

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY POLICY IN TAJIKISTAN



12 February 2026
Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Brief Information about the Conference

Amid escalating global challenges—including climate change, demographic shifts, economic instability, and accelerated digitalization—the promotion of gender equality remains one of the priority areas of sustainable development. In line with the agenda of the United Nations and the international commitments of states, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men is regarded as a key driver of inclusive economic growth, social justice, and institutional resilience.

In recent years, many countries, including those in Asia, have made progress in strengthening legislative and policy mechanisms aimed at empowering women, increasing their participation in public and economic life, and improving access to education and healthcare. Nevertheless, systemic challenges persist, including gender gaps in economic opportunities, the underrepresentation of women in decision-making processes, and the disproportionate impact of global crises on women and girls.

In this context, parliamentary leadership and Inter-Parliamentary cooperation play a crucial role in ensuring effective oversight, developing gender-responsive legislation, and promoting investment in human capital development. Against this backdrop, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) supported the international conference entitled “Achievements and Challenges in the Implementation of Gender Equality Policy in Tajikistan,” organized by the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The conference brought together members of the upper and lower chambers of the Parliament of Tajikistan, representatives of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan, heads of relevant ministries and agencies, the Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Tajikistan, and representatives of international organizations—including the United Nations Population Fund in Tajikistan—as well as civil society representatives, national experts, and media representatives.

Parliamentarians from the Philippines, Indonesia, and North Macedonia, along with representatives of Pathfinder International, joined the discussions online, sharing best practices in implementing national programs and legislative initiatives in the field of gender equality.

The meeting was held on 12 February 2026 in Dushanbe. The parliamentarians, government officials, representatives of international organizations, and experts exchanged experiences and ideas, reinforcing a sustainable platform for dialogue and cooperation. The event was conducted as part of an ongoing series of initiatives supported by the Japan Trust Fund, a longstanding partner of AFPPD. The hospitality of the host side and the mobilization of national resources underscored the priority accorded to these issues at the national level.

Thematic Scope

The meeting focused on comprehensive approaches to advancing gender equality amid global socio-economic and environmental challenges. The program comprised five thematic sessions aimed at exchanging experiences, analyzing national practices, and formulating recommendations for the further improvement of policy and legislation.

The first session was devoted to the implementation of national programs and regional perspectives on promoting gender equality. Participants discussed current achievements, existing institutional mechanisms, as well as opportunities to strengthen regional cooperation and parliamentary dialogue in line with the Sustainable Development priorities of the United Nations.

The second session focused on the role of civil society in implementing gender equality policy. Discussions addressed practices of cooperation between state authorities and public organizations, expanding women's participation in public life, and mechanisms to enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of government programs.

The third session covered issues of national legislation in regulating gender relations and preventing gender-based violence. Participants exchanged experiences on improving the legal framework, introducing gender-sensitive approaches into legislative processes, and strengthening parliamentary oversight over the implementation of relevant normative acts.

The fourth session was dedicated to the exchange of international experience in ensuring gender equality and developing the potential of women and youth. Discussions explored tools for expanding economic opportunities, access to education and innovation, and the role of Inter-Parliamentary cooperation in disseminating successful practices.

The fifth session examined strengthening the capacity of women and youth in the context of mitigating global risks, including water scarcity, climate change, and glacier protection. Participants emphasized the importance of integrating a gender perspective into environmental and climate policies, as well as expanding women's participation in decision-making related to sustainable natural resource management.

Overall, the thematic discussions contributed to building a comprehensive dialogue among parliamentarians, experts, and development partners aimed at advancing gender-responsive policies and strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation at the national and regional levels.

Source of Inspiration

The meeting drew inspiration from the achievements and insights gained through international and national debates on advancing gender equality and empowering women. Participants emphasized the significance of accumulated experience in designing and implementing gender-responsive policies, improving legislative mechanisms, and strengthening institutional approaches aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all.

Central to the discussions were the principles and values promoted under the United Nations agenda—such as inclusivity, non-discrimination, participation, and accountability—which serve as the foundation for sustainable development and social justice. Particular attention was given to the role of parliamentary engagement and international cooperation in disseminating best practices, exchanging knowledge, and reinforcing partnerships.

Another source of inspiration was the commitment of states and development partners to integrate a gender dimension into strategic planning, encompassing economic, social, and environmental policies. Participants noted that these accumulated achievements provide a solid foundation for further efforts to close gender gaps, enhance women’s participation in decision-making, and strengthen human capital.

Thus, the meeting’s inspiration lay in recognizing the progress achieved through the joint efforts of national institutions, civil society, and international partners, as well as in the readiness to continue dialogue and cooperation to achieve the shared goals of sustainable and inclusive development.

