

**UN Women statement on UPR outcome for Tajikistan, HRC 33 item 6  
Delivered by Ann Blomberg**

Thank you Mr. President!

Tajikistan has a solid legal and policy framework on women's rights and gender equality that is based on the Constitution. There is for example the Law on domestic violence adopted in 2013, and the Law on the state guarantees on gender equality, adopted in 2005). However, there are no clear mechanisms for due enforcement of these laws and policies. UN Women encourages the Government to ensure effective implementation mechanisms and active supervision of their enforcement at national and local levels.

Though there is no official data on prevalence of the domestic violence in Tajikistan, there is evidence showing that the prevalence is very high. Lack of adequate response by the state national and local actors to the cases of domestic violence is a problem. The Government is encouraged to design existing services to fully meet the needs and aspirations of victims of domestic violence. The number of state-run crisis centers could be increased and shelters for victims of violence established, and adequately funded.

While hard living conditions remain one of the major causes of domestic violence, the patriarchal norms and gender stereotypes are two important other causes. Further deepening conservative processes in the society multiply existing inequalities and discrimination.

According to a recent survey, most men and very many women in Tajikistan think that women must tolerate violence from their husbands and in-laws for the sake of preserving the family. The Government is encouraged to adopt a comprehensive strategy on changing the patriarchal views and stereotypes that are discriminating women and to boost its efforts towards achieving gender equality.

Thank you!

2016 Oxfam KAP Survey revealed that 97% men and 72% women think that women must tolerate violence for the sake of family's preservation