

# REPORT

## ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY

**An Inter-Parliamentary Dialogue to strengthen legislative framework to ensure progress on gender equality and gender-based violence**



*26-27 March, 2026*

*Ashgabat, Turkmenistan*

### *Main points of discussions*

1. **International agreements and documents**—the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, The ICPD Program of Action, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), and the Universal Periodic Review—form the foundation and road map for ensuring gender equality. They serve as a universal compass, assisting countries to:
  - ✓ eliminate legal discrimination
  - ✓ ensure equal access to education, healthcare, social protection, and justice
  - ✓ guarantee civil, political, economic, and social rights.
2. **International obligations** - when a country ratifies a convention, it becomes a legal promise by the government. Once a country ratifies CEDAW Convention, its Concluding Observations and Recommendations become mandatory and legally binding.



3. **Parliaments** act as critical “watchdogs” of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women by ensuring the treaty's principles are translated into national law, financed in a predictable manner, and implemented effectively. As the "architects of accountability" they are responsible for holding governments accountable for their commitments to gender equality and for closing the gap between international obligations and the reality on the ground.

**Parliaments** were reaffirmed as the institutions that ensure international obligations are translated into specific national laws, which have profound impacts, shaping the well-being, quality of life and safety of individuals, households, and society to be free from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence and facilitate fulfilled potentials of women and youth. Advancing gender equality through laws is fundamental for building

stable and resilient societies. Some Parliaments have special Councils on the issues of women and children, formal Committees on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, or informal Women Parliamentarians' Club. The formal committees and informal groups help to combine efforts that lead to substantial progress in women's rights and continue to shape a more inclusive and equitable society. Experiences from multiple countries demonstrated informal collaboration and formal legislative processes can work hand in hand to promote gender equality.



4. **Women's participation in the economy and in public life** has been increasing. Despite progress, women continue to face structural and cultural barriers. Research suggests that in some countries women make up the majority of the population living in poverty, and single women households are among the poorest. In addition to legislative reforms to enhance opportunities for women, there is a need to take into consideration country-specific cultural and social contexts, as well as historical trends. There is no one universal response. National and local tailored measures should be elaborated to eliminate the barriers for empowerment of women and girls. Studies show that economic independence is the best deterrent to violence. Addressing these issues requires sustained and coordinated efforts among all branches of government (legislative, executive, judicial), international organizations and civil society.
5. **Temporary Special Measures (TSMs)** under CEDAW Article 4.1 are designed to accelerate the achievement of substantive equality between men and women. They address historical discrimination and structural barriers, by implementing measures such as *gender quotas* in decision making positions, or by preferential hiring in male-dominated fields. Temporary Special Measures, such as legislated electoral gender quotas, help to increase the number of women in the parliament and other decision-making bodies. In Southeast Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, the use of gender quotas (ranging from 30% to 40%) has been transformative. One region saw women's representation jump from a mere

3% to over 42% through consistent quota application. A best practice was shared from Southeast Europe, where laws require a female MP who vacates her seat to be replaced by the next woman on the list, maintaining the current gender ratio.



6. Legislations are necessary but not sufficient to ensure gender equality and ending gender-based violence. Gender norms, roles and stereotypes are the root causes of gender discrimination and must be addressed. The forthcoming CEDAW **General Recommendation No.41** proposes to interpret states' obligations to combat gender stereotypes and their role in causing discrimination. The recommendation provides a comprehensive overview of the issues, highlighting that gender stereotypes are pervasive across all cultures and sectors of society. Currently, CEDAW Committee has launched a public document (available on its website) and is encouraging all parties to contribute.
7. **Gender-based violence (GBV)** - Violence against women remains a pervasive violation of human rights. Gender-based violence has no geographic boundaries. One in three women experiences GBV throughout her lifetime. It has an impact on a whole family, community and society. Although the commitment to fight gender-based violence is reflected in many international agreements, there are still significant gaps to ensure that all forms of GBV are criminalized.

Among effective multisectoral approaches and tools to address GBV the parliamentarians listed covered prevention and response mechanisms, including **Protection Orders**, **Perpetrator Programmes**, and **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)** for healthcare, law enforcement and social workers to provide high-quality services to women based on respect for human rights, principles of ethics and confidentiality, and the interests of survivors. **Hotlines for women and girls** are considered an effective and crucial component in the comprehensive strategy to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), particularly by providing immediate, confidential support, crisis intervention, and referrals to services. They act as a vital lifeline for survivors, especially

when physical, security, or health obstacles prevent them from seeking in-person help. Moreover, it is recommended to have a clear legal definition of “digital violence”, and criminalize such offences based on current legal practices and trends.

