

A National Review of the Republic of Tajikistan
And the implementation of
The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action
(1995) and the final documents of the twenty-third special
Session of the General Assembly (2000)
In the context of the twentieth anniversary of the fourth
World Conference on Women and the
Adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform
Action in 2015

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Ciucmc cmcpauxemul

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IUD Intrauterine device

GBAO Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

ZK Land Code

CEDAW Committee on Women and Family Affairs Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population Scientific and Research Institute of Computational Medicine and Obstetrics, Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Paediatrics

NDS National Development Strategy United Nations Organization

TLSS Living Standards Surveys in Tajikistan

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Regions of Republican Subordination Security Council Resolution

RTSU Russian-Tajik Slavic University Republic of Tajikistan

AIDS Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome The Strategy of Raising the Welfare Level of the Population of Tajikistan For 2013-2015.

PRS Poverty Reduction Strategy USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

TGU Tajik State University

TGMU Tajik State Medical University

MDG Millennium Development Goals

Since 1995, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has made the following four significant achievements while implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action:

1. The establishment of a legal framework for achieving gender equality in Tajikistan;
2. The introduction of gender equality issues as a cross-cutting theme in poverty reduction strategies and national development policies;
3. The implementation of the principle of equal rights for men and women in access to land at the level of legislation and policy.
4. The introduction of the Presidential quota for the receipt of girls from remote regions of higher education in the Republic of Tatarstan.

1. Co3danue lopudunecnoà oconoosi no docmuomenuo zendepnozo paoencmoa o PT

One of the main achievements of the Republic of Tajikistan (RT) in the field of gender equality and the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) is, without a doubt, the development and adoption of policies and legislation on gender equality and the advancement of women's rights. Tajikistan, being a presidential republic, proclaimed its independence in 1991 after the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). After the proclamation of independence and a devastating civil war that took place in Tajikistan from 1992 to 1997, Tajikistan, having started the process of building a legal, democratic, secular state with a market economy, initiated legislative reforms, ratification of international human rights treaties and brought the national legislative framework into compliance with accepted international obligations.

Adopted in 1994 by way of a national referendum, the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan enshrined in Article 17 the fundamental principle of equality. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are guaranteed by the state, regardless of nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political beliefs, education, and social and property status. The same article also establishes the equality of men and women. Article 33 of the Constitution states "the family as the basis of society is under the protection of the state. Men and women of marriageable age have the right to freely marry. In family relations and at divorce, spouses are equal. Polygamy is prohibited". Article 34 of the Constitution states that "the mother and child are under special protection and patronage of the state". Thus, the provision emphasizes the state guarantee for the mother and child. Other provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establish general guarantees of equality in the right to participate in political life and government (Article 27), The right to property and inheritance (Article 32), the right to work and equal pay for equal work (Article 35), the right to health (Article 38), the right to social protection (Article 39), and the right to education (Article 41). The constitutional principle of equality of men and women and the constitutional guarantees of equality of human rights mentioned above are laid down in all legislative acts of the Republic of Tajikistan. In addition, these guarantees and the principle of equal rights for men and women formed the basis for the development, adoption and implementation of policies and strategies to achieve gender equality between men and women in the Republic of Tajikistan. In 1998, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the National Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role and Status of Women for 1998-2005. In this National Action Plan, measures such as gender analysis of legislation, formation of personnel reserve for nomination to management structures are arranged on a

gender basis. In 1999, the President adopted a decree "On increasing the role of women in society." In this Decree, the President put forward the development of a program on the role of women in society, in order to appoint women to the posts of senior ministries and departments, strengthen the fight against violence against women, to fight against polygamy and the restriction of the rights and freedoms of women and girls, and to strengthen the training of women in professions such as agronomists, economists, engineers, doctors and teachers. In order to implement this Decree, in 2001 the Government approved the State Program "The Main Directions of State Policy on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001-2010 ", which covers a number of issues on ensuring equal rights for men and women, the role of women in politics, economics, family and prevention of violence against women, adopted a number of programmatic acts in the field of protecting maternity rights, childhood, reproductive health, etc., which also guarantee equal rights for men and women. This program laid the foundation for the substantive approach of equality, that is, the equality of rights and opportunities and the equality of results. This program also provided a mechanism for implementing gender policy through the improvement of institutional mechanisms.

In 2001, in order to effectively implement the Presidential quota for 2001-2005, a Government Decree was adopted to obtain higher education from among the girls, which approved quotas for girls from remote mountain regions. In 2006, through the adoption of the next Government Decree, this quota spread not only to girls from remote rural regions, but also to gifted young men from the regions. In 2010, the Government Resolution again sanctioned the use of this mechanism for girls from isolated regions for admission to higher education institutions. The indicators established by the Government Resolution for quotas are as follows: in 2011 - 591 seats, in 2012 - 607 seats, in 2013 - 628 seats, in 2014 - 648 seats and in 2015 - 666 seats. In 2005, the RT adopted the Law of RT "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women". The innovation of this law was the introduction of such notions as gender, gender policy, gender equality, equal opportunities in RT legislation. This Law also affirmed, in article 1, that discrimination is any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of sex, which is aimed at weakening or nullifying the recognition of the equality of men and women in political, economic, social, cultural or any other field. Article 3 of the Law prohibits discrimination of the rights of men and women and indicates that the violation of the principle, (The implementation of public policy, the commission of other actions that put men and women in unequal positions on the grounds of sex), is considered discrimination. The law provided for guarantees of equality in matters of participation in representative bodies, public service, education, the right to work and the mechanism for providing annual monitoring reports on its implementation. To train and promote women leaders, the State Program "Education, selection and placement of leading cadres of the Republic of Tajikistan among talented women and girls for 2007-2016" was developed. Based on the main objectives of the program, ministries and departments should produce:

- A definition of a long-term state policy on ensuring the rights and opportunities for the upbringing, selection and placement of leading cadres of the country among capable women and girls;

- Ensure equal rights for women and men in nominating and appointing to leadership positions;
- Provide comprehensive conditions for study;
- Attract girls to study in 10-11 grades;
- Prepare and provide housing conditions, and provision of scholarships for female students of higher education institutions

Also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the allocation of presidential grants for the development of entrepreneurial activities among women for the period 2008-2010" was adopted. Annually, 1 million somoni is allocated from the state budget for the implementation of this program and strengthening the capacity of ministries and departments. It should be noted that currently the Government Decree grants have been increased from 1 million somoni to 2 million somoni and the number of grants has been increased from 40 to 80 Grants.

In 2011, the National Strategy for Activating the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020 was adopted. The main purpose of the Strategy is to create prerequisites and necessary conditions for the fullest realization of the natural abilities of women in all spheres of social life with a view to ensuring sustainable development of society.

The strategy deals with large-scale tasks that the state sets itself for the future. It articulates the goals, the main means for achieving them, contributing to the balanced and sustainable development of society, through the integration of gender analysis in all spheres of life. The strategy is aimed at assisting in the training of specialists in gender equality, able to work on the development of national policies from a gender balance perspective, as well as in all spheres of society. To implement this strategy, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has developed an Action Plan, which includes, among other things, implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. In 2013, after almost 10 years of discussion, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Tajikistan" was adopted. The main goal of the law is to protect the rights of family members. The law defines ways to provide legal, medical and psychological assistance to victims of domestic violence. In 2014, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the State Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2023.

Such an extensive political and legal framework in the field of gender equality demonstrates the commitment of the Government of Tajikistan to implement the provisions of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the establishment in Tajikistan of a legal framework for the implementation of gender equality in practice.

2. Integration of gender equality issues as a cross-cutting theme in poverty reduction strategies and national development policies

Another achievement since the proclamation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action has been the introduction of gender equality issues as a cross-cutting theme in poverty reduction strategies and, later, in Tajikistan's national development policies. As noted above, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the devastating civil war,

Tajikistan entered a period of redevelopment, a transition from planned to market economy and intensive economic development. To solve poverty problems, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a number of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), in particular, the Poverty Reduction Strategy for the period from 2002-2006, 2007-2009, 2010-2012. In the first PRS for the period from 2002-2006, it was not envisaged to include gender issues as a cross-cutting theme. After the adoption of the National Development Strategy (NDS) in 2007, the Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan, including for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which included gender equality issues as a cross-cutting theme and a separate direction, included gender equality as a cross-cutting theme in all PRS for subsequent years.

The NDS, being the main strategic document of the country, determines the priorities and general directions of state policy aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, facilitating the access of the population to basic social services and reducing poverty. It represents a fundamentally new approach to ensuring development, taking into account the world experience in the development and implementation of similar strategic documents. Lessons and conclusions of the past stages of the country's development, as well as the current realities and development prospects. All the current state and sectoral and regional concepts, strategies, programs and development plans of the country, as well as the activities of all government bodies, are based on the NDS. The NDS is a tool for dialogue with the business community and non-governmental organizations.

After the adoption of the NDS, the NDS, including all subsequent PRSs and the Strategy for Raising the Well-being of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015 (SWAPs), consist of three key blocks:

(A) A functional unit that provides appropriate institutional conditions for development, which covers the following sectors: public administration reform; Macroeconomic development, improving the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship; Regional cooperation and integration into the world economy;

(B) The production block that provides material conditions for economic growth unites the following sectors: ensuring food security and development of the agricultural sector; Development of infrastructure, energy and industry;

(C) The social block, which provides for the expansion of access to basic social services and the solution of issues of the development of society, includes the following sectors: development of the health care system; the development of the system of education and science; expansion of access to water supply, sanitation and utilities; improvement of social protection of the population; ensuring gender equality; ensuring environmental sustainability.

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The next achievement in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is the implementation of the principle of equal rights for men and women in access to land at the level of legislation and policy. Access to land in the Republic of Tajikistan, where 70% of the population lives in rural areas, is critical for improving the economic opportunities of women, especially in the past decade, due to large labor migration flows, mostly male, outside Tajikistan. In Tajikistan, land is the property of the state and is granted to citizens with the right to use land plots.

Thanks to the efforts of the Government, international organizations and civil society, in 2004 the State Program "Main Directions of State Policy on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001-2010" included an additional section IV1 "Access of Rural Women to Land". In this section, it is explained that rural women have low access to land, a low percentage of women head dehqan farms, low levels of women's awareness of their economic rights, and lack of property rights leading to limited access to credit.

In this regard, this section provided for activities aimed at:

- Raising women's awareness of their economic rights;
- Facilitating access to credit, and the development of a microcredit system for women;
- Development on the ground of an information and intermediary network for the marketing of agricultural products and home-based work of women.
- Conducting research and regularly monitoring the problems of gender inequality.

In addition, measures include gender expertise of legislation on access to land and the introduction of mechanisms for the preferential provision of land to widows and women heads of households.

In accordance with the objectives of this section, in 2012 the Land Code (CC) of the Republic of Tajikistan was amended to ensure equal access of women to land on an equal basis with men. In particular, the obligation to ensure equal access of women and men to land plots (article 7 of the RT of the Republic of Tatarstan) was placed in the competence of local executive bodies of state power in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, oblasts, cities and districts. In addition, in the same year, the right of the land user was introduced, such as the right to alienate a land plot by a land user. In this regard, the ZK has stipulated that " on the land plot, the right of use, which was received (acquired) with the right of alienation by the land user an individual during his / her marriage, the provisions on joint ownership of spouses, established by civil and family law (Article 10 of the RT of the RT) apply. Thus, this provision guarantees the preservation of women's access to land in the event of divorce, when the right of land use was registered only to the spouse. Earlier, in case of divorce, the right to land use was not considered as a joint right belonging to both spouses. Since in most cases, the right of land use was registered in the name of the spouse, in the event of a divorce, the woman did not have the opportunity to retain the right of land use, since it was not considered the joint property of the spouses and was not subject to division.

These three achievements are key, given that they have helped to create a legal framework for promoting women's rights in Tajikistan and achieve equality, integrated the MDGs on gender equality in national development processes and contributed to the economic empowerment of women.

Legislative reforms aimed at improving women's access to land are particularly important for increasing women's economic opportunities in rural areas. The latter, as noted above, is particularly important in view of the following factors:

-70% of the population lives in rural areas. Thus, access to land is critical for improving the well-being of families;

· In rural areas, female labor is mainly concentrated in the agricultural sector. At the same time, the number of households headed by women is significantly lower than the number of male-headed households.

-In the case of divorce, before making changes to the State Program "Main Directions of the State Policy on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001-2010" in 2004 and in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2012, the woman actually lost access to land due to the fact that the right to use land was not recognized by law as a joint right of spouses and was not subject to division in the process of divorce.

The increasing flows of labor migration, especially of men to foreign countries, put women in a situation where they become heads of households and main breadwinners. In this regard, access to land contributes to the expansion of opportunities for strengthening the well-being of the family.

4. Beedenue Ilpe3udenmcnoà "neombi na nonynenu deayutna.nu u3 omdanennbix pezuono6 abicutezo oópa3o6anun a PT.

The scale of higher professional education in the Republic is relatively low: the enrollment in higher education is about 18% of the population of the corresponding ages, 2.5 times lower than in the developing countries of Europe and Central Asia. In general, more than half of families do not have the opportunity or do not see the need to continue the education of children at the end of secondary school¹

In order to ensure de facto equality between women and men, providing the national economy with cadres with higher education from among women, since 1997, at the initiative of the President of RT, a quota has been introduced for higher education of girls from separated rural regions to professional higher education. Since 2006, this quota has been extended to gifted boys from rural regions.

In general, at the level of higher education, the quota system proved to be justified in the situation with the deterioration in access of girls from remote rural regions to professional higher education, where there is an acute shortage of graduates from among local women. Thanks to the Presidential quota for the period from 1997 to 2008, 5998 rural girls were trained in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Tatarstan. In 2007, the Government allocated 529 places for girls, in 2008, 550 girls were admitted to the higher educational institutions of the republic. The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of December 3, 2010,

¹National Strategy for the Development of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2020.

№628 "On admission of students to institutions of higher professional education of the Republic in accordance with the quota of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2015" provides for the allocation of quotas for girls from remote regions of the republic for admission to higher educational institutions of the Republic for admission to higher educational institutions of RT. Among the indicators of this Resolution, there were 591 seats in 2011, 607 seats in 2012, 628 in 2013, 648 seats in 2014 and 666 in 2015.

Section 2. Progress in the implementation of measures in the critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action since 2009

A. Women and poverty

- Strategic objective A1. Review, adoption and implementation of macroeconomic policies and development strategies that take into account the needs and efforts of women living in poverty.
- Strategic objective A.2. Review laws and administrative procedures to ensure equality of women's rights and their access to economic resources.
- Strategic objective A.3. Providing women with access to savings and institutions and credit.
- Strategic objective A.4. Develop gender-sensitive methodologies and conduct research to address the feminization of poverty.

The problem of poverty in Tajikistan now affects most of the population. The cause of poverty was the deep economic crisis of the early 1990s, which broke out after the collapse of the single state and led to the destruction of the single national economic complex. The civil war from 1992-1997 repeatedly exacerbated the negative consequences associated with the processes of market transformation of the economy. The fall in production led to an increase in unemployment, a reduction in incomes and a sharp decline in the standard of living of the majority of the population.

In 2000, according to the World Bank, the share of Tajikistan's population living below the poverty line exceeded 81%. By 2004, the poverty level, calculated using the same methodology, had declined to 64%. Many analysts attribute this change to two main factors: (a) macroeconomic stabilization and (b) the growth of labor migration and remittances of migrants. As the results of the Survey of Living Standards in Tajikistan (TLSS), conducted by the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2003, 2007 and 2009, show that the problem of poverty continues to be one of the main social problems of Tajikistan. According to the latest statistics, the share of the poor population is estimated at 40-47%, depending on the indicator used. The analysis shows that between 2003 and 2009, there was a general decline in poverty indicators, which was the fastest in 2003-2007. After 2007, the decline in poverty rates slowed sharply, largely reflecting the impact of the global economic crisis, which affected the well-being of Tajik citizens primarily through the reduction of labor migration.

In parallel with this, there was a decrease in the proportion (and number) of the population living in extreme poverty. If in 2003 the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty was 42%, then by 2009, the corresponding figure fell to 14%. Reduction of extreme poverty occurred more quickly in rural areas. As a result, at the end of 2009, the countryside

The extent of extreme poverty was slightly lower than in urban areas, while the overall poverty level in rural areas remained higher than in the city. The results of the TLSS 2009 surveys, do not reveal a significant difference in the level of poverty between men and women. In terms of absolute (food) poverty, the share of the poor among men and women practically coincides in all age groups. In terms of extreme poverty, there can be a slight increase in the proportion of women in age groups of 25-62 years and older than 63 years, but this discrepancy is at the level of statistical error²

The SPUBNT adopted in 2013 notes that per capita gross domestic product in 2011, the poverty rate was 42 percent and in 2012 38.3 percent. In this regard, this document aims to create by the end of 2015 a population with an average standard of living.

