



## Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

<b>TAJIKISTAN - GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS 2007</b>			
<b>Population<sup>1</sup></b>			
Total: 6 503 000			
Female: 50.4%			
Male: 49.6%			
<b>1. STATE MACHINERY AND HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION</b>			
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Ratification and reporting under the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</b>	Yes <sup>2</sup>	<p>Year of ratification: 1993 Signature to the Optional Protocol: 2000<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Combined Initial, Second and Third National report (05/05/2005). Shadow Report submitted in November 2006. Both Reports were presented and discussed on 26 January 2007 at the UN CEDAW Committee's thirty-seventh session. Fourth and Fifth combined Reports are due in 2010.</p>
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Human rights problems as specified in Conclusions of the CEDAW Committee</b>	<p>CEDAW Concluding Observations in response to the combined Initial, Second and Third periodic report of Tajikistan (2007)<sup>4</sup></p> <p><b>Main concerns:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very few court cases in the areas of domestic violence, polygamy, exploitation of prostitution and trafficking in persons;</li> <li>• National machinery for the advancement of women has insufficient resources in terms of budget, staffing and co-ordination capacity and is unable to fully and effectively carry out its functions;</li> <li>• Resurgence of patriarchal attitudes subordinating women and of strong stereotypes regarding their role and responsibilities in the family and society;</li> <li>• Prevalence of domestic violence perpetrated against women and girls as well as trafficking in women and girls;</li> <li>• Women's low representation in political bodies, especially in the national Parliament;</li> <li>• The practice of "family voting" during election whereby one family member, usually male, votes for the entire family;</li> <li>• Non-attendance by girls at the primary school level, the sharp decline in enrolment at the secondary school level and the low rate of enrolment at higher education;</li> <li>• Limited access to adequate health-care services, especially in rural areas;</li> <li>• High number of women in monogamous unions based only on a religious ceremony and without any legal effect to civil registration; as well as the increased number of polygamous unions.</li> </ul>	

1.3	Reports/notices received by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women	No	
1.4	National government body on gender or women	Yes	The Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CWFA) within the President's Office (Note: Women's committees are established at the oblast, hukumat and community level but with very limited staff and resources).  Council to combat violence against Women at the president apparatus, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister.
1.5	Constitutional protection from discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes	<b>Article 17</b> "All are equal before the law and the courts. The state guarantees the rights and freedoms of every person regardless of nationality, race, sex, language, religious beliefs, political persuasion, social status, knowledge and property. Men and women have the same rights." <sup>5</sup>
1.6	Gender equality law	Yes	Law on State Guarantees on Equality between Men and Women and Equal Opportunities for their Implementation (adopted March 2005).
1.7	National gender mainstreaming measures (e.g.: National plan of action on gender equality or gender mainstreaming or other similar commitments)	Yes <sup>6</sup>	<b>State programmes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Programme on education, selection and placement of capable women and girls in leading positions for the period 2007 to 2016;</li> <li>• State programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women for 2001 to 2010;</li> <li>• National plan of action of the Republic of Tajikistan 1998 to 2005.</li> </ul> <b>Presidential Decrees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures to strengthen the Role of Women in Society (1999);</li> <li>• Quotas for Education of Girls from remote Districts (1998).</li> </ul>
<b>2. POLITICAL SECTOR</b>			
2.1	Per cent of women in parliament (is there a quota for women)?	No quota <sup>7</sup>	<b>Lower House (Majlisi Namoyandagon)</b> Total number of seats: 63 Total number of seats won by women: 10 Percentage of women: 15.87% <b>Upper House (Majlisi Milli)</b> Total number of seats: 34 Total number of seats won by women: 3 Percentage of women: 8.82% <sup>8</sup> <b>Women in local decision making bodies:</b> Mijlisi Milli (oblast level): 12.1% (2002 elections) Local Majlisis 11.5% (2002 elections) Heads of Cities or Rayons: 9% Deputy Chairs of Cities or Rayons: 34% Heads of Jamoats (village-level government): 22.7% Deputy Chair of Jamoat: 43% <b>Women in executive positions:</b> Managers in public service: 15.5% President's office 12.3%