In addition, **innovative solutions** such as Emergency Apps for law enforcement response or Tracking Technology to use real-time electronic bracelets for high-risk cases were highlighted as life-saving tools.



8. **Technology-facilitated gender-based violence against women and girls** is a fast-growing, gender-based, technology-facilitated abuse - including cyberstalking, deepfakes, doxing, and sexual harassment - that causes psychological trauma, restricts online engagement, and mirrors real-life harm. Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are developing digitally, which also poses the risk for women. Research indicates that digital abuse, harassment, and violence against women are widespread, with some studies highlighting that 56% of women and girls have experienced digital abuse. It is important to ensure that digital space is secure for women and girls as well.

Digital discrimination such as **online bullying and harassment of politicians**, especially women, is another harmful phenomenon. This is preventing women from entering into politics, as hate speech is the number one factor that discouraging women from entering political life; or leaving politics due to digital harassment – sometimes even receiving death threats online. Further to earlier reference on **General Recommendation No. 41** on Gender Stereotypes, it provides an opportunity to include provisions on how digital violence and technology-facilitated abuse that stem from, and reinforce, structural discrimination against women can be addressed. This initiative will target online violence, gendered harassment and misogynistic campaigns, to mention a few.

9. **GBV in Emergencies - Climate related conflict and Wars** over the past ten years resulted in loss of lives of millions of people, including deaths of women and children. In

2024, more than 612 million women and girls were living in the area less than 50 km from conflict zones, a 50% increase from the past 10 years. *Wars create a paradox*: they act as a catalyst, forcing women into positions traditionally considered male, as the mass conscription of men creates a labor shortage.

10. **The climate crisis** causes disparate impact on women and children, through extreme temperature, air quality, lack of clean water. Climate change is projected to push an additional 158 million women and girls into extreme poverty by 2050.
11. **Early and forced marriages** remain a pervasive human rights violation, affecting millions of girls throughout the world. Driven by deep-rooted gender inequality, poverty, and harmful traditional norms, this practice disproportionately affects young women, limiting their education, health, and potential.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Law-makers must act as "**watchdogs**" to ensure evidence-based, gender-responsive legislation reaches the most vulnerable. Comprehensive review shall be undertaken to enact new laws and amend existing legislation such as Electoral, Labor, Criminal, Civil and Administrative Codes to advance in gender equality and protect women and girls' rights.
2. Developing **response to GBV** must remain utmost priority. It is fundamental that governments together with Parliaments work together to **criminalize all forms of GBV**. Including legislative provisions, to address **harmful practices such as early and forced marriages; and technology facilitated gender-based violence**.
3. **A continuous nation-wide consultation process and inter-agency cooperation must be in place** to implement and monitor the legal frameworks in place. Collaboration between government and parliaments, civil society, and international organizations, whether formal or informal, have been effective in a number of countries. This includes women-led / women-only bodies, which highlight the importance of increasing the number of women in politics and decision-making positions.
4. There is a need to **increase resources for women and girls**, so they can access education, promote entrepreneurship, which can reduce poverty and inequality.
5. Governments should provide active support to **women-led organizations** and **NGOs** to support gender equality. Access to the Family Support Centers and Centers for Rehabilitation of Women to support survivors of GBV must be ensured at all levels.
6. **Data and statistics** are important both for drafting evidence-based legislation and monitoring progress. Research and surveys are instrumental to obtain more data for evidence-informed policymaking to improve lives of women and girls.
7. **Inter-Parliamentary cooperation** provides a unique opportunity to develop next steps for coordinated actions. The continuation of regular meetings as such can be instrumental to exchange ideas, share best practices and foster a strong, collaborative culture.

### Appendix 1: Evaluation

#### SURVEY RESULTS

This section presents the key survey findings evaluating the organization, relevance, and substantive content of the Inter-Parliamentary Dialogue.

Participants were invited to share their views, impressions, and professional reflections on various aspects of the Dialogue, including organizational quality, thematic relevance, quality of discussions, knowledge gained, and the practical applicability of the sessions. The survey also collected recommendations aimed at strengthening future Inter-Parliamentary cooperation and enhancing legislative responses to gender equality and gender-based violence.

The response rate reflects strong engagement of participants and demonstrates their willingness to contribute to institutional learning, regional dialogue, and continuous improvement of parliamentary initiatives.

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

The findings are presented below according to the structured components of the evaluation questionnaire.

## **Part I: Overall Assessment**

The first part of the survey focuses on participants' assessment of the overall organization and institutional quality of the Dialogue. This component aims to evaluate whether the planning, coordination, and execution of the event met the expectations of high-level stakeholders, including Members of Parliament, government officials, and development partners.