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The progress of Tajikistan in implementing the following strategic objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action:

- Strategic objective B.1. Ensuring equal access to education.
- Strategic objective B.2. Elimination of illiteracy among women.
- Strategic objective B.3. Enhancing women's access to vocational training, education in science and technology and to continuing education.
- Strategic objective B.4. Development of non-discriminatory approaches to education and training.
- Strategic objective B.5. Allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation of educational reforms and monitoring of their implementation.
- Strategic objective B.6. Promote the education and training of girls and women throughout their lives.

In recent years, significant progress has been made in the education system of the Republic of Tatarstan on normative regulation of education, which takes into account the education of women and girls. Within the framework of state programs from 2010 to 2013, a number of activities have been carried out to attract girls to study in educational institutions, to stimulate education for girls by introducing scholarships and other forms of financial assistance. In addition, educational work has been improved to involve girls in educational institutions. The program "Authorized Education" continues, the "Informal Education" program has been successfully implemented, the program and textbooks of accelerated training have been published. Moreover, Gender Centres have been established.

The issues of education of women and girls are on the agenda of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, which is reflected in key documents of the medium-term development. For example, the SPTsT has prioritized education, employment and the role of women in the labour

²Mezentseva EB Legislation and policy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of social protection of the population: gender analysis. Dushanbe: UN Subregional Office for Women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2012.

market as priorities, ensuring equality in access to quality education, changing gender stereotypes that affect the development of women through access to educational services. In addition, the National Strategy for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020 defines the following strategic objectives for improving the educational level of women:

- Increase the coverage of the education system of girls and women;
- Introduce gender aspects in educational materials of educational institutions;
- Increase the involvement of women in political and economic activities.
- Promotion of the decision on compulsory secondary education;
- Development and promotion of mechanisms to reduce the payment for the cost of vocational training, including for girls;
- Creation of an analytical base on demographic trends, education and employment of women, the impact on education of measures in the field of social protection, employment, state budget and entrepreneurship;
- Formation of programs for the development of the education system and budgeting system with gender-sensitive indicators;
- Creation of a permanent system for conducting awareness-raising work on the importance and necessity of women's education with the involvement of the media, religious and public organizations;
- Facilitating the creation of a safe, gender-sensitive learning environment that will remove the main obstacle to girls' enrollment in the education system.
- Development of mechanisms for continuing education for girls who have not received a complete secondary education in their time
- The development and implementation of specially designed programs for girls that would enable them to obtain the information, skills, advice and services they need for career guidance, protection from conflict and domestic violence, drug abuse and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases;
- Development and application of mechanisms to ensure financial indicators of the education system, including the practice of holding public budget hearings;
- Supporting research programs on gender issues and ensuring access to results for all stakeholders. Establishment of an information network on gender studies.

In Tajikistan, the state guarantees a general basic compulsory free education in public educational institutions. In this direction, measures have been taken to reduce the gap between the number of girls and boys, girls and boys in educational institutions. Unfortunately, there is still a gap in education between boys and girls in the Republic of Tatarstan, which is increasing among boys and girls after grade 9 (or the end of compulsory secondary education). Girls make up 92% or 46.4% of students in general education schools. After the 9th grade, the number of girls is reduced and is 35%. This is due to the personal choice of girls and the fact that many girls from poor families are forced to engage in work activities in order to contribute to the provision of a parent family. As part of the reform of the educational system in Tajikistan, active measures are being taken to involve girls especially from poor, rural families in basic education (providing hot meals, one-time cash benefits).

At the level of higher education, the quota system justified itself in the situation with the deterioration of access of girls from remote rural regions to professional

Higher education, where there is an acute shortage of graduated cadres from among local women. Thanks to the introduced Presidential quota for the period from 1997 to 2008, 5998 rural girls were trained in higher educational institutions of the republic. In 2007, the Government allocated 529 places for girls, in 2008, 550 girls were admitted to higher educational institutions of the republic. In general, in the vocational schools of the RT over 250 specialties 63,169 girls study. Annually 24 thousand students are admitted to universities, 24% of them are girls. The number of female graduate students is growing. If in 1994-95 years. In the graduate school 23 women studied, then in 2006 this figure increased to 329 women. Much attention is being paid to women scientists: By decision of the Committee of fifteen (15) female researchers and postgraduate students, scholarships of 200 somoni each were awarded. Since 2002, annually, the Committee has allocated special scholarships to 40 orphaned students, and since 2009 - to 40 more excellent students.

Given the difficult economic situation in the country, the state also takes measures to provide material assistance to female students, graduate students, and orphans. Thus, capable students from poor families receive additional presidential grants, scholarships, 112 girls from rural areas and orphan girls are provided with a comfortable hostel for the period of study in universities in Dushanbe. A new training center for girls-orphan "Charogi Khidoyat" was opened at the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, where more than 130 girls live.

Within the framework of the activities of the Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, a training program for women's leaders is being implemented, where 184 girls have been trained in leadership skills. The reduction in the number of girls completing secondary school (grades 10-11) is affected by several factors, including:

5. According to the Law on Education of the Republic of Tajikistan, secondary education is divided into two levels: a basic (grades 1-9) and a complete secondary (10-11 grades), with the state guaranteeing a free basic education, which is considered compulsory, and the acquisition of complete secondary education is not compulsory. As a result, there is a sharp decrease in the number of school-age children attending school in grades 10-11. The number of girls not attending school at this level is much higher than boys.

6. Reducing the marriageable age from 18 to 17 years, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (edition of 2003) and the Family Code of RT (1998).

The number of girls who left prematurely and did not finish school did not decrease, not only for economic reasons, but also as a result of early marriage. According to the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2006, 95% of children are enrolled in education, although up to 2.5 thousand children leave their school prematurely. Statistics on educational enrollment by sex in Annex 2.

The enrolment ratios of incomplete secondary education (7-15 years) are increasing year by year, but the gap between the enrolment rates of girls and boys remains, that is, fewer girls are less likely to attend school than boys. Reducing the number of girls in the senior grades (9-11 grades) is due to the fact that compulsory basic free education

Is a 9-year education. The study "Monitoring achievements in teaching and problems of children not attending school" (MAO, 2002), conducted in 2002 by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan jointly with UNESCO, UNICEF, NGO Republican Education Foundation, The Centre for the Study of Public Opinion and Forecasting showed that 57% of parents traditionally believe that it is more important to educate boys than girls. This factor is the reason for the reduction in the number of girls in high school. The Republic of Tajikistan supported the collective goals and commitments of EFA (Education for All) of the Dakar World Forum (2002) and developed a National Action Plan for 2015, which includes "raising the literacy rate of adults, especially women, by 50%; providing all adults with equal access to basic and continuing education".

At present, according to statistics in the Republic of Tatarstan, 1 million 940 thousand 481 boys and girls receive education at all levels. Of the total number of 889 744 are girls. Compared to 2005, the number of girls increased by 15%. In the RT

· In 2005 there were a total of 1 million 661 thousand 860 pupils, 769,654 of them girls. The coverage of women at all levels of vocational education is 889,744 students. And also full equal participation in the process of leadership in the field of education covers more than 17 thousand women

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In this section, we consider the achievement of RT the following strategic objectives:

- Strategic objective C.1. Increasing women's access throughout their lives to appropriate affordable and high-quality health and information services and services in related areas.
- Strategic objective C.2. Strengthening of preventive programs aimed at strengthening women's health.
- Strategic objective C.3. Implement gender-sensitive initiatives related to sexually transmitted diseases, HIV / AIDS and sexual and reproductive health.
- Strategic objective C.4. Promoting research and disseminating information on women's health.
- Strategic objective C.5. Increased resources for women's health and monitoring of activities in this area

The Republic of Tajikistan has adopted an extensive legislative framework in the field of the right to health, which, among other things, establishes the principle of equality between men and women in access to health care. Laws and policies in the field of the right to health are specified in Annex 2.

Insufficient financing of the health sector, the outflow of qualified personnel led to a restriction of access to quality health services at all levels of obstetrics and affected maternal and infant mortality rates. The concern of the Government about the consequences of poverty in the country, as well as the consequences of socioeconomic inequality, which include the protection of motherhood and childhood:

In 2008, the National Plan of Measures to Ensure Safe Motherhood in the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period until 2014 was adopted, which aims to reduce maternal and perinatal mortality by expanding access to safe maternity services, including emergency obstetric care.

The strategic plan of the Republic of Tajikistan on reproductive health of the population for the period until 2014 is a policy guide in the field of reproductive health of the population. Its goal is to improve the reproductive health of the population and access and quality of services in the field of reproductive health and family planning. This plan is implemented in the following areas

- 1) in the field of reproductive choice and family planning;
- 2) in the field of safe motherhood:
- 3) in the field of combating sexually transmitted infections (STIs),
Immune Deficiency Virus / Acquired Syndrome
Immunodeficiency virus (HIV / AIDS):
- 4) in the field of breast cancer:
- 5) in the field of sexual and reproductive health of adolescents
- 6) in relation to refugees and displaced persons
- 7) with regard to migrants:
- 8) in relation to the elderly.

Within the framework of the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan on reproductive health for the period until 2014, a number of measures are taken in the cities and regions of the country to prevent complications related to pregnancy and delivery, to ensure and improve antenatal care, nutrition of pregnant women, Persons who participate in the process of delivery, as well as involving the public and others.

In order to increase the responsibility of men in making informed decisions about sexual and reproductive health, male volunteers were trained to conduct awareness-raising activities for men on sexual and reproductive health. Despite the special attention of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and support of international financial organizations, the problem of reproductive health and family planning in the country is still relevant. The situation of maternal morbidity and mortality in Tajikistan remains complex. The maternal mortality ratio tends to decrease from 97 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 44.6 in 2000 and onwards - 34.5 per 100 000 live births in 2013. At the same time, extra-genital diseases, bleeding and hypertensive disorders continue to lead the causes of maternal mortality. Effective perinatal technologies, including partner births, the dematerialization of physiological births, the training school Mothers to childbirth.

To increase access to contraceptives in remote areas, they trained midwives to counsel and insert intrauterine devices (IUDs). Developed and adopted national standards for hormonal contraception and intrauterine device.

At the antenatal level, women are given folic acid with iron. Also, instructions for feeding pregnant women and nursing mothers have been developed. Centres for therapeutic nutrition have been established, protocols have been developed. The centres treat children with severe hypertrophy. Vitamin A is distributed to children from 6 to 59 months 2 times a year. Since 2008, national standards for antenatal monitoring, physiological birth, hypertensive disorders, bleeding, standards for high-risk labour, pregnancy pathology, infections during pregnancy and Childbirth. Developed guidelines for the provision of

emergency obstetric care for midwives. All of the above documents are based on the principles of evidence-based medicine, have passed the external expertise of WHO consultations and emergency mobile groups were organized at the Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the regional maternity hospitals to provide assistance to pregnant and newborns in critical condition, which in 2009 were transformed into Centers. The position of these centers has been developed and approved. The center is equipped with staffs, ambulance transport, and medicines. Women have equal access to basic health resources, including primary health care and their use in, among others, childhood diseases, malnutrition, anemia, diarrheal and infectious diseases, malaria and other tropical diseases and tuberculosis.

The low level of women's health due to diseases related to the quality of nutrition (anaemia is affected by 50.3%, goitre 47% of women), high prevalence of extra-genital and gynaecological pathology, the growth of sexually transmitted infections, accentuates the activity of reproductive health institutions in expanding the range of methods used Contraception taking into account their therapeutic effect in different age groups.

To this end, in 2010, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, specialists from reproductive health institutions were trained to insert a new hormonal contraceptive "Implanon" and "Jadele". Also, to improve the access of the population to contraceptives, midwives are trained every year from remote areas to methods of family planning and contraceptive technology. To improve the population's access to contraceptives

, Especially in remote areas of the Republic every year, the National Center for Reproductive Health hosts family planning companies. For example, in 2013 such a company was conducted in all areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). During this company, 2444 women were consulted, of which 421 women received intrauterine devices, 361 women were injected with Depo-Provera hormonal contraceptives, 258 women were given oral contraceptives, 210 women were given condoms every year. Thus, over the last decade, a comprehensive framework has been established in the country to further develop policies and strategies for improving reproductive health and family planning.

Expenditure on health needs is increasing every year. The table below shows the growth of the health budget over the past 5 years:

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2010	403861	thousand somoni	4.4%;
2011	592 751	thousand somoni	4.7%
2012	715879	thousand somoni	20.8%
2013	910 715	thousand somoni	27.2%
2014	1 099 200	thousand somoni	20.7%

In RT in 2010, the marital status was officially increased from 17 to 18 years. Labor in women under the age of 20 years in 2013 totaled 30,000. Adolescent girls are allocated to a special target group, which should be given special attention, in particular, in the provision of contraceptive services, the interruption of unwanted pregnancies.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, there are about 856 948 adolescents aged 15 to 19 years, with 437 105 boys and 439,383 girls. So far, little attention has been paid to the problems of sexual and reproductive health of adolescents due to the taboo of sexual problems. It was believed that this will increase their sexual activity. The Ministry of Health and social protection of the population in 2007, 21 clinical Youth friendly centers aimed to create an enabling environment for improving the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, young people, including a vulnerable group (girls, not attending school, migrants, conscripts, street children, and drug users). The project improved the access of young people to sexual and reproductive health services through the establishment of youth friendly clinics, the improvement of individual knowledge, the strengthening of positive behaviors among young people through changing habits and social mobilization, and improving regulatory and legal and social conditions. Gender and human rights issues were also included in the activities of these institutions. To achieve their goals, the centers focused on achieving the following results:

9) Increasing access to youth-friendly clinical and counseling services;

10) Increasing of individual knowledge, attitudes and basic habits to youth on sexual and reproductive health.

11) Improving the political and social conditions for sexual and reproductive health among young people.

The government, together with its partners, finances the centres. Thus, in 2007, \$ 39,162.64 was allocated to purchase contraceptives and medical supplies, and in 2008, \$ 188,226.43. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MZiZZN), with the support of donors and partners, continues to support the activities of all 21 counselling centres, friendly youth, where adolescents and young women have the opportunity to receive counselling and have access to information To sexual and reproductive health services on condition of anonymity if they so desire, and the rights to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent are respected. It is suggested that such consultations be extended at the national level. The above principles are observed in all health care facilities where a girl or woman receives services without observing the principle of anonymity. The disclosure of information obtained during a medical worker's conversation with the population, including women, is prosecuted by law.

In the State Institution, the Scientific and Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Paediatrics (NII AGI) in 2012, a special department of children's gynaecology for 10 beds is deployed, where girls and adolescents receive medical care taking into account age-related psychological characteristics.

In Tajikistan, family doctors, midwives and obstetrician-gynaecologists consult on modern contraceptive technologies in all primary health care facilities. There are 83 reproductive health centres in the Republic that provide medical and consultative and contraceptive assistance, as well as outreach activities for the population on reproductive health and family planning.

At the moment, in the country there are 8 types of contraceptives (IUDs, tablets, injection methods). Two of them are modern methods, they are "Implanon" and "Jadele". Thanks to the support and assistance of the United Nations Population Fund and other international organizations, all reproductive health services are provided with contraceptive means and contraceptive services to the population are provided free of charge.

According to official statistics, the number of women using contraceptive means in 2013 is 29.3%, which is 7, 3 times more than in 1990 (4% in 1990, 29.3% in 2013), the majority of women of reproductive age Use of IUD-63%, oral contraceptives-15.7%, injectable contraceptives 8.7%, barrier methods 11.5% and DXS 1.1% .The official statistics are consistent with the results of a medical and demographic study conducted at a high level With the involvement of international experts. So, according to the Medico-Demographic Study Ia Tajikistan (MDIT) -2012 married women over a quarter (28protsentov) used contraceptive methods.The most common method is intrauterine contraceptives, which are used by 19 percent of married women. Two percent of married women use hormonal barrier (condoms) methods. About 1% of female sterilization was performed. The use of contraceptives increases dramatically after 25 years, peaking at 47 percent among married women aged 35-39, after which it drops to 19 percent among women aged 45-49. IUD is the most commonly used method in all age groups. The difference in the use of contraceptive methods among married women living in towns and villages is insignificant (32% and 27% respectively). Urban women often use the modern method, rather than rural women (29% and 25% respectively). The country adopted a standard on safe abortion in 2010. Widespread introduction of medical abortion

Now conditions are created that every woman, including teenagers, has access to contraceptives. Assessment of the quality of provided contraceptive services to the population indicates the need to further expand the population's access to assistance in the field of family planning, its integration into primary health care. In all primary health care facilities and inpatient obstetrics there are a sufficient number of modern contraceptives.

