conference on Women Status (Beijing, 1995), among other Central Asian states, in May 2010, Tajikistan adopted a new "National Strategy for 2011-2020" based on the government's political decisions of previous years. In addition, Tajikistan is implementing the national program of women vocational training for 2007-2016 and improving the access of women and girls to higher education. Gender has become a cross-cutting issue that is mainstreamed into long-term and medium-term priorities of strategic documents on social and economic development of the country, including the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2007-2015, Poverty Reduction Strategies and Strategy of Increasing Population Welfare of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2013-2015.

CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals, taken together, have become catalysts for the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex and gender statistics. Since the beginning of 2000, the awareness on the need to track changes in

the status of women compared with men is growing in Tajikistan. Collection of data disaggregated by sex has improved, gender issues are increasingly taken into account when collecting social and demographic statistics. Nevertheless, much remains to be done to ensure the collection and use of data disaggregated by sex.

Background

The analysis has showed that a regulatory framework or a strategy that would be devoted exclusively to the development of gender statistics is virtually lacking in Tajikistan. The legislation on statistics in effect tends to be gender-neutral. Gender statistics is commonly referred to in gender and "women" issues related legislation, strategies and action plans. Included in long-term and medium-term strategic documents (NDS, PRS, SIPWRT) gender indicators partially cover gender issues indicating the lack of mainstreaming gender issues into the strategies and prevents monitoring of planned measures from a gender perspective. Currently, there is a need to develop specific, aggregated by sector and region gender indicators, particularly in relation to the MDGs and its localization at the national and regional levels. National strategies of reducing poverty and improving welfare recognize this need. These programs tend to determine questions of "women and children" as areas of concern, and include specific goals and indicators, and the SAS is responsible for providing the necessary data for monitoring. Comprehensive statistical strategies and programs sometimes include specific provisions on gender statistics. Development of appropriate gender indicators in the economic, social and political spheres, as well as improved statistics disaggregated by gender are mentioned as areas of activity, and the SAS and the local authorities are responsible for ensuring the collection of such statistics (for instance in "Multi-annual Unified Statistical Programme for 2006-2011" Republic of Tajikistan). However, these measures are less binding than the laws, and they often lack the financial support from the state. Gaps in strategic schemes of gender statistics are considered at the operational level through the adoption of work plans or action plans of SAS structural units (in particular, at the level of respective departments or divisions). In Tajikistan, for example, such plans have been developed for 2010 and 2011 and identified the following four main areas of activity:

- I. monitoring of gender indicators in the National Development Strategy, PRS and MDG and in surveys of living standards, along with an analysis of gender indicators in the statistical reporting (e.g. about the economic situation of women);
- II. cooperation between government agencies, including the SAS, in the sphere of improving sectoral gender statistics (e.g. about education, violence);
- III. capacity building of the SAS and other government institutions' staff;
- IV. dissemination of gender statistics in the form of publications, CD-ROMs and web pages of government bodies.

These plans can play a positive role, but they need further political support and commitment. One of the most powerful incentives in the country's accountability are international commitments, the importance of which increases especially in connection with reporting under CEDAW and the MDGs. In Tajikistan, there are two types of reporting to international bodies:

- I. periodic reports submitted by governments on the progress made at the national level; and
- II. independent "shadow" or alternative assessments conducted by women's groups from educational and research communities, as well as local or international NGOs, especially in the case of external technical and financial assistance.

Tajikistan was able to establish a regular representation of individual data as part of its international reporting. When it comes to poverty, migration, trafficking in human beings, as well as access to education, credit and land resources, significant gaps can be noted in these reports.

Tajikistan has inherited the national statistical system of the Soviet past, but since early 90s in response to the changing political environment, the system has undergone a series of reforms and transformations. The structure of the Agency for Statistics under the President of Tajikistan consists of three levels: the central office of the regional statistical offices (provincial and municipal) and local statistical departments (rural and urban). Departments at the central level are responsible for collecting and analyzing data on the relevant industries. The agency relies primarily on its own system of accountability, but also cooperates with other ministries and agencies to obtain their administrative data and information. The agency operates under the "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on State Statistics" approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Law of RT #588 of January 12, 2010. This law has no provision on issues of gender statistics. Additionally, the agency is lacking a separate structure to work exclusively with gender statistics. These issues are assigned to the Department of Demographics, Employment and Social Sphere. At the same time, this entity is not endowed with sufficient authority to exert any influence on other agency divisions or departments urging gender mainstreaming in the overall statistics. A gender group consisting of the chiefs from the central office and the heads of relevant sectoral departments has been created within the agency that deals with gender issues. Sometimes working group acts as a catalyst of gender statistics, when there is neither a designated division or department, nor a department created in addition to the existing structures or in support of offices and departments in charge of gender statistics.

