









REPORT

Regional Parliamentarians' Conference on Investing in Youth "Act Today, Shape Tomorrow"



Dushanbe, Tajikistan 28-29 March 2019

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
Background	4
Opening Session	5
Session 1: Being Young in the CIS Region – Harnessing Youth Potential	8
Session 2: Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Brain Drain and Brain Gain – The Story of the Region (Round Table 1)	10
Session 2: Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Brain Drain and Brain Gain – The Story of the Region (Round Table 2)	10
Session 3: Young People in CIS Region – Healthy Lifestyle Across Life Course (Round Table 1)	12
Session 3: Coping with Changing Lifestyle and Ensuring Gender Equality Across Life Course – (Rou Table 2)	
Closing Session	15
Overview of the Site Visits	16
ANNEX 1:	19
ANNEX 2:	24
ANNEX 3:	27
ANNEX 4:	29
ANNEX 5:	30

The contents of this report were based on the presentations, speeches and remarks made by the participants of the Regional Parliamentarians' Conference on Investing in Youth "Act Today, Shape Tomorrow", and do not necessarily reflect the positions of APDA.

Acronyms

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AFPPD Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

APDA Asian Population and Development Association

CIS Commonwealth of Independent States

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICT Information and Communication Technology

ICPD International Conference on Population and Development

IOM International Organization for Migration

ILO International Labour Organization

JTF Japan Trust Fund

LGBT Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

PHC Primary Health Care

PoA Programme of Action

SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organization

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SRH Sexual and Reproductive Health

STIs Sexually Transmitted Infections

UNESCAP United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

WB World Bank

WHO World Health Organization

Background

The aims of the Conference were that participants:

- 1. would gain a shared understanding of the closely interlinked issues and challenges that young people in the region face today;
- 2. would come away understanding the urgent need for a cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder approach towards solving the issues and challenges faced by young people in the region, and the importance in policy making of prioritizing adolescents and youth related issues for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs;
- 3. would strengthen their commitment to take individual and collective actions for the development of peaceful, inclusive and sustainable societies, where young people can play an integral part and fulfil their extensive potential.

The conference was organized by the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and hosted by Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli (Lower House of Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan with the support of the Government of Japan (Japan Trust Fund) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). For the Conference Agenda see ANNEX 1: Agenda.

About 70 representatives of parliaments, government authorities, international organizations, civil societies, development banks, youth organizations and the academic community attended the conference. (See ANNEX 2: List of Participants.) The conference presented many examples and initiatives of advancing the national youth agenda as well as the overall ICPD PoA and the SDGs. The demographic bonus in countries of the region provides an opportune moment to continue to invest in youth for the benefit of all society. The conference also included visits to the National Center on Reproductive Health (under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan), the Mother and Child Health Center, and the National Youth Center in the Shahrinav district (Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan). (See overview of Site Visits.)

The outcome of the meeting will be presented at the Summit in Nairobi and at other international fora, as a way of showing the progress of and identifying challenges in the countries of the region.

Opening Session

(Chairperson: H.E. Mrs. Khayrinisso Yusufi, Deputy Speaker: Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan)



H.E. Mrs. Khayrinisso Yusufi, Deputy Speaker of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan opened the Conference by welcoming all the participants to Dushanbe, Tajikistan. She stated that developing youth potential, enhancing the quality of education and health care for young people, and encouraging their participation in labour markets and involvement in development processes are priority goals of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

This was followed by the speeches on behalf of the organizers and guests of the Conference:

Mr. Solehzoda Ashurboy Abduvohid, Assistant to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on Economic Issues, welcomed the participants and guests of the Conference, and thanked the organizers for hosting such a high-level event.

In his address, he stressed the importance of joint efforts in developing the principles and mechanisms for improving youth potential and of the involvement of youth in the implementation of the basic goals of society in order to achieve a high living standard for the population, sustainable development dynamics and harmonious social relations. To this end, in the framework of the National Development Strategy of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030, a whole series of laws and programmes aimed at increasing employment, and at promoting a healthy lifestyle, education, social security, economic independence, patriotism, decent behavior, etc. were adopted. He pointed out that only by investing in the sustainable development of youth can we protect them from modern challenges and threats, and, in future, take not only individual countries, but the world as a whole, to a new standard of living within a balanced ecosystem.

In his welcome address, **Hon. Mr. Huseynzoda Muzaffar Mahmurod, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan** focused on the state policy for youth using the example of the adopted Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On State Youth Policy" and the approved strategy on youth policy for the period of up to 2020. He stressed that the initiative of the President of Tajikistan on declaring 2017 the Year of Youth shows that young people today are considered an important pillar for the socio-economic and cultural development of the country. In his words, dealing with current issues and addressing today's challenges is impossible without the active involvement of innovative thinking and creative young people. Therefore, today it is necessary to create an environment for training youth in core skills development and for encouraging their creative initiatives.

Mr. Ian McFarlane, Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA EECA RO in his speech expressed the hope that, thanks to there being such a diversity of specialists at the Conference, they will be able to make a real difference in addressing the problems faced by modern youth. He quoted the words of a young participant in the last year's Istanbul Forum, who called on the international community to stop discrimination against certain sectors of society in their access to resources and programmes needed for life and development. Using this example, he emphasized that in order to help in dealing with the problems of young people, it is important first of all to hear what the youth themselves are talking about. He also pointed to the success of the region in ensuring a decent standard of living for its population. According to statistics, about 220 girls aged between 15 to 19 years give birth every day in Central Asia. Over the past 10 years, the countries of the region, in particular Tajikistan, have succeeded in reducing the mortality rate among children and newborns by almost half. Further investment in the development of the younger generation will mean that in the future youth have the opportunity to live in a society free from violence and other unpredictable events.

H.E. Mr. Hajime Kitaoka, Ambassador of Japan to Tajikistan delivered the address on behalf of H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA. Humanity needs to build a sustainable society in a way that protects our Earth's environment. This view requires adopting concrete measures to that end and among those concrete measures, action on population issues and investing in youth will be enormously significant.

H.E. Fukuda noted that young people are the most crucial driver in steps to achieving sustainable development through addressing population issues because, given the proportion of the population of the Asia-Pacific region in the global population, young people in this region, including Central Asia, account for more than 60% of the world population of young people. In this regard, it becomes obvious that the building of a progressive future falls on the shoulders of young people, and each country must independently decide how much it is ready to invest in the education of the younger generation.

The human capital that countries will need from now on includes having creative, educated people who can take the lead in the area of new technologies and inventions. How to foster such human capital is of course easier said than done. However, there is an immediate need to make a comfortable environment in which young people can exercise their personal life choices and produce and raise future healthy generations.

Mr. Abdullozoda Ahtam Rustam, Chair of the Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan presented to the participants an overview of the legal framework related to youth policy and its implementation in Tajikistan. He also spoke about the activities of youth associations in the republic using the example of the volunteers' club "Youth - the follower of the Leader of the Nation", whose membership consists of more than

5,000 young people. In 2018, 2,025 events were held at the initiative of club members, engaging more than 41,190 youth representatives.

Effective tools for supporting youth initiatives included entities under the Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports providing their services at the country level, such as State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) "Republican Center for Information and Youth Guidance", SUE "Youth Labor Exchange", SUE "Young Entrepreneurs Club", SUE "National Youth Resource Center", SUE "Republican Cultural Center for Youth" Oriyono", State Enterprise "Youth of Tajikistan" Weekly". In total, 65 youth centers and 2,391 cultural centers of various forms have been created in the republic; nevertheless, the number is still considered insufficient for meeting the current needs of youth.

Mr. Abdugafforzoda Numon Abdugaffor, Chair of the Committee on Tourism Development under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan presented the tourism potential of Tajikistan as another platform for youth employment and self-realization. He noted that thanks to measures taken by the Government in the area of tourism development, 75 new companies were established in the republic in 2018 and 15 new companies have already been registered in 2019. It was emphasized that in 2018 alone, more than 1.5 million people from 150 countries of the world visited Tajikistan, which is good motivation for establishing a modern tourism infrastructure as part of the framework of youth initiatives.

Mrs. Aziza Hamidova, Country Programme Manager, UN Women Tajikistan Office, in her opening remarks thanked the National Committee on Population and Development and the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, emphasizing their contribution in addressing mother and child issues, problems with reproductive health, the vulnerability of women and children in emergency situations, and many more issues. She stressed that in order for the world to become a place of less poverty, economic growth, strengthened families, and a place where healthy children are born, it is necessary to give young girls full access to education and health care, and to eradicate early marriage and gender-based violence. No girl in the world deserves having to face such attitudes.