In maternity hospitals voluntary surgical sterilization by mini-laparotomy access is carried out, and in the regional centres- laparoscopic with informed consent of the spouses. Intrauterine, barrier and hormonal contraceptives are provided free of charge.

Reproductive rights are enshrined in the Law on Public Health Protection. Expanding the population's access to reproductive health services, especially for women in rural areas, is provided by expanding the range of modern contraceptive methods used (at least four contraceptives in each health facility that provide contraceptive services); Campaign in rural areas, where health facilities are not staffed by obstetricians with gynecologists and midwives. MZiSZN organized a series of television and radio programs on current issues of reproductive health, family planning, safe motherhood, healthy lifestyles. Teenagers and girls are provided with contraceptive services both in medical institutions and, anonymously, in consultations of services friendly to young people.

The Government of Tajikistan announced its commitment to address the HIV / AIDS crisis in accordance with the UN Declaration on HIV / AIDS (2001). One of the first countries in the world to develop the National Development Strategy until 2015, the issues of HIV / AIDS were discussed at the third inter-parliamentary conference of Central Asia and Azerbaijan in 2008, convened at the initiative of the government of Tajikistan. The level of HIV / AIDS prevalence is low, in 2011 it was 0.3%. Most new cases are transmitted through injecting drugs, the heterosexual transmission route is increasing, especially among women.

Women and men have equal access to treatment for HIV / AIDS, which is guaranteed by the legislation on gender equality. Twenty-six crisis centres for socially vulnerable women function in the Republic of Tajikistan, information is provided on ways of preventing and discriminating against women with HIV / AIDS. All society, including religious figures.

More than half of the teachers of the Islamic University are trained in reproductive health issues, including HIV / AIDS. 35 centres for the prevention and treatment of HIV / AIDS (1 republican, 4 provincial and 30 district) provide HIV counselling and testing services, including anonymous, prevention and treatment. Particular emphasis is placed on prevention from a pregnant mother to a child.

In the process of policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation, research is being carried out on the MZiSZN RT, the Institute for Demographic Studies of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the Tajik State Medical University named after Abulyali Sino and the Tajik Institute of Postgraduate Studies Medical staff. With the support of donors from 2002 to 2013, 62 studies were conducted. Some of them included:

- In 2000 "Rapid assessment of the current state of the reproductive health service in Tajikistan" was conducted, the results of which allowed to formulate scientifically grounded conclusions and recommendations for the future actions of the reproductive health service in the whole country.
- Forms of accounting and accounting records have been improved, with the inclusion of international indicators recommended by WHO. These forms of reporting include Form No. 025 / K "Card using contraceptive means" in which a dynamic monitoring of patients who use contraceptives. An important reporting form is the annual reporting form No. 5, which reflects attendance at reproductive health institutions, including family planning, the number of contraceptives received and sold at the end of the year in reproductive health institutions also reflects the number of women at risk who use or are covered by any planning method family, structure using methods for family planning, post-abortion and postpartum contraception.
- Study on the provision of inpatient care to pregnant women, parturient and puerperas (with the support of WHO, UNFPA, GIZ, USAID, UNICEF). The study analysed all aspects of assisting the mother and her new-born, including emergency obstetric and neonatal care;
- Study on the provision of medical services to pregnant women at the level of antenatal care;

- Medico-demographic study in Tajikistan conducted by the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health, MEASUREDHSICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA in 2012;
- Research on safe abortion (Tumanova GA) was conducted in the Research Institute of AIPPMZiSZN, a study was conducted on methods of safe abortion in adolescents (director: MA Khaknazarova);

All scientific research is conducted in accordance with internationally recognized legal, ethical, medical and scientific standards for conducting biomedical research. The evaluation and dissemination of data and research is carried out by publishing in periodical scientific publications ("Paemi Sino", TGMU named after Abuali ibni Sino); Health care in Tajikistan (MZiZZN); "Mother and child" ("Modar va kudak" NIIAGiP); As well as the holding of scientific conferences and congresses (congress of obstetrician-gynecologists and neonatologists of the Republic of Tajikistan - 2012), a scientific city conference of obstetricians and gynecologists in Dushanbe (2014), devoted to reproductive health and reproductive rights; Publications in the annual Avicenna readings (TGMU named after Abualiabni Sino), annual scientific conference of TGMU named after Abuali ibni Sino, TIPPMK

The number of women in decision-making positions in medical structures, including the category of researchers and scientists, is increasing every year to ensure equality as soon as possible. The number of women in the SRI of AHPMZ and the three departments of obstetrics and gynaecology determining the scientific research of the female population is led by women, at other chairs of the Tambov State Medical University named after Abulyali Sino and the Tajik Institute of Postgraduate Training of Medical Personnel, the number of women is 54.3% of the total number of scientific and pedagogical potentials.

In the Republic of Tatarstan, there is an increase in budgetary allocations for primary health and social services in providing adequate support to secondary and tertiary health care systems and focusing on the reproductive health of girls and women, giving priority to health programs in rural and poor urban areas. In particular, the allocated funds were used to improve the following infrastructure:

- The overhaul and provision with modern equipment of a maternity hospital for 100 beds in Khujand; · Overhaul, reconstruction and provision with modern level of the perinatal centre of Sughd region (establishment of tertiary level); · Construction of a perinatal centre for 100 beds and equipping with modern equipment in Dushanbe (tertiary level);
- Construction and equipping of 6 secondary level facilities in Khatlon region with modern equipment (second level);
- Construction and equipping of 16 health houses, 3 rural health centers and 1 regional health center for primary health care institutions from 2005 to 2013;
- Overhaul and equipping the national reproductive health center;
- Overhaul and equipping the SRI AGI

In addition, the RT encourages community participation in the financing of health services at the jamoat level (providing fuel and lubricants, motivating delivery in the presence of qualified personnel, etc.);

D. HaSselme B otnomenii Beenuum

In this section we consider the achievement of the Republic of Tajikistan by the following strategic goals:

- Strategic objective D.1. Adoption of comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women.
- Strategic objective D.2. Study of the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures.
- Strategic objective D.3. Elimination of trafficking in women and assistance to women victims of violence as a result of prostitution and trafficking.

As noted above, in 2013 and 2014, the Government of Tajikistan has taken a number of measures to legislatively fix the issues of prevention of domestic violence. In 2013, the RT adopted the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Tajikistan". The main goal of the law is to protect the rights of family members. The law defines ways to provide legal, medical and psychological assistance to victims of domestic violence.

In 2014, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the State Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2023. The strategic goal of this program is to ensure the effective implementation of mechanisms to prevent domestic violence, with the participation of all state actors and the public, a significant improvement in the system of fighting crime, the real protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, the protection of constitutional norms, ensuring the stability of families, and preventing violence in them. The objectives of the program are as follows:

- Promoting the implementation of state policy on preventing domestic violence;
 - Formation of irreconcilable attitude of society towards violence in the family;
 - Identifying, preventing and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to domestic violence;
 - Promoting the increase of responsibility of parents in the upbringing and education of children
 - Prevention of infectious diseases and promotion of a healthy lifestyle among the population;
 - Protection of the rights and interests of people with disabilities;
 - Creation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Prevention of Domestic Violence.

The program has identified for itself a number of areas:

- Improvement of normative legal acts to prevent domestic violence, and their practical implementation;
- Changing public opinion regarding domestic violence;

- Strengthening the activities of law enforcement agencies in the prevention, detection and elimination of factors of domestic violence;
- Coordination of activities of state and public structures in the field of domestic violence; Increasing the responsibility of parents in the upbringing and education of children;
- Improving the content and essence of information and educational activities in the field of prevention of domestic violence;
- Increase the legal literacy of citizens on the prevention of domestic violence;
- Development of methodological recommendations for improving the culture of family relations and preventing violence;
- The establishment of assistance centers, centers for medical and social rehabilitation for victims of domestic violence within the framework of existing staff units and the funds provided and to improve the quality of providing them with legal, psychological and medical services;
- Establishment of a single information centre for crimes of domestic violence;
- Improvement of the activities of specialized institutions for providing social support for families and children, psychological and pedagogical centres for the withdrawal of families from crisis situations and adaptation of victims to normal life;
- Monitoring the implementation of the Program.

To provide practical assistance to women victims of domestic violence in Tajikistan, state institutions and public organizations operate: the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tatarstan (hereinafter the Committee for Women's Affairs), the Bovary Women's Trust Center (Women's Trust) and the Support Center Girls who were abused run by the Committee for Women's Affairs, the Inspector for Combating Domestic Violence (in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan), Information and consultative centres with local executive bodies of state power (101), Crisis centres for the rehabilitation of women subjected to violence (18) with NGOs. In general, at present 33 crisis centres and 3 temporary shelters function in the government with public bodies and public organizations, which directly assist victims of domestic violence.

The "Eoeapu" (Doepee) for women in the Women's and Family Committee conducts consultations with women who have been subjected to violence, on legal and psychological issues. The telephone hotline works, brochures and booklets are published, they appear in the media, and they also act in the role of lawyers in trials to protect women's rights. From 2004 to 2010, over 8,000 women applied for consultations at the Bovary Center. For 2012 - 2013, 3268 citizens applied to the crisis center "Bovary" under the Committee for Women and Family Affairs. Of these, 3,054 are women. Of this figure, 1,714 appeals were related to issues of domestic violence

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At the State Center for the Education of Girls of Orphans - Charogihidoyat, social workers conduct educational work with the target group, teachers carry out an educational program for the target group (girls 10 to 18 years old) - victims of violence. The center is designed for 20 people.

Pincnexamopa no npomueoaeiucmeuo nacuuuzuo e ceattbe (in the structure of the Ministry of

Internal Affairs (MIA) of the Republic of Tatarstan) - conduct explanatory talks, draw up protocols, collect data on the problem of domestic violence. In two departments of internal affairs of the city of Dushanbe, special departments for working with domestic violence problems have been opened. In order to implement the Program Programs to Prevent Violence against Women in the Family On March 17, 2010, the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs No. 271 introduced the posts of Inspectors for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, and with the support of the OSCE in Tajikistan, five specialized rooms for the inspectors' data (2 in Dushanbe city, 2 in the Khatlon region, 1 in the Sughd region). In 2013, three more of the above-mentioned rooms were opened. Currently, these posts are mainly assigned to women who have received special training and various trainings and who have successfully worked in this direction. Functional duties and a reporting format have been developed for these inspectors, and methodological recommendations for district police inspectors to prevent domestic violence against women for official use. Monthly, a report on the work done is submitted by the inspectors. During the first 5 months of 2014, 81 complaints were considered on domestic violence, of which 32 were against women, 2 against minors, 11 on domestic violence. Also district police inspectors and inspectors to prevent domestic violence conduct speeches to the public at enterprises, institutions, secondary and higher educational institutions. In order to prevent domestic violence against women, the work of district police inspectors with dysfunctional families with whom preventive work is carried out has been strengthened. Within the framework of the program to prevent domestic violence against women, members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan speak on radio and television.

Information and Consulting Centres.

To increase the legal education of citizens, to prevent the commission of unworthy acts, including domestic violence, with the support of the social partners, 105 information and advisory centres were established in the departments and sectors for women and the family of the executive authorities of the regions, cities and districts of the republic, where lawyers And psychologists provide practical assistance to citizens. These centres are open to the Committee on Women and Family Affairs and are financed from the budget of the local government.

Crisis centres for the rehabilitation of women subjected to violence - lawyers, psychologists provide legal and psychological advice, speak in the media. The number of applicants is between 20 and 50 women per month.

The Code of the Republic provides for punishment for the following acts, which may be expressed by the manifestation of discrimination based on sex: beating (Article 116), torture (Article 117), trafficking in persons (Article 1301), recruiting people for sexual or other exploitation (Article 132), Rape (Article 138), sexual violence (Article 139), coercion to sexual acts (Article 140), sexual intercourse with a person under sixteen years of age (Article 141), depraved acts (Article 142), bigamy or polygamy (Article 170), involvement in prostitution (Article 238), the organization or maintenance of brothels, or pimping (Article 239).

In statistical reporting, criminal cases involving the use of violence against women were

registered in the column "other crimes". For the purpose of more reliable accounting, since 2002, the Justice Council has conducted its own statistics on this category of affairs (articles 109, 110, 111, 116, 117, 120, 130, 1301, 133, 134, 181 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan). In 2010, at the suggestion of the Council of Justice, additions were made to the appropriate forms of reporting, which makes it possible to trace the dynamics and take measures to prevent these crimes. The dynamics of the examination of cases for the period 2007-2009 and the first half of 2010 for crimes involving violence against women in Annex 2.

It should also be noted that in November 2010, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan introduced an optional course on the prevention of domestic violence. The training program for this course on the prevention of domestic violence presupposes an annual training of 125 third-year cadets at Faculty No. 2 of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan in the amount of 20 academic hours in each training group (6 study groups), totalling 120 hours. The same number of hours and for a similar number of cadets provided for an optional course on human trafficking.

In addition, in cooperation with the Project on the Prevention of Domestic Violence (PDV / GOPA), funded by the Swiss Cooperation Office for Development and Cooperation, since 2006, every year faculties Nos. 2 and 3 of the Academy of the Ministry of Interior hold elective classes on various issues of this topic. The support of the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and teachers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan have repeatedly conducted training courses on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Gender Sensitivity in activities ATS.

During 2014 the police conducted 30 raids on the territory of Dushanbe and the surrounding areas with the purpose of preventing the prostitution under the conditional name "Akhlok" ("Morality"). As a result, 342 women of easy conduct, leading an immoral way of life, who were taken to the police station, were identified and educational and preventive conversations were conducted with them. In respect of 19, protocols were drawn up on administrative offenses. For 5 months of 2014 474 crimes against morals were registered.

Following the ratification in May 2002 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime and its two additional Protocols on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and Punishment for it, and Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, on 30 June In 2003, No. 456 adopted the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Amendments and Additions to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan" ,On the basis of which a new article 130" Human Trafficking "was introduced into the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 167" trade in minors "is amended in new edition, changes were made to article 339" abduction or damage to documents, stamps, seals "and article 340 "Falsification, manufacture or sale of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, forms", which are supplemented by a qualifying feature - "committed for the purpose of trafficking in persons".

On 15th July 2004, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. This law is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and defines the legal and organizational basis for the system of combating human trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan and the legal status of victims of trafficking in persons. In addition,

the law indicates the implementation of preventive measures aimed at preventing trafficking in persons, defined measures to protect victims and state guarantees. A separate article singles out measures to help children - victims of trafficking in persons and much more, including the responsibility of legal entities and interaction with NGOs and public organizations. With the adoption of this law, a mechanism has been put in place to implement measures to combat trafficking in persons, with which the state can effectively counter a dangerous phenomenon such as human trafficking.

The legislative measures that have been adopted have made it possible to counteract transnational organized crime to a great extent, especially in the sphere of human trafficking, a significant reduction in crimes related to this phenomenon and the implementation of practical measures aimed at the effective implementation of international obligations arising from international legal acts and generally accepted world standards.

Currently, at the approval stage there is a draft of the new Law "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" and the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings", where special attention is paid to victims of trafficking, especially women and children.

Annex 2 provides an analysis of crimes related to trafficking in human beings for the 5 months of 2013 and the expired period of 2014 according to the Main Information and Analytical Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Number of persons brought to criminal liability for the commission of a crime under article 130 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (trafficking in human beings):

5 months of 2013. 5 months 2014

Total: 1 15

Women 1 10

From 20 to 30 years - 2

From 30 to 40 years old 1 4

From 40 to 50

years - 2

	5 months 2013	5 months 2014
Number of	1	15
persons brought	1	10
to criminal	-	2
liability for the	1	4
commission of a	-	2
crime under		
article 167 of the		
Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan		

Total:

Women

From 20 to 30 From 30 to 40 From 40 to 50 or From 50 and older

Number of persons brought to criminal liability for the commission of a crime under article 167 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (trade in minors)

5 months 2013	5 months 2014
7	7
7	6
3	1
2	2
2	2

The study and analysis of crimes related to trafficking in minors shows that these crimes are mainly committed by women who are not married or have divorced the marriage, in order to conceal unwanted pregnancy and children born out of wedlock from relatives. All identified crimes related to trafficking in minors are latent crimes and disclosed by law enforcement agencies through the conduct of operational-search activities. Analysis shows that women who are not married or have divorced a marriage commit crimes for sale, and families without children and who do not know the legislative framework for adoption buy children.