No interagency working group has been created yet, which would be devoted exclusively to the topic of gender statistics. Nevertheless, there are coordination mechanisms in the form of an external body, such as interagency working groups involved in the implementation of

national action plans for the improvement of women's status and implementation of international conventions such as CEDAW. As a rule, such a group includes the agency person in charge of gender issues, as well as representatives of other ministries and agencies.

Despite these problems, a number of positive trends in the work of agency could be noted that have been achieved during the first decade of 2000:

- I. The Agency has raised the level of comparability of national indicators through the introduction of a unified social and economic classification system that meets international standards.
- II. Various kinds of surveys are regularly held, including household surveys, cluster surveys with multiple indicators (MICS/COMP), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the standard of living (LSS), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS/DHS) and others. These surveys provide a rich source of social and gender statistics that can produce gender indicators in such areas as employment and unemployment, labor migration, remittances, education, health, poverty, and infant and maternal mortality.
- III. An effective work with producers of administrative statistics has been established, which assists in obtaining data disaggregated by sex during all regular surveys.
- IV. Editions with gender statistics are published, such as the series of publications "Women and Men", which covers such areas as demographics, health, education, employment, social protection, participation in decision-making, poverty and crime.

The achieved results confirm the need for a single program aimed at strengthening the SAS activities in the area of gender statistics, in particular, in its production, analysis and dissemination.

The Program on gender statistics is designed to build capacity of professionals of the Statistical Agency's gender group, regional statistical offices, in developing implementation mechanisms to improve the efficiency in the production, use and marketing of gender statistics.

This program builds on the National Strategy for Enhancement of the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020, ADB proposals and recommendations for the situational analysis "Gender statistics in the Caucasus, Central and Western Asia".

Addressing organizational issues directed at improving the performance of the SAS gender group and specialists at the district level, the specific objectives that contribute to the implementation of the tasks are separated into individual activities, and basic mechanisms to accomplish the goal have been considered.

The Programme will build on the achievements and lessons learned from the previous project of the Statistical Agency to trigger progress in gender statistics.

KEY PRIORITIES OF THE PROGRAM:

- SAS specialists capacity building on enhancement and sustainable production of gender statistics and improving its use in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Improvement of legislative and legal acts to reflect the issues of gender statistics in line with the tasks.
- Improving the production of gender data by conducting a survey of time budget;
- Improving the quality of data on HBS (integrated questionnaire) with due consideration of gender-sensitive indicators.
- Increased use of existing sources of statistical data by collecting gender-relevant information.
- Solving organizational issues on the improvement of the quality of gender statistics in the Agency for Statistics.
- Create a gender statistics indicator database at the district level.
- Establish and strengthen interaction with various stakeholders on the production, analysis and dissemination of gender-specific data.
- Regular market research of user demand and meeting their needs for gender statistics by organizing and conducting a dialogue with gender information users.
- Increased use of existing sources of statistical databases by collecting gender-relevant information.
- Improvement and regular update of the SAS gender database and webpage.
- Development and publication of books on gender data across sectors and regions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Aim of the Program

Capacity building of the statistical system of the Republic of Tajikistan for the preparation and dissemination of gender statistics in a cost-effective manner and compliance with international standards that will meet user needs.

Key Objectives:

1. Capacity building of national and local experts in developing, producing and disseminating gender statistics;
2. Improving the regulatory legal framework in the area of gender statistics;

3. Improving the production and dissemination of gender statistics;
4. Improving dialogue with users of gender statistics;
5. Improved dissemination of gender statistics;

POLICY AND STRATEGY

The policy and strategy of the "Programme of Gender Statistics Development in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2015" is designed taking into account recommendations of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals and ADB Recommendations for the Situational Analysis of Gender Statistics conducted in the Caucasus, Central and West Asia with due account of socio-economic and national characteristics of the country. To achieve the goals and objectives in the field of gender statistics in Tajikistan, the program will apply the following strategy:

1. Capacity building of national and local experts in producing, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics.