During the conference, parliamentarians were also presented with the initiatives of the Republic of Tajikistan in water resource management and climate action, including national legislation and international programs implemented in partnership with the United Nations. Special attention was given to water security, glacier preservation, and their role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to the interconnections between these issues and gender equality, climate resilience, and the socio-economic development of the region.

Visibility and Outcomes

The conference demonstrated a high level of participant engagement and served as a clear platform for exchanging experiences and best practices in the field of gender equality. The meeting generated significant public and media attention, strengthened inter-parliamentary and international cooperation, and contributed to the development of concrete initiatives.

At the conclusion of the event, participants adopted recommendations for improving national legislation and enhancing institutional resilience, taking into account demographic, environmental, and socio-economic challenges. These recommendations provide a foundation for further action in advancing gender-responsive policies and sustainable development.

Key Sessions: Overview and Conclusions

The conference included five main sessions (the detailed program is presented in Appendix 1), which examined the central theme—advancing gender equality amid global socio-economic and environmental challenges—from multiple perspectives. Participants discussed achievements and institutional mechanisms, the role of civil society, legislative approaches to preventing gender-based violence, international experience sharing, and strengthening the capacity of women and youth.

Based on the outcomes of the sessions, recommendations were formulated to improve national policy and legislation, enhance inter-parliamentary and international cooperation, increase women's participation in decision-making, and develop human capital.

Below is a brief overview of the presentations and discussions from the five sessions, conducted in both English and Russian.

Session 1 | Implementation of National Programs and Regional Perspectives on Gender Equality

The first session was dedicated to a comprehensive review of the implementation of national programs on gender equality in the Republic of Tajikistan and to discussing regional perspectives within the framework of cooperation among the member states of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD). Participants were presented with an overview of existing legislative initiatives, national strategies, and institutional mechanisms aimed at expanding women's participation in public, political, and economic life.

During the presentations, it was emphasized that combating gender-based violence remains a priority of national policy. Under the leadership of President Emomali Rahmon, measures have been consistently implemented to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection of women's rights, as well as to promote the principles of equality and non-discrimination in line with international obligations, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Particular attention was given to the enhancement of national legislation. It was noted that the entry into force of the Family Code, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence," and the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights of Men and Women and Equal Opportunities for Their Realization" has contributed to strengthening mechanisms for the legal protection of families and to gradually addressing key issues in this area.

At the same time, participants highlighted persistent systemic challenges, including the underrepresentation of women in decision-making, limited economic opportunities, and the disproportionate impact of global crises on women and girls. The accumulated experience in implementing national programs, including the State Program on the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2014–2023, demonstrates the presence of both objective and subjective factors, including entrenched social stereotypes, which require further coordinated efforts.

In the context of regional perspectives, the importance of sharing best practices among AFPPD member states was emphasized, as well as strengthening parliamentary oversight, developing gender-sensitive legislation, and expanding collaboration between state institutions and civil society.

The session concluded with the recognition that Tajikistan has achieved significant progress in promoting gender equality, including supporting women's entrepreneurship and expanding access to education and healthcare. Further advancement of this agenda requires strengthening Inter-Parliamentary dialogue, coordinating efforts at the regional level, and adapting international standards to national circumstances in accordance with sustainable development priorities.

Session 2 | The Role of Civil Society in Advancing Gender Equality Policy

Session 2 focused on the role of civil society in promoting and implementing gender equality policy. During the session, participants discussed in detail the practices of collaboration between government institutions and civil society organizations, the expansion of women's participation in public and economic life, as well as mechanisms to enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of government programs.

Particular attention was given to successful national and regional initiatives aimed at engaging NGOs, the expert community, and civil activists in the development and implementation of gender-sensitive policies. Participants emphasized that effective cooperation between state institutions and civil society strengthens social responsibility, fosters an inclusive environment, and ensures oversight of the implementation of laws and programs in the field of gender equality.

The Vice President for Strategic Partnerships and Innovation at Pathfinder International presented a gender-transformative approach. This approach includes a critical analysis of harmful gender norms and beliefs affecting access to resources. A key element is working with communities to promote more equitable gender norms. Special attention is given to addressing social structures and policies that perpetuate gender inequality. Enhancing the status of women, girls, and marginalized groups is a central component of the approach. Furthermore, it emphasizes the active involvement of boys and men as allies in achieving gender equality.

During the discussions, it was highlighted that civil society in Tajikistan plays a crucial role in advancing gender equality. It actively participates in the development and monitoring of national programs, organizes educational and awareness-raising initiatives, supports women in entrepreneurship and social activities, and contributes to strengthening the legal and institutional capacity for implementing equal opportunity policies.