With the support of the Interdepartmental Commission against Trafficking in Human Beings and Funding, the IOM Mission in Tajikistan and the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan have developed a mechanism for the redirection of victims of human trafficking. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a Memorandum of Cooperation on

the fight against the traffic human trafficking between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the IOM Mission in Tajikistan for No. 68 of January 31, 2006. Based on this Agreement, all victims of human trafficking established by law enforcement agencies are sent to the rehabilitation centers of the IOM Mission in Tajikistan for assistance. Victims of trafficking are provided with assistance during the establishment phase and are given the opportunity to determine further cooperation with law enforcement agencies, and in the case of cooperation, it is provided with legal assistance before the end of the trial.

On the basis of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and international legal instruments ratified by the Republic to women and children who have been victims of human trafficking, special importance is given to them, to return them to normal life, they receive comprehensive psychological assistance. With women - victims of trafficking in persons, depending on their desire, special courses for training various specialties are conducted. Children who are victims of trafficking in human beings are provided with further education and are provided assistance for further study in secondary special and higher educational institutions.

At the same time, the activities of the internal affairs bodies are not only to identify and disclose committed crimes, but also to prevent crime and its prevention, aimed at the legal education of the population, especially young people.

E. Women and armed conflict

This section reviews the implementation of Tajikistan's strategic goals:

- Strategic objective E.1. Increase women's participation in conflict resolution at the decision-making level and protect women in areas of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation.
- Strategic objective E.2. Reducing excessive military spending and monitoring the availability of weapons.
- Strategic objective E.3. Advocacy of non-violent forms of conflict resolution and reduction of the number of cases of human rights violations in conflict situations.
- Strategic objective E.4. Promoting the contribution of women to the promotion of a culture of peace.
- Strategic objective E.5. Provision of protection, assistance and training for refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection, and internally displaced women.
- Strategic objective E.6. Assistance to women in the colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Tajikistan is committed to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, and 1889. In this regard, on June 25-26, 2010, in Dushanbe, within the framework of the Open Door Day, the regional conference "Women for Peace and Security" 1325. Participants in the conference, representatives of Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan and Tajikistan, called for the establishment of a clear monitoring mechanism by introducing mandatory reporting on the implementation of the UN Security Council by 1325 member states of the UN Security Council. They accepted an appeal to the Secretary General and the UN Security Council,

Confirming support for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325³. This message was transmitted to the UN Secretary-General by women activists who have experience in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction in Tajikistan after the civil war together with women peacekeepers from other countries of Central Asia.

In 2012, the Women's Corps of the World (LCD) was created in the Republic of Tatarstan, which included women peacekeepers who took part in resolving the conflict and post-conflict reconstruction after the civil war in the Republic of Tatarstan. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs also held consultations at the national and local levels on the mechanisms for implementing UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889.

The National Strategy for Activating the Role of Women for the Period 2011-2020. Does not contain measures to restore peace or resolve the conflict. However, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs developed an action plan for implementing the strategy, which included a section on "Women's participation in peacekeeping". The proposed measures, basically, provide for raising awareness about the UN Security Council by conducting trainings, roundtables and public meetings.

Currently, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs is developing a draft of the National Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions No. 1325 and No. 2122. F.)

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In this area, progress is being considered according to the following Strategic goals:

- Strategic objective F.1. Promotion of women's economic rights and autonomy, including access to employment, proper working conditions and control over economic resources.
- Strategic objective F.2. Promoting women's equal access to resources, jobs, markets and trade.
- Strategic objective F.3. Providing services in business, training, as well as market access services, information and technology, especially for women with low incomes.
- Strategic objective F.4. Strengthening economic potential and commercial networks of women.
- Strategic objective F.5. Elimination of occupational segregation and all forms of discrimination in employment.

³ http://unifem.org/attachments/gender_issues/women_war_peace/programmes/consolidated-appeal-women-ngos-en.pdf

- Strategic objective F.6. Promoting a balanced distribution of work and family responsibilities for women and men⁴.

In accordance with Article 35 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, everyone is guaranteed the right to work, choice of profession, work, labor protection and social protection against unemployment. Specific guarantees of labor rights in the sphere of labor relations are regulated by the Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as other laws of direct action, for example: the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the promotion of employment of the population", "On labor protection" and others. They, in particular, contain norms, prohibiting discrimination in labour relations, in the use of forced labour. Everyone is guaranteed equal pay for equal work, ensuring normal working conditions, and in case of job loss, payment of unemployment benefits is guaranteed. This means that in the Republic of Tajikistan everyone is guaranteed the opportunity to earn his living by his work in accordance with his profession and qualifications.

As highlighted in the Report on the Labor Market Survey in Tajikistan (OCR), women continue to remain in the labor market of Tajikistan as outsiders. This is manifested in:

- A high concentration of women in agriculture, mainly on the positions of low-paid unskilled workers;
- Concentration of highly qualified women mainly in the spheres of education and health, which are also characterized by low wages;
- Prevalence among women of professions related to the performance of unskilled labour with low incomes;
- High level of vertical gender segregation in employment, business and politics, which means limited opportunities for women to make decisions.

The low number of women in the labour market is based on a whole range of factors, the main ones being their lower level of general and professional education, high birth rates, the extremely uneven distribution of household responsibilities, and the persistence of gender stereotypes regarding the role of women in the family and society. The higher vulnerability of women, from the point of view of involvement in market employment, manifests itself in various forms:

- In a lower level of women's economic activity, which places them in unequal conditions from the standpoint of the availability of independent incomes and the possibilities of getting out of poverty;
- In weaker positions in employment - both in terms of professional qualifications, and in terms of positions held and wages;
- In a higher vulnerability in case of job loss, which is reflected in longer terms of job search;
- High level of employment in the informal sector, with unregulated employment and almost no social security.

In Tajikistan, women traditionally have a much lower level of economic activity compared to men. According to the latest Labor Force Survey (2009), the proportion of women in the

⁴ Mezentseva EB Legislation and policy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of social protection of the population: gender analysis. Dushanbe: UN Subregional Office for Women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2012.

economically inactive population exceeded 60% in 2009, which is significantly higher than the corresponding figure for 2004, and significantly higher than in other CIS countries.

At the same time, the decline in the level of economic activity is mainly due to the rural population, and the maximum decline in economic activity is observed in women of childbearing age (20-40 years). The main reasons for the decline in the level of economic activity of the population of Tajikistan, including women, are:

- Slow development of dehqan farms on the background of the liquidation of collective and state farms in rural areas. For example, from 2004 to 2009, the number of employees in
 - The collective farms declined by more than 5 times, on state farms - by 3.4 times. During the same period, the number of employed in dekhkan farms grew only by 33%, and the number Dehqan farms - by 1.5 times and made up 30842 units at the beginning of 2009;
 - Agriculture is the main sphere of employment of women's labour - about 80% of the total number of working women is employed in this sector. The share of women heads of dehqan farms, according to OPC-2009, is only 12%;
 - Mass return from labor migration, in connection with the financial crisis of 2008-2010. (For example, according to the OPC-2009 data, over 51 thousand labor migrants returned due to the financial crisis from labor migration). Some of the migrants joined the ranks of the unemployed and economically inactive population;
 - The weak development of non-agricultural sectors and the lag in the process of creating new jobs from the growth rate of labor resources. As an illustration, we note that from 2004 to 2009, the share of industrial products in GDP decreased from 26.7% to 14.2%

The level of economic activity of men is 2 times higher than that of women, and according to the data of the LFS-2009, it was 72.2% for men (in 2004 - 77.8%), for women - 39.1% (55,4%). A sharp decline in the level of women's economic activity, in addition, is due to family factors - in particular, the high birth rate and the apparent insufficiency of the number of pre-school institutions (kindergartens and especially nurseries), which prevents women from entering the workforce

In 2009, the economic activity of women declined significantly at almost all ages (except for the group of 50-59 years old, where there was a decrease in comparison with 2004, but there was a slight increase in indicators for 2000). Attention is drawn to the fact that the strongest decline in economic activity occurred in the youngest age cohort - in the group from 15 to 19 years. This recession could be considered positive if it was evidence that young girls over the period have reoriented from the early start of work to continue education.

. However, unfortunately, the statistics does not give grounds for such optimistic conclusions. Against the backdrop of the global economic and financial crisis, by 2009, the number of employed persons has decreased by 13% compared to 2004; while among the population aged 15-75 years the share of employed was 39.4%, and the employment rate - 88.5% of the

economically active population. Against this background, the level of total unemployment rose to 11.5%, and the total number of unemployed reached, according to the LFS-2010, 241.2 thousand people.

Decrease in employment in Tajikistan for the period from 2004 to 2009. Mainly observed in rural areas (the level of employment of the rural population decreased by 17.8%), while in urban areas the number of employed increased by 6.2%. At the same time, the employment rate of the urban population has increased from 79.7% to 83.2%, and the rural population has decreased from 95.1% to 90.4%. Due to the fact that the share of rural employment among women is much higher than among men, the crisis in agriculture primarily affected women's employment, which led to a decrease in the number of employed women in the period from 2004 to 2009. On 19,5%. At the same time, the number of employed men decreased on a much smaller scale - only 7.4%. At the time of OPC-2010, the proportion of women in employment was highest in the age groups from 30 to 54, but even at these ages, women's employment was below 50% (except for the age group 40-44, where the employment rate of women amounted in 2010 to 51.5%).

In Tajikistan, a high level of gender segregation remains, which is reflected both in the sectoral and in the professional structure of employment. An analysis of the sectoral structure shows that women continue to predominate in traditionally female sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, health care, education, hotel and restaurant services. According to the ORS-2009 data, over 85% of women were employed in these industries. The share of men's employment in these sectors is about 50%. At the same time, it is the "female" sectors of the economy that are classified as the least paid. An analysis of the occupational structure of employment shows that the female labor force is clearly concentrated on the positions of unskilled workers - this category accounts for 72.5% of the total number of employed women. As the results of the LFS-2009 show, the number of male managers at all levels is almost 4 times higher than that of women, experts at the highest skill level - 1.5 times, skilled industrial workers - 6.7 times. Women prevail among specialists of the middle level of qualification - 10.2% more than men. More of them and among employees engaged in the preparation of information - by 25.8%.

Currently, one of the acute problems facing the state is to provide economically active people with jobs, especially women. The program of economic development of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period until 2015 establishes an active gender policy aimed at increasing women's employment in the economy and the social sphere.

Distribution of men and women by type of employment has a significant difference. There is a predominance of women in some professions (most often low-paid) and men and others. The highest share of women's employment in the service sector and in agriculture. In 2007, 51.5% of women in the health sector were employed in the total number of people engaged in this type of activity, in culture and art - 52.4% in agriculture - 50.1%. The high proportion of employed men was formed in the production sector (in construction, mining, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water, transport and communications), where in 2007, more than 75.4% of men were employed. In the public administration, the proportion of employed men was 70.2%, in the financial sphere - 72.9%, in trade - 63.4%.

At the moment, the ongoing gender policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan encourages women's activity in the public sphere. Market economy stimulates private initiative of women. The emergence and increase in the number of enterprising women contributes to the

formation of economically independent women's groups. There is an interest in new forms of activity such as private entrepreneurship, individual creativity, and the public sector. One of the significant policies in the field of women's employment is to support women's initiatives in organizing individual work and entrepreneurship through the provision of microcredit, which is an effective tool for poverty reduction strategies. Since women, while doing business, not only provide themselves with work and earnings, but also can create additional jobs for other women. In 2008, more than 10,000 women received microcredit for a total of 1 million 543 thousand rubles. On the opening and development of small business, production workshops and other initiatives,

In accordance with the Decree of the Government of July 4, 2006 "On the establishment of presidential grants for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, attracting women and girls to vocational training, raising their legal education, and creating new jobs for 2006-2010, 2006 to the present, 20 grants of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan are annually allocated: - 20 grants totaling 150,000 somoni, which is equivalent to 39, 480 US dollars.

In accordance with the second government decree, in 2008, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs allocated 30 grants totalling 850,000 somoni or 223,684 US dollars only for the development of women's entrepreneurship. In general, from 2008 to 2012, 4,550,000 somoni were allocated. According to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated April 2, 2011, No. 185 "On approval of the grants of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of entrepreneurial activities among women for 2011-2015", the State Budget for 2013 provides for 1.0 million somoni. At the present time, the Government's Decree on the amount of grants have been increased from 1 million somoni to 2 million somoni and the number of grants has been increased from 40 to 80 grants.

In the Republic of Tatarstan, the State Program "On Preparing Specialists from among Women and Promoting Their Employment for 2012-2015" was adopted, which was designed to create a permanent monitoring system, state and public control over the employment of women and girls, and to attract them as much as possible to employment.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, by the decision of the Government, a target program for the promotion of employment is adopted every two years to ensure employment of citizens, including vulnerable persons who are not competitive in the labor market. In Tajikistan, the adoption of employment promotion programs is practiced for every two years. Based on the adopted Program in each region, and activities for its implementation are approved. The main activities of these programs include such measures as training, retraining and advanced training, employment through existing vacancies and quota jobs, creating additional jobs through the allocation of small loans for the development of self-employment, the appointment and payment of unemployment benefits, the provision of vocational guidance Services and involvement in public works.

All of the above activities are primarily applicable to women, youth, persons released from

prison, persons released from compulsory treatment facilities, released from the Armed Forces, reduced from enterprises, that is, citizens seeking work and unemployed. So, only for 2010 Year as a result of the implementation of these measures, the employment authorities of the population managed to find a total of 32,016 unemployed citizens of the country. Including, 2,230 citizens through quota jobs, which are designed specifically for vulnerable categories of the population in the labour market.

Along with this, in 2010, as part of the activities envisaged by the employment assistance program, 2,958 individuals received small loans for the development of self-employment totaling 3,412,529 somoni for women (1,305) and 2,578,819 somoni for youth (1,012 people) . Under the same program, 481 women were also paid unemployment benefits in the amount of 370 499 somoni. In total in 2010, the bodies of employment services in the country, as a result of the allocation of unemployment benefits, 523 citizens were reduced from enterprises, 295 citizens released from prisons, 2,086 young citizens demobilized from the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan. In the Employment Program for 2012-2013. In support of state policy in ensuring equal rights and opportunities for men and women in the RT to attract women to employment, the following measures are envisaged:

- Assistance in providing women with a permanent job at the expense of existing vacancies (29.8 thousand people);
- Conducting consulting work on vocational guidance (6,000 people);
- Vocational training, advanced training and retraining in occupations corresponding to the requirements of the labour market (13.7 thousand people);
- Support for women's initiatives in the organization of entrepreneurship and self-employment (3.9 thousand people);
- Attracting women to perform paid public works (6.2 thousand people);
- Employment of women and girls who are victims of violence and traffic;
- Introduction of information activities and legal education of women;
- Attracting women's labour force to various types of home-based work.

At present, in the system of the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tatarstan there are more than 20 training centres. These include:

· State institution "Adult Education Centre of Tajikistan" with branches; · State unitary enterprise "Training centre of modular training" with branches; · State unitary enterprise «Training centre of the city of Dushanbe»; · The State Unitary Enterprise "Professional and Entrepreneurial Training Centre of Dushanbe City"; · State Unitary Enterprise "Training Centre of Khujand".

In these training centres, more than 30 titles of training programs for the vocational training of unemployed citizens have been developed and approved. Annually in these training centres an average of more than 8,000 citizens undergo short-term vocational training courses, which provides significant assistance in their employment.

During 2010, 9,141 citizens were attracted to vocational training and retraining in professional training centres of the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment, with the overwhelming majority of students being young and women. In total, during 2006-2010, the Ministry of Labour trained 28,836 women and 35,219 young people aged 16-29 years in short-term training courses.

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This section discusses the implementation of the following strategic objectives by the RT:

- Strategic objective G.1. Take measures to ensure women's equal access to decision-making structures and the decision-making process and their full participation in them.
- Strategic objective G.2. Increasing women's opportunities to participate in decision-making and in the management system

The rights of women to participate in the conduct of public affairs, to elect and be elected on the basis of universal equal suffrage are also enshrined in the Law on Public Service, constitutional laws on elections to the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan and on the election of deputies to local Majlises of People's Deputies", Providing for women equal with men access to public service and participation in the electoral process.