Assessing organizational performance is a critical indicator of institutional credibility and effectiveness. A well-organized Dialogue not only ensures smooth logistical implementation but also creates an enabling environment for substantive dialogue, constructive exchange of views, and meaningful policy discussions.

Participants were therefore asked to evaluate the overall organization of the Dialogue. Their responses provide valuable insight into the perceived quality of coordination, time management, session flow, and overall event structure.

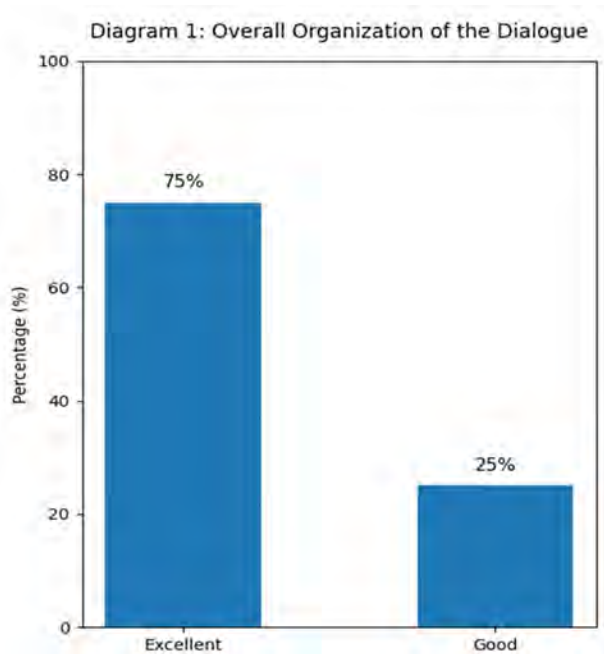
The results are presented below.

### ***1. How would you rate the overall organization of the meeting?***

Participants provided the following answers (see also Diagram 1):

**Excellent:** 75.0%. This means that a clear majority of respondents rated the overall organization of the Dialogue as excellent. The percentage (75.0%) indicates that participants were highly satisfied with the planning, coordination, and execution of the event.

**Good:** 25.0%. The percentage 25.0% shows that one-quarter of respondents viewed the Dialogue positively, though slightly fewer than those who rated it as excellent.



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

## **Part II: Relevance and Content Quality**

The second part of the survey focuses on participants’ assessment of the thematic relevance and substantive quality of the Dialogue. This component aims to evaluate the extent to which the meeting content aligned with participants’ professional and legislative responsibilities, as well as the overall quality of presentations and discussions. Assessing relevance and content quality is essential to understand the practical value of the Dialogue for parliamentarians and other high-level stakeholders working on gender equality and gender-based violence.

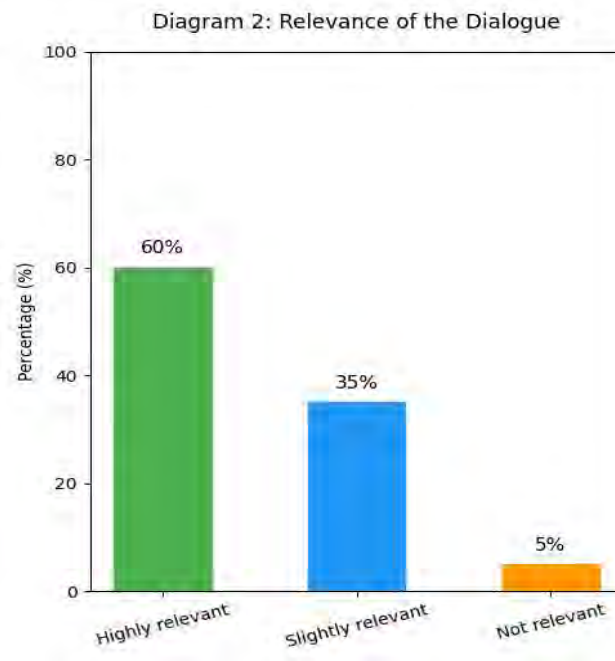
### **2. How relevant was the meeting to your professional responsibilities?**

Participants provided the following answers (see also **Diagram 2**):

**Highly relevant:** 60.0%. This means that the majority of respondents found the meeting highly relevant to their professional responsibilities.

**Slightly relevant:** This indicates that more than one-third of respondents viewed the Dialogue as partially relevant to their work.