The experiences of AFPPD member states, including the Philippines, Indonesia, and North Macedonia, demonstrated successful approaches to engaging NGOs, the expert community, and activists in decision-making processes, implementing gender-sensitive legislation, and ensuring the transparency of government programs. Japan provided an example of integrating civil initiatives into national development strategies and women's professional development programs.

The exchange of practices underscored the importance of multi-sectoral cooperation and knowledge-sharing between government institutions and civil society, as well as the need to

strengthen accountability mechanisms and promote the active participation of women in decision-making.

Session 3 | National Legislation on Gender Equality and the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence

Session 3 focused on the analysis of national legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence. Participants discussed the role of the Parliament and state institutions in protecting the rights of women and vulnerable groups. It was noted that one of Tajikistan's key achievements in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) is the development and adoption of a comprehensive policy and legislative framework aimed at strengthening gender equality and promoting women's rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan enshrines the principle of equality between men and women (Article 17) and recognizes international law as an integral part of the national legal system. The Republic of Tajikistan is a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, ensuring the integration of international standards into national legislation.

Key legislative and regulatory acts governing the rights of women and girls include the Family Code; the Law "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence"; the Law "On Parental Responsibility for Child Upbringing"; the Law "On Civil Service"; the Law "On the Protection of the Rights of the Child"; the Law "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women"; as well as the Concept of Family Development in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Presidential decrees, including Decree No. 5 of 3 December 1999 "On Enhancing the Role of Women in Society," and Government resolutions, such as the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women for 2021–2030, programs supporting women's entrepreneurship, and training of management personnel among gifted women, provide institutional coordination and monitoring of the implementation of national policy. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs and the Statistics Agency under the President play a key role in data collection and assessing the effectiveness of these strategies.

Participants paid particular attention to the legal protection system against domestic violence and mechanisms for supporting vulnerable groups, including labor migrants and victims of human trafficking. Key documents include the Law "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence," the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2014–2023, legislation against human trafficking, and a comprehensive set of measures to support victims. Discussions highlighted existing gaps in legislation, issues related to monitoring and law enforcement, and opportunities to strengthen parliamentary oversight. The importance of integrating international standards and best practices into the national legal system was emphasized to ensure comprehensive protection of the rights of women and girls.

In line with its international obligations and the implementation of the National Development Strategy until 2030, the Republic of Tajikistan identifies the harmonization of socio-economic

and gender strategies and programs as a key priority. Particular attention is paid to reducing social and gender inequality, developing inclusive human capital, and ensuring the well-being of children. These measures create conditions for further advancement of substantive gender equality.

A representative of the House of Representatives of the Philippines noted that the Philippines actively develops legislation to ensure gender equality, including the “Safe Spaces Act” and the “Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act” (RA 9262), which provide for the issuance of protection orders. Specialized police units operate in this area, and an 18-day campaign to end violence is conducted.

In conclusion, participants underscored the need for further improvement of legislation, strengthening parliamentary oversight mechanisms, and adopting a comprehensive approach to the prevention of gender-based violence. These measures provide the foundation for advancing gender equality and protecting women’s rights at the national and regional levels, as well as for effective experience-sharing and practice exchange within AFPPD.

Session 4 | Experience-Sharing on Promoting Gender Equality

Prior to the closing session, participants discussed a key theme within the objectives of AFPPD—the exchange of experience in promoting gender equality. It was noted that the international exchange of knowledge and best practices strengthens national programs, enhances the effectiveness of legislative initiatives, and broadens women’s participation in economic, social, and political life. Particular attention was given to tools for expanding women’s economic opportunities, access to education, vocational training, and innovation, as well as the role of Inter-Parliamentary cooperation in disseminating successful practices. Significant focus was also placed on developing the potential of youth and women through educational, entrepreneurial, and mentorship programs.

A representative of AFPPD emphasized that the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development attaches special importance to this topic, as it remains one of the Forum’s key pillars. The Standing Committee on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is firmly committed to addressing these issues across the Asia-Pacific region, including Central Asia.

AFPPD highlighted that the ICPD PoA and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can only be successfully implemented if gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are ensured. The resilience of each country depends on its human capital. Targeted investments in education, professional development, and women’s entrepreneurship contribute to reducing poverty and inequality while simultaneously strengthening national economic and societal potential.

Participants stressed that, despite progress in several Asia-Pacific countries, the process of achieving gender equality remains uneven. In some countries, income gaps persist,

unemployment among women is higher than among men, and women's participation in decision-making within governments and parliaments remains lower than that of men.

AFPPD called on member states to continue improving legislation and policy, cooperate with civil society partners, and strengthen cross-sectoral platforms for knowledge exchange. The agendas of global initiatives, including the ICPD PoA and the SDGs, provide frameworks for institutionalizing policies and measuring progress in the field of gender equality.