Mr. Luciano Calestini, Representative of UNICEF in Tajikistan, concluded the Opening Session by noting that Tajikistan is a very rich country, because its main capital is that 70% of the population including young people are under the age of 30. This is a huge resource that requires serious investment. To date, 130 thousand young Tajik people are looking for work and more than half a million people neither work nor study. Given a hundred percent secondary education level, only two-thirds of the total number of students complete 11 years of studies. Also, Tajikistan still has one of the highest youth suicide rates in the world. In 2018 alone, 75 suicide cases were committed by young people, mainly in the north of the country. Two out of five Tajik migrants leaving for economic reasons are under the age of 30 years. These are serious challenges, not only for the republic, but for all countries in the region, that require an integrated approach. It is time to show courage and address the youth problems on their own terms.

Session 1: Being Young in the CIS Region – Harnessing Youth Potential

Theme: Demographic trends and development opportunities; young people in family and society

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP Tajikistan

Hon. Mr. Shukhrat Polvanov, MP Uzbekistan

Giving the floor to Ms. Irina Zbarskaya, Hon. **Shukhrat Polvanov** talked about large-scale reforms related to the state youth policy carried out in Uzbekistan. In particular, more than 30 laws aimed at ensuring the rights, freedoms and lawful interests of the youth of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted during the years of independence. Two special commissions: one on youth-related issues and another on women and family affairs have been set up in the lower chamber of the Parliament of Uzbekistan and are actively functioning in accordance with the guidelines set by the Parliament.

Ms. Irina Zbarskaya, Director of Department, CIS Statistics Committee (Russia), presented an overview of the situation of young people in CIS countries based on the data of the third edition of the statistical abstract on youth status in the CIS. According to these statistics, the total number of people aged from 15 to 29 years in CIS countries is 60 million. It is noteworthy that the average age is rising in all the republics. A distinctive feature of the region is labour market saturation by specialists with higher education, although this education does not always meet the requirements of the labour market. In some countries, the number of people getting specialized secondary education has increased. At the same time, the share of recipients of educational services on a fee basis exceeds 50% in all countries.

Overall, unemployment has declined in the region. Most young families live on wages and some have additional income from business activities. The average age of marriage and for the birth of the first child has increased, which is considered a positive trend. There is a low involvement of young people in public life. It was noted that the region is considered disadvantaged in terms of spreading HIV infections, since the health authorities have not fully recorded the scope of this phenomenon. In general, the number of abortions has decreased, but high rates of unnatural death of young people persist. The situation related to youth crime is changing for the better.

Mr. Abdullozoda Ahtam Rustam, Chair of the Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, made a presentation on youth civic engagement: young parliamentarians and youth networks. He emphasized that the Tajik youth of the Independence period significantly differ from previous generations in having a strong sense of patriotism and creative aspirations that are reflected in their initiatives. Undoubtedly, this is highly valued by the country's top leadership, as evidenced by the establishment of the National Council on Youth Affairs under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. The legal framework in the area of youth policy is being constantly improved and various action programmes and development strategies are being approved.

The Youth Union of Tajikistan has been actively operating in Tajikistan since 1991. Also, the Union of Youth Organizations of Tajikistan was established under the Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports, which includes over 100 youth and public organizations in the country. Volunteer clubs, clubs of presidential scholarship recipients, vocal and proactive young people are actively functioning under the Committee. The opening of a new regional center for the youth in the Sugd region was also announced, testifying to the constant efforts made by the state authorities for improvement of the youth social situation in Tajikistan.





The following presentation by Mr. Valeriu Dragalin, President, National Youth Council of Moldova, focused on the Youth Index. He described the youth index as a measure to compare the younger generation with adults in such priority areas as, for example, entrepreneurship, employment, civic involvement, or health. According to a study conducted in Moldova, there are 2.5 times more unemployed young people in the republic than there are working adults. Figures for health and migration are not encouraging. If the current situation does not change, in 80 years more than 50% of the population will leave Moldova. Involvement of young people in the state's political life remains low.

Owing to the youth index, state authorities have the opportunity to develop targeted solutions for certain problems in certain regions, improving the efficiency of actions taken. It would be a mistake to think that young people are only the future. Youth is, first and foremost, about the present, because every human being in their current circumstances wants to earn well and make steady progress in their life..

Ms. Gulnora Hasanzoda, Director of the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, made a presentation on Findings of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) on Youth. According to the 2017 data, the republic maintains a moderately high birth rate. The majority of households consist of people younger than 25 years old (55% of the population), while households in rural areas are more often led by men than in urban areas. As a rule, men are more likely than women to have higher than secondary education. However, in general, the level of education in Tajikistan is rising and the number of educated women is increasing.

Describing the situation in the republic, she pointed that girls from wealthy families, mainly in the cities, have begun to pursue studies more often. The largest proportion of women under the age of 49 is officially married, and the average age at marriage has significantly increased. Traditionally, birth rates are higher in rural areas, where most births are to women aged 20-29. The Survey also covered awareness about HIV which remains low among young women. The module of domestic violence was also considered, the coefficient of which slightly increased compared to previous years, due to the awareness of women and their openness with regard to this issue. Also, the share of working married women in Tajikistan has declined; while the working proportion of women aged 35-49 can independently or with the consent of the spouse manage their income. Most often, women make their own decisions with regard to their health, and visiting their families' or relatives' homes. She concluded by emphasizing that participation of women in decision-making is increasing, in general, demonstrating the high priority of gender policy in the republic, both in terms of the education and employment of women.

<u>Session 2:</u> Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Brain Drain and Brain Gain – The Story of the Region (Round Table 1)

Theme: Developing young people's potential – Strengthening the relevance and quality of education

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Abbasi Murtaza Javed, MP Pakistan

Hon. Ms. Lutfiya Rajabova, MP Tajikistan

In her presentation Ms. Krista Pikkat, Director of the UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, spoke about strengthening the relevance and quality of education. Using the example of the Sustainable Development Goals, she talked about the importance of Item 4 related to education. Today the world is facing such global threats as terrorism and extremism, which will remain intractable until the system of pre-school and vocational training is improved, and educational institutions begin to train specialists who can meet labour market requirements. What is now needed is to revise fundamentally the traditional education system in order to prepare young people to face the challenges of the 21st century.

Following this, Hon. Ms. Naziri Latofat Kahhor, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan, presented a case study. She spoke about reforms introduced in the education system of Tajikistan, where the involvement of students in labour activities is envisaged even before they have obtained their diplomas. With that connection in mind, various special study groups and clubs aimed at developing entrepreneurship skills are being organized at the school level in Tajikistan. There should be more active participation of young people themselves in various local and international competitions. Tajik youth are also actively involved in volunteer activities. Now, however, we must enable youth to independently build their own futures, and for this they need to be helped with understanding their immediate needs. It is important to establish a relationship of young people with adult society, and to give the youth opportunities for active involvement in the political, economic and socio-cultural life of society on par with those of the older generation. All actions aimed at youth development should be structured to be innovative in this way.

Mr. Qurbonov Sulaymon, Director, Club of Entrepreneurs in Tajikistan, delivered a briefing on how youth entrepreneurship is supported through the organizing of various modern format events. Today a whole range of benefits and flexible arrangements for start-up entrepreneurs have been introduced in the country. A lot is being done to create a comfortable environment for business start-ups and for development, especially in the areas of tourism and folk crafts. Business service centers which simultaneously serve as business incubators are being set-up. In his presentation, he listed a number of events for supporting youth entrepreneurship such as: StartUp forum, G-5 Launch forum, hackathons, Steam games, Ecosystems StartUp summits. He also spoke about the young entrepreneur road-map developed by the Club in 2019.

<u>Session 2:</u> Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Brain Drain and Brain Gain – The Story of the Region (Round Table 2)

Theme: Youth transition from education to labour market participation

Moderators:

Hon. Ms. Elvira Surabaldieva, MP Kyrgyzstan

Hon. Mr. Murtazozoda Jamshed Saidali, MP Tajikistan

A case study was presented by Hon. Mr. Sanginzoda Emin Numon, First Deputy Minister of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan. Using statistical data, he spoke on positive demographic trends that are now perceived as a burden for the economy in Tajikistan. From this point of view, the current policy in this direction seems logical. However in the foreseeable future the state may face a serious shortage of qualified professionals and a brain drain. Some sectors of the economy are already showing such signs. Therefore, today we should remove the bias for vocational education, in favor of increasing higher education, and teach educational institutions to respond more quickly to the changing needs of the market due to the dynamically changing structure of the national economy.

Mr. Parviz Khakimov, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Tajikistan, made a presentation on harnessing the demographic dividend in order to unleash the potential of young people. As part of his presentation, he talked about the demographic situation in Central Asian countries, with each one gradually approaching the so-called demographic window of opportunity, when the working-age population exceeds the dependent population and has a positive effect on economic growth. Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan have already entered this window, and Tajikistan will enter it by 2025. Upon entering this period, the country gains the opportunity to save more resources than it consumes. Harnessing the demographic dividend we should create jobs for unemployed women and unleash this potential.

Mr. Aleksey Karpenko, Head of Secretariat, SCO Youth Committee, Russia described the platform solution of the SCO Youth Card, which allows people to create their own impressions at any place within the countries involved in the initiative. The project brings together tourists who wish to get impressions of a particular country and local residents who have the opportunity to give them. This platform is a good framework for personal fulfillment of the youth.