			Heads of agencies: 20.5% Judges in all courts: 20.8% <sup>9</sup>
2.2	Is there a fixed quota for electoral lists?	No <sup>10</sup>	
<b>3. ECONOMIC SECTOR</b>			
3.1	Per cent of women in the paid labour force	N/A	
3.2	Adult unemployment rate: Female Male	N/A	
3.3	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) Female Male	876 1 503 <sup>11</sup>	
3.4	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income	0.57 <sup>12</sup>	
3.5	Right of women to own property		
3.6	Women as percentage of international migrants	N/A.	
<b>4. SOCIAL AND EDUCATION SECTOR</b> <sup>13</sup>			
4.1	Life expectancy at birth: Female (years) Male (years)	66.4 61.2	
4.2	Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (deaths of mothers per 100,000 live births), year 2000	170	
4.3	Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older) Female Male	99.2% 99.7%	
4.4	Net primary school enrolment: Female Ratio of female to male	95% 0.96	
4.5	Net secondary school enrolment: Female Ratio of female to male	73% 0.85	
4.6	Gross tertiary education enrolment: Female Ratio of female to male	8% 0.33	
<b>5. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS</b>			
5.1	Ratification of Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized	Acceded in July 2002 <sup>14</sup>	

	<b>Crime</b>	
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Relevant criminalization legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penal Code amendment - Article 130(prim) on THB (2003);</li> <li>• Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (adopted July 2004);</li> <li>• Inter-Ministerial Committee on combating Trafficking in Human Beings (formed January 2005, statutes approved April 2005);</li> <li>• National Action Plan to combat Human Trafficking, 2006 to 2010.</li> </ul>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Availability of shelters for victims of trafficking</b>	There is a shelter in Dushanbe run by the IOM and the MoI and one shelter in Khujand (Sughd Region) also run by the IOM.

## 6. MAJOR GENDER EQUALITY ORGANIZATIONS

### **Association of Business Women "Dilafruz"**

Contact: Dilbar Saidzoda, Faroukh Tyuraev  
Address: 12 Microraion, d. 20, kv. 33  
or  
Bofanda 6/17 (Tyuraev home)  
Khudzhand  
Telephone: (37922) 6-49-41, 2-07-04 (Saidzoda)  
(37922) 4-15-90, 6-05-41 (Tyuraev)

### **Khujand Association of Business Women**

Contact: Rakhim Melikbaev, Sanovbar Sharipova  
Address: 52 Khakim Str.  
735000 Khujand  
E-mail: rasul@csp.khj.td.silk.org  
Telephone: 6-31-27, 6-58-46

### **"Lady Leader" International-Intellectual Club for Business Women**

Contact: Zukhra Azimova  
Address: ul. Khubaidulloeva 4-23  
735140 Kurgan-Tyube  
Telephone/fax: 2-76-60

### **"Simo" Women's Association**

Contact: Shakhobova  
Address: 33 Rudaki Str.  
Dushanbe  
Telephone: 22-62-43, 21-44-50

## 7. PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR GENDER ISSUES AT THE MISSION OFFICE (focal point, part-time, full- time)

### **Ms. Graziella Piga**

Manager Gender Programme/Anti-trafficking Focal Point  
E-mail: graziella.piga@osce.org  
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### **Cc: Ms. Dilorom Khaidarova**

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unece.org/stats/profiles2007/tajikistan.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/states.htm>

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- <sup>3</sup> <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/protocol/sigop.htm>
- <sup>4</sup> <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/37sess.htm>
- <sup>5</sup> <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/untc/unpan003670.htm>
- <sup>6</sup> <http://www.unece.org/oes/gender/documents/AdHoc%20meeting%202005/Institutional-EN.pdf>
- <sup>7</sup> <http://www.quotaproject.org/noquotas.cfm>
- <sup>8</sup> Provided by the Parliamentary Office of Tajikistan (supplied by the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe).
- <sup>9</sup> <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Country-Gender-Assessments/cga-taj.pdf>
- <sup>10</sup> <http://www.quotaproject.org/noquotas.cfm>
- <sup>11</sup> [http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data\\_sheets/cty\\_ds\\_TJK.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html)
- <sup>12</sup> [http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data\\_sheets/cty\\_ds\\_TJK.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html)
- <sup>13</sup> [http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data\\_sheets/cty\\_ds\\_TJK.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html)
- <sup>14</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/countrylist-traffickingprotocol.html>