During discussions, participants reviewed the experience of AFPPD member countries. In Tajikistan, educational projects and professional development programs for women and youth are being implemented, alongside coordination between state institutions and civil society. In the Philippines, mentorship programs are successfully implemented, women's economic opportunities are expanding, and gender considerations are integrated into socio-economic policy. In Indonesia, gender-sensitive legislation is in place, platforms for experience-sharing between government institutions and NGOs have been established, and women's entrepreneurship is actively supported. In North Macedonia, educational and entrepreneurial programs for women and youth are implemented, with active participation of women in decision-making processes. In Japan, a comprehensive approach is applied to developing women's potential through training, innovative initiatives, and Inter-Parliamentary cooperation to disseminate best practices.

The Indonesian experience of legislative regulation of women's political participation was discussed in detail. Article 245 of Election Law No. 7 (2017) requires a minimum of 30% women candidates in each electoral district. However, actual women's representation in parliament has not yet reached the required quota, underscoring the need for consistent monitoring of law implementation. Studies indicate that a significant proportion of women parliamentarians have familial ties to political elites, highlighting the importance of developing independent women's leadership.

A representative of the Parliament of North Macedonia emphasized that her country continues to implement measures to ensure gender equality. Key efforts focus on political participation, economic support, protection against violence, and the integration of equality principles at all levels of decision-making. She highlighted the importance of ensuring gender equality both de jure and de facto, supported by international mechanisms. Particular attention is given to actively involving women in environmental policy, ensuring safety, and promoting women's participation in decision-making and economic development, which are considered key elements of sustainable development.

Experience-sharing emphasized the importance of international cooperation, adaptation of successful practices to national contexts, and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to comprehensively advance gender equality at the national and regional levels. The experience of AFPPD member countries demonstrates best practices and models that can be adapted and scaled to achieve sustainable results.

Session 5 | Empowering Women and Youth in Mitigating Global Risks: Water Scarcity, Climate Change, and Glacier Protection

The final session focused on global socio-environmental risks and the role of women and youth in addressing them. Participants examined opportunities to integrate a gender perspective into climate and environmental policy, natural resource management, water security, and glacier protection. Particular attention was given to expanding opportunities for women and youth through educational, entrepreneurial, and research initiatives, as well as developing skills necessary to adapt to changing climatic conditions.

During the session, participants highlighted data from a recent report prepared by partners of the UN-Water mechanism and published by UNESCO: approximately 2.2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water, while 3.5 billion lack access to adequate sanitation. The UN goal of ensuring water access for all by 2030 remains far from being achieved, with a risk of further widening inequality.

Special focus was placed on the impact of water scarcity on girls and women. In rural areas, women bear primary responsibility for water collection, often spending several hours per day on this task. Limited access to water adversely affects education, economic participation, and safety, increasing the risk of school dropouts and potentially driving migration, which in turn places additional pressure on water systems and heightens social tension. Research in Somalia indicates that population displacement may lead to a 200% increase in gender-based violence against vulnerable groups.

In the context of Tajikistan, three key factors define the framework and opportunities for further cooperation in water resource management:

1. **Climate change**, which negatively affects the quality and quantity of water resources. Since the 20th century, over 1,000 glaciers have disappeared, which has retreated nearly one kilometer, losing approximately two cubic kilometers of ice. Increasing natural disasters in mountainous regions (covering 93% of the country) cause material and moral damage, complicating the achievement of sustainable development goals.
2. **Population growth and increasing water demand**, which intensify competition across economic sectors and require integrated, “nexus” approaches to enhance inter-sectoral and intergovernmental cooperation.
3. **Gender dimension of water issues**, emphasizing active involvement of women in water management and decision-making. Effective participation of women contributes to the achievement of sustainable development goals and the reduction of social inequality risks.

At the national level, Tajikistan implements programs on water security, glacier protection, and climate resilience, with active participation of women and youth in decision-making and climate adaptation projects. The foundation of national legislation in water resources and environmental safety is composed of the Constitution and sectoral laws, including the Water Code, legislation

on water, environment, hydraulic structures, water users, energy resources, and renewable energy.

Experience-sharing underscored the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into environmental policy and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration for effective management of global risks at both national and regional levels.

In conclusion, the representative of the Parliament of Tajikistan on global water initiatives highlighted the country's measures within the framework of the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development, 2018–2028" and called upon member states and stakeholders to actively participate in the upcoming "Dushanbe Water Process" — the High-Level International Conference to be held in May in Dushanbe.

Closing Remarks and Acknowledgements

At the conclusion of the conference, representatives of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan expressed their sincere appreciation to the Japan Trust Fund and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) for their significant contribution to the organization and successful conduct of the event.