**Not relevant:** (5.0%) This indicates that only a very small minority did not find the meeting relevant to their work.



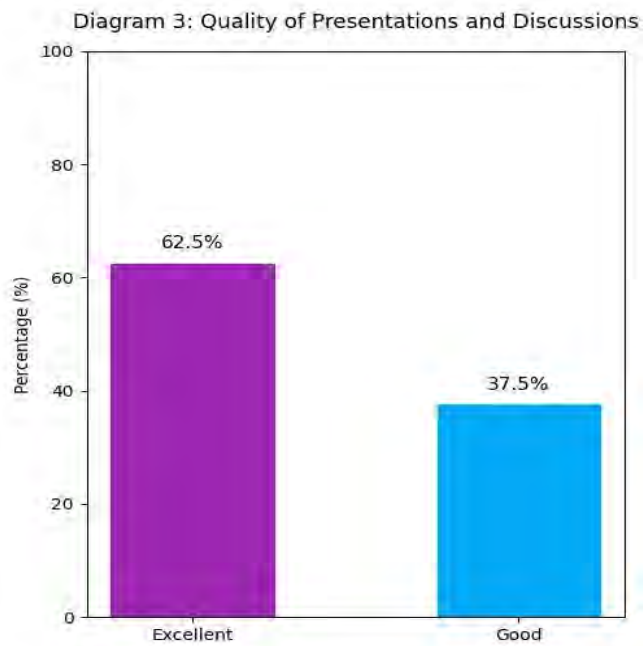
**Note:** These results demonstrate a predominantly positive assessment of the Dialogue’s relevance. The vast majority of participants (95%) found the meeting either highly or slightly relevant to their professional responsibilities, with only a minimal number of “Not relevant” responses. This confirms strong alignment between the agenda and the practical needs of parliamentarians and other stakeholders.

### ***3. How would you rate the quality of presentations and discussions?***

Participants provided the following answers (see also **Diagram 3**):

**Excellent:** 62.5%. This means that a clear majority of respondents were highly satisfied with the quality of the expert contributions and interactive discussions.

**Good:** 37.5%. This indicates that more than one-third of respondents viewed the presentations and discussions positively.



**Note:** *These results demonstrate a **strong positive assessment** of the quality of presentations and discussions. All participants (100%) rated the sessions as either Excellent or Good, with no “Average” ratings recorded. This confirms that the content delivered by speakers and the level of interactive discussions fully met the expectations of the high-level participants.*

### Part III: Session Evaluation

The third part of the survey focused on participants’ evaluation of the individual sessions of the Dialogue. This component aimed to identify which thematic session was perceived as the most useful and impactful by participants. Assessing the relative value of each session helps to understand participant priorities across the different areas of discussion and to inform the design of future Inter-Parliamentary dialogues on gender equality and gender-based violence.

#### 4. Which session did you find the most useful? (Select one)

Participants provided the following answers to this question (see also **Diagram 4**):

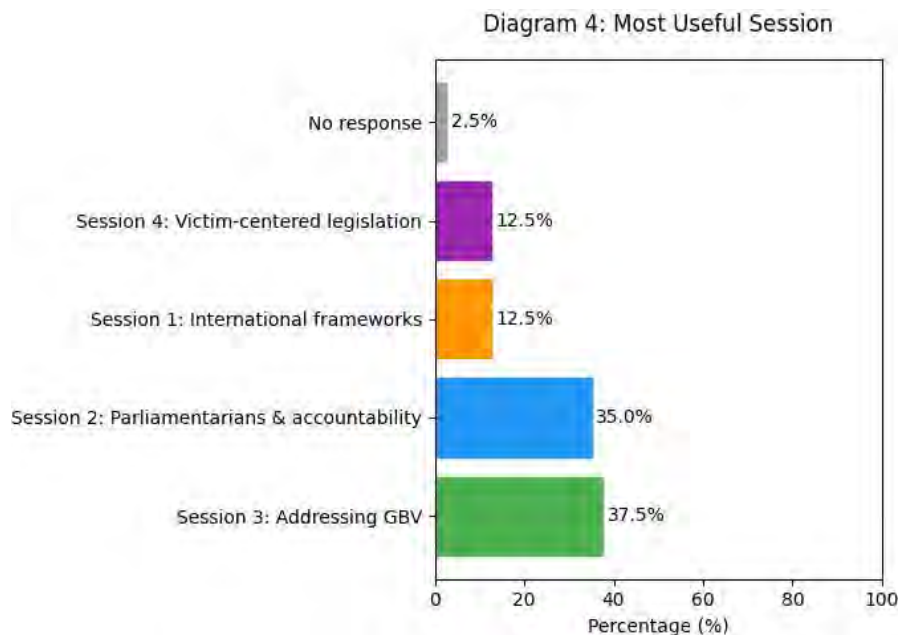
**Session 3:** Addressing GBV: 37.5%

**Session 2:** Role of parliamentarians and accountability: 35.0%

**Session 1:** International frameworks (CEDAW, etc.): 12.5%

**Session 4:** Victim-centered legislation: 12.5% No response: 2.5%

**No response: 2.5%**



**Note:** These results show that **Session 3: Addressing GBV** was rated as the most useful by participants (37.5%), closely followed by **Session 2: Role of parliamentarians and accountability** (35.0%). Together, these two sessions accounted for almost three-quarters of all responses (72.5%). This confirms that the practical focus on gender-based violence and the role of parliamentarians in advancing accountability resonated most strongly with the participants.