For this period women, make up 17.5% of the deputies of the Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan (Majlisi Oli and Majlisi Namoyandagon), 11.6% of the deputies of the regional Majlises of people's deputies, 23% of the chairmen of local Majlises of People's Deputies. Two of the nine committees of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan are headed by women. Women are more represented in local government and administration: 9% of heads of cities and districts, 34% of deputy chairmen of cities and districts, 43% of chairmen of jamoats are women.

In the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan (Chamber of the Parliament of the country), 17 women have been elected, of whom 1 is deputy MOR IO, 2 - chairmen of committees, 404 women are elected to local majlises of people's deputies of regions, cities and districts

At the moment, in RT 1 the woman holds the position of Vice Prime Minister for Social Affairs, 1 woman is the Minister of Labour, Migration and Employment, the Committee for Women and Family Affairs, the Language and Terminology Committee under the Government of RT and the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tatarstan women. In other government structures, ministries, local government bodies, as a rule, one of the deputy heads is a woman.

84 women work as judges in the Constitutional Court and in the judiciary, one of them is the deputy chairman of the Supreme Court, one is the deputy of the Supreme Economic Court, 11 women are chairmen of oblast, district (city) courts and 2 are chairmen of the judicial collegiums for criminal and civil cases of the Supreme Court, 4 - deputy chairmen of district courts. In the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office, 51 women work in prosecutorial and investigative posts. In the internal affairs bodies, 1405 women work in various positions.

To improve the quality of training, including women, since 2009, the Institute of Magistracy has been established under the Office of Civil Servants of the Republic of Tatarstan. More than 47 women graduated in 2010 were appointed to various positions in government structures, ministries and departments. Currently, another 20 women are studying. In all power structures, both in central and local bodies, there are 4,793 women, of whom 920 are in leadership positions, 4 women are district leaders, 67 women are deputy district chairmen. Also the number of women in the civil service on January 1 2013 in the central and local government bodies is 4343, or 23.5%. The number of leading cadres from among women in central bodies and their structures is 539, or 17.3%, in local government bodies 314, or 21.8%, in self-government bodies of the village and village 266 or 22.4%. The number of women leaders in the posts of deputy heads of ministries and departments (the highest category) is 95, at the posts of the chiefs of the main administration, management 62, as deputy head of the department 153, as chief of department

489 people and the post of head of the sector 313 people. In comparison with 2011, there is an increase in their number.

It should be noted that the increase in the number of women working in the public service system is observed not only in cities but also in the regions, as evidenced by the analysis of statistics: for example: in GBAO, 509 women, in Sughd region - 2394, in Khatlon region - 2209 and by districts of republican subordination (RRS) 2,184 women work in local state power hurricanes

In order to train young and gifted girls in the localities, the Women's Committee annually conducts training courses for women in the "Woman Leader" program. On the part of the departments and sectors on women and family affairs of local government bodies in the regions and cities, the courses "Who is the leader?", "The woman is the leader", "How to become a leader" for gifted women and girls are held in the localities. Only in 2012, nine active women were appointed to senior positions in the republic.

The Institute for Advanced Training of Civil Servants (currently the Academy of Public Administration) has been training in Master's courses in the direction of "Public Administration" from among potential candidates for the leading posts of public authorities, legislative, executive and judicial branches. During this period, the number of trained and trained women is 90 people.

Together with the Committee for Women and Family Affairs and the Civil Service Administration, the Government of Tajikistan is taking steps to train and prepare women for leadership positions in the diplomatic service, including as ambassadors and heads of missions abroad, because at present women do not occupy such posts in the Republic of Tajikistan.

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- Strategic objective H.1. Establish or strengthen national mechanisms and other government bodies.
- Strategic objective H.2. Gender mainstreaming in legislation, government policies, programs and projects.
- Strategic objective H.3. Collection and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation purposes.

In the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, issues related to the status and status of women

are supervised by one of the deputy prime ministers. The Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan (the lower house of the Parliament), and in particular its Committee on Family Affairs, Health Care, Social Protection and Ecology, exercises an important role in the development of a gender policy. Similar structures are available in the provincial, city, district, representative local authorities.

In the ministries and departments of the social sector (health, labor and social protection, etc.), there are units directly dealing with the problems of women, families, children. For example, in the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan, along with a specialized department, the Coordinating Council on Gender Issues was established. All these institutions are mainly mechanisms for the development and implementation of policies for the advancement of women.

In October 2004, by decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, a Coordination Council under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Deputy was established. Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, which included the chairman of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The main function of the COP was to support the introduction of a gender perspective in the current strategies and legislation governing the process of land reform in Tajikistan. To date, this is the only mechanism of this level in Tajikistan, where representatives of government bodies, decision makers and the public sector can discuss gender aspects of land reform. The members of the Coordinating Council recognized that "this body is an effective mechanism for implementing not only interdepartmental cooperation, but also a means of ensuring practical gender equality and equal access of women to the land".

In 2005, the Coordinating Council (COP) paid special attention to improving the efficiency and coordination of the work of various international organizations involved in land and agrarian reform. The project prepared a form containing information on the international community working on land reform in Tajikistan. The draft version of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Coordination Council, Project and international organizations, developed by decision of the COP (December 2005), was widely discussed by partners. However, a new development in the process of preparing the National Development Strategy, which leads to increased attention of the government and society to gender aspects, has predetermined the need to expand the functions of the COP in order to increase involvement in gender equality issues, including land reform.

The work of the Coordinating Council led to significant achievements at the strategic and legislative level. Following the decision of the COP, the group of experts, joining forces with experts from Kyrgyzstan, conducted gender expertise and developed 11 recommendations on changes and additions to the Land Code. Seven of the eleven recommended amendments to the Land Code were adopted by the Parliament and signed by the President on February 28, 2004.

In order to protect and ensure the rights and interests of women and the family, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of February 23, 1996 No. 98 established the Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (KJLC). KJLC promotes comprehensive assistance in enhancing the social role of women in society, creating equal

conditions for the exercise of their rights and interests and achieving gender equality, expanding their participation in solving social and economic problems

In the management of affairs of the state and society, as well as regulatory and legal regulation, provision of public services and management of state property of this industry. KJLC, within its competence, implements the policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in order to enhance the role of women in public and political life, namely, with the following powers:

- submits to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan draft laws, normative legal acts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and other documents requiring a decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on issues related to the scope of the Committee's activities, as well as draft work plan and forecast performance indicators of the Committee

- Develops and submits proposals to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on ensuring gender equality in all spheres of social and political life, support and social protection of women and the family;
- Together with relevant stakeholders, conducts comprehensive studies to further develop and coordinate the implementation of interdepartmental programs to improve the demographic situation and advancement of women;
- Organizes work on finding and measuring innovative, relevant approaches to solving problems of women and families, creating positive social thinking about the status of women in society;
- Uses the media to disseminate information on the status of women, their rights and opportunities, the foundations of gender equality, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, moral well-being, the responsible approach of young people to a family;
Coordinates the activities of state structures, public organizations and international partners in promoting gender equality and solving problems of women and the family;
- Cooperates with legislative bodies and structures of executive power, political parties, movements and public organizations operating within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Monitors the implementation of international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Tajikistan in promoting gender equality;

- If necessary, invites interested heads of ministries, departments and local executive bodies of state power of regions, cities and districts of the republic to their meetings;

- timely and qualitatively examines letters, complaints and proposals of citizens related to its competence and informs relevant parties about their results;

The KJAF participates in the formulation and implementation of programs for social and economic development and the advancement of women, the protection of the family, motherhood and childhood, promotes the social protection of women, the realization of their right to work in conditions of a market economy, improved health services, etc. It is also the task of the Committee to inform relevant ministries and agencies on family, women, maternity and childhood issues. In its structure, a gender department has been established. All subordinate bodies of the given Committee have been created in all local government bodies. The Committee is the coordinator of the implementation of the gender

Policy in Tajikistan. The CEDAW Committee, while discussing the report of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, noted positively the efforts of the Committee on Gender Equality. However, in the final recommendations, it was noted that this national machinery for the advancement of women has insufficient budgetary and human resources and coordination capabilities and is therefore not able to fully and effectively perform its various functions, including the coordination of ministries at the national level and Activities of regional and local bodies.

With the support of the President of the country, the staff of the Committee was expanded in 2008 (19 additional units were also added, including the number of employees working directly in the gender department of the Committee (from 2 to 4). At the moment the central office of the committee consists of 15 employees, also in the areas,

Cities and districts are working departments and sectors for women and the family. The budget of the committee was in the national currency:

- 2011 - 1 662 350 somoni
- 2012 - 1 866 560 somoni
- 2013 - 1 786 360 somoni

The UN Commission on the Status of Women is the functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It is the main global body for the formulation of policies for gender equality and the advancement of women. On April 25, 2013, the Republic of Tajikistan was unanimously elected to the UN Commission on the Status of Women (Commission on the Status of Women) for the period from 2014 to 2018 in New York at the resumed organizational session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

One of the most striking examples of joint activities of international and public organizations and the strengthening of the capacity of committees is the creation of a gender network of specialists of ministries and departments working in the field of agriculture under the Gender Section of the Committee of Women. In April-May 2008, a trilateral agreement was signed between the Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, ministries, departments and the regional office of UNIFEM. The agreement was signed by the Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, UNIFEM, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee for Statistics of RT, the Agency for Land Management, Cartography and Geodesy under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Agroinvestbank, National Association of Dehkan Farms of the Republic of Tajikistan, civil servants (currently the Civil Service Agency). Later, the Coalition of the NGO "From equality of the legal to the actual equality" joined the Agreement. The main goal of creating a gender network is to promote gender mainstreaming in the industry strategy and ministry activities

To implement the government's policy on eliminating violence against women, the KJAF, the Interdepartmental Commission Against Trafficking in Human Beings and public organizations - the Bovari crisis centre ("Trust") for women are involved (an annual reception of about a thousand visitors, most of them are women). Beginning in 2009, the "Support Service for Girls" project, 10 to 18 years old, subjected to sexual violence, abuse and traffic, is being implemented with the KJLC. "Over this period of time, 149 girls received legal, legal, psychological, social,

and rehabilitative and reintegration services for the project. Within the framework of the project, there is a legal service and a helpline for a free hotline. In the center, the girls are provided with educational, medical, psychological and legal services. Since April 2012 this center is financed from the state budget.

Hukumatom Dushanbe in 2010 created the first budget centre for the self-knowledge of women, which carries out several types of activities to prevent violence against women: educational, organizational, legal and psychological, etc. At the Academy of Education of the country, a department on gender issues has been set up, which also carries out preventive measures - measures for self-employment, raising education, teaching the profession of girls who have not attended schools, etc.

I. Нраса Ҷе.аоsеха хсепиини

II. This section addresses the following objectives

· Strategic objective I.

1. Promote and protect the human rights of women through the full implementation of all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

2. · Strategic objective I.

3. 2. Ensuring equality and non-discrimination in accordance with the law and in practice. · Strategic objective I.

4. 3. Providing legal literacy.

Tajikistan has been a member of the United Nations since 1992. Tajikistan has ratified the following international human rights treaties:

Names of main contracts	Ratification Dates
1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1996	1999
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	1999
3. Convention against Torture, 1984	1995
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	1995
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	1993
6. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	1993
7. Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990	2003
8. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, On the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000	2002
9. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Concerning the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000	2002

In 2002, the Republic of Tajikistan established the Commission for the Implementation of International Human Rights Obligations under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, which is a permanent interdepartmental body that consists of ministries, state committees, departments and local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations. The members of the commission are the first Deputy Ministers, Deputy Heads of Committees, one secretary and two representatives of non-governmental organizations.

The Commission is responsible for the implementation of international legal obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of human rights, which includes the coordination of state bodies in writing reports and their referral to treaty bodies. In recent years, the RT has established activities for the timely submission of reports on international human rights treaties. Also, Tajikistan participated in the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) in 2012 and in 2014 RT sent an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations received under the UPR.

During the period from 2010 to 2013, the Republic of Tajikistan submitted 8 periodic reports to the UN treaty bodies, 7 of which were considered:

- National report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- National report of the Republic of Tajikistan on measures to implement commitments under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- National report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
- National report on the implementation of the implementation by the Republic of Tajikistan of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- National report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- National report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- Report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

The Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is responsible for reporting on CEDAW. In implementing recommendations and preparing periodic reports, the Committee on Women and the Family actively cooperates with civil society. For example, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, in cooperation with the NGO Coalition "From Equality of Legal to Equality Actual" (established in 2008), developed a joint plan of action to implement the CEDAW recommendations. Ten working groups were established to monitor and evaluate, Improving legislation, temporary special measures to improve the status of women, overcoming gender stereotypes, equal access to education and law, preventing violence against women, and so on. It is not yet clear how effective the system is designed to monitor progress. In fact, the Government recognized in the Draft National Report on CEDAW that the most effective tool for monitoring the implementation of CEDAW was the process of compiling the combined initial, second and third periodic reports⁵ In addition to the treaty bodies and the UPR, Tajikistan invites the Special Rapporteurs in the framework of the UN Special Procedures to visit Tajikistan to study the situation with individual human rights. In particular, in 2009 Yakin Erturk, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, arrived in the Republic of Tatarstan. As a result of her visit, the Special Rapporteur sent a report containing a number of recommendations. Among her

⁵ The second periodic report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the measures taken to implement the ICCPR covering the period from 2005 to 2010, 70-73.

recommendations was a recommendation to raise the marriageable age from 17 to 18 years. This recommendation was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and in 2012, the Family Code of the RT was amended accordingly.

After passing the first cycle of the RT of the UPR, the Government of Tajikistan introduced the practice of developing and adopting National Action Plans for the implementation of the recommendations received within the framework of international mechanisms on human rights. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reviewed progress in the implementation of the CEDAW. Concluding remarks were adopted as a result. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs is developing a draft National Action Plan for the implementation of CEDAW recommendations.

As noted above, in order to increase the legal literacy of citizens and provide legal and psychological support to women, 105 district information and advisory centres have been set up under local executive bodies of state power. In 2013, 14736 citizens applied to the centres, 11,128 of them

women and 3608 men. Positive decisions were made on 70% of applications. More than 92% of those who applied to the women received free legal advice from specialists. In 2013, relevant ministries and departments in all regions of the country conducted explanatory work on women's rights and freedoms, P\prevention of domestic violence. In the curriculum of training courses, the qualification of law enforcement officers, the Training Centre for Judges of the Council of Justice, a training course on the prevention of violence against women.

J.) Kenuumm H cpentcrsa maccoHoil HH4opmaHHH

This section addresses the following strategic objectives:

- Strategic objective J.1. Enhanced women's opportunities and access to expression and decision-making in the media and technologically new means of communication, as well as through these tools.
- Strategic objective J.2. Promoting the creation of a balanced and non-stereotyped image of women in the media.

At present, there are 328 newspapers registered in the Republic of Tajikistan (119 state, 209 independent), 187 journals (90 state and 97 independent), 11 news agencies (1 state, 10 independent), including 6 newspapers and 7 magazines are published for women.

The most popular of them are the magazines "Bonuvoni Tojikiston" ("Women of Tajikistan"), the founder of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, "Firuza" (founder of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tajikistan) and the newspaper Zan in Amard ("Woman and Man "), founder of" Charkhi Gardun "LLC) and distributed throughout the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The leaders and founders of more than 40 newspapers and 25 magazines in the republic are women. More than 800 women work in editorial offices of periodicals. On the most popular republican publications, including "BonuvoniTochikiston", "Firuza", "Istikbol", "Khatlon", "Samak", "Oila", "Oinai zindagi", "Ravzana bakhaon", etc., the chief editors are women.

In the field of journalism in Tajikistan, women's journalists are distinguished by their publications about the shortcomings and problems of society. Including Talat Nigorova, Hurriniso Alizoda, Latofat Kenchayeva, Shakhlo Nasriddinova, Zulfiya Atoi, Adolati Mirzo, Olga Tutubalina, Gulnora Amirshoeva, Kharamguli Kodir, Gulbahor Abdulloeva, from the younger generation Humayroi Bakhtiyor, Jamila Mirbozhonova, Ramziya Mirzobekova, Gulafshon Sokiev, Mavzuna Abdulloeva, Nilufar Karimova and many others as journalists have gained great prestige, and have achieved tremendous success. In light of the problems of society, including women, the role of women in society, gender issues, etc., they make a significant contribution through periodicals.

There are some positive steps to include the media in reflecting the problems of women and raising the awareness of citizens on the state gender policy, on the issues of de facto equality of women and men and other aspects of gender equality. In 2006, the Government of the Republic of Tatarstan was established and published a month the magazine "BonuuniTochikiston" with a total circulation of 6 thousand copies. Thus, in 2009, three "women's" magazines were published in the republic with a total circulation of 11,000 copies, including "Firuza" (3 thousand) and "Ravzana bachakhon" (2 thousand).