They reaffirmed their readiness to further strengthen cooperation and continue joint efforts to advance gender equality, develop the capacity of women and youth, and reinforce inter-parliamentary and international initiatives.

Evaluation

ON POST- FORUM SURVEY RESULTS

Participants were invited to share their views, impressions, and professional reflections on various aspects of the Forum, including organizational quality, thematic relevance, knowledge gained, and the practical applicability of discussions. The survey also collected recommendations aimed at strengthening future parliamentary dialogues and improving the implementation of gender equality policy at national level.

The response rate reflects strong engagement of participants and demonstrates their willingness to contribute to institutional learning and continuous improvement.

The collected data provide a reliable and evidence-based foundation for assessing the overall effectiveness, policy relevance, and impact of the meeting. The results combine quantitative indicators and qualitative insights, enabling a comprehensive evaluation of both organizational performance and substantive outcomes.

Part I: Overall Forum Evaluation

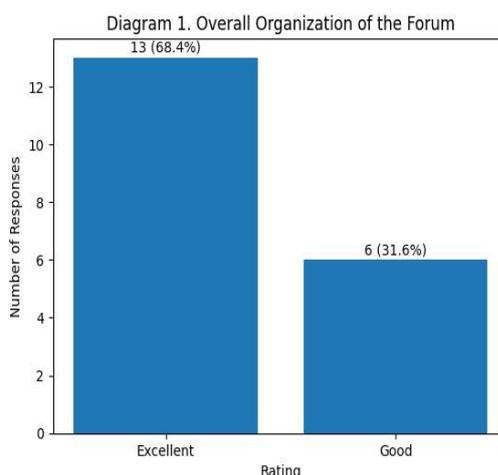
- 1) In response to the question “*How would you rate the overall organization of the Forum?*” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 1):

Excellent: 68.4%

The percentage (68.4%) indicates that a clear majority of respondents were highly satisfied with the planning, coordination, and execution of the event.

Good: 31.6%

The percentage (31.6%) shows that nearly one-third of respondents viewed the Forum positively, though slightly fewer than those who rated it as excellent.



Note: These results collectively demonstrate a strong positive assessment of the Forum’s organization, with no negative ratings recorded. The findings confirm that the event was professionally organized and met the expectations of participants.

Part II: Relevance and Content Quality

The second part of the survey assessed participants' views on the relevance and quality of the Forum sessions. Respondents evaluated how well the content aligned with their professional responsibilities and the overall effectiveness of the presentations and discussions.

The results show that participants considered the Forum highly relevant to their work and positively assessed the quality of the sessions, confirming strong thematic alignment and substantive value.

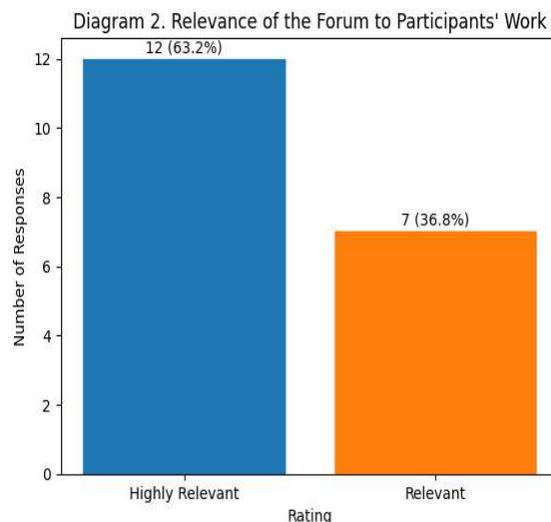
- 2) In response to the question “*How would you rate the relevance of the Forum to your work?*” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 2)

Highly Relevant: 63.2%

This indicates that more than half of participants found the meeting to be highly relevant to their professional and legislative responsibilities. The high percentage reflects strong alignment between the Forum's agenda and participants' institutional roles.

Relevant: 36.8%

This shows that the remaining participants also considered the Forum relevant to their work. Although they did not rate it as “highly” relevant, their responses still reflect positive alignment with professional needs.



Note: The unanimous positive feedback confirms that the meeting's thematic focus successfully addressed issues of importance to policymakers and stakeholders.

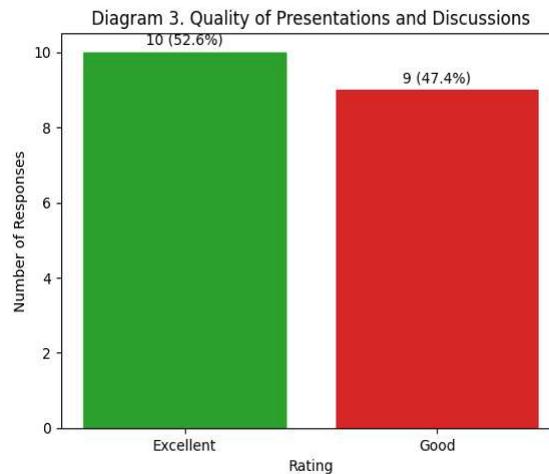
- 3) In response to the question “*How would you rate the quality of the presentations and discussions?*” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 3)

Excellent: 52.6%

This indicates that slightly more than half of participants rated the quality of presentations as excellent, reflecting strong content preparation and effective delivery.