#### **Part IV: Outcomes and Practical Impact**

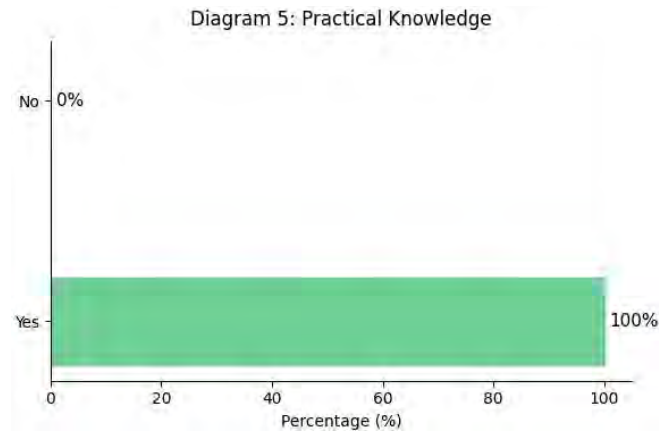
The fourth part of the survey examined the perceived practical value and outcomes of the Dialogue. This component aimed to assess whether the meeting provided actionable knowledge that participants can apply in their legislative work and how likely they are to use the gained knowledge. Evaluating practical impact is crucial to determine the Dialogue's contribution to strengthening gender-responsive legislation in Central Asia.

##### **5. Did the meeting provide practical and applicable knowledge?**

Participants provided the following answers to this question (see also **Diagram 5**):

**Yes: 100.0%.**

**No: 0.0%**



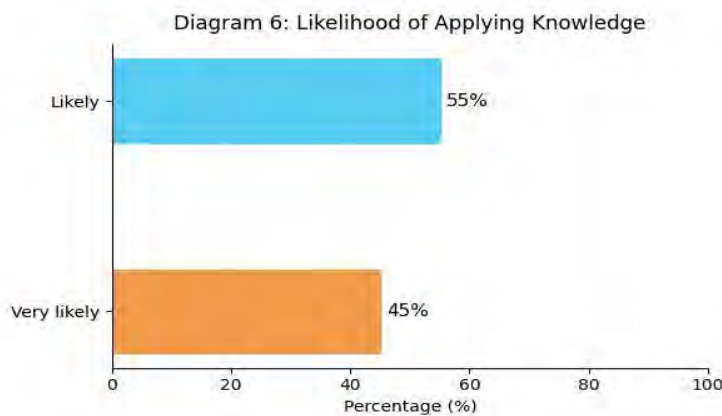
**Note:** *These results demonstrate an exceptionally strong positive assessment. 100% of participants confirmed that the meeting delivered practical and applicable knowledge. This unanimous feedback highlights the high practical value of the Dialogue.*

**6. How likely are you to apply the knowledge gained?**

Participants provided the following answers to this question (see also **Diagram 6**):

**Very likely:** 45.0%. This means that almost half of the respondents indicated that they are very likely to apply the knowledge gained from the Dialogue in their professional and legislative work.

**Likely:** 55.0%. This indicates that more than half of the respondents assessed their likelihood of applying the knowledge as “Likely”.



**Note:** These results demonstrate an exceptionally strong positive assessment. **100% of participants** stated that they are either “Very likely” or “Likely” to apply the knowledge gained. This unanimous commitment confirms the high practical relevance of the Dialogue and its strong potential to influence future legislative work on gender equality and gender-based violence in the region.

## Part V: Thematic Focus – Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Legislative Frameworks

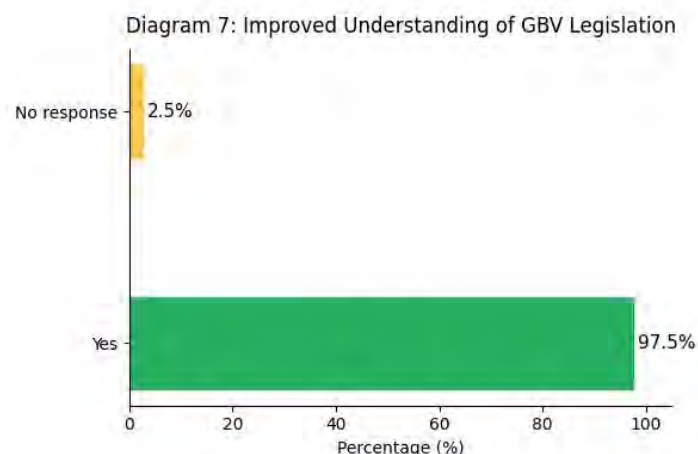
The fifth part of the survey focused specifically on the thematic focus of the Dialogue – gender-based violence (GBV). This component aimed to assess whether the meeting improved participants’ understanding of legislative and institutional approaches to preventing and addressing GBV. Given the central role of GBV in the Dialogue agenda, this question provides important insight into the effectiveness of the sessions in enhancing knowledge in this critical area.