The following points and comments were made in the discussions:

There is no ongoing statistics kept in the Central Asian countries on which professionals are increasingly migrating and holding high-ranking positions in other countries.

- There is no continuous analysis on meeting the requirements of the labour market available in Central Asia. Accordingly, there is no forecasting for the future.
- ➤ There is an urgent need to increase budgets allocated for specialized secondary education.
- There is no clear wording of the term "required profession" in Tajikistan.
- ➤ Education-related reform in all of the CIS countries is too often carried out in name only. A system of vocational guidance testing of children at an early age should be introduced in order to determine the potential different children have. It would save the children's time and both state and parents' funds.

In conclusion, session participants agreed that today the CIS countries need to continuously survey the demands of the labour market, and develop education systems that are responsive to these demands, in order to train youth in marketable skills. Full access to quality education should be ensured for the youth, particularly for young girls.

Session 3: Young People in CIS Region – Healthy Lifestyle Across Life Course (Round Table 1)

Theme: *Protecting and supporting young people to be healthy*

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Rajabzoda Ravshan Muhitdin, MP Tajikistan

Mr. Rune Brandrup, Programme Specialist, Youth, UNFPA EECA RO

The round table was opened by Hon. Ms. Umarzoda Saida Gayrat, First Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan. She pointed out that as a result of the active promotion of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of STIs, the country managed to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies significantly, and increase the number of youth visits to medical institutions for help. Rates of maternal mortality and of home birth have declined. Contraceptive care has improved. However, there are still some difficulties due to a lack of development in the reproductive field, medical equipment, and a sector-based approach to reproductive health. There is also a low level of community involvement in the promotion of youth health care. Work is underway in all these areas in order to eliminate these shortcomings.

Mr. Hideki Tanabe, Chief Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Tajikistan Office, presented a case study. He described the secret of Japan's long life expectancy as being proper maternal and child health care, where an effective measure has been the use of an information manual which is distributed to women at an early stage of pregnancy. This practice has already been introduced to Tajikistan. Today, the information brochure remains undervalued in Tajikistan and is not used to the fullest, although it was envisaged that it would become a good information tool for young mothers.

The following case study was presented by Ms. Parvina Sulaimoni, Head of "Hamsol ba Hamsol" NGO in Tajikistan, who talked about promoting healthy lifestyles among young people in Tajikistan through the non-governmental organization "Hamsol ba Hamsol" of the Y-peer national network in Tajikistan. Y-peer has trained more than 500 young activists in the

regions of the republic and more than 3,000 young people and adolescents on a peer-to-peer basis. The network has created more than 30 television programmes on leading a healthy lifestyle, 15 videos and more than 50 concert-campaigns, and 210 teachers were trained in the field of healthy living. Intensive work is ongoing with reproductive health centers and medical youth counseling offices across the republic. Support of the healthy development of youth is being implemented with the active cooperation of the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan.

This was followed by the report of Mr. Telman Ghazanchyan, Parliamentary Adviser of the Republic of Armenia, in which he described the demographic changes that had taken place in Armenia. Today the mortality rate in the republic has seriously fallen and special attention is being paid to child mortality. Thanks to the adoption of modern laws in Armenia, alcohol and tobacco addiction, and the spreading of STIs are being actively prevented at the school level. Mental health programmes for young people, mandatory medical checks and reproductive health measures are being actively adopted. Programmes designed to promote positive relationships between teenagers, parents and school have shown success and year after year, statistics have shown that the use by youth of tobacco and alcohol has been declining considerably.

Concluding the session, the participants recognized its work as fruitful and expressed hope that the shared experiences would have a positive impact on the status of young people in each of the countries whose representatives tried to find the best solutions to the problems that are relevant for modern youth.

<u>Session 3:</u> Coping with Changing Lifestyle and Ensuring Gender Equality Across Life Course – (Round Table 2)

Theme: Young people, gender roles and intergenerational solidarity

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Genadi Margvelashvili, MP Georgia

Hon. Ms. Sodikova Nasiba Nurulloevna, MP Tajikistan

The Session was opened by Ms. Latifzoda Marhabo Olimi, First Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. She talked about legislation that has been adopted in the republic aimed at ensuring equality of women and men, about international legal acts ratified by Tajikistan, about national action plans adopted to eliminate discrimination against women, and finally, about gender development and enhancing the role of women in Tajik society. There is also an active campaign ongoing in Tajik society, with involvement of men, to ensure the rights and freedom of women. A variety of social campaigns are conducted to strengthen the role of girls and promote a healthy lifestyle. It was stressed that more serious involvement of the mass media is now required to highlight women's problems in society.

This was followed by Ms. Aziza Hamidova, Country Programme Manager of UN Women Tajikistan Office, who stated that women at any age face roughly the same problems. Based on this, the focus should not be on solving the problems of certain women, but on improving the situation for all women. The state should have a clear understanding of what the family is today and what family relationships are being developed in a society, and in making crucial decisions, on how the economic development of a woman directly depends on her independence and

autonomy. We should make decisions that are consistent with the latest trends dictated by globalization. Throughout the region, special attention needs to be paid to solving problems with early childhood care and pre-school education.

Hon. Mr. Maken Bakhtiyar, MP Kazakhstan, in his address stated that the government in Kazakhstan understands the importance of the role of the institution of the family in educating intellectual and creative youth, access to education, health care, etc. However, the potential of women is still undervalued, despite, as the experience of developed countries show, their ability to be very successful in business. Therefore, along with such fundamental areas such as education and health care, the support of women's entrepreneurship in the region, particularly in rural areas, where most of the female population lives, is also important. It is also necessary to involve women in politics because it is believed that when more women are in power, state policy becomes more inclusive. Kazakhstan is engaged in a conflict-free fight against domestic violence, as a result of which the level of family crime in 2018 decreased by 40% compared to 2010.

Closing the Round Table, Mr. Jan-Peter Olters, Country Manager of the WB for Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, pointed that now is the right time, not only for Tajikistan, but also for the whole region, to invest in young people. Tajikistan now has a dynamically developing economy and only young and creative specialists will be able to take on the challenges of development. The policy of the republic today needs to focus on improving the business climate towards environmentally friendly components. Secondly, the level of income in comparison with other countries should be increased. Thirdly, it is essential to strengthen the control and supervision of the quality of education. Also, full access to education for women and the rural population should be ensured. It is young people who should be involved in the development of Tajikistan.

The following points and comments were made in the course of discussions:

- There is still lack of attention towards reproductive health problems in the Central Asian countries.
- Medical facilities remain insufficiently supplied with modern medical equipment.
- Enhancing the educational processes in medical institutions has a positive impact on reducing child mortality rates.
- ➤ There has been a significant increase in the number of divorces in young families in the Central Asian countries. Countries in the region are taking different actions to pre-empt this process, but so far no significant results have been achieved in this regard.
- The problem of early childcare and pre-school education remains relevant.
- ➤ Women's participation in social and political life in the countries of the region remains insufficient. A special strategy needs to be developed to greater encourage women's participation in public life.
- The involvement of women and people in rural areas in the full educational process remains at a low level, and this contributes to unequal conditions of development in society.

Closing Session

Mr. Ian McFarlane, Deputy Regional Director of UNFPA EECA RO, in his closing remarks highlighted the key discussions that participants had and suggested to include them in the final report of the Conference. He recommended that participants continue sharing best practices and connect the wisdom of local achievements to international commitments. He acknowledged the leaderships of the countries who are driving the agenda, and their overall contribution. In addition, he recommended that where possible, data be referred to, noted the need for the keeping of precise records, and highlighted the importance of the issue of inequality, such as seen in the disparities between men and women, and between rural and urban areas. The issue of the importance of cooperating with youth directly was highlighted too. This includes engaging them in social activities, entrepreneurship and other decision-making processes. Finally, he recommended that participants make reference to global perspectives and initiatives, such as upcoming important events in 2019.

Closing the conference, H.E. Mrs. Khairiniso Yusufi, Deputy Speaker of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, pointed out that during the whole event a lot of attention was paid to the issues of health and gender equality for the young generation. She stressed that organizing and holding of such events gives more opportunities for a wide exchange of experience and knowledge, which in the future will benefit the people of each participating country. As a whole, the outcome of the Conference was recognized as fruitful and the discussions as very productive. As an outcome of the event, draft recommendations will be adopted that will serve as the basis for further practical actions by parliamentarians and civil society representatives, which will make a serious contribution to the achievement of the SDGs in the region and in the world. The work on establishment of an effective partnership in solving the youth problems will be carried on.

She thanked all the participants for the successful work of the Conference. Special appreciation was expressed to the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), the Japan Trust Fund (JTF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and all the development partners in attendance.