Good: 47.4%

This shows that nearly half of respondents found the presentations to be good. While positive overall, this also suggests room for further enhancement to raise more presentations to an excellent standard.



Note: The absence of negative evaluations confirms high overall satisfaction with the substantive quality of discussions.

Part III: Forum Outcomes and Practical Impact

The third part of the survey assessed the practical value and impact of the Forum. This section focused on whether participants gained actionable insights and whether they intend to apply the knowledge in their professional and legislative work.

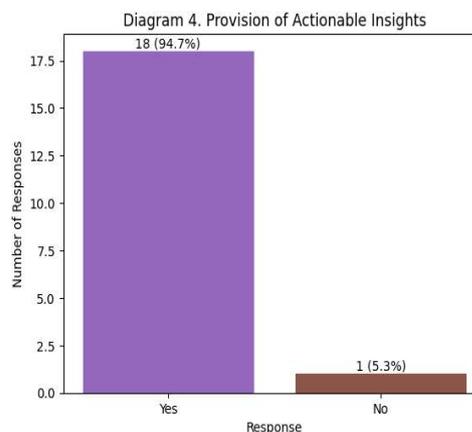
4) In response to the question “**Did the Forum provide actionable insights and knowledge?**” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 4)

Yes: 94.7%

This means that nearly all participants confirmed that the meeting delivered practical and applicable knowledge.

No: 5.3%

Only 5.3% indicated that the Forum did not provide actionable insights.



Note: The overwhelming majority response demonstrates that the Forum achieved its objective of generating meaningful and policy-relevant dialogue.

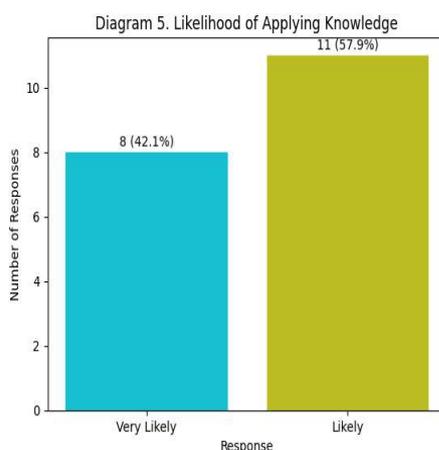
- 5) In response to the question “**How likely are you to apply the knowledge gained in your work?**” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 5)

Very Likely: 42.1%

This indicates that 8 participants expressed strong confidence in applying the knowledge gained during the Forum.

Likely: 57.9%

This shows that the majority of respondents indicated a clear intention to apply the knowledge in their professional roles.



Note: Importantly, 100% of respondents confirmed a likelihood of applying the knowledge gained, highlighting the practical relevance and impact of the Forum.

Part IV: Thematic Block – GBV and Legislative Framework

The fourth part of the survey focused specifically on the thematic session dedicated to legislation and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). Given the strategic importance of strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms in this area, this section aimed to assess both the perceived usefulness of the session and its impact on participants’ understanding.

Participants evaluated the quality of the GBV-focused session and indicated whether the Forum enhanced their knowledge of legal and institutional mechanisms related to GBV prevention.

The results demonstrate strong positive feedback and confirm that the thematic session significantly contributed to strengthening participants’ awareness and understanding of gender-responsive legislative frameworks.

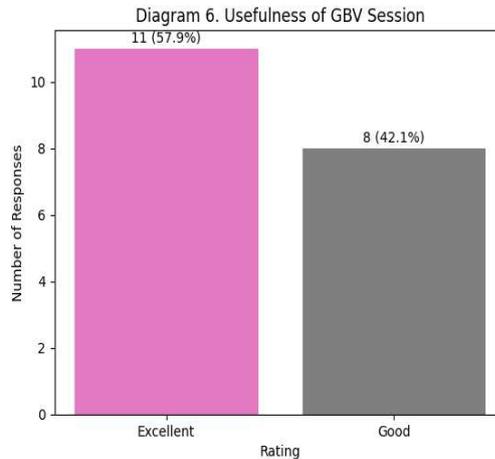
- 6) In response to the question “**How useful was the session on legislation and prevention of GBV?**” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 6)

Excellent: 57.9%

This indicates that a majority of respondents rated the dedicated GBV session as excellent, reflecting strong appreciation of its legal and policy relevance.