### 7. *Did the meeting improve your understanding of legislative approaches to GBV?*

Participants provided the following answers to this question (see also **Diagram 7**):

**Yes:** 97.5%. This means that the vast majority of respondents confirmed that the Dialogue improved their understanding of legislative approaches to gender-based violence.

**No response:** 2.5%. This indicates that one participant did not provide an answer to this question



**Note:** *These results demonstrate an exceptionally strong positive assessment. 97.5% of participants indicated that the meeting improved their understanding of legislative approaches to GBV. This near-unanimous feedback underscores the success of the Dialogue in deepening participants’ knowledge and capacity to address gender-based violence through legislative measures.*

## Part VI: Open-Ended Recommendations

The final part of the survey invited participants to provide open-ended feedback through two qualitative questions. This component aimed to capture participants’ own ideas and suggestions that could not be fully reflected in the quantitative sections. Open-ended responses are particularly valuable as they offer deeper insights into participants’ priorities, practical needs, and constructive recommendations for strengthening gender equality legislation and improving future Inter-Parliamentary dialogues.

**8. *What is ONE key recommendation to strengthen gender equality legislation in your country?***

Participants provided a rich set of practical recommendations. The main themes that emerged are as follows:

- **Strengthen Inter-Parliamentary cooperation and experience exchange** (most frequent recommendation): Develop regular Inter-Parliamentary relations, practical meetings, and regional networks, including the creation of a group of women parliamentarians at the regional or international level.
- **Enhance evidence-based approaches and data quality**: Ensure reliable data, accurate statistics, and systematic data collection mechanisms.
- **Focus on implementation and enforcement**: Move beyond the adoption of laws to establish effective implementation mechanisms, including mandatory government reporting, parliamentary oversight, and gender auditing of state programmes.
- **Address emerging forms of violence**: Develop specific legislation on digital violence and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in combating gender-based violence.
- **Incorporate practical and youth-oriented elements**: Involve young people in political processes and provide more real-life practical examples.

**9. *What is ONE suggestion to improve future Inter-Parliamentary dialogues?***

Participants offered concrete and actionable suggestions to enhance the format and effectiveness of future events. The key themes include:

- **Improve preparation and content quality**: Speakers and country representatives should prepare presentations in advance; provide more real examples, statistics, and year-by-year percentage data.
- **Strengthen practical and interactive formats**: Organize more discussion platforms for joint development of specific legislative initiatives, exchange of ready-made norms and implementation mechanisms, as well as study or work exchange programmes.
- **Enhance field-based learning**: Include more positive practical experiences through field visits and on-site demonstrations.
- **Maintain and expand regional focus**: Continue holding meetings at the regional level and consider hosting future events in different countries (e.g., Turkey).

**Note:** *The open-ended feedback demonstrates strong engagement and ownership by the participants. The recommendations highlight a clear desire for deeper practical cooperation, stronger implementation mechanisms, and more interactive formats in future dialogues. These insights will serve as a valuable reference for AFPPD, UNFPA, and the Mejlis of Turkmenistan when planning subsequent Inter-Parliamentary initiatives on gender equality and gender-based violence.*

## Appendix 2: Program

### Agenda

#### Advancing Gender Equality:

#### An Inter-Parliamentary Dialogue to strengthen legislative frameworks to ensure progress on gender equality and gender-based violence

March 26-27, 2026 | Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Host: Mejlis of Turkmenistan

#### Meeting Objectives:

This Dialogue aims to strengthen the capacity of Central Asian parliamentarians to advance women's rights and end violence by focusing on three core objectives:

1. **Legal Harmonization:** To discuss the recommendations of international mechanisms (CEDAW, UPR) and existing national laws, leading to opportunities for harmonization of national legislation with international human rights standards on gender equality.
2. **Experience Exchange:** To facilitate high-level knowledge and experience sharing among Central Asian parliamentarians, legal experts, the UN system, and civil society, including learning from external models of successful legal transitions.
3. **Addressing Implementation Gaps:** Focusing on GBV, identify specific legislative and Institutional gaps that hinder the robust implementation and enforcement mechanisms of existing domestic violence laws.