Overview of the Site Visits

28 March 2019, Dushanbe

The National Center on Reproductive Health under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan

The National Center on Reproductive Health is a specialized independent medical institution under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, practicing exclusively in the area of Reproductive Health care, safe motherhood and family planning. Today, there are 91 reproductive health centers throughout the Republic of Tajikistan.

Dr. Gulnora Akhmedzhanovna, Head of Department on Medical Services of the National Center on Reproductive Health of Mother and Child, during a briefing on the center's activities, noted that the center provides specialized assistance to women, in particular to those who find themselves in difficult life situations, and to those who have health problems. In addition, the center specializes in the prevention of maternal mortality, family planning and maternal and child health, the provision of safe contraceptives, and in other related issues.

It was added that the regional office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has since 1993 actively supported Tajikistan in reproductive health issues. As such, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan expressed its gratitude to UNFPA.

Special thanks was expressed to Ms. Mieko Yabuta, Country Director of UNFPA, for her support in developing a comprehensive family planning plan for the Republic of Tajikistan for the years 2019-2022.

Ms. Akhmedzhanovna also expressed the appreciation of the Ministry to Mr. Hideki Tanabe, Chief Representative of the JICA Tajikistan Office, for JICA's support not just of projects in the field of mother and child health, but in other areas as well. Today, the Governent of Japan, in addition to providing support in contraceptive care, provides assistance with water and sanitation, with the installation of solar panels and with the delivery of ambulances.



Mr. Ian McFarlane, Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA EECA RO, replied that he is very grateful to Tajikistan for the opportunity his organization has to help the republic, which is on par with that afforded by other countries in the region. He stated appreciation for the leading role that has been taken by the Ministry of Health, as represented by Deputy Minister Hon. Ms. Saida Gayrat Umarzoda. He also highlighted the role of specialists working in remote regions, and called them heroic, because of their so often having to work in isolation in remote regions, and noted that they were especially in need of support. Another achievement he noted was the successful cooperation of Tajikistan with other development partners.





Mother and Child Health Center

During the briefing, it was mentioned that the JICA Tajikistan Office helped to equip the institution with modern medical equipment to provide qualified medical care to the mothers.

Dr. Sanovbar Akobirova, Director of the Maternity Ward, reported that the Center receives more than 11 thousand pregnant women annually while nine to ten thousand women give birth at the instituition. This center provides highly skilled care to women and newborns. She noted that it was six years ago, on March 28, that an agreement was signed between the JICA Tajikistan Office and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to assist with the supply of equipment to Maternity Hospital No. 1.

Parliamentarians had the opportunity to examine the Center's activities through visits to the operating rooms, and the children and adult Reanimation Department and through communicating with doctors and physicians.

29 March 2019

Visit of Youth Center organized by Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Shahrinav district

Participants visited the Youth Center in Shahrinav district in order to receive information regarding youth activities in rural Tajikistan. The National Youth Center in the Shahrinav district was opened in 2017, the year that was declared by the President of the country to be the Year of Youth Development. In total, there are 65 such youth centers in the country.

Mr. Umed Rahimzoda, Deputy Head of Youth Union of Tajikistan, gave a brief description of how this center provides free training courses in foreign languages, and tailoring and sewing, as well as hosting various events, lively discussions, training sessions, seminars and round tables. After completing a three-month course, young people receive a certificate that will help them to progress in a professional field. The youth coming to this center gain skills that are in demand in today's labour market.

In addition, it was noted that at this Youth Center, within the framework of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Volunteering", the Club of Young Volunteers and Fellows "Youth is a Follower of the Leader of the Nation" has been operating for more than two years.





Hissor Fortress

At the end of the study visit, participants visited the Hissor Fortress. The aim was to introduce participants to the Tajikistan government initiative to promote the tourism industry that was earlier presented by the Head of Committee at the opening of the Conference. The development of this sector is certainly a new employment opportunity for young people and a platform for youth self-realization. Participants were welcomed by the Governor of the Hissor district and were briefed on the history and tradition of the Tajik people, and on youth engagement in this sector.



ANNEX 1:

AGENDA

Regional Parliamentarians' Conference on Investing in Youth "Act Today, Shape Tomorrow"

28-29 March 2019 Dushanbe, Tajikistan

27 March 2019 **Arrival of participants** 28 MARCH 2019 - DAY 1 PART I 09:20-09:30 Meeting at Hotel Lobby (International participants only) 09:30-10:00 Transfer from Hilton Hotel to the National Center on Reproductive Health under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan (International participants only) Briefing at the National Center on Reproductive Health under the Ministry of 10:00-11:00 Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, organized by UNFPA Tajikistan Country Office Transfer to the Mother and Child Health Center 11:00-11:10 Briefing at the Mother and Child Health Center, organized by JICA Tajikistan 11:10-11:40 Office Transfer to the Hyatt Regency Hotel 11:40-12:00 28 MARCH 2019 - DAY 1 **PART II** 12:00-13:20 **Lunch** (Venue: Foccacia Grill restaurant, Hyatt Regency Hotel) 13:20-13:50 **Registration** (Venue: Foyer, Hyatt Regency Hotel) 13:50-14:00 **Group Photo** (Venue: Foyer, Hyatt Regency Hotel) **Opening** (Venue: Regency Ballroom, 1st Flr., Hyatt Regency Hotel) 14:00-15:00 Opening Statement: **H.E. Mrs. Khayrinisso Yusufi**, Deputy Speaker of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan Address: Mr. Solehzoda Ashurbov Abduvohid, Assistant to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on Economic Issues Address: Mr. Huseinzoda Muzaffar Mahmurod, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

Address: Mr. Ian McFarlane, Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA EECA RO

Address: **H.E. Mr. Hajime Kitaoka**, Ambassador of Japan to Tajikistan (on behalf of **H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda**, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA)

<u>Address:</u> **Mr. Abdullozoda Ahtam Rustam**, Chair of the Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

<u>Address</u>: **Mr. Abdugafforzoda Numon Abdugaffor**, Chair of the Committee on Tourism Development under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

<u>Address:</u> **Mrs. Aziza Hamidova,** Country Programme Manager, UN Women Tajikistan Office

Address: Mr. Luciano Calestini, Representative of UNICEF in Tajikistan

15:00-16:00

Session 1: Being Young in CIS Region – Harnessing Youth Potential Demographic Trends and Development Opportunities; Young People in Family and Society

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP Tajikistan

Hon. Mr. Shukhrat Polvanov, MP Uzbekistan

- 1. Youth in the Commonwealth of Independent States: A Statistical Portrait, **Ms. Irina Zbarskaya**, Director of Department, CIS Statistics, Russia [10 min]
- 2. Youth Civic Engagement: Young Parliamentarians & Youth Networks, **Mr. Abdullozoda Ahtam Rustam**, Chair of the Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [10 min]
- 3. Youth Index, **Mr. Valeriu Dragalin,** President, National Youth Council of Moldova [10 min]
- 4. Findings of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) on Youth Ms. Gulnora Hasanzoda, Director of the Statistic Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan [10 min]

Discussion [20 min]

16:00-17:00

Session 2: Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Brain Drain & Brain Gain – The Story of the Region (Round table 1)

Themes: Developing young people's potential - Strengthening the relevance and quality of education

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Abbasi Murtaza Javed, MP Pakistan

Hon. Ms. Lutfiya Rajabova, MP Tajikistan

- 1. Strengthening the relevance and quality of education, **Ms. Krista Pikkat,** Director of the UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan [10 min]
- 2. Case study, Tajikistan: **Hon. Ms. Naziri Latofat Kahhor**, Deputy Minister, Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan [10 min]

2. **Mr. Qurbonov Sulaymon**, Director, Club of Entrepreneurs, Tajikistan [10 min]

Discussion [30 min]

Summary of group discussions will be presented in plenary

16:00-17:00 Session 2: Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Brain Drain & Brain Gain – The Story of the Region (Round table 2)

Themes: Youth transition from education to labour market participation

Moderators:

Hon. Ms. Elvira Surabaldieva, MP Kyrgyzstan

Hon. Mr. Murtazozoda Jamshed Saidali, MP Tajikistan

- 1. Case Study: **Mr. Sanginzoda Emin Numon,** First Deputy Minister of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan [10 min]
- 2. Harnessing demographic dividend for unleashing the potential of young people, **Mr. Parviz Khakimov**, UNFPA Tajikistan [10min]
- 3. **Mr. Aleksey Karpenko**, Head of Secretariat, SCO Youth Committee, Russia [10 min]

Discussion [30 min]

Summary of group discussions will be presented in plenary

17:00-17:15 Coffee Break (Place: Foyer, Hyatt Regency)

17:15-18:15 Session 3: Young People in CIS Region – Healthy Lifestyle Across Life Course (Round Table 1)

Themes: Protecting and supporting young people to be healthy

Moderators:

Hon. Mr. Rajabzoda Ravshan Muhitdin, MP Tajikistan

Mr. Rune Brandrup, Programme Specialist, Youth, UNFPA EECA RO

- 1. **Hon. Ms. Umarzoda Saida Gairat**, First Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan (10 min)
- 2. Case Study: **Mr. Hideki Tanabe**, Chief Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Tajikistan Office [10 min]
- 3. Case Study, Tajikistan: **Ms. Parvina Sulaymoni**, Head, "Hamsol ba Hamsol", Tajikistan [10 min]
- 4. Case Study, Armenia: Mr. Telman Ghazanchyan, Parliamentary Adviser

of the Republic of Armenia [10 min]

Discussion [20 min]

Summary of group discussions will be presented in plenary

17:15-18:15 Session 3: Coping With Chainging Lifestyle and Ensuring Gender Equality Across Life Course (Round table 2)

Themes: Young people, gender roles and intergenerational solidarity

Moderator:

Hon. Mr. Genadi Margvelashvili, MP, Georgia

Hon. Ms. Sodikova Nasiba Nurulloevna, MP Tajikistan

- 1. **Ms. Latifzoda Marhabo Olimi**, First Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [10 min]
- 2. **Ms. Aziza Hamidova**, Country Programme Manager, UN Women Tajikistan Office [10 min]
- 3. Hon. Mr. Maken Bakhtiyar, MP Kazakhstan [10 min]
- 4. Overview of global trends and situation in Tajikistan, **Mr. Jan-Peter Olters,** Country Manager of the WB for Tajikistan and Turkmenistan (10 min)

Discussion [30 min]

Summary of group discussions will be presented in plenary

18:15-18:40 Session 4: Round-Table Plenary

Chair, Mr. Ian McFarlane, Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA EECA RO

Co-Chair: Hon. Mrs. Qurbonzoda Hilolbi Jumakhon, MP, Tajikistan

- 1. Presenter of summary of First Round Table [5 min]
- 2. Presenter of summary of Second Round Table [5 min]
- 3. Presenter summary of Third Round Table [5 min]
- 4. Presenter of summary Fourth Round Table [5 min]

18:40-18:45 Adoption of the Recommendation and Closing Remarks:

H.E. Mrs. Khayrinisso Yusufi, Deputy Speaker of the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan

Mr. Ian McFarlane, Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA EECA RO

19:00 Official Reception provided by Majlisi Namoyandagoni Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan (Venue: Palace (Kokhi) "Navruz") and Cultural Programme

29 March 2019 – Day 2 Study Visit					
08:10-08:20	Meeting at Hotel Lobby				
08:20-09:20	Transfer to the Youth Center, Shahrinav District				
09:20-10:20	9:20-10:20 Briefing at the Youth Center organized by the Committee on Y Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikist Shahrinav District				
10:20-11:00	Transfer to the Hissor Fortress				
11:00-12:00	Site seeing and visit Hissor Fortress (Government supported tourism industry as an employment opportunity for young people)				
12:00-12:40	Transfer to Dushanbe				
12:40-14:00	Lunch at «Bukhoro» restaurant, Dushanbe				
14:00	Transfer back to Hilton Hotel				

30 March 2019 Departure of Participants



ANNEX 2:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

№	FULL NAME	POSITION
1.	H.E. Mrs. Khayriniso Yusufi	Deputy-Speaker of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan (MP)
2.	Hon. Mr. Sharif Rahimzoda	Chairperson of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Economy and Finance Issues (MP)
3.	Hon. Mrs. Qurbonzoda Hilolbi Jumakhon	Chairperson of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Issues, Family and Healthcares (MP)
4.	Hon. Ms. Lutfiya Rajabova	Chairperson of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Science, Education, Culture and Youth Policy (MP)
5.	Hon. Ms. Sodikova Nasiba Nurulloevna	Member of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Legislation and Human Rights (MP)
6.	Hon. Mr. Rajabzoda Ravshan Muhitdin	Vice-deputy of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Issues, Family and Healthcares (MP)
7.	Hon. Mrs. Ashurzoda Gulbahor Sangillo	Member of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Issues, Family and Healthcares (MP)
8.	Hon. Mr. Jobirzoda Tohir Gul	Member of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Economy and Finance Issues (MP)
9.	Hon. Mr. Murtazozoda Jamshed Saidali	Member of Committee of the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan on Science, Education, Culture and Youth Policy (MP)
10.	Hon. Ms. Umarzoda Saida Gayrat	First Deputy Minister, Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan
11.	Hon. Mr. Sanginzoda Emin Numon	First Deputy Minister, Labour, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan
12.	Hon. Ms. Naziri Latofat Kahhor	Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan
13.	Hon. Mr. Saidzoda Mahmadsaid Boron	Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
14.	Hon. Mrs. Nodiri Shahnoza Anvar	Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan
15.	Hon. Mr. Huseynzoda Muzaffar Mahmurod	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
16.	Ms. Gulnora Hasanzoda	Director of the Statistic Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
17.	Mr. Honzoda Abdurahmon Umar	Head of the Office of People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan
18.	Mrs. Latifzoda Marhabo Olimi	First Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

10	Mr. Dahaaharada	First Danyty Chairmanan of the Committee on Television and
19.	Mr. Boboshozoda	First Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Television and
	Muhammadsharif	Radio Affairs under the Government of the Republic of
20	Sanginmurod	Tajikistan
20.	Mrs. Ahmadzoda Dilnoza	Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Youth and Sport
	Davronali	Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
21.	Mr. Salimzoda	Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Emergency
	Muhammadjon Masehjon	Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the
		Republic of Tajikistan
22.	Mr. Sultonov Muhammadato	Manager of Information Department of the Office of the
	Isoevich	Parliament of Tajikistan
23.	Ms. Barotova Zulfiya	Parliament Office staff, Tajikistan
	Kholovna	
24.	Mrs. Aziza Hamidova	Country Programme Manager, UN Women Tajikistan Office
	Nabijonovna	
25.	Mr. Solehzoda Ashurboy	Assistant to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on
	Abduvohid	Economic Issues
26.	Hon. Mr. Nizomiddin Zohidi	First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
		Tajikistan
27.	H.E. Mr. Hajime Kitaoka	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Japan to
		Tajikistan
28.	Mr. Abdullozoda Ahtam	Chairperson of the Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports
	Rustam	under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
29.	Mr. Abdugafforzoda Numon	Chairperson of the Committee on Tourism Development under
2).	Abdugaffor	the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
30.	Mr. Ian McFarlane	Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA EECA RO
30.	Wir. fair Wier arraine	Deputy Regional Director, OTTT MEDEN RO
31.	Mr. Rune Brandrup	Programme Specialist, Youth, UNFPA EECA RO
31.	Wir. Rune Brandrup	1 Togramme Specianst, Toutil, CTTTTT LLCTT RO
32.	Ms. Krista Pikkat	Director of the UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office to
32.	Wis. Klista i ikkat	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
33.	Mr. Kamolkhon	UNFPA Uzbekistan Assistant Representative
33.	Inomkhodjayev	OWTTA OZOCKISTAN ASSISTANT Representative
34.	Mr. Hideki Tanabe	Chief Representative of the Japan International
34.	WII. THUCKI Tallabe	<u> </u>
25	De Formulah Hamanan	Cooperation Agency (JICA) Tajikistan Office (JICA)
35.	Dr. Farrukh Usmonov	Assistant Manager of International Affairs / Senior
26	Da Mahagara d Al C 1	Researcher, APDA, Japan
36.	Dr. Mohammad Al-Smadi	APDA consultant, Jordan
37.	Mr. Shamsuddinov Shamil	The Adviser-Envoy Embassy of the Russian Federation to
20	Foatovich	Tajikistan
38.	H.E. Mr. Rustenbekov	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Kyrgyzstan
	Ganysh Sultanqulovich	to Tajikistan
39.	H.E. Mr. Togalakov	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of
	Khemran Amanmamedovich	Turkmenistan to Tajikistan
40.	H.E. Mr. Gasan Dilsuz oglu	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Azerbaijan
	Mamedzade	to Tajikistan
41.	H.E. Mr. Shoismatov Ergash	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Uzbekistan
	Rahmatulloevich	to Tajikistan
42.	H.E. Mr. Ivanov Oleg	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Belarus to
	Nikolaevich	Tajikistan
43.	H.E. Mr. John Mark	Ambassador of the United States of America to Tajikistan
	Pommersheim	
		•