Good: 42.1%

This shows that the remaining participants also evaluated the session positively.

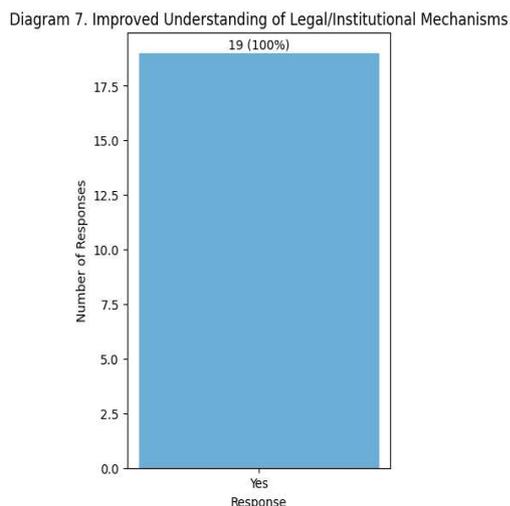


Note: The unanimously positive feedback underscores the strategic importance and high quality of the legislative-focused session.

7) In response to the question “**Did the Forum improve your understanding of legal and institutional mechanisms to prevent GBV?**” participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 7)

Yes: 100%

All respondents confirmed that their understanding improved.



Note: This unanimous response represents one of the strongest impact indicators of the Forum. It confirms that the event effectively enhanced awareness and knowledge regarding gender-responsive legislation and institutional mechanisms.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

The qualitative feedback collected from participants provides important strategic guidance for strengthening the implementation of gender equality policy in Tajikistan and enhancing the effectiveness of future parliamentary forums.

Strengthening the Legislative Framework

Several participants emphasized the importance of introducing amendments and additions to the Law “On Gender Equality.” This recommendation highlights the need for continuous review and refinement of the existing legal framework to ensure alignment with evolving national priorities and international standards.

Strengthening legislative clarity and enforcement mechanisms remains a central pillar for advancing gender equality policy implementation.

Enhancing Inter-Institutional Coordination

Participants stressed the importance of stronger collaboration among state institutions to improve the effectiveness of gender policy implementation.

The feedback suggests that coordinated action between Parliament, executive bodies, judiciary institutions, and civil society organizations is essential to ensure consistent application of gender-responsive legislation and policy measures.

Long-term institutional partnerships, particularly between government structures and NGOs, were also identified as a priority area.

Expanding Public Awareness and Regional Outreach

Some respondents highlighted the need to intensify awareness-raising efforts and organize similar forums and discussions in remote rural areas.

This recommendation reflects the importance of ensuring broader public engagement and inclusive outreach, particularly in regions where access to policy dialogue platforms may be limited.

Strengthening communication and outreach strategies can contribute to greater societal understanding of gender equality principles and legal protections.

Integrating Cultural Context into Policy Mechanisms

Feedback also emphasized the importance of strengthening implementation mechanisms while taking into account cultural and national specificities.

This highlights the need for context-sensitive approaches that balance international standards with local realities, ensuring sustainable and socially accepted policy implementation.

Improving the Format and Depth of Future Forums

Participants provided several suggestions aimed at enhancing future events, including:

- Organizing seminars more regularly;
- Increasing the frequency of parliamentary discussions;
- Ensuring stricter time management during sessions;
- Engaging a broader range of stakeholders;
- Making future forums more interactive;
- Presenting more in-depth analytical reports;
- Expanding discussion on domestic violence issues;
- Considering the establishment of a national council mechanism.

These recommendations reflect strong interest in deepening the analytical quality, inclusiveness, and interactivity of future parliamentary dialogues.

Concluding Observation

Overall, participant feedback confirms that future efforts should prioritize legislative refinement, stronger institutional coordination, expanded outreach, and enhanced stakeholder engagement.

These recommendations provide a strategic roadmap for strengthening gender equality policy implementation and ensuring that parliamentary forums continue to serve as effective platforms for evidence-based dialogue and policy advancement.

FINAL OVERALL CONCLUSION

Importantly, 94.7% of respondents confirmed that the Forum provided actionable insights, and 100% expressed an intention to apply the knowledge gained in their professional work. Moreover, all participants indicated improved understanding of legal and institutional mechanisms related to the prevention of gender-based violence. These indicators reflect the meeting's effectiveness in strengthening policy awareness and supporting evidence-based legislative dialogue.

The qualitative feedback highlights priority areas for future action, including continued refinement of the legislative framework, stronger inter-institutional coordination, expanded public outreach, and enhanced stakeholder engagement. Participants also expressed interest in increasing the frequency and interactivity of future parliamentary forums.