Day 0: March 25, 2026 (Wednesday): Arrival of delegations	
Arrival day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Visa and COVID test waiver</li><li>➤ Check in hotel - transfer arranged by Yyldyz hotel</li><li>➤ Early arrivals check-in arranged</li></ul>
Afternoon	Welcome to Turkmenistan - unofficial meetings and sightseeing
Day 1: March 26, 2026 (Thursday) – Meeting. Mectro Venue: Yyldyz hotel	

9:00 - 9:30	Registration of participants
9:30 - 10:00	<p><b>Opening Plenary:</b></p> <p>Moderator: <b>H.E. Dunyagozel Akmuhammedovna Gulmanova</b>, Speaker of Mejlis of Turkmenistan</p> <p><b>Opening Addresses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>H.E. Dunyagozel Akmuhammedovna Gulmanova</b>, Speaker of Mejlis of Turkmenistan</li> <li>• <b>Ms. Florence Bauer</b>, UNFPA Regional Director, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</li> <li>• <b>H.E. Sasaki Hiroshi</b> Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan in Turkmenistan</li> <li>• <b>H.E. Dr. Noraini Ahmad</b>, Minister of Plantation and Commodities of Malaysia; Chair of AFPPD’s Standing Committee on Women Empowerment and Gender Equality (video message)</li> </ul>
10:00-10:30	Group Photo, Coffee Break
10:30-11:30	<p><b>Session 1: What are the main legal international frameworks to advance gender equality and women’s rights and how can parliaments use them?</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Hon. Jennet Ovekova, MP Turkmenistan, Committee on Legislation and Its Norms</i></p> <p>Speaker <b>Ms. Marianne Mikko</b>, CEDAW Committee Member “Gender equality and women’s rights international framework and its application in EECA; Analysis of main gaps and opportunities.”</p>
11:30-12:35	<p><b>Session 2: Beyond Ratification: Parliamentarians as architects of accountability</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Chinwe Ogbonna, UNFPA Representative in Kazakhstan and Country Director for Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using CEDAW and UPR recommendations to adapt and adopt the legal framework and advance gender equality and women’s right - <b>Hon. Eka Sepashvili</b>, Member of Parliament Georgia</li> <li>• Using evidence about gaps in gender equality in the work of the parliamentarians - <b>Hon. Lidija Petkoska</b>, MP North Macedonia</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to adapt to new challenges in gender equality in order to advance the legislative agenda - <b>Hon. Suraiyo Dustmurodzoda</b>, MP Tajikistan</li> </ul>
12:35-13:35	Lunch
13:35-14:40	<p><b>Session 3 - Addressing GBV - A necessary condition for sustainable development</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: <b>Hon. Mengli Divanova</b>, MP Turkmenistan, Committee for Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using CEDAW and other international recommendations to adapt legal framework to protect women and girls from GBV – <b>Hon. Mr. Bolotbek Borbiev</b>, MP Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>The importance of the use of evidence and data in the work of parliamentarians to address GBV - <b>Hon. Yusuf Ahlatçı</b>, Member of Parliament Türkiye</li> <li>Innovative solutions to in your work in the parliament to address new forms of GBV - <b>Hon. Kozikhonova Orzigul</b>, Chairperson of the Committee on Youth, Women, Culture and Sports of Senate of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</li> </ul>
14:40-14.55	<b>Coffee-break</b>
14:55-16:00	<p><b>Session 4: How to ensure victim centered and rights-based legislation on GBV</b></p> <p><i>Moderation: <b>Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami</b>, Vice Chair/Secretary General of APDA</i></p> <p>Interactive dialogue country representatives speak in response to the presentations</p>
16.00-16.30	<p><b>Conclusions and agreements</b></p> <p><b>Gabriela Alvarez Minte</b>, UNFPA, reads out the main points of discussion and recommendations drafted by the rapporteur.</p>
16:00-17:00	<p><b>Closing remarks by</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mr. Kemal Goshliyev</b>, Head of UNFPA Office in Turkmenistan</li> <li><b>Usmonov Farrukh (PhD)</b>, Executive Director of AFPPD</li> <li><b>Hon. Bayramgozel Myradova</b>, Senior Government Official from Turkmenistan, Chairman of the Committee on Science, Education, Culture and Youth Policy</li> </ul>
19:00 -	<p><b>Official Dinner Reception</b> hosted by the Mejlis of Republic of Turkmenistan (Venue: Yyldyz hotel)</p>