The present capacity of the SAS personnel at the central level and its agencies at the district level is held and an action plan to build capacity in gender statistics collection and analysis is developed;

By involving members of the Working Group on gender statistics, and other responsible professionals of structural units, the Agency adjusts the developed module "Introduction to Gender Statistics» to the district level.

The Agency develops a schedule according to the adapted module, and in line with it organizes and conducts capacity-building activities for local professionals in developing, producing and dissemination of gender statistics. The working group members are ready to assist in conducting trainings on fundamental aspects of gender statistics that will enable setting up further effective cooperation among all stakeholders.

On a regular basis, with the assistance of trained professionals, SAS provides advisory methodological assistance for national and district levels on production and analysis of gender statistics.

2. Improvement of the regulatory and legal framework in the field of gender statistics.

As part of this program, together with representatives of the Parliament the Law "On State Statistics", which does not provide for articles declaring the data collection and the development of an integrated gender statistics, will be revised. To this end, the Agency:

Reviews the legislation to determine weaknesses in the production of gender-sensitive data.

According to the results of the review, the Agency will prepare and submit proposals and recommendations towards improvement of regulatory legal acts and facilitate the process of their adoption and approval.

3. Improving the production and dissemination of gender statistics

Due to continuous improvement of methods of the time budget survey based on the experience of other countries, taking into account the development of modern technology

and data collection methodology, Statistics Agency will conduct a survey of time budget, which is a significant source of data for gender statistics and analysis.

Within the project for the improvement of the household budget survey (HBS), in close cooperation with the World Bank consultants a methodology for integrated survey of living standard and labor force is developed. It is intended to revise questionnaires, sampling methodology, organization of the fieldwork, data management and provided results.

The following additional modules and gender-sensitive indicators will be added to the new HBS questionnaires:

- Workforce Module
- Health Module
- Education Module
- Module on Migration and Remittances
- Agriculture Module

The resulting information will not be only one-time, as it was before, but will be produced on an ongoing (quarterly) basis, and will include the following indicators:

- Poverty level (income and expenditure)
- Population health level, evaluation of health services and population expenditure
- Attendance of educational institutions and education expenses
- Employment
- Migration (internal, external migration and remittances)

The Agency will consider and identify approaches to data collection and reporting on the situation of vulnerable groups of women, including older women, girls and women with disabilities in all spheres (health, education, social protection, etc.) – according to the final recommendations of the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women);

Improvement of the quality of regular statistical data collection on persons under the age of 18 years (the data should be disaggregated by sex, age, urban and rural areas, ethnicity, education, etc.) - as recommended by the final recommendations of the UN Committee for the Republic of Tajikistan in 2010 under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Gender analysis of existing statistical framework by sectors and branches to identify gaps and opportunities for the inclusion of gender-disaggregated statistics in the sectoral statistical data collection and analysis;

Review of the indicators included in the NDS and Strategy of Enhancing the Population Welfare of Tajikistan for 2013-2015 for provision and inclusion of gender-disaggregated data in the system of collection, processing and analysis of problems and achievements by the NDS and SIPWRT goals and objectives;

4. Improving the dialogue with users of gender statistics

Statistics Agency will continue active contribution to better use and understanding of gender statistics by organizing dialogues (workshops, round tables, presentations, etc.) between the most active and other interested user groups. To achieve this task a list of key users to determine the requirements for the collection of gender statistics will be produced.

SAS experts from among WG on gender statistics and gender group are actively involved in the dialogue, above all:

- with specialists working in various spheres of statistics in the Statistics Agency. Production of integrated gender statistics will provide a deeper analysis of existing data, will facilitate improved data collection, calculation of indicators and analysis of data in each field of statistics;
- with staff responsible for the production of gender statistics in government agencies, through the establishment of working groups of experts of the ministries and departments in various spheres of economic and social statistics;
- with parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, individual academics and political leaders in promoting understanding of the importance of producing, understanding and use of gender statistics, facilitating the introduction of courses on gender statistics in programs of teaching statistics in universities;

The main users of gender statistics are:

- Political leaders, decision-makers at the national level
- Heads of state legislative and executive bodies
- Local organizations, associations of NGOs
- Women organizations of various activities in support of women
- Research Institutes and Groups
- International Organizations
- Libraries in institutions of higher education
- Teachers and students
- Mass media
- Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

Agency for Statistics regularly conducts various activities to present the results of major surveys and new publications from a gender perspective, and pays much attention to studying the proposals and comments of users at various levels on their needs and improving indications of gender statistics.