44.	H.E. Mr. Hugh Philpott	Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Tajikistan
45.	H.E. Mr. Neithart Höfer- Wissing	Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to Tajikistan
46.	H.E. Mrs Yasmine Gouedard	Ambassador of France to Tajikistan
47.	Mrs. Rakhimova Nargis	National Programme Analyst on RH, UNFPA Tajikistan
48.	Mrs. Parvina Sulaimoni	Head of "Hamsol ba Hamsol", Tajikistan
49.	Mr. Jan-Peter Olters	Country Manager, The World Bank for Tajikistan and Turkmenistan
50.	Ms. Susanna Hayrapetyan	Lead Health Specialist at the World Bank Human Development
51.	H.E. Ms. Merilyn Josefson	Ambassador, Chief Representative of the European Union to Tajikistan
52.	Mr. Luciano Calestini	Representative of UNICEF in Tajikistan
53.	Mr. Khushbakht Hojiev	Representative of UNICEF in Tajikistan
54.	Mr. Parviz Khakimov	UNFPA in Tajikistan
55.	Mr. Qurbonov Sulaymon	Director, Club of Entrepreneurs, Tajikistan
56.	Hon. Mr. Shukhrat Polvonov	Member of Parliament, Uzbekistan
57.	Hon. Ms. Elvira Surabaldieva	Member of Parliament, Kyrgyzstan
58.	Hon. Mrs. Evgeniya Strokova	Member of Parliament, Kyrgyzstan
59.	Hon. Mr. Myngbay Darkhan	Member of Parliament, Kazakhstan
60.	Hon. Mr. Maken Bakhtiyar	Member of Parliament, Kazakhstan
61.	Hon. Mr. Hrachya Hakobyan	Member of Parliament, Armenia
62.	Mr. Telman Ghazanchyan	Parliamentary Adviser, Armenia
63.	Hon. Mr. Genadi Margvelashvili	Member of Parliament, Georgia
64.	Mr. Valeriu Drăgălin	President, National Youth Council, Moldova
65.	Mr. Urtnasan Enkhtuvshin	Parliamentary Advisor, Mongolia
66.	Hon. Mr. Abbasi Murtaza Javed	Member of Parliament, Pakistan
67.	Mr. Syed Raheem Shah	Parliamentary Secretary
68.	Ms. Irina Zbarskaya	Director of Department, CIS Statistics Committee, Russia
69.	Mr. Aleksey Karpenko	Head of Secretariat, Youth Committee, SCO, Russia

ANNEX 3:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the Regional Conference of Parliamentarians on investing in youth
"Act Today, Shape Tomorrow"

Dushanbe, Tajikistan
28-29 March, 2019

Participants in the Regional Parliamentarians' Conference on Investing in Youth "Act Today, Shape Tomorrow" are parliamentarians, government representatives, UN agencies, and representatives of civil society and experts from Tajikistan, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Mongolia and Pakistan, guided by the decisions of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", highlighting the importance of youth policy and gender equality to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing the global challenges, taking responsibility for the future of our countries and people, and aiming to create effective mechanisms to involve youth, girls and women in the decision-making and policy-making process in our countries, consistent with international agreements, conventions and best practices (to go along with the references to own cultures, religions and traditions), reiterating the relevance of the Astana Declaration:

- 1. Recognize the timeliness and relevance of the Regional Parliamentarians' Conference on Investing in Youth "Act Today, Shape Tomorrow" and express gratitude to the Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for hosting, and the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), Japan Trust Found (JTF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for organizing and supporting the conference.
- 2. Request that the Asian Association for Population and Development (APDA), the Japan Trust Fund (JTF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) consider further facilitating regular meetings of parliamentarians, government representatives, experts, and civil society on youth policy and gender issues;
- Call upon parliaments and governments of the participating countries to mobilize resources, including involving partners to invest holistically in young people and adolescents, especially in girls and members of vulnerable groups, in the development of health and education policies and programmes;
- 4. Recommend parliaments and governments of the participating countries to actively involve the experts and leaders of the youth and women's organizations in the dialogue;
- 5. Strengthen inter-institutional and international cooperation on youth policy;
- 6. Call upon youth and women's organizations in the participating countries to form interactions with each other;
- 7. Strengthen measures to create opportunities for young people to obtain high-quality vocational education, and acquisition of skills and employment;
- 8. Increase public awareness of reproductive health and rights, the need for access to quality health services, and ensure full support for young people and adolescents, especially members of vulnerable groups;

- 9. Call upon youth organizations to generate activities for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, gender equality and the acquisition of vital skills;
- 10. Undertake a coordinated and multilateral approach in the development and implementation of policies to prevent early marriage;
- 11. Support individually-taken actions aimed at supporting marginalized and potentially vulnerable groups in the population;
- 12. Do regular monitoring of the implementation of youth and gender policies in order to meet and consolidate achievement of the goals;
- 13. Urge the business sectors of the participating countries to involve young people in their activities, including girls and women from vulnerable groups, and forge environments for their employment and professional growth;
- 14. Urge government agencies and their partners to more actively involve young people in volunteer projects to revitalize the youth volunteer movement;
- 15. Generate and use data to maximize efficiency and the effectiveness of limited resources, and to address inequalities in various fields;
- 16. Seek to engage meaningfully with young people and ensure that they are involved in decisions which affect them;
- 17. Request media regularly and extensively cover youth and gender policy issues on the information resources of the Forum participants and information resources of partners;
- 18. Ask that forum organizers deliver the outcome of the Regional Parliamentarians' Conference on Investing in Youth "Act Today, Shape Tomorrow" at the Nairobi Summit (ICPPD+25) as well as other international platforms such as the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) as a means of showcasing progress and identifying challenges in countries of the region.

The recommendations were unanimously adopted by the participants.

ANNEX 4:

Media Coverage

- 1. National Information Agency of Tajikistan «Khovar», 27 March 2019 http://eng.khovar.tj/2019/03/regional-conference-on-investing-in-youth-called-act-now-create-the-future-will-be-held-in-dushanbe-2/
- 2. Asia-Plus, 27 March 2019, "В Душанбе пройдет конференция под девизом «Действуй сейчас создавай будущее [Dushanbe hosting Conference «Act today, shape tomorrow»] https://news.tj/ru/news/tajikistan/society/20190327/parlamentarii-tadzhikistana-reshili-proverit-grazhdanskuyu-aktivnost-molodezhi
- 3. <u>ИР «Диалог»</u>, 20 March 2019, «Действуй сейчас создавай будущее». В Душанбе состоится региональная конференция по инвестированию в молодежь [«Act today, shape tomorrow». Dushanbe is hosting the regional Coneference on invetsing in youth] http://www.dialog.tj/news/dejstvuj-sejchas-sozdavaj-budushchee-v-dushanbe-sostoitsya-regionalnaya-konferentsiya-po-investirovaniyu-v-molodezh
- 4. Official Faceboo page of National Youth Council of Moldova, on 1 April 2019.
- 5. Official Facebook page of UNFPA Tajikistan, on 28 March 2019.
- 6. Official Facebook page of JICA Representative office in Tajikistan, on 3 April 2019.
- 7. Official Facebook page of Committee of youth affairs and sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, on 29 March 2019.
- 8. JPFP (Japan Parliamentarians Federation on Population) News Letter, No.81, April 2019.
- 9. Population and Development, No.139, Summer issue, 2019.

ANNEX 5:

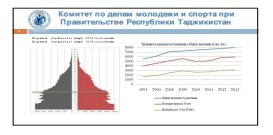
PRESENTATIONS





Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при правительстве Республики Таджикистан

В Вослаин Основаель мара и навонального сдинева — Лагер навин. Презменя Республик Таджинства узнаваются Эмалам Рамоном Марканев Оли Республик Таджинств Од завар 2016 под подгоренняется «Правительного отраза прави спавате в центр висос пенанами отраза, пазатим с легурорственной мейоличной политивной и слудентвати по чеботовать правительного справи. Двя молодому и мейоличной политивной и слудентвати по чеботовать по чето политивного политивного политивного политивного по чето по чето по чето почет с по чето политивного политивного по чето почето по чето почето почето по чето почето почето по чето почето почет



Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при правительстве Республики Таржикистан

Нормативно — правовые акты:

- Комгитува Республик Таржимстан;

- Зами Республик Таржимстан;

- Зами Республик Таржимстан;

- Зами Республик Таржимстан об молотереной петезмести:

- Зами Республик Таржимстан об молотереной деятельности:

- Зами Петезменным перелими самильного развительности и Старжимстан, деятельного пределание республика Таржимстан.



1



Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан

Заная Республика Таделжаетда «Об общественных объединенного был прият 20 марта 2008 года. Данный закон регулярует общественные отношенеем, саяванные і разламня права на объединення и обществення объединення, салыше, детельнаеть, розумнатання в пильянням общественнях обществення объединенням детельнам при Компетен по деля можоджая и спрата две Правильстве Республика Таденноста было оснавня «Объединення можоджам кареа пара на права права пред правитьстве Республика Таденноста ОМОТ въвстве составления на координационным ибъединенных, которы енкоспарарую действенням можоджамы организаций основательным за координационным ибъединенных, которы опоследами, общественням можоджамы организаций основательным деля в состата ОМОТ по может самы общественням общественням общественням фотокрамить смождательным деля в состата ОМОТ по часта то по пред праводы по деятельность ОМОТ координируется Соетко ОМОТ по часта 17 марта членежих организаций по объединениях, удуг поя поряжительным праковым в актатый Республика Таденностата и междунородимы правовами актами, призимами Ресориання Таденноста и

Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан

Другой порядки подержим и работ с общественными объединенными молюджа опредлается государтаненным упинимоченным организм на одаля молодае в порядка успановления молюджа с порядка по придажения пред поставления доставления доставления доставления пред моледка по пред по





Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан

Следует отметить, что у вод номоченным государственным о реализации мод одежной политики в Республике Таджикистан определен Комитет по делам мождеж и и сворта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан, в задачах и функциях которого в олложено пла нир ование и реализация комплекс мер относ егом омолодого после ин страны. В этом контексте Комитет придает особое зациение розги обществе никх о рганизаций и движений, соответственно поддерживая их в различикх уставных инправлениях деятельности.





Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан

Молодежные центры вк гоударственные организации могу быть структувами, подчиненными гоударственном уполимоменному органу по делам молоджи или местиому органу гвударственной власти, осуществяв свои деятельность на основе требований упредителя (ов).

оправления об учето сером от пределения оправления оправления от пределения делети, существая свою с общения задачей может об учето сером от пределения с об учето об учето



Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан

- Достижения в процессе реализации государственной молодежной политики в Таджикистане формациания поружения молодежной политики в Таджикистане формациания поружения молодежной политики в Таджикистане Сотавин Ниноважение привова быт истуацием полужения полужения полужения полужения полужения с Обмажение 2011 года из «Пол молодежно" должения полужения полуж
- страни; Создана система грантов Правительства Республики Тадинистан для молодежных общественных неправительственных организаций в области патриотического воспитавия молодежи.





Комитет по делам молодежи и спорта при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан

Спасибо за внимание!



















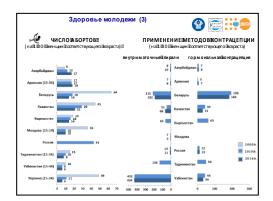








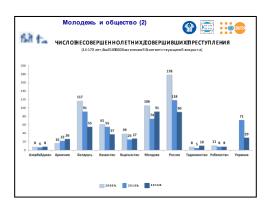












ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЫВОДЫ (1):



- В большинствестран СНГ доля молодежи снижается на фоне повышения удельного весалиц старших возрастов.
- > Молодежь, как и в целом население стран Содружества, обладает высоким уровнем образования. Юноши и девушки имеют рав ные права на получение образования. При этом для части молодых людей определенным барьером в получении профессионального образования является необходимость его оплаты.
- ➤ В последние годы наметилась положитель ная тенденция повышения уровня занятости молодежи. Однако часть молодых людей испытывает трудности при поиске работы, что является следствием дисбаланса между объемами и профилями подготовки специалистов и потребностями рынка тоуда.
- \succ По-прежнему уровень моло дежной безработицы в 1A-19 раза превышает у ровень общей безработицы. Снижению напряженности на национальных рынках тру да частично спос обствует интенсив ная миг рация в регионе; молодые люди до 30 лет составляют примерно треть мигрантов.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЫВОДЫ (2):

- ▶ Постепенно ме няется мо дель дем ограф ического пов едения моло дежи. Растет возраст всту пления в брак и в озраст матер и при рождении перв ого ребёнка. Для мол одых людей важно до вступления в официальный брак получить образование и иметь стабильную работу.
- > Основны м источнико м дохо дов молодых семей является оплата тру да, в последние годы ее роль в форми ровании семей ных бюджетов возросла в большинстве стран СНГ.
- ➤ В результате реализации национальных программ за последние годы сократилась до ля молоде-жи с дохода ми ниже оф ициально установленных национальных границ бедности. Однако уровень жизни молодых семей, особенно с деть ми, остае тя невысоми. Доля расходов на пита ние в боль шинстве стра и составляет примерно полови и усемейного боджета, что сокращает возможности молодых семей расходовать средства на другие цели, в частности, путешествия и отдых, вести активный образ жизни.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЫВОДЫ (3):



- ➤ Страны СНГ по-прежнему характеризуются высоким уровнем заболевае мости ВИ УСПИДом и другими ИППП, что является важным аргументом в пользу повышения информированности населения, особенно молодежи, по профилактиже этих заболеваний.
- \triangleright Регион Содружества остается зоной повышенного риска смертности подростков и молодежи от внешних причин, включая смертность от ДТП, убийств и самоубийств. Генбеут специального изучения тема насилия в отношении женщин и девочек.
- Отмечается пока низкий уровень участия моло дежи в общественной и политической жизни стран. В тоже в ремя в ря де стран СНГ реализуются специальные проекты на оказание помощи молодежи в самореализации.
- ➤ Сохраняется вопрос «А как работают социальные лифты?».



Благодарю вавнимание!

МЕЖГОСУДА РСТВЕННЫ Й ТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ТН







































- образования;
- проявляет всестороннюю заботу по защите жизни и здоровья детей, подростков и молодежи в дошкольных и учебных заведениях; осуществляет контроль качества образования во всех
- учебных заведениях независимо отих форм.

















* В целях усвоения рабочих профессий и начального профессионального образования в республике функционирует сеть начального профессионального образования в виде профессионального технических лицеев. Начальное профессиональное обучение является одним из наиболее важных уровней в сфере образования республики обеспечивает национальную экономику квалифицированными работниками по более 163 специальностям.



- Общее количество учреждений начального профессионального образования составляет 61 в них обучается 23385 учащихся. Их обучением заняты 1746 специалистов.
- Для граждан республики имеющие желание после окончания основной школы, школы общего образования и начального профессионального образования получить среднее профессиональное образование функционирует сеть федних специальных образовательных учреждений.



В настоящее время в республике функционирует 72 учебных заведений среднего профессионального образования. В данных учебных за ведениях обучаются более 85579 тысяч студентов по направлениям (педагогика, методика, культура, аграрное, техническое, эконом ическое технологическое) и по 155 специальностям. В учебных заведениях среднего профессионального обучения преподав ательской деятельностью заняты 5879 специалистов, большинство из которые имеют ученое звание.



* Важным звеном в образовательной системе республики высшее профессиональное образование, реализуемое через университеты, академии и институты. В настоящее время в республике действуют 40 высших учебных заведений в том числе 17 университетов 14 институтов, национальная консерватория, 4 высших учебных заведений правоохранительных органов, один национальный филиал и три иностранных филиалов.



- ж В них обучаются 206327 студентов в том числе 73906 девушек. Из общего количество студентов 55904 тыс. по бюджетной системе а 146423 тыс. на договорной основе.
- * Ежегодно около 1435 учеников поступает в вузы по Президентской квоте.
- ж В высший школе преподавательской деятельностью заняты 11693 штатных преподавателей, из которых 490 докторов и 2409 кандидатов наук



- В республике также функционирует сеть учреждений для развития образования на базе высшего образования для подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадро в (через магистратуру, PhD, аспирантуру, докторантуру, интернатуру, ординатуру, резидентуру);
- х дополнительное образование в образовательных учреждениях, внешкольных учреждениях, учреждениях переподготовки и повышении квалификации, специальных учебных заведениях для социальной поддержки физически и умственно отсталых детей че рез учреждений оздо ровительных санаторий, интернатсанаторий, детские дома-санаторий и.т.д.



В тексте Всемирной программы действий в отношении могодежи, принятой СОН, могодежь признается основным ресурсом дтя достижения целей развития и главным проводником социальных изменений, экономического развития и технического процесса. Их творческое воображение, идвалы, могучая энергия и проницательность имеют большое значение дтя обеспечения постоянного развития того общества, в котором они живут. И от того, каким образом в рамках политики будугре шаться проблемы и реализовываться потенциальные возможности могодежи, будут зависе ть социальные и экономические усговия, благосостояние и усговия жизни будущих поколений.



- В Европейской Хартии об участии молодежи в жизни местных сообществ указано на необходимость поддерживать и стимулировать социальную активность молодежи в условиях регионов. Это способствует социальной интеграции молодежи путем указания пути противостояния трудностям, а также позволяет соответствовать требованиям современного общества.
- В «Национальной Стрателии развития Таджикиста на до 2030», молодежь признается носителем инновационного потенциа ла развития.



«Таджикское общество ожидает научную, твор ческую и предпринимательскую активность молодежи, обеспечивающую в первую очередь саморазвитие. Для дости жения этого от молодого человека ожидается, что еще до получения диплома он активно будет вовлека ться в трудовую деятельность. Необходимо, чтобы молодежь участвовала в развитии инновационного сектора экономики через молодежное предпринимательство. Требуется более активное участие молодежи в профессиональных, творческих, спортивных, научных конкурсах. Молодежи необходимо принимать участие в волонтерской деятельности и в общественных организациях, развивать различные формы самоуправления.



- Инновационная модель развития предполагает действия по нескольким направлениям. Одно из направлений - развитие человеческого потенциала. С одной стороны, это предполагает создание благоприятных условий для развития способностей каждого человека, улучшение условий жизни граждан и качества социальной среды, с другой - повышение конкурентоспособности человеческого капитала за счет развития социальных секторов экономики.
- Для решения данной проблемы начиная с 2011 года в республике действует Программа инновационного развития Республики Таджикистан на 2011-2020 годы.