Day 2: March 27, 2026 (Friday): Field Visits	
8:00 - 9:00	Meet in the lobby of Yyldyz hotel
9:00 - 12:30	<p><b>Visit to the Mother and Child hospital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greetings and introductions</li> <li>• Tour of the clinic</li> <li>• Meeting with personnel working on case management of rape survivors</li> <li>• Presentation of the work</li> </ul> <p>Question and Discussion</p> <p><b>Facilitator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Kemal Goshliyev</b>, Head of Office, UNFPA Turkmenistan</li> <li>• <b>Ms. Mayagozel Kuliyeva</b>, NPA Reproductive Health programme, UNFPA Turkmenistan</li> </ul>
12:30-14:00	<b>Lunch</b> (Venue: <i>La Casa</i> )
14:00-16:30	<p><b>Visit to Family Support Service in Ashgabat under the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with FSS and Keyik okara NGO</li> <li>• Greetings and introductions</li> <li>• Presentation of the work</li> </ul> <p>Question and Discussion</p> <p><b>Facilitator: Ms. Mehri Karakulova</b>, NPA Gender and Youth program, UNFPA Turkmenistan</p>
March 28, 2026 (Saturday)	
Departure of participants	

### Appendix 3: List of Participants

No	Name	Country	Position
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<b>Delegates</b>			
1	Hon. Eka Sepashvili	Georgia	MP
2	H.E. Dr. Noraini Ahmad	Malaysia	Minister of Plantation Industries and Commodities, Chair of AFPPD Standing Committee
3	Hon. Bolotbek Borbiev	Kyrgyzstan	MP
4	Hon. Gulsharkan Kultaeva	Kyrgyzstan	MP
5	Hon. Lidija Petkoska	North Macedonia	MP
6	Hon. Dustmurodzoda Suraiyo	Tajikistan	MP
7	Hon. Abdusalomzoda Munavvar	Tajikistan	MP
8	Hon. Yusuf Ahlatçı	Turkiye	MP
9	Mr. İsmail Doğanay	Turkiye	Legislative Expert
10	Hon. Kozikhonova Orzigul	Uzbekistan	MP
11	Ms. Azimova Lobar	Uzbekistan	Officer
<b>Turkmenistan</b>			
1	H.E. Dunyagozel Gulmanova	Turkmenistan	Speaker of Mejlis of Turkmenistan
2	Hon. Myradowa Baýramgözel	Turkmenistan	Chair of the Committee for Science, Education, Culture and Youth Policy of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan
3	Hon. Kulyýew Maksat	Turkmenistan	Chairman of the Committee for International and Inter-Parliamentary Communications of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan
4	Hon. Seýilow Baýly	Turkmenistan	Member Mejlis
5	Hon. Mollaberdiýew Ýeňiş	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
6	Hon. Diwanowa Meňli	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
7	Hon. Öwekowa Jennet	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
8	Hon. Jepbarow Sahyberdi	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
9	Hon. Geldimämmedow Muhammetberdi	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
10	Hon. Aşyrow Gurbangeldi	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis

11	Hon. Arazow Serdar	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
12	Hon. Baýrammyradow Begençgeldi	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
13	Hon. Hajymämmedow Baýrammyrat	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
14	Hon. Görmekow Gurbanmyrat	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
15	Hon. Aşyrow Gurbanmyrat	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
16	hon. Rozyýew Nepes	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
17	Hon. Babaýew Baýmyrat	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
18	Hon. Omarow Allaýar	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
19	Hon. Geldiýew Kerimguly	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
20	Hon. Ataýewa Enejan	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
21	Hon. Atabaýew Ýakup	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
22	Hon. Tuwakow Merdan	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
23	Hon. Rejepowa Çemen	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
24	Hon. Durdyýew Serdar	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
25	Hon. Nepesowa Zyba	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
26	Hon. Myradowa Jahangül	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
27	Hon. Nurmyradowa Leýli	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
28	Hon. Ýamatowa Oguljan	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
29	Hon. Muhammedow Maksat	Turkmenistan	Member of Mejlis
<b>Embassy</b>			
1	H.E. Sasaki Hiroshi	Japan	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan in Turkmenistan
<b>Partner Organizations</b>			
1	Ms. Florence Bauer		UNFPA Regional Director, UNFPA EECARO
2	Dr. Gabriela Alvarez Minte		Regional Gender Advisor UNFPA EECARO

3	Ms. Marie Toulemond		Gender Specialist, UNFPA EECARO
4	Ms. Chinwe Ogbonna		UNFPA Turkmenistan Country Director
5	Mr. Kemal Goshliyev		Head of Office, UNFPA Turkmenistan
6	Ms. Mehri Karakulova		NPA Gender and Youth program, UNFPA Turkmenistan
AFPPD-APDA			
1	Dr. Farrukh Usmonov	Japan	Executive Director of AFPPD
2	Dr. Ikegami Kiyoko	Japan	Vice-chair/Secretary General of APDA

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