In addition, the SAS will establish joint collaboration with the structures that are interested in reducing violence against women (Committee on Women and Family Affairs, the Coalition of NGO "From legal equality - to actual equality", MIA RT, the Council of Justice, etc.)

Agency for Statistics will contribute to drawing the attention of decision-makers to mainstreaming and utilization of the available gender statistics.

Improved dissemination of gender statistics

The experience gained by publishing statistical bulletin "Women and Men in the Republic of Tajikistan" has revealed the interest of users in expanding collection and analysis of data on the access of women and children to social protection, groups of the population in need of state support in the difficult period of their lives and volumes of assistance. In this connection, with the purpose of improving the dissemination of gender-specific data the Agency:

- will ensure releasing the statistical bulletin "Women and Men in the Republic of Tajikistan" every 2 years using the corresponding set of indicators of gender-disaggregated statistics, and international standards;
- will establish and strengthen cooperation with ministries and agencies and other stakeholders involved in the production of gender data on issues of their integrated distribution and updates of the SAS gender database.
- will contribute to producing integrated gender statistics in the monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategy for the Enhancement the Role of Women, the Millennium Development Goals, the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other important documents;
- is planning to expand the metadata publishing and definitions of indicators, mechanisms of calculating gender statistics, thereby increasing gender sensitivity of experts developing gender statistics;
- on annual basis, will modify a list of indicators and update the database on gender statistics, as well as the data of the web page hosted by the Agency website;
- will include additional indicators in the list of indicators of the database on gender statistics by regions of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- will hold competitions among employees and among stakeholders on the development and publishing analytical articles on the most pressing gender issues;
- will compile and publish a brochure on gender statistics based on the existing database.

RESOURCING

The Agency for Statistics carries out the bulk of the work on updating to improve gender statistics mainly within its own budget financing, however, some work (one-time surveys) will be implemented at the expense of funds raised from donors or individual projects. In this regard, the SAS is actively pursuing the mobilization of resources and developing and implementing a fundraising plan.

PROGRAM MONITORING

The system of monitoring and evaluation of this program enables objective evaluation of what has been currently achieved in the field of gender statistics, how gradually the activity will

change towards production, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics and what areas of activity have more room for improvement.

In order to ensure effective implementation and successful completion of tasks and activities, regular monitoring of the program will be conducted. The task of monitoring the implementation of the program rests with the WG on gender statistics created in the SAS, which includes representatives from major departments and divisions.

Principles of monitoring and evaluation. Ensuring an independent evaluation, transparency, focus on the process and the result, relying on effective reports and research results. Monitoring will be based on the approved indicators.

Monitoring process. The program monitoring will be carried out continuously, constantly, in the form of annual reports.

Monitoring report with the assessment of actions achieved in its framework and proposals for improving the process of development will be discussed at the SAS board.

Reports will be available to all interested parties and the public.

**(Annex 1). ACTION MATRIX
for the period of 2014-2015**

Objective	Tasks	Activities/Projects	Funding source	Deadlines	Responsible entity	Expected results
Capacity building of the statistical system of the Republic of Tajikistan in the preparation and dissemination of gender statistics in a cost-effective manner for the compliance with international standards that will meet the needs of users.	1. Capacity building of national and local experts on the development, production and dissemination of gender statistics.	1.1. Assessing the current capacity of the SAS staff at the central level and its agencies at the district level	SAS budget	2014	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	The report on the assessment of the current capacity of SAS staff on the central level and its agencies at the district level produced
		1.2. Scheduling of activities on enhancing the SAS staff capacity at the central level and its agencies at the district level in the collection and analysis of gender statistics	-	2014	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Developed timetable
		1.3. Adaptation of the developed module on gender statistics to the district level	SAS budget	2014	NGO "Fund for Poverty Reduction"	The draft adapted module produced
		1.4. Organization and holding a two-day training on the development, production and dissemination of gender statistics for local professionals (7 to 15 training specialists)	Donors	2014-2015	NSA Demographic, employment and social statistics Department	7 training courses covering 70 local specialists held
		1.5. Providing advisory methodological assistance at the national and district levels in the production and analysis of gender statistics	SAS budget	2014-2015 (regularly)	NSA Demographic, employment and social statistics Department	
	2. Revising regulatory and legislative framework in the sphere of gender statistics	2.1. Review of legislation to determine weaknesses in the production of gender-sensitive data and taking into account the social and economic development of the country	-	2014	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	The report on the review of legislative acts with recommendations produced
		2.2. Amendments to the Law "On State Statistics" on the production and dissemination of gender-sensitive data taking into account the social and economic development of the country	-	2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Drafts of revised legislative acts produced

