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The researchers noted that DATA ARE PARTIALLY AVAILABLE as provided by CSOs and academic institutions through conduct of occasional field research that covers data on each of the indicators listed. However, the scope is limited to their areas of operations. On the other hand, the researchers did not provide feedback/comment on the proposed indicators.



COMMITMENT 1: SECURE TENURE RIGHTS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
1a. Documented land and water rights—number of women and men with legally recognized documentation or evidence of secure rights of land.	There is no available data on land rights divided by the sex and landlessness. Official data often based only on the owners' names, but there is no selection by other characteristics.
1b. Perceived tenure security—number of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against dispossession or eviction.	Data is not available from government. However, the Kyrgyz Statistics Authority calculate the population confidence index, so we could use it for the second half of 2017.
1c. Effective legal and institutional framework put in place at national and local level for securing tenure rights.	In terms of policies and tenurial instruments, there are available measures to secure the rights of farmers over agricultural lands, and the rights of rural people. As per the law, all rights of land users are protected by the existing legislation.
1d. Recognition of customary rights, individual and communal.	The law recognizes customary rights to public lands.
1e. Violations of land and water rights	For cases with government agencies, reported by the media, or with CSOs, it is difficult to ascertain whether violations are directly related to land conflicts or are driven by other motivations. But there is no official data concerning the exact issues such as number of cases investigated (per 100k pop) or number of cases received (per 100k pop), etc.
1f. Budget of national government allocated to tenure rights	National budget is available by request, but budget per government agency is not accessible. There is no data regarding funds allocated specifically for tenure, it has to be manually culled out and consolidated from different sources.



COMMITMENT 2: STRONG SMALL-SCALE FARMING SYSTEMS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
2a. Equitable land distribution and re-distribution by size, productivity, and number of households.	There is government data on owners and occupants, size of land (re)distributed, crops planted per farmland, and availability of irrigation.
	Legend: Ves No partially available

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS

Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?

- 2b. Policies and programs in support for landless and small farmers enacted and implemented, funds for capacity building, rural infrastructure, climate change adaptation and mitigation; (disaggregated by gender).
- Data on the number of beneficiaries of support service are available in several government agencies (i.e. Department of Pastures, Agriculture Ministry, etc.). But in most cases, data are not sex-disaggregated, type of services are not specifically defined, and not readily accessible.
- 2c. Policies, rules and guidelines in support for sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms.
- By existing legislations, support services are provided to small-scale farmers and local peoples for them to be able to manage their farms sustainably.



COMMITMENT 3: DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
3a. Recognition of a continuum of individual and communal rights: the law recognizes a range of rights held by individuals (incl. secondary rights of tenants, sharecroppers, women, etc.)	Existing legislation framework recognizes the rights of men and women farmers (both individual and communal).
3b. Respect for and enforcement of a continuum of people's rights.	Existing legislation framework recognizes the rights of men and women farmers (both individual and communal).
3c. Number and area of community claims made, with registration and verification by government agency.	There is no available data on the exact area claims, no separated cases.
3d. Policy and legislation developed and implemented that better enables and supports pastoralists, IPs, forest people, fisherfolk, and productive rangeland systems.	Government policies and existing legislation framework support effective and sustainable use and management of natural resources by all the groups of users.
3e. Customary rights of forest users—communities, groups of rural families and individuals—are legally recognized.	Policies and programs implemented include the Community-Based Forest Management/Agreement Programs.



COMMITMENT 4: EQUAL LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
4a. Distribution of agricultural and natural resource holders by	Gender disaggregation of data may be done by several government agencies
sex	for specific sectors; however, gender disaggregation of data is not applied in all
	datasets of the government, and not available in all agencies.

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
4b. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, forest, pasture and housing by sex; share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Ownership of agricultural land data with disaggregation by gender are available from some programs, however, there are no available data disaggregated by gender for tenurial rights from all the agencies.
4c. Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance laws, policies or mechanisms	Existing general legislation framework on gender-responsiveness adopts the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
4d. Availability of an inheritance or family law	Policies implemented and national legal framework protect women's equal rights within the family, including inheritance, however, these are not always followed in practice—due largely to social, cultural and religious factors.
4e. Number of women with tenure rights to land	There is no consolidated data from the government at the national level.



