

Annex 1 to UN Women input for UPR

Summary

- **Proposed gender-related amendments to the land reform¹:**
 1. pursuant to the existing law, men and women should have equal rights to land;
 2. a broad-based annual review of whether women had equal access to land should be undertaken;
 3. women should be treated equally with men in any dispute involving land use rights, even if they are spouses not named in land use certificates²;
 4. women's rights to land use need to be protected in line with the existing law;
 5. an anti-discrimination provision that prohibits the allocation of land by reference to and due to gender, race or religion should be included in the law;
 6. an anti-discrimination provision that prohibits the allocation of land plots for construction in a city by reference to and due to gender, race, religion, etc. should be added.

- **Recommendations on the issue of migration developed through round table consultations with the participation of IWPR, OSI, IOM, UNIFEM, UKaid and Human Rights Center:**
 1. Gender perspective should be included in the National Strategy for labour migration 2011 – 2015 and in the new law on labour migration, and understood as the basic rudiment in the field of human rights and the principle of equality and non-discrimination;
 2. Community leaders should be issued guidelines on how to work with the society on the changed roles of both spouses/parents;
 3. The society should be well informed about the new circumstances migration creates for the family – especially women, through public service announcements or mobile theatres etc;
 4. Healthcare, especially reproductive health issues with focus on HIV/AIDS and STDs prevention with a gender perspective should be given special attention;
 5. Crisis and information centres for migrant workers and members of their families (mostly wives and children³) should be in place;
 6. The educational system developed to help migrants' families should be gender-sensitive and respond to the needs of the abandoned wives and children: they should be given education - and increasing vocational skills opportunities in order to strengthen women's economic status and security;
 7. The Office of the Ombudsman should be involved, primarily to conduct the needs assessment for migrant workers' families, and to draft an action plan to address these needs;
 8. In order to protect women's rights, marriage contracts should be obligatory in order to cut down on and finally eradicate the practice of. unregistered marriages;
 9. A unified strategy and cooperation of government bodies, NGOs and the media regarding the protection of **migrant workers' rights** should be in place.

¹ Source of information: Memorandum from ABA/ROLi, Tajikistan Branch, Dushanbe, regarding Possible Revisions to Land Code Proposed Amendments (2009), 9 March 1991

² Changes in legislation are still under discussion

³ The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimated in 2009 that there were around 800,000 Tajik migrants, out of which 95 per cent are men, and nearly 80% - married