

**NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) within
the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcome
documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000)***

* This English version was prepared by UN-Women. It has not been officially validated by the submitting Government and is provided solely for informational purposes. To access the full report, please refer to the original submission.

Section 1. Key messages

This national review provides information across six key sections. **Section 1** contains the key messages of the entire review.

Section 2 provides a macro analysis of priorities, achievements, challenges, and failures, with a focus on the past five years (i.e. either from 2020 to 2024 or for five years since the last report); and new and potential priorities for the future.

Section 3 is intended to provide a more detailed analysis of the measures taken to advance gender equality in the twelve critical areas of concern of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) and the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on the last five years (i.e. from 2020 or the year of submission of the previous report). Thematic clusters and guiding questions are recommended to analyse how the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be implemented in a complementary way to accelerate progress for all women and girls. In each of the areas, particular attention will be paid to preparing specific examples of actions taken, challenges encountered and results achieved, using documented data where possible.

Section 4 addresses the national processes and mechanisms, bringing together those related to the implementation and monitoring of the BPfA with those related to the 2030 Agenda.

Section 5 highlights progress towards the availability of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics, linking monitoring of the implementation of the BPfA with the implementation of the gender issues of the 2030 Agenda.

Section 6 provides forward-looking insights into the future challenges and priority actions that are needed to accelerate the implementation of the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda, especially within the framework of the Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals.

Temporary measures have been taken in the country to increase the number of women in the public service. From 2017 to 2022 the number of female civil servants increased by 1.6 per cent. As of 1 July 2017, women accounted for 22.5 per cent of all civil servants,¹ and as of 1 January 2022, 24.1 per cent.²

¹ The sixth periodic report of the Republic of Tajikistan on compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. November 2, 2017, <http://surl.li/ucwmx>.

² Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Review of the reports submitted by the Member States under Article 8 of the Convention. 7th Periodic Report submitted by the Republic of Tajikistan. <http://surl.li/htbwp>.

Following the 2020 parliamentary elections, the representation of women in the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan increased from 19 per cent to 23.8 per cent and in the Majlisi Milli from 18.7 per cent to 25.8 per cent. Measures have been taken to improve gender statistics. According to the World Bank's index, which is based on the economic decisions made by women throughout their working lives, the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan received a relatively high score, that is, 81.88 points compared to the world average of 74.71 points.³

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is taking active measures to expand women's economic empowerment. Thus, from 2017 to 2022, the total number of registered taxpayers increased by 37,464 business entities or 12.4 per cent, including women's entrepreneurship entities by 20,104 people or 34.1 per cent. As of 1 January 2022, the number of registered business entities owned by women amounted to 79,003, which is 23.1 per cent of the total number of registered business entities.⁴

The Gender Development Index was 0.909. Compared to 2015, the country, unfortunately, moved from the 3rd group to the 4th group – countries with below-average equality in the human development index achievements between men and women (absolute deviation between 7.5 and 10 per cent). According to the results of the global assessment, Tajikistan is among the critical group of countries where in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5 “the main challenges remain unresolved. The value has stagnated or increased by less than 50 per cent of the required rate.”⁵

Stereotypes persist in the society regarding women's work in the public sector and at the decision-making level. Although the situation has improved over time. In the period of 2010–2020 the number of women working at the national and local levels of the government has reached 31.3 per cent.

Between the last two censuses (in 2010 and 2020), the number of working-age women with vocational education decreased from 114 out of 1,000 women in 2010 to 108.3 out of 1,000 women in 2020.⁶

³ The Medium-Term Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025, approved by Decree No.168 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 30 April 2021. P. 160-161, <https://www.medt.tj/images/20-07-2022-3.pdf>.

⁴ Paragraph 8. State Programme for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of up to 2027 dated 29 November 2023, No. 545.

⁵ <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/TJK>.

⁶ 2020 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Tajikistan: Educational Level of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan. Dushanbe, 2023.

One of the most important conditions for the progress of the state, peace and a stable society is education, since an educated woman is capable of raising a patriotic child and guiding them to serve the society and the state. The Government pays special attention to education. All measures have been taken and implemented to improve the status and social position of women in social interactions and the progress of the state.

The efforts of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan have led to a steady increase in the number of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream schools, 2.4 times in the period of 2010–2018 (2,988 children in 2010 compared to 7,278 in 2018). In the 2019–2020 school year, the number of children with disabilities enrolled in general education institutions amounted to 5,702.⁷

Presidential grants continue to be allocated in the country to support vulnerable groups of women and expand their economic opportunities. Thus, according to Decree No. 5 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, adopted on 28 January 2021, 20 grants of 40,000 (forty thousand) somoni, 20 grants of 35,000 (thirty-five thousand) somoni, 20 grants of 30,000 (thirty thousand) somoni and 20 grants of 20,000 (twenty thousand) somoni were distributed for the periods from 2021 to 2025. An annual amount of 2,500,000 somoni is allocated for these 80 grants through 2025.⁸

In accordance with the amendments and additions to Decree No. 5 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 28 January 2021, 120 grants of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan were established by Decree No. 257 dated 29 April 2024. The total grant amount has been increased from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 (five million) somoni. The grants are intended to support and develop women's entrepreneurship, 10 per cent of which will be allocated to projects related to climate change, including:

- 20 grants in the amount of 60,000 (sixty thousand) somoni
- 20 grants in the amount of 50,000 (fifty thousand) somoni
- 20 grants in the amount of 45,000 (forty-five thousand) somoni
- 20 grants in the amount of 40,000 (forty thousand) somoni
- 20 grants in the amount of 30,000 (thirty thousand) somoni
- 20 grants in the amount of 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) somoni (<http://www.adlia.tj>)

⁷ Paragraph 106 of the National Strategy for the Development of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030.

⁸ https://continent-online.com/Document/?doc_id=32750090#pos=0;0.

At the same time, there has been a decline in the prevalence of HIV infection among pregnant women – in 2021, the rate decreased to 0.017 per cent.

Primary coverage of pregnant women with HIV testing is increasing – while in 2016 this figure was 76.0 per cent, in 2020 it increased to 85.0 per cent. This has contributed to reducing the intensity of the epidemic in the regions and lowering the share of HIV-infected children born to HIV-infected mothers.

A positive example is the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion, launched in the country and approved by Government Decree No. 314 dated 1 July 2022. In Tajikistan's banking system, access to financial services and credit has improved, including for women and youth. Loans extended to women in 2019–2023 amount to 15. billion somoni, while in January–April 2024 this figure reached 1,626.8 million somoni.

Significant support is required for the implementation of the state programme for the prevention of domestic violence, improvement of gender statistics, and the development and implementation of a national comprehensive strategy to change gender stereotypes, foster zero tolerance for violence against women and children and eradicate early marriages, which is provided for by the National Development Strategy 2030.