3. Improvement of gender statistics producing and dissemination	3.1. <i>In close cooperation with the World Bank consultants on the project for the improvement of the household budget survey (HBS) development methodology for integrated survey of living standards and labor force.</i>	-	2014-2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Draft revised module on HBS developed
	3.2. <i>Amending HBS questionnaires, changing the sampling methodology</i>	-	2014	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Draft HBS questionnaires and sampling methodology produced
	3.3. <i>Time budget survey</i>	SAS budget	2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Report on HBS results drafted
	3.4. <i>Considering and identifying approaches to data collection and reporting on the situation of vulnerable groups of women, including older women, girls and women with disabilities in all spheres (health, education, social protection, etc.) – according to the final recommendations of the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women)</i>	-	2014	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Mechanism of collecting and reporting data on the situation of vulnerable groups of women, including older women, and girls and women with disabilities in all spheres prepared
	3.5. <i>With the purpose to improve the provision of advisory methodological assistance to staff responsible for the collection and processing of regular statistical data collection on persons under the age of 18</i>	-	2014-2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments ы AC	At least 6 consultations provided

		3.6. Gender analysis of existing statistical framework by sectors and branches to identify gaps and opportunities for the inclusion of gender-disaggregated statistics in the sectoral statistical data collection and analysis	-	2014-2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Report on gender analysis of existing statistical framework by sectors and branches produced
		3.7. Review of the indicators included in the NDS and Strategy of Enhancing the Population Welfare of Tajikistan for 2013-2015 for provision and inclusion of gender-disaggregated data in the system of collection, processing and analysis of problems and achievements by the NDS and SIPWRT goals and objectives	-	2015 z.	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments jointly with MEDT	Report on the review of the indicators included in the NDS and Strategy of Enhancing the Population Welfare of Tajikistan for provision and inclusion of gender-disaggregated data in the system of collection, processing and analysis of problems produced
		3.8. Drafting report and publication of the survey data	SAS budget	Late 2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	HBS report produced and published
	4. Improving the dialogue with users of gender statistics	4.1. Compiling a list of key users to determine the requirements for the collection of gender statistics	-	Early 2014	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	The list drafted
		4.2. Organization and carrying out various activities on the presentation of the results of major surveys and new publications from a gender perspective with the purpose to study the proposals and comments of users at various levels on their needs and improve gender statistics.				At least 4 events hosted
		4.3. Establishing joint collaboration with the structures that are interested in reducing violence against women (Committee on Women and Family Affairs, the Coalition of NGO "From legal equality - to actual equality", MIA RT, the Council of Justice, etc.) by conducting regular working meetings and joint discussions	-	2014-2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	At least 4 working meetings held

5. Improved dissemination of gender statistics	5.1. <i>Releasing the statistical bulletin "Women and Men in the Republic of Tajikistan" with focus on the publication of the most pressing gender indications</i>	SAS budget	2014-2015	Responsible SAS administrations and departments	
	5.2. <i>Establishment and strengthening cooperation with ministries and agencies and other stakeholders involved in the production of gender data on issues of their integrated distribution and updates of the SAS gender database.</i>	-	2014-2015	SAS	Updated database at the SAS gender web page
	5.3. <i>Producing integrated gender statistics in the monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategy for the Enhancement the Role of Women, the Millennium Development Goals, the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other important documents</i>	-	2014-2015	SAS administrations and departments	-
	5.4. <i>expand the metadata publishing and definitions of indicators, mechanisms of calculating gender statistics</i>	SAS budget	2014-2015.	Responsible SAS administrations and departments	
	5.5. <i>Modification of a list of indicators and updating the database on gender statistics, as well as the data of the web page hosted by the Agency website</i>	-	2014-2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Modified list of indicators of the database on gender statistics and the SAS gender web page
	5.6. <i>Organization and carrying out promotional activities both among staff and among stakeholders to develop and publish analytical articles on the most pressing gender issues .</i>	-	2014-2015		Annually at least 5 articles produced and placed at the SAS gender web page
	5.7. <i>Compilation and publication of a brochure on gender statistics based on the existing database</i>	SAS budget, potential donors	2015	WG on gender statistics, responsible SAS administrations and departments	Published brochure