Public associations with the support of international organizations have established and operate press clubs for journalists, at the meetings of which issues of gender equality, obstacles to achieving de facto equality are discussed. For example, for several years the NGO "Gender and Development" promoted the development of press clubs in the cities of Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tube, Kulyab, Khorog and Khujand. The activities of the press clubs contributed to increasing the gender potential of journalists and increasing the number of articles on the pages of national and local newspapers, television and radio programs.

The staff of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs also participate in the dissemination of information in the media through the state television channels "Safina TV" and "Bakhoriston", TV "Cahonamo", First Channel (Shabakaiakum), TV "Poytaht", "Mir", radio channels "Sadoi" Dushanbe, Tojikiston, Vatan, Khovar. Through these media, information on the rights and freedoms of women, the status of women in society, the activities of women in leadership positions, marriage and the family, etc. are disseminated.

Conducted content analysis of the media shows the passivity of both state and independent print bodies. Thus, for example, the content analysis carried out by PF "Panorama" for 6 printed publications for 2004-2006 showed that among the articles devoted to women and gender issues only 3.3% of publications are devoted to problems of gender roles and stereotypes 0.7% - the problems of bigamy. Slightly more than 30% of the articles are devoted to the images of specific women. At the same time, 30% of them represent pop stars, cinema, and about 11% consider the collective image of women as a sexual object. There is a lack of analytical, discussion materials, most of the articles (63.8%) are informational in nature.⁶

In television programs, attention is often focused not on gender, but on the role of women as mothers. There is no demonstration of a positive image of a woman - a politician, a leader, an active participant in the economic transformation of society in the media. It should be noted that most editorial offices publish analytical articles on gender issues in newspapers on a commercial basis with the support of international organizations. Therefore, most often journalists can cover actual problems of this topic, mainly only during the period of the grant.

In order to increase the gender potential and gender sensitivity of future journalists, special courses for pro-gender have been introduced in a number of higher educational institutions of the

republic. For example, at the Russian-Tajik Slavic University (RTSU) at the Faculty of Philology reads:

- 2 special courses - "Gender and Literature", optional 16 hours (offset) - for students-philologists and "Gender dimension of the media", special course of choice for 56 hours (examination) - 3rd year international journalism (contractual group).
- "Gender dimension of the media" - special course for 24 hours (offset) - 4 year specialization electronic media (budget group).
- The interdisciplinary subject "Humanistics and the Media", within which 6 hours are assigned to the perception of a person from the point of view of gender

In the Tajik State University (TSU) at the Faculty of Oriental Studies Special course "Gender and Tajik 63 editions - state, 3 - independent, 3 - in the Tajik language, 3 - in Russian. Jumhuriyat, Sadoimardum, Asia Plus, Evening Dushanbe, Millat, Narodnaya Gazeta

Literature "(32 hours), at the Faculty of Journalism - " Gender and Journalism ". The manual "Gender in Journalism" (Dasturitelimi) was published by Jovid Mukim. Dushanbe, 2006. In 2007, at the TSU at the Faculty of Journalism, the Gender Studies Laboratory, with the support of the Soros Foundation, held a conference "Barobarkhukukii gendery: mushkilot wa dastovard" and published a collection of articles "Barobarkhukukii gendery."

Nevertheless, planned measures for public discussion in the state media of the new roles of men and women in society and the family are still poorly implemented. State periodicals, republican and local television and radio do not have a developed communication strategy for public discussion of the problems of gender inequality, including on overcoming stereotypes. Episodically transmitted programs or articles cannot effectively influence the changing patterns of behaviour of men and women with the goal of overcoming negative traditions and prejudices, and raising awareness of women and men in the field of human rights.

K.) KenuuHnm H mcpymalomail cpenta

This section reviews progress with the following objectives:

- Strategic objective K.1. Active involvement of women in the decision-making process on environmental issues at all levels.
- Strategic objective K.2. Mainstreaming gender issues and aspects in sustainable development strategies and programs.
- Strategic objective K.3. Strengthening or establishing mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development policies and the environment for women.

Recent changes in the sphere of environmental protection in the Republic of Tajikistan are designed to improve the previous structure of natural resource management and promote their more rational and sustainable use. Often, successes in this sector are based on the introduction of new management methods and technical solutions, and should contribute to improving the social

aspects of the use of natural resources, which, in particular, are expressed in the different roles of men and women, the poor and the rich, etc.

The Republic of Tajikistan is also taking steps to ensure the participation of women in environmental decision-making. The outflow of the male population into labor migration led to the fact that more often the heads of households and households became women.

In Tajikistan, less than half of households have access to piped water, and about a quarter use water from a river / lake / pond. Undoubtedly, such conditions also negatively affect both men and women, for a number of reasons, the burden on women is much greater.

Gender perspectives and environmental protection are relatively new concepts, both for professionals and the general public. At the same time, the introduction of a gender perspective in the management of natural resources has been recognized in many bilateral and multilateral documents at different levels. International Conference on Population and Development (1994, Cairo), Fourth World Conference of Women (1996, Beijing), UN Millennium Summit (2000, New York), World Summit on Sustainable Development. Particularly their interrelationship was discussed at the global water conferences in Mardel Plata (1977), Bonn (2001) The Hague (2002) and Kyoto (2003).

The Dublin principles, endorsed by the International Conference on Water and the Environment in 1992, recognized that "women play a central role in the provision, management and conservation of water." Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 contains numerous references to participation, capacity development, education and the mobilization of women as decision-makers and water and sanitation managers. Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration states: "Women play a vital role in environmental management and development.

. Consequently, their active participation is essential in achieving sustainable development. " In the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), (par.24), governments agreed to: "support the development of water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that these infrastructures and services ... will be Gender-sensitive ".

Relying on all these obligations, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the United Nations declared the International Year of Freshwater (2003), the General Assembly declared the International Decade for Water for Life to be held from 2005 to 2015. Resolution 58/217 emphasizes that "the objectives of the decade are to increase the emphasis on water issues ... and the implementation of water programs and projects, while striving to ensure the participation and involvement of women in the development of water resources."

Despite such a wide recognition at the international level of the importance of achieving gender equality, the inclusion of gender factors in the management of natural resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, as in all countries of Central Asia, needs to be improved. The realities of today are that general awareness of gender issues in this area is not adequate, there are no qualitative data and studies on the consideration of gender perspectives in the management of natural resources, and, finally, there are few specialists with practical skills in applying a common gender basis in specific situations on the management of natural resources.

Gender equality is one of the real steps towards social justice, without which sustainable development is inconceivable. According to the UN in late 2002, 1.1 billion people or 18% of the world's population did not have access to safe drinking water, and 2.6 billion or 40% of the

world's population did not have access to modern sanitation services. Therefore, one of the global goals of the Millennium Development Goals is to reduce by half the number of people who do not have constant access to drinking water and basic sanitation, which will allow them to lead a healthier and more dignified life.

Ensuring equal access of both men and women to sanitation services is one of the most important tasks for our region. It should be noted that sanitary facilities, especially in rural areas, need to improve. And a low level of hygiene increases the burden on women, as it causes the spread of water-related diseases.

Therefore, women give primary attention to water quality and the protection of water sources, which indicates that truly sustainable water resources management is impossible without involving women in decision-making processes. Therefore, they are more actively involved in various bodies for the management of natural and water resources, from water user associations (WUAs) to water and natural resources management bodies at the national level.

But, despite the activity of women, the level of their representation in the governing bodies is not high. This is due not only to the current state of land and water use, but also to the low level of women's knowledge and knowledge of their rights. In this regard, one of the key issues is the need to build the capacity of rural women in both legal issues and in farming, interaction with various services, etc.

Lack of access to land is often the root cause of women's limited access to water. Thus, land reforms that allocate land tenure rights to heads of households or permanent agricultural workers (which are mostly men) lead to women having less real rights to water, despite the fact that at the legislative level the equality of rights of men and women. Even if women have a legal right to land, traditions often interfere with their actual control over land and water resources, which are the most important economic capital for further development, access to which determines the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.

The analysis of cases shows that the productivity of agriculture increases significantly if women have access to land / water and technology. Thus, ensuring equality of men and women is necessary not only in itself, but also for obtaining important economic benefits.

Although the percentage of women working in agriculture is higher than that of men, decision-making positions are mainly occupied by men, especially in the cotton sector, which is responsible for more than 50% of irrigated land. Women, first of all, are represented in small household plots, and men manage large plots, although women are constantly working in the field. If we talk about women occupying leading positions of various ranks in the system of basin management of the water sector, they are even less - about 1%.

As noted above, in both urban and rural areas, environmental degradation adversely affects the health, well-being and quality of life of the population in general, and especially of girls and women of all ages, for physiological reasons.

Women, as one of the vulnerable categories of the population, are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of natural disasters. If we take into account that the frequency of extreme natural

phenomena associated with climate change and water in the republic increases every year, it is necessary to develop gender-sensitive approaches to prevention and preparedness activities for emergencies

The need to increase both the general level of gender awareness, as well as special knowledge on conducting the correct gender analysis, integration of gender approaches in decision-making at all levels, in carrying out research and carrying out certain projects in the environmental sphere, comes to the fore.

Today, unfortunately, we have to state that consideration of gender issues, if any, is often limited only to ensuring gender balance in the staff of the organization or a separate project, which certainly is not a solution to the problem.

L. Girls

Within the framework of this section, the following strategic objectives are considered:

- Strategic objective L.1. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against girls.
- Strategic objective L.2. Elimination of negative cultural traditions and practices against girls.
- Strategic objective L.3. Promote and protect the rights of girls and raise public awareness of their needs and potential.
- Strategic objective L.4. Eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training.
- Strategic objective L.5. Elimination of discrimination against girls in health and nutrition.
- Strategic objective L.6. Elimination of economic exploitation of child labor and protection of girls in the workplace.
- Strategic objective L.7. Elimination of violence against girls.
- Strategic objective L.8. Educating girls on issues of social, economic and political life.
- Strategic objective L.9. Strengthening the role of the family in the advancement of the girl child.

The rights of the girls are not separately examined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Issues related to girls' rights and their situation are integrated into existing policies and programs on gender equality and specific issues, for example, in the field of education. Some practical measures to improve the situation of girls' rights are outlined below.

In cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO), a separate sector for the monitoring of child labor started functioning in the "Adult Education Center of Tajikistan". The main task of this sector is to identify and release children from hard child labor, to help them return to school and engage in vocational training. In this regard, this sector actively conducts preventive work among children and their families, their material support

The work of the environment of pedagogical collectives of secondary comprehensive schools is widely deployed. In 2010, in four districts of Dushanbe with the involvement of more than 90 secondary school teachers, a training seminar was held on the topic "Information support for teachers in the prevention of child labor" and other activities in this direction are being actively implemented in cooperation with the ILO.

As mentioned above, girls' enrollment is lower than boys and, especially, the gender gap increases after grade 9. As noted, one of the reasons is gender stereotypes about the role of women, which can lead to the fact that parents can interfere with the education of girls. The Criminal Code of Tajikistan provides for liability for obstruction of education. The number of persons prosecuted for obstruction of obtaining the basic compulsory general (nine-year) education and failure by parents or other legal representatives of minors to maintain and educate minors is as follows:

CrarrhH YK PT	ro,Lim	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Article 164 (Obstruction of Receiving Basic compulsory general (nine-year) education)		69	35	13	5	27
Article 174 (non-fulfillment of the obligation to upbringing of a minor)		-	5	5	5	-

In 2010, 1,547 minors, including 136 girls, are on preventive registration due to a deviation from the school. These issues are under special control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

At the moment, there is a tendency to reduce the number of girls in prisons, which is confirmed by the adopted Laws of the Republic of Tatarstan "On Amnesty" in 2007 and 2009. According to the Department of Justice of the Ministry of Justice for the period from 2007 to the current year, two Amnesty Laws were adopted in 2007 and in 2009, according to which 499 girls and women were amnestied in 2007 and 299 in 2009. In addition, in the period of 2007, 306 women were released from penitentiary facilities and 73 underage convicts;

- In 2008, 42 women and 27 juveniles were released;
- In 2009, 275 women and 27 juvenile offenders were released;
- In the first half of 2010, 2 women and 3 minor convicts were released.

With the KJLC, the State Centre for the Support of Girls Undergoing Violence at the State Centre for the Education of Girls of Orphans, Charogi Khidoyat, where social workers conduct educational work with the target group, the teachers implement an educational program for the

target group (girls aged 10 to 18) who are victims of violence . 12 girls live in the Centre and receive counselling.

KDJS and its structural divisions created 31 crisis centres with the "helpline" service, free services of lawyers and psychologists. In addition to women subjected to violence, victims can also be trafficked to these centres. Similar 8 centres were established by the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Tajikistan. Between the Committee for Women and Family Affairs and the Centre for the Rights of the Child Great Britain signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on the protection of the rights of adolescent girls subjected to violence. According to the Project, support services for girls-victims of violence and human trafficking are opened in Dushanbe and in other regions. Within the framework of the project, the girls receive free psychological counseling and medical and social services.

In order to support and stimulate the education of girls in higher educational institutions, the Sarvar Training Center was established within the Ministry of Education, where 200 girls received by the Presidential quota are provided with a hostel and additionally study foreign languages and computer equipment.

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In the field of data and statistics on gender of the Republic of Tajikistan, certain achievements are noted. The Republic of Tajikistan inherited the national statistical system from the Soviet past, but since the early 1990s, in response to changing political conditions, the system has undergone a number of reforms and transformations. Structure of the Agency.

According to statistics, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan consists of three levels: the central office, regional statistical offices (regional and city) and local statistical offices (in rural areas and cities). Departments located at the central level are responsible for the collection and analysis of data on relevant sectors of the economy. The agency relies heavily on its own reporting system, but also collaborates with other ministries and departments to obtain administrative data and information from them. The Agency operates on the basis of the "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on State Statistics" of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan, approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated January 12, 2010. № 588. In the context of this law there is no provision devoted to gender statistics. In addition, the Agency does not have a separate structure to work exclusively with gender statistics. These issues are assigned to the Department of Demographic Statistics, Employment and Social Statistics. However, this authority is not given enough authority to exert any influence on other departments or departments of the Agency in order to integrate a gender perspective in the overall statistics. The Agency has created a gender group that deals with gender issues, which includes leadership from the central apparatus and heads of the relevant branch departments. Sometimes the working group acts as a catalyst for gender statistics when there is neither a specially appointed department or department, nor a department created in addition to existing structures, in support of departments and departments responsible for gender statistics.

Despite the problems listed, it is possible to note a number of positive tendencies in work of Agency which have been reached during last ten years: · The Agency increased the level of comparability of national indicators by introducing a unified social and economic classification system that meets international standards.

- Various types of surveys are regularly carried out, including household surveys, multiple-indicator cluster surveys (MICS), Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Living Standards (LSS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS / MDI), and others. These surveys serve as a rich source of social and gender data, which allow to obtain gender indicators in such areas as employment and unemployment, labour migration, remittances, access to education, health, poverty, and infant and maternal mortality.

- Effective work has been done with the producers of administrative statistics, which are assisted in obtaining data disaggregated by sex during all regular surveys.
- Publications with gender statistics are published, such as the series of publications "Women and men", which covers such areas as demographic situation, health, education, employment, social protection, participation in decision-making, poverty and crime.

Until 2014, the RT lacked a legal framework or strategy that would focus exclusively on the development of gender statistics. Nevertheless, gender statistics are usually mentioned in legislation, strategies and action plans on gender and "women" issues. The gender indicators included in the long-term and medium-term strategic documents (NDS, PRS, SWAPT) did not sufficiently cover gender issues. National strategies for poverty reduction and welfare enhancement recognize the need for

specific, regionally aggregated gender indicators, especially in relation to the MDGs and its localization at the national and regional levels.

In 2013, the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan developed the Gender Statistics Development Program for the period 2014-2-15, which is aimed at strengthening the capacity of gender statistics specialists of the Statistical Agency, district statistical offices, implementation mechanisms to improve efficiency in production, use and the implementation of products of gender statistics. This Program specifically mentions the need for a unified approach to the collection of gender statistics in order to monitor the progress of Tajikistan in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and the MDGs. Solving organizational issues aimed at improving the activities of the gender group of the AU and specialists at the district level, specific goals that contribute to the implementation of the tasks assigned are singled out in separate directions

Activity, the basic mechanisms of realization of the put purpose are thought over.