COMMITMENT 5: SECURE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
5a. Recognition of indigenous peoples' autonomous right to lands, territories and resources and sacred ceremony sites in local and national legislation, policies, and programs.	There is no data concerning indigenous people in Kyrgyzstan. All the land rights are determined by the ownerships in the framework of the land distribution policies in the early independent years.
5b. Effective implementation of tenure security of indigenous lands (in practice).	All citizens are equal in the land rights issues and can use it in the existing legislation framework. However, while there is no any legislation concerning the indigenous peoples, issues affecting the sector may not be directly reflected in the government documents as there are no defined measures in assessing this indicator.
5c. Perception of tenure security and resource governance of indigenous lands.	There are currently no mechanisms on gathering perceptions of tenure security.
5d. Traditional land use and management plan recognized by government.	At policy level, the government recognizes traditional land use and management through the exist legislation and community based natural resources management plans approved by the local government.

Legend:







COMMITMENT 6: LOCALLY-MANAGED ECOSYSTEMS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
6a. Comprehensive and sustainable land, forest, and water use planning are formulated and implemented in a participatory manner.	The State's strategic document on sustainable management and use of natural resources authorized bodies is always provided to the public for discussion.
6b. Policies and resources are available for community in preparing a comprehensive and sustainable land, forest and water use plan.	There is a national framework on land use planning. Community planning on specific resources are mandated and defined in sectorial policies. Specially authorized State bodies, within the limits of their competence with participation of all interested parties, develop a policy and plan for management and use of natural resources.
6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a .	There is no land use planning for the development of cities as well as for village land use planning is not conducted.
6d. Land use tenure systems—allows the inclusion of mobile communities and pastoral land use.	Data available to all, can be found on the website of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic, pasture users' association, etc. (Statistical Digest of the NSC KR)
6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government.	According to the existing legislation, there are good conditions have been created for the participation of communities in the management of natural pastures and other natural pastures. But in some cases, compliance with legislation is not observed.



COMMITMENT 7: INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
7a. Number of vulnerable women, men and youth represented in decision-making mechanisms related to rural land use.	Data on mandatory representatives at different levels of government (local government, national government), per sector may be acquired from various agencies, and consolidated by the Local Government.
7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.





COMMITMENT 8: TRANSPARENT AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
8a. Public access to policies, regulations and mechanisms that provide timely, reliable and accessible data on land and land-related issues.	All data on implemented and approved programs of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic are published on official websites of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, ministries, and agencies.
8b. Regional and national information on public deals.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.
8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring.	Official information and government-initiated mechanisms are available for the different stages of law-making. Guidelines are also available to monitor the implementation of these laws.

COMMITMENT 9: EFFECTIVE ACTIONS AGAINST LAND GRABBING

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
9a. Effective land policy, legal and institutional framework for private and public investments in place and implemented to prevent land grabs, including the existence of procedural safeguards.	Land relations in the Kyrgyz Republic are regulated by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Civil Code, the Land Code, the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as decrees of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic issued by them, decisions of the <i>Jogorku Kenesh</i> (parliament), resolutions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Relations on the use and protection of subsoil, forest and water resources, flora and fauna, atmospheric air are regulated by the relevant legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.
9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description	The data are recorded in authorized State bodies, but not all are available.
9c. Availability of dispute resolution mechanisms: number of women and men, indigenous and local communities that have access to effective dispute-resolution mechanisms	There are available mechanisms for resolving disputes. Any dispute can be resolved through the mechanisms of pre-trial settlement, in court, as well as alternative dispute resolution, such as <i>aksakal</i> (elders) court, consisting of local residents.
9d. Land dispute resolution effectiveness: number of individuals/households/communities that reported a land conflict or dispute in the past three years that have had the conflict or dispute resolved	Data is recorded in authorized law enforcement agencies, but sometimes not available. Some disputes are settled through negotiations before the trial, such data are not recorded anywhere.
9e. Number of families restituted of their lands, by gender and by type of land.	There is no consolidated data to analyze. Legend: yes no partially available

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PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
9f. Fair compensation and land restitution for affected families.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.
9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc.	The transfer (transformation) of land from one category to another is stipulated by the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Transfer (Transformation) of Land Plots" No. 145, as well as the Provisional Regulations on the procedure for the transfer (transformation) of land plots. Data on categories of land can be obtained from the GDS, Kyrgyzgprozem and other authorized State bodies.



COMMITMENT 10: PROTECTION FOR LAND RIGHTS DEFENDERS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
10a. Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders.	Kyrgyzstan protects the rights of human rights defenders, including their right to freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, as set out in the UN Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Kyrgyzstan ratified in 1994.
10b. Protective measures taken.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.
10c. Number of land rights defenders that have been threatened, arrested, killed, missing and jailed, specify number of violent acts against women.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.
10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.
10e. Availability of effective mechanisms—with sufficient budget—for the rehabilitation of land rights defenders and families that have been jailed or harassed.	There is no consolidated data to analyze.