Overall, the Forum successfully achieved its objectives by providing a platform for constructive dialogue, comparative policy exchange, and strategic reflection on the implementation of gender equality policy in Tajikistan.

The results confirm that such high-level parliamentary forums play an important role in advancing gender-responsive legislation, strengthening institutional cooperation, and supporting sustainable progress toward gender equality.

Appendix 1: Agenda

Day 1	12 February 2026
8:30 - 9:00	Registration of Participants
09:00 - 09:30	<p>Opening Session:</p> <p>Welcome address by Hon. Muini Mavsuma, Deputy Chairman of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, Chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Climate Change</p> <p>Message by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Karimzoda Munira Bobokhon, Chairman of the Committee of the National Assembly of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Issues, Health Protection, Science, Education, Culture, Youth and Women's Policy; 2. Valizoda Ithomiddin Sirojiddin, First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan; 3. Mr. Norzoda Sharif Sangimurod, Deputy Minister of Labour, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan; 4. Ms. Hakim Rukhshona Askar, Judge of Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan; 5. H.E. Keiko Furuta, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Republic of Tajikistan; 6. Dr. Usmonov Farrukh, Executive Director of AFPPD; 7. Ms. Rahimova Nargis, Head of Office UNFPA in Tajikistan
09:30 - 10:00	Group Photo & coffee-break
10:00 - 11:00	<p>Session 1: Implementation of National Programs and Regional Perspectives on Gender Equality</p> <p>Chair: Hon. Javhari Mujibakhon Odil, Chairman of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Issues, Family and Health Protection</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Saidzoda Firdavs Hamro, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Energy, Industry, Construction and Communications 2. Hon. Saidi Dilafruz Rabbizoda, CTS, Member of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Energy, Industry, Construction and Communications, on the topic of "Mechanisms for the Implementation of National Programs to Ensure Gender Equality"; 3. Nabizoda Madina Rahmat, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan <p>Discussion</p>

11:00 - 12:00	<p>Session 2: The Role of Civil Society in the Implementation of Gender Equality Policy</p> <p>Chair: Ms. Mirzoeva Viloyat Majidovna, National Expert</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Haqnazarzoda Firuz Ghoibfar, Member of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on International Affairs, Public Associations and Information, 2. Ms. Bobosodiqova Guljahon Boboevna, Head of the Union of Public Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Legal Equality to Real Equality" 3. Ms. Madiha Latif, Vice President, Strategic Engagement and Innovation, Pathfinder International, (online) <p>Discussion</p>
12:00 - 13:00	<p>Lunch</p>
13:00 - 14:00	<p>Session 3: National Legislatives on Gender Equality Regulation and the Prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV)</p> <p>Chair: Hon. Saidvalizoda Barno Saidnabi, Chairman of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Science, Education, Culture and Youth Policy</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Ann Matibag, Member of the Parliament of the Philippines, Chairman of the Committee on Women and Gender Equality (online); 2. Hon. Imomzoda Nilufar Muhammadusuf, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Legislation and Human Rights 3. Ms. Bakhromzoda Nilufar, Gender Policy Specialist to the Office UNFPA in Tajikistan, on "Implementation of International Recommendations on the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence and Early Marriage" <p>Discussion</p>
14:00 - 15:00	<p>Session 4: Exchange of Experience in Promoting Gender Equality</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Usmonov Farrukh, Executive Director of AFPPD</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Dustmurodzoda Surayo, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on International Affairs, Public Associations and Information 2. Hon. Ledia Hanifa Amaliah, Member of the Parliament of Indonesia (online); 3. Hon. Lidija Petkoska, Member of the Parliament of North Macedonia

	(online)
	Discussion
15:00 - 15:20	Coffee-break
15:20 - 16:20	<p>Session 5: Strengthening the capacity of Women and Youth to Reduce Global Risks: Water Scarcity, Climate Change and Glaciers Protection</p> <p>Chair: Hon. Shodizoda Parviz Shodiboy, Chairman of the Commission of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on MPs' Ethics</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Qiyomzoda Zarafo Sufijon, Member of the Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Agrarian Issues, Water and Land Resources 2. Shukurzoda Isfandiyor Shukur, Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan 3. Ms. Rahimzoda Shabnam Karim, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Youth and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, “The Role of Youth in Implementing National Priorities for the Protection of Water Resources and Glaciers under Climate Change Conditions” <p>Discussion</p>
16:20 - 16:50	<p>Closing Session</p> <p>Statement by:</p> <p>Hon. Muini Mavsuma, Deputy Chairman of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, Chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Climate Change</p>
Day 2	<p>13 February 2026</p> <p>Venue: Parliament of Tajikistan, Hall, 34</p>
09:00 - 11:00	Consultative Meeting with Members of Parliamentary Working Group of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Population and Population