The program identified the following main priorities:

- Increase the capacity of specialists of the AU to expand and sustain the production of gender statistics and improve its use in the Republic of Tajikistan.

- Improvement of legislation to reflect gender statistics in accordance with the tasks set.
- Improving the production of gender data through a time-budget survey.

- Improving the quality of data from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) (integrated questionnaire), taking into account gender-sensitive indicators.

- Increasing the use of existing statistical data sources by collecting gender-relevant information.
- Addressing organizational issues to improve the quality of gender statistics within the Statistical Agency.

- Establishment of a database of indicators on gender statistics at the district level. · Establishment and strengthening of interaction with various interested organizations on development of production, analysis and dissemination of gender data.
- Regularly examine the demand of users and meet their needs for gender statistics by organizing and conducting a dialogue with users of gender information.

- Increase the use of existing sources of statistical databases by collecting gender-relevant information.
- Improvement and regular updating of the gender base and data of the AU website.
- Development and publication of publications on gender data in the context of industries and regions for the direction

With regard to the direction to improve the quality of HBS data, in close cooperation with World Bank consultants, the methodology for an integrated Survey of Living Standards and Labour is being developed in the framework of the project on improving the household budget survey (HBS). It is envisaged to amend the questionnaires, change

the methodology of sampling, organization of field works, data management and Presented results. In the new HBS questionnaires, the following additional modules will be added and gender-sensitive indicators integrated:

- Module on labour.
- Module on health.
- Education module.
- Module on migration and remittances.
- Agriculture.

The program planned that the information received will not be a one-time, as it was before, but on a permanent basis (quarterly) and will include the following indicators:

- Poverty level (incomes and expenditures of the population).
- The level of public health, the evaluation of health services and the costs of the population.
- Attendance of educational institutions and expenses for education.
- Employment and unemployment.
- Migration (internal, external migration and money transfers).

The Agency will work out and identify approaches for collecting and reporting on the situation of vulnerable groups of women, including older women, as well as girls and women with disabilities in all areas (health, education, social protection, etc.) on the final recommendations of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against women). In accordance with the final recommendations of the UN Committee, In 2010, under the

Convention on the Rights of the Child for the Republic of Tajikistan, the AU improves the mechanism and quality of regular statistical data collection for persons under the age of 18 (data must be disaggregated by sex, age, urban and rural areas, ethnicity, education etc.).

Conduct a gender analysis of the existing statistical base by sectors and sectors to identify gaps and opportunities for integrating gender-disaggregated statistics into sectoral statistical collection and data analysis. The AU will monitor the indicators included in the NDS and the "Improving the Welfare of the Population of Tajikistan for 2013-2015" strategy to ensure and integrate gender-disaggregated data into the system for collecting, processing and analyzing problems and achievements according to the goals and objectives of the NDS and SPTs.

In addition, the Program provides for the following activities to improve the dissemination of gender data to the AU:

- The publishing of a statistical compilation "Women and Men in the Republic of Tatarstan" every 2 years, taking into account the relevant set of indicators for gender-disaggregated statistics, and international standards;
- Establishment and strengthening of interaction with ministries and departments and other interested organizations involved in the process production of gender data on their integrated distribution and updating the gender database of the AU.
- Contribution to the formation of integrated gender statistics in the monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategy for the Enhancement of the Role of Women, the Millennium Development Goals, the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and other important documents
- Expanding the publication of metadata and definitions of indicators, mechanisms for calculating indicators of gender statistics, thereby increasing the gender sensitivity of specialists who develop gender statistics.
- On an annual basis, the list of indicators is updated and the database on gender statistics is updated, as well as the gender page data posted on the Agency's website.
- Inclusion of additional indicators in the context of the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan in the list of database indicators for gender statistics.
- Carrying out of competitions, both among employees and among interested parties, on the development and publication of analytical articles on the most pressing gender issues. · Compiling and publishing a brochure on gender statistics based on the existing database.

Section 4. New priorities

To accelerate the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the strengthening of gender equality and the empowerment of women as part of ongoing discussions on the goals of sustainable development and the development agenda beyond 2015, according to these priorities:

- Improvement of gender policy and legislation, its consistent implementation, regular monitoring and evaluation;
- Introduction of a gender perspective into the national development program for the period after 2015 and use of gender as a cross-cutting theme in all priorities, directions and blocks of the national development strategy for the period after 2015;

· Carrying out campaigns in the society to eliminate gender stereotypes about the role of men and women using different media and involving various agents of change, including men and boys. · In the field of women and education, carry out active reforms to achieve gender parity at all levels of education and, for this purpose, take the following measures:

1. To establish monthly allowances (at the local government level) for girls from low-income families and girls who are orphans who wish to continue their studies in grades 10-11.
2. In order to increase the contingent of girls studying in the 10th to 11th grades of secondary schools, develop a strategy for working with their parents.
3. Develop a special provision on benefits for girls wishing to continue their education in vocational schools.
4. Increase the number of government quotas for girls from regions and cities of the republic to receive professional higher education.
5. Increase the number of government quotas for admission of girls from regions and cities of the republic, for continuing education in post-graduate and master's programs outside the republic.

- In the area of improving the equal access of men and women to health services, the focus of the Government on the following years is the health of the mother and the child, and in this area the following measures are planned:

1. Development and approval of a program on reproductive health of women for the period 2015-2020;
2. Introduction of amendments and additions to the Law on Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan.
3. Improve the quality of medical services for mothers, children.
4. Ensure the availability of medical care to mothers, children at the level of primary health care.
5. Prevention of anaemia among pregnant women and women of reproductive age.
6. Improved access to contraception at the level of medical houses and especially remote areas.
7. Prevention of malnutrition among children up to 2 years of age through the replication of micronutrients, the timely appointment of complementary foods and the promotion of breastfeeding.
8. Expand the network of Youth Friendly Service Centres.
9. Improve the provision of emergency obstetric care and effective perinatal care in cities and districts, and equip maternity homes with an ambulance.
10. Development of programs and services, including media campaigns that deal with the prevention and treatment of breast cancer, cervix.
11. Improve women's access to modern methods of contraception.
12. Improving the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

13. Improving the implementation of gender aspects of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV / AIDS and sexual and reproductive health.

14. Increased resources for women's health

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In the area of women and the environment, it is necessary to use gender approaches more consistently in the development of environmental policy and legislation, which should be based on reliable analytical and statistical data on gender differences in this area. To this end, the following activities are proposed:

6. To promote equal participation of all stakeholders, taking into account gender equality.

7. To expand cooperation between governmental, Non-governmental organizations, civil society in the field of natural resources management.

8. Recognize the important role of women as nature users and the need to include them in the governing bodies.

9. Increase involvement of women in public and local governments.

10. Provide support to women landowners when registering rights to land and water.

11. To increase the capacity and awareness of both women and men on gender equality issues and their relationship to natural resource management.

12. Create qualified advisory services for farmers with a focus on the rights of women farmers.

13. Increase women's access to the microfinance system and the financial sector.

- In the field of women and violence against women, implement the State Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, effectively adopted in 2014 for 2014-2020, with a view to reducing the level of family violence, and to study the situation with other forms of violence against women and adopt advisory programs to combat other forms of violence against women, with a gradual increase in the budget for addressing the problems of women affected by various forms of violence against women.
- In the field of women and economy, introduce gender budgeting, examine the impact of economic policies and reforms on the status of women, and consider, in accordance with the data received, various activities aimed at improving women's economic opportunities, including by increasing women's access to economic resources (land, loans, etc.).

Annex 1. The process of preparing this National Survey.

The preparation of this National Survey was coordinated by the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan with the support of the United Nations Multi-Country Office for Women in the Central Asia Region.

For the preparation of the report, the information prepared by Tajikistan in the framework of periodic reporting to the UN Human Rights Committees was used: the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the RT reports to the Human Rights Council prepared under the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) were used. Also, as part of the preparation of this

review, the analysis of the situation in the sectors of the Beijing Platform conducted by international organizations and civil society was used.

To collect information, all ministries and departments were asked to provide information on the relevant thematic area of each ministry and department. The following ministries provided information:

- Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Health and Social Security of the Republic of Tatarstan;
- Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tatarstan;
- Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tatarstan;
- Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The first version of the National Review report was considered at a meeting of the staff of the above-mentioned ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan on June 25, 2014 (validation workshop), where additional information was received on the sections and recommendations were made on the new priorities of the Republic of Tajikistan in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action after 2015. After the meeting, the ministries and departments also provided additional information that was included in the report on the National Review.

Appendix 2. Statistics on enrolment by sex

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Co-efficient ratio Primary education 1-4 class (% of age group 7-10)	99.5	99.1	99.0	99.6	101.1*
Girls	96.9	97.0	96.3	97.4	99.0*
Boys	102.0	101.1	101.3	101.6	103.2
Co-efficient ratio Primary education 1-9 class (% of age group 7-15)	95.3	95.3	95.6	96.5	96.6
Girls	91.4	91.6	91.7	93.0	93.6

Boys	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.8	99.5
Co-efficient ratio Secondary education 10-11 class (% age group 16-17)	41.8	45.8	46.4	46.9	51.3
Girls	33.5	36.3	36.2	37.1	43.6
Boys	50.0	55.1	56.6	56.5	58.8

*) appraisal. The enrolment ratios for primary education in boys over 100% are due to the presence of other ages of students. The dynamics of the examination of cases for the period 2007-2009 and the first half of 2010 for crimes involving violence against women (www.stat.tj)

№	Crime Category	Articles of Criminal Code	Years				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	1st half of 2010.
	Crimes related to violence against women	Articles 109,110, 111,116,117, 120,130,131, 133,134,181	114 cases in respect of 123 individuals	228 cases in respect of 139 individuals	108 cases in respect of 110 individuals	108 cases in respect of 117 individuals	336 cases in respect of 140 individuals

The number of cases reviewed for the period 2006-2009 for crimes committed against women is as follows:

№	Crime Category	Articles of Criminal Code	Years				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	1st half of 2010.
1	Human trafficking	130 ¹ , 167	8 cases in respect of 15 individual	15 cases in respect of 31 individual	7 cases in respect of 14	8 cases in respect of 17 individual	2 cases in respect of 5 individuals
2	Rape	138	53 cases in respect of 60 individual	70 cases in respect of 84 individual	70 cases in respect of 78 individual	53 cases in respect of 57 individual	17 cases in respect of 18 individuals
3	Bigamy or polygamy	170	192 cases against 192 individ	183 cases against 183 individuals	162 cases against 162 individuals	140 cases against 140 individuals	49 cases against 49 individuals

4	Involvement in prostitution and the organization or maintenance of brothels, pimping or pimping	238, 239	80 cases against 83 individuals	89 cases against 97 individuals	54 cases against 55 individuals	75 cases against 77 individuals	37 cases against 38 individuals
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Analysis of crimes related to human trafficking for 5 months of 2013 and the expired period of 2014 according to the Main Information and Analytical Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

№ n/n	Criminal Code of Tajikistan	5 Months of 2013.	5 Months of 2014.
1.	Article 122 “Forced removal of human organs or tissues for transplantation”.	-	-
2.	Article 130 “Kidnapping”	6	2
3.	Article 130 ¹ “Human Trafficking”	1	17
4.	Article 131 “Unlawful deprivation of liberty”	3	4
5.	Article 132 “Recruitment of people for exploitation”	17	7
6	Article 134 “Coercion”	1	-
7.	Article 138 “Rape”	19	17
8.	Article 139 “Violent acts of a sexual nature”	25	14
9.	Article 140 “Coercion in acts of a sexual nature”	7	8
10.	Article 141 “Sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person under 16”	49	62
11.	Article 142 “Depraved acts”	11	11

12.	Article 149 "Illegal restriction of movement, free choice of place of residence, departure for repatriation of the republic and return of citizens"	-	-
13.	Article 167 "Trafficking of minors"	6	5
14.	Article 171 "Child kidnapping"	-	-
15.	Article 172 "Illegal adoption"	-	-
16.	Article 238 "Involvement in prostitution"	1	1
17.	Article 239 "The organisation and maintenance of brothels, pimping"	92	130
18	Article 335 "Illegal crossing of the border into Tajikistan"	71	64
19.	Article 336 "Violation of the state border"	-	-
20	Article 339 "Theft or damage of documents, seals"	25	32
21.	Article 340, Part3 "Counterfeiting, manufacture or sale Fake documents, state awards, Stamps, seals, forms, committed for the purpose of trafficking in persons "	2	-
22.	Article 401 "Mercenarism"	-	-

Dynamic series of gender indicators to the Strategy for Activating the Role of Women in the Republic of Tatarstan

№	Indicator Name						Sources and data
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Section 1: The situation of women in political and social life							
	Percentage of seats held by women in Parliament, total, %	17.5	17.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	Committee on Women's
							And family issues
	Distribution of government employees by sex (according to annual reports, %)						AC
	Men	67.1	66.5	67	66.7	66.5	
	Women	32.9	33.5	33	33.3	33.5	
Разде.Т 2. АНТННЗанНН ЗанНТОСТН НСЕННАНН Н НХ ро.Тif. на рi.мне Трyмт							

The number of permanent population by age groups (at the beginning of the year, thousands of people), the entire population	7250.8	7417.4	7621.2	7807.2	7987.4	AC
Including the age of :						
Men						
0-4	466.0	488.7	523.1	547.8	563.3	
5-9	435.4	432.3	424.7	433.2	442.2	
10-14	444.6	443.7	446.0	441.7	440.0	
15-19	436.1	440.9	438.8	435.6	437.1	
20-24	396.0	407.7	423.9	429.5	430.0	
25-29	298.9	313.1	330.8	352.8	374.0	
30-34	237.8	254.4	256.0	265.2	278.7	
35-39	211	215.9	217.9	223.4	227.3	
40-44	189.4	191	196.4	200.1	205.5	
45-49	172.8	178.1	177.8	180.9	182.7	
50-54	119.6	128.6	143.4	152.1	160.2	
55-59	78.9	85.3	88.7	97.0	103.3	
60-64	44.8	49.6	57.0	61.3	67.1	
65-69	44.9	41.5	36.9	35.6	36.5	
70-74	36.8	37.1	39.7	38.7	39.0	
75-79	24.5	24.5	23.4	25.2	24.7	
80-84	13.8	13.8	15.6	14.5	14.9	
85-89	3.7	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.5	
90-94	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	
95-99	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	
100+	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.1	
Women						
0-4	439.9	461.5	493.3	514.9	529.3	
5-9	413.7	409.5	402.1	410.4	418.9	
10-14	426.8	424.8	425.4	420.4	417.8	
15-19	421.3	424.6	424.8	421.1	419.8	
20-24	393.9	407.5	421.0	424.4	425.3	
25-29	292.2	305.6	324.7	348.2	369.5	
30-34	238.5	243.5	252.3	259.2	272.5	
35-39	215.8	219.6	224.4	226.7	228.8	
40-44	196.7	197.5	202.4	205.5	211.1	
45-49	176.5	183.1	183.9	188.1	190.1	
50-54	123.1	132.0	147.1	156.3	164.7	

55-59	82.3	89.3	93.1	101.6	108.0	
60-64	43.4	49.8	58.6	64.3	71.3	
65-69	41.3	37.6	32.7	32.1	34.5	
70-74	38.4	37.6	40.4	38.6	38.1	
75-79	26.9	27.9	26.1	28.6	27.6	
80-84	14.7	13.7	16.3	15.3	16.9	
85-89	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.6	
90-94	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	
95-99	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	
100+	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Distribution of migrants by sex and age						Мінр аіо нна51 спув ба, АС
Number present						
Both sexes:						
0-14	1367	1697	1500	1355	1194	
15-64	22480	23377	27331	30851	31910	
65 and older	492	439	700	562	517	
Men						
0-14	702	887	805	696	655	
15-64	13321	13664	15595	16489	17661	
65 and older	293	282	428	336	292	
Women						
0-14	665	810	695	659	539	
15-64	9495	9613	11738	272	14249	
65 and older	199	157	272	227	225	
Number present						
Both sexes:						
0-14	2163	2030	1711	1491	1295	
15-64	34311	34452	33394	34861	36809	
65 and older	930	659	816	682	624	
Men						
0-14	1136	1071	893	742	718	
15-64	20349	20687	19525	18449	19734	
65 and older	467	371	458	371	333	
Women						
0-14	1027	959	818	749	577	

15-64	14052	13765	14259	16412	17075	
65 and older	463	288	358	311	291	
Migration increase						
Both sexes:						
0-14	-796	-333	-211	-136	-101	
15-64	-11831	-11075	-6063	-4010	-4899	
65 and older	-438	-220	-116	-120	-107	
Men						
0-14	-434	-184	-88	-46	-63	
15-64	-7028	-7023	-3930	-30	-2073	
65 and older	-174	-89	-30	-35	-41	
Women						
0-14	-362	-149	-123	-90	-38	
15-64	-4893	-4152	-2521	-2050	-2826	
65 and older	-246	-131	-86	-84	-66	
CooTHorneHHe 3apa6oTHor3 nulaTbi weHraHH H mywHHH (H npogeHTax)	59,8	60,8	56,0	49,1	58,8	
ITHeno 6e3pa6oTHbix epeHH weHraHH no Ho3pacTy (HeT), HeHoHeic 1)						
						MTC 3, AC
15-19		13381				
20-24		19218				
25-29		13609				
30-34		11534				
35-39		12736				
40-44		9032				
45-49		7856				
50-54		4920				
55-59		1517				
60-64		-				
YposeHE, 6e3pa6oTHgbi epeHH weHraHH no Ho3pacTy (HeT), npogeHTos ¹⁾						
						MTC 3, AC
15-19		14.3				
20-24		13.4				
25-29		11.3				
30-34		10.1				
35-39		11.0				

	40-44		8.1				
	45-49		8.4				
	50-54		8.4				
	55-59		5.6				
	60-64		-				
	Number of unemployed by age (men)						MTC 3, AC
	15-19		20923				
	20-24		34580				
	25-29		25069				
	30-34		11818				
	35-39		15474				
	40-44		11891				
	45-49		10481				
	50-54		9333				
	55-59		5913				
	60-64		1922				
	Number of unemployed by age (men) (%)						
	15-19		17.9				
	20-24		20.1				
	25-29		14.5				
	30-34		8.3				
	35-39		10.9				
	40-44		9.2				
	45-49		8.4				
	50-54		9.5				
	55-59		10.0				
	60-64		7.3				
	Number of self-employed		867108				AC
	Women		326 816				
	Men		540 292				

	Percentage of women in paid work (non-agricultural)	38.2	38.3	39.8	43.4	44.9	AC
	Number of employees in agriculture, thousands	529.8	519.2	513.1	501.7	499.9	AC
	Women	234.1	201.9	206.9	233.3	250.9	
	Men	295.7	317.3	306.2	268.4	249.0	
	Number of people applying to employment agencies, thousands	53.3	59.9	59.7	64.1	63.5	MTC 3H, AC
	Women	25.3	28.7	28.1	29.9	30.0	
	Men	28.0	31.1	31.6	34.2	33.5	
	The number of hired workers who applied to the employment service for employment and employed through the employment service						
	Number employed in services, thousands	25.8	32.5	32.0	32.4	35.4	
	Women	12.2	14.8	14.5	14.6	17.1	
	Men	13.6	17.7	17.5	17.8	18.3	
	Percentage of people employed from the number of people applying for employment services						
	Women	47.5	45.5	45.4	45.1	48.4	
	Men	52.5	54.5	54.6	54.9	51.6	
	Number of employed, thousands	41.5	48.9	35.9	46.1	55.9	
	Percentage in services industry	62.2	66.5	89.2	70.3	63.3	
	Section 3. Supporting the development of women's entrepreneurship						

Distribution of the number of workers in small enterprises (with 10 or less employees), thousands	19.4	20.8	19.9	18.7	19.6	AC
Women	4.0	3.0	6.5	3.3	4.0	
Men	15.4	17.8	13.4	15.4	15.6	
Number of individual entrepreneurs acting on the basis of a patent, total	-	-	55 913	100 763	128 789	
Women	-	-	8 950	16 576	22 007	
Men	-	-	46 963	84 187	106 782	
Specific weight in %						
Women	-	-	16.0	16.5	17.1	
Men	-	-	84.0	83.5	82.9	
The number of individual entrepreneurs acting on the basis of a certificate, total	-	-	52 670	76 245	94 946	
Women	-	-	6 389	10 336	13 964	
Men	-	-	46 281	65 909	808 982	
Specific weight in %						
Women	-	-	12.1	13.6	14.7	
Men	-	-	87.9	86.4	85.3	
Number of women leading law firms	730	1 069	1 699	2 019	2 322	
Including in the private sector	550	754	1 110	1 310	1 530	
Number of dekhani farms, total	30 842	37 958	51 372	58 313	73 806	
Including those run by:						
Men	27 060	33 721	45 922	52 317	68 071	
Women	3 782	4 237	5 450	5 996	5 735	
Specific weight in %						
Men	87.7	88.0	89.4	89.7	92.2	
Women	12.3	11.2	10.6	10.3	7.8	

Microcredit of the population (according to the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan)							H5
Number of recipient of credit, people							
Total	...	218 054	235 622	294 602	355 054		
Women	...	74 488	79 315	103 081	123 498		
Men	...	143 556	156 347	191 521	231 556		
Number of managers and specialists from the number of hired labour, thousands	351.5	387.8	354.4	351.7	354.1		AC
Women	124.4	138.8	138.8	154.3	155.5		
Men	227.1	249.0	215.6	197.4	198.6		
Number receiving the pension, thousands	537.7	554.0	569.8	592.0	596.6		Agency for social welfare and pensions
Women	305.5	320.9	339.4	356.2	356.1		
Men	232.2	233.1	230.4	235.8	240.5		
Number receiving social welfare, in thousands	76.3	81.0	85.1	91.5	89.6		
The average size of pensions, somon (at end of the year)	87.36	90.71	125.24	152.30	181.82		
Women	72.84	75.50	105.06	121.69	151.00		
Men	106.46	111.64	154.97	198.56	226.76		
The number of pensioners who are registered with the social protection bodies of the population, in total, in thousands (at the end of the year)	537.7	554.0	569.8	592.0	596.6		MTC 3
Section 4: How to increase the educational level of women							

Population with a primary education, in thousands	59 ³⁾		72			AC
Women	68 ³⁾		80			
Men	50 ³⁾		64			
Population with a secondary education, in thousands	575 ³⁾		528			
Women	581 ³⁾		544			
Men	570 ³⁾		511			
Population with a further education, in thousands	76 ³⁾		77			
Women	45 ³⁾		45			
Men	107 ³⁾		109			
Number of employees performing scientific research and development (at the end of the year, people), total	2447	2791	2827	2537	3511	
Women	...	...	...	678	1093	
Men	...	...	...	1859	2418	
Number of specialists and researchers, total	1397	1722	1802	1565	2210	
Women	...	...	...	381	534	
Men	...	...	...	1184	1676,0	
Ratio of men to women in the education system at senior level						
Primary education ratio, percentage	101.1	102.5	96.4	100.5	101.6	
Boys	103.2	104.2	95.2	99.2	100.4	
Girls	99.0	100.7	97.8	102.0	103.0	
Indicators of ratio by basic education, percentage	96.6	98.1	98.5	97.3	94.5	

	Boys	99.5	101	101.2	99.6	96.5	
	Girls	93.6	95.2	95.6	94.8	92.3	
	Indicators of enrolment in secondary education 6) (percent), total	51.3	54.3	54.5	58.5	63.8	
	Boys	58.8	60.2	62.0	66.2	71.5	
	Girls	43.6	48.1	46.8	50.5	55.9	
	The ratio of women to the total number of students (%)						
	Primary education 4)	48	48	48	48	48	
	Secondary education 5)	42	43	42	43	43	
	Further education 6)	28	29	29	29	28	
	Number of gender-sensitive training programmes and courses	-	-	-	-		
	Indicators of enrolment of children aged 3-6 years by pre-school institutions (percentage)	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.1	10.2	
	Girls	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.1	
	Boys	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.7	11.1	
Section 5.)1Сеттннд н здраВоохраНеНе							
	The infant mortality rate under the age of 5, total, per 1,000 live births	53	x	50	x	43	M3, AC
	Girls					46	
	Boys					51	
	Infant mortality rate, total, per 1000 live briths	46	x	34	x	34	
	Girls					36	
	Boys					41	
	Life expectancy at birth, total, years	72.2	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.8	
	Women	74.8	75.3	74.4	74.1	74.6	
	Men	69.7	70.4	70.9	70.9	71.1	

	Proportion of childbearing women with qualified obstetrics, percent	83	87	88	89	93	
	Maternal mortality ratio	x	x	86 7)	x	x	
	The coefficient of maternal mortality per 100,000 live births						
	Bleeding during pregnancy and childbirth	1.5	2.5	4.05	1.78	1.37	
	Sepsis during birth	1.0	0.50	0.45	,45	0.46	
	Toxicosis of pregnancy	2.5	4.5	4.05	1.78	0.9	
	Artificial medical abortion	0.5	1.5	-	1.34	-	
	Ectopic pregnancy	0.5	0.5	-	0.89	-	
	Other complications	10.3	10.5	8.99	13.83	10.5	
	Incidences of endemic goitre (per 10,000 of population)	796.5	1000.0	890.4	790.5	695.9	
	Women	991.1	722.9	681.0	997.0	884.5	
	Men	603.1	387.2	373.6	596.3	511.0	
	Number of reported cases of HIV infection	373	431	1004	989	828	
	Number of HIV cases by gender						
	Women	75	96	206	282	289	
	Men	298	335	798	707	539	
	Number of pregnant women infected with HIV	23	32	53	75	100	
	Ratio of pregnant women in the early stages, %	64.4	63.6	64.9	68.8	62.2	
	Mortality of men and women with malignant neoplasms	2218	2730	2868	2998	2927	

	Women	1296	1512	1591	1659	1655	
	Men	922	1218	1277	1339	1272	
	Mortality of men and women with malignant neoplasms per 100,000 population	30.1	36.6	37.7	38.9	37.1	
	Women	35.6	40.3	40.7	42.9	42.3	
	Men	25.2	32.2	32.6	34	31.9	
	Contraception	283	406	368	382	353	
	Number of women using contraception	493353	505665	516518	543441	588127	
	100 women aged from 15-49	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.5	27.8	
	Use of contraception						
	Such as:						
	Oral contraceptives	79296	79603	81473	84779	94715	
	100 women aged from 15-49	2.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	
	Physical	54767	58628	55941	53312	63427	
	100 women aged from 15-49	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	
	Injection	40204	43615	46905	45869	52876	
	100 women aged from 15-49	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	
	BMS	314004	318238	321550	346567	363717	
	100 women aged from 15-49	12.8	15.7	15.8	16.9	17.2	
	Number of abortion	18481	19470	19510	17503	16618	
	100 women aged from 14-49	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.5	
	The incidence rate of sexually transmitted infections (per 100,000 population)	52.8	36.2	47.7	35.8	30.5	
	Women	67.1	40.3	42.3	44.0	38.7	
	Men	38.5	32.2	32.8	27.0	22.4	

	Use of contraceptives (percentage of)	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.9	27.8	
	Mortality of people with tuberculosis, total	6115	5864,0	5959	5935	5484	
	Men	3631	3427,0	3373	3347	3092	
	Women	2484	2437,0	2586	2588	2392	
	Number of people ill with tuberculosis, 10,000 of population	83.8	78.7	78.5	77	69.4	
	Men	99.2	91.7	88.4	86.0	77.5	
	Women	68.3	65.6	68.9	67.8	61.2	
Section 7. How to prevent violence against women.							
	Total registered crimes	11658	12408	14548	16864	16593	МВД
	Composition of criminals						
	Total	8363	8462	7116	10423	12799	
	Women	1485	1400	972	1306	1630	
	Men	6877	7062	6144	8147	11169	
	Number of crimes committed against minors	174	211	335	475	504	
	Number of convicted women	804	876	741	805	988	
	Number of convicted minors, total	467	415	374	484		
Section 8. Factors which strengthen the family.							
	Number of registered marriages and divorces						AC
	Marriages	106388	100678	100759	94730	97653	
	Divorces	5178	5593	6019	6762	7417	
	Number of permanent pre-school organisations	485	487	488	494	508	

	Number of medical institutions (hospitals)	421	429	444	441	444	
	Number of single-parent families	68981		67 336			
	2) Households, consisting of mother and children	3) 49421		60 202			
	Households, consisting of mother and children, with one parent from the mother's family	1365 3)		470			
	Households, consisting of father and children	16115		6 525			
		3)					
	Households, consisting of father and children, with one parent from the father's family	2080 3)		139			
	Number of women on maternity leave	8 780	6 198	5 951	3 732	5 393	
	Number of people on parental leave	19669	14887	15777	11053	15045	MT 3 H

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2) no pe3yRbmamaut nepenucu naceRenuya u dicuRuulnoeo Oonda (na 21 cenmR6pR 2010 eoda) 3) 3a 2000 eod

4) yuauluxcR 1-4 xnaccoe

1) yuauluxcR 1-9 xnaccoe

2) yuauluxcR 10-11 xnaccoe

3) no dannbut o6cRedoeanuR utnadenuelcoü demlcoü u utamepunckoü cutepmnocmu 2010 eoda

4) no dannbut 3Alra

Annex 3. List of policies, strategies, action plans and publications.

- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On State Guarantees of Equality between Men and Women and Equal Opportunities for Their Implementation";
- Law of RT "On Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Tajikistan", 2013;
- State program on the prevention of domestic violence in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2023, 2014;
- Rules on the procedure for granting grants to the President of the Republic

Tajikistan to support the development of small and medium Entrepreneurship, attracting women and girls to vocational guidance, raising legal awareness and acquiring new jobs for 2006-2010, approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on July 4, 2006, No. 307;

- "National Strategy for Activating the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020", 2011; · State program "Education, selection and placement of leading cadres of the Republic of Tajikistan among talented women and girls for 2007-2016," approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 1 November 2006, No. 496;
- State program for training specialists from among women and promoting their employment for 2012-2015, approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 1 March 2012, No. 92; · Rules for the allocation of grants to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to support and develop entrepreneurial activities among women for 2011-2015, approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 2, 2011, No. 185.
- Law of RT "On protection of public health" of May 15, 1997;
- RT Law of 1 March 2005, No. 89 "On Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights"; · Law of the Republic of Tajikistan of 22 December 2006, No. 221 "On the Protection of the Natural Feeding of Children"; · Law of RT "On protection of the population against tuberculosis" of 22 December 2006, No. 223;
- Law of RT "On transplantation of organs and (or) tissues of a person" of July 30, 2007, No. 331;
- Law of RT "On Blood Donor and its Components" dated March 26, 2009, No. 503;
- "National Health Strategy for the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period 2010-2020", approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (PRGT) of August 2, 2010, No. 368;
- "Program to Counteract the HIV / AIDS Epidemic in the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period 2007-2010", approved by the CPRT of March 3, 2007, No. 86;
- "Youth Health Development Program in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2013, approved by the CPRT of October 30, 2010, No. 561;
- "Strategy for financing the healthcare sector of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2005-2015", MDG, May 10, 2005, No. 171;
- PRGT of October 31, 2009, No. 587 "On approval of the National Program for the Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer Diseases in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015".
- TPGT "On Approving the Concept of Healthcare Reform of the Republic of Tajikistan". 04.03.2002, № 94, the city of Dushanbe;

- TPMP "On the concept of reform of medical and pharmaceutical education in the Republic of Tajikistan". 11.11.2004. No. 423, Dushanbe.
- "On the preservation of funds saved in the process of reforms in the health budget" of the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of April 3, 2006, No. 140;

- "On the introduction of a new mechanism for financing public healthcare institutions in the Republic of Tajikistan" Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of November 2, 2013, No. 536;
- "On the Program of State Guarantees for Providing the Population with Health Care in the Pilot Regions of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2016", the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of January 3, 2014, No. 20.
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the approval of the Program for the Control of Diabetes Mellitus in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2006"
- 2012-202017, April 3, 2006, No. 130, Dushanbe. · "The Concept of the Restructuring of the Hospital Service of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2006-2010", Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of 07.09.2006, No. 407, Dushanbe;
· "On the Draft Public Investment, Grants and Technical Assistance Program for 2007-2009", 03.03.2007, No. 84
- On the regulation of the provision of health care to the population of the pilot regions of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2007, the Program of state guarantees for providing the population of the pilot regions of the Republic of Tajikistan with health care for 2007,
· Regulations on co-financing (co-payment) of the cost of medical services rendered by public health institutions in 2007 in pilot regions (Dangara districts of Khatlon region, Spitamen of Sughd region, Rasht and Tursunzade districts of republican subordination)
- Regulation on special means of public health organizations of the pilot regions of the Republic of Tajikistan with health care for 2007, approved on April 14, 2007, No. 199.
- Decree of the Government of the Republic "On the approval of the National Program for Safe Motherhood in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period until 2014".