- « Целью Программы является формирование эффективной инновационной системы, способствующей повышению технологического уровня и конкурентоспособности производства, выходу инновационной продукции на внутренний и внешний рынки, росту импортозамещения, ускорению социально-экономического развития и достижению национальных стратегических целей.
- « Молодежь всегда считалась основой построения будущего, но только сейчас признается ее активность и самостоятельность в построении этого будущего. Соответственно развитие молодежи должно соответствовать требованиям общества и требованиям молодежи



* В обществах, заинтересованных в стабильности как сегодня, так и завтра, сложилось весьма четкое понимание того, что молоджи, в силу ее особенностей, необходимо помочь осознать свои первоочередные потребности. Потому необходимо принять определенные действия для создания специальных механизмов осознания этих первоочередных потребностей и достижения экономической и индивидуальной независимости как личностей



которое должно быть всесторонним и подразумевает наличие следующих параметров:

- активную взаимосвязь молодежи и взрослого общества;
- активное участие юношей и девушек в политической, экономической, социальной и культурной жизни общества на равной основе;
- обязанность взрослого общества обеспечить равные возможности для различных категорий молодежи, то есть, механизмы вовлечения предполагают активность самой молодежи и зависят от усговий, созданных в обществе и от оценки молодежи общества.



На основе анализа современных мира определены условия которые могут способствовать развитию челове ческого потенциала молодежи. Эти условия могут быть созданы как в целом в обществе, так и отдельными специалистами в рамках того или иного направления работы с молодежью.

- К таким условиям можно отнести:
- целью всех действий в рамках работы с молоде жью является сам молодой человек;
- действия, направленные на развитие потенциала молодежи. должны быть структурированы по организационным уровням, направлениям работы, проблемам, которые характерны для всей молоде жи, но с учетом региональных и индивидуальных особенностей молодых людей;



- развитие молодых людей происходит в разнообразных вида х деятельности, при обязательных их активности и участии;
- молодежи в социальную практику информирование о потенциальных возможностях развития в
- развитие созидательной активности молодежи;
- при организации работы с молодежью необходимо соблюдение следующих принципов: открытость, участие, подотчетность, эффективность, сплоченность;
- создание эффективных возможностей для восполнения упущенных возможностей.



На протяжении всей истории цивилизации отчетливо проявляется устойчивая тенденция к усилению роли образования и науки в развитии общества. И это закономерно - человек непрерывно ускоряет процесс обновления информации. Стремительный рост научно-технического прогресса, интеграция РТ в мировое сообщество, появление новых информационных технологий предыявляют все более высокие требования к системе высшего образования.



- Следует отме тить, что в последние годы во всех странах мира в отдельности, и в рамках мирового образовательного пространства в целом наметился системный комплексный подход к решению проблем регулирования, обеспечения и оценки качества высшего образования.
- Самьми важными документами мирового значения, являются «Всемирная двигарация о высшем образовании дтя XXI века» и Программный документ под названием "Реформа и развитие высшего образования", который был принятв 1995 году в Генеральной конференции ЮНЕСКО



КАЧЕСТВО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

В этих документах качество в сфере высшего образования определяется как многомерная концепция, которая должна охватывать все его функции и виды деятельности: учебные и академические программы, научные исследования и стипендии, укомплектование кадрами, учащихся, здания, материально-техническую базу, оборудование, работу на благо общества и академическую среду.





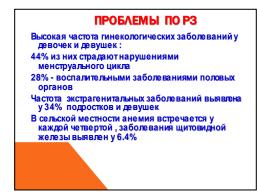






Оказание интегрированных услуг сексуального и репродуктивного здоровья, основанное на принципах прав человека на всех уровнях системы здравоохранения Реорганизация и развитие службы м атеринства и детства Усиление доступа подростков и молодежи к услугам доброжелательной м огодежи







ДОСТУП МОЛОДЕЖИ К УСЛУГАМ:

Молодежное медико – консультативное отделение (ММКО) организовано на основании «Национальной програм мы развития здоровья молодежи в РТ на 2 006 – 2 010 годь», на базе учреждений госпитальной службы, ПСМП, в том числе, центров здоровья, специализированных медицинских центров (репродуктивных, дерм атовенерологических, наркотогических, по профилактике и борьбе со СПИД-ом) в амбутаторнополиклинической части образовательных учреждений, (по:г. Душанбе -8, ВМКБ -1, Согдийской области -4, Хатлонской области - 5, РРП - 3).



ЗДОРОВЬЕ ПОДРОСТКОВ и МОЛОДЕЖИ

- Интеграция вопросов охраны здоровья молодёжи в учебные программы подготовки медицинских кадров
- Внедрение в общеобразовательных школах предмета «Здоровый образ жизни»



достижения:

- Снижение нежелательных беременностей и абортов
- Увеличение обращаемости подростков и молодежи в медучреждения

ДИНАМИКА ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ РЗ 1995-2018

индик аторы	1995	2015	2018
1. М АТЕРИНСКАЯ СМ ЕРТНОСТЬ на 100 000 ж.р.	97,7	28,2	24
2. АНТЕНАТАЛЬНЫЙ УХОД	60,5%	85,9%	91%
3. ДОМ АШНИ Е РОДЫ	22,5%	6,6%	3,5%
4. АБОРТЫ (ВСЕГО)	150,6	64,6	55,3
5. КОНТРАЦЕПТИ ВНЫЙ ОХВАТ	19,5%	23,9%	27%







ПАРТНЁРЫ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ

Страте гическое сотрудничество:

- ЮНФПА-UNFPA
- BO3 WHO
- ЮНИСЕФ UNICEF
- JCA
- ЮСАИД USAID
- GIZ
- ∙ Фонд Ага Хана Aga Khan Foundation
- Немецкий Банк Развития





- Нехватка финансирования, как государственное так и международное в виде программ по охране здоровья молодёжи
- Недостаточное развитие службы репродуктивного здоровья подростков
- Недостаточное техническое и медицинское оснащение
- Недостаточный межсекторальный подход в вопросах репродуктивного здоровья
- Низкая активность общин в охране здоровья молодежи

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ •Проводится разработка комплексной Стратегии здоровья насления в рамках Любальной Стратегии Цели Устойчивого Развития 2021-2030гг. •Выделение средств с госбюджета на закупку контрацептивов: постепенное увеличение средств на планирование семым Вовлечение инвестиции в область охраны репродуктивного здоровья молодежи •Интеграция вопросов здоровья молодежи и усиление всеобщего доступа к услугам на всех уровнях •Усиление межсекторального сотрудничества.

• Мобилизации общин в охрану здоровья подростков и молодежи





Продвижения здорового образа жизни среди подростков и молодёжи через Национальную молодёжную образовательную сеть Y-PEER и ОО «Хамсол ба хамсол»

Душанбе - 2019

История развития и ставновления сети Y-PEER как платформа и возможность для самореализации молодёжи в области здорового образа жизни

2006 — 10Д

❖ VPEER (Youth Peer Education Network) — это Международная молодежная образовательная сеть по принципу «равлый-равному».

❖ Нашиовальная образовательная молодежная сеть VPEER действует с 2001 года для оказаная принципуты принци

 Сеть УРЕЕВ иншинрована ЮНОПА совместно с Уоціћусі, ЮНИСЕФ и дру пвми международи мыми организациями. Она работает более ем с 500 правительственными и неправительственными организациями, по всему Миру.

PEE

История развития и ставновления сети Y-PEER как платформа и возможность для самореализации молодёжи в области здорового образа жизни

Почему образование по принципу «равный равному»?

УРЕЕЯ – это средство продвижения участия молодежи в социальной жизии, а проблемах ирактвенного воспитания, репродуктивного здоровья, объединения заинтересованных лиц, развития лич вости человека, партиерства между молодым и вэрослым поколением.

Обмен знаниями и опытом между странами и культурами, тренинги, ресурсы, инструменты и инновационные подходы.

<u></u>

TAPE TOHON TO

История развития и ставновления сети Y-PEER как платформа и возможность для самореализации молодёжи в области здорового образа жизни

2006 год — начало сотрудничество с Комитетом по делам молодёжи, спорта и туризма при Правительстве РТ

 Официальное начало реализации національной моподіжной образовательной сети УРЕЕR в Тадовистване было в 2006 году на Національном Форуме моподіжных организацій (ОМОТ) и в рамкіх реализаціи «Программы развитий закронья молюдежна в Республике Тадовистам на 2007-2000 годы»

→ Начиня с 2007 года естью V-PEER в сотрудичестве с Комистом по дельм молодели, спорта и турима при Прависталетве РГ, при финацеовотехнической поддержие Енобального фонда для борьбы с СПИДом, туберкулё юм и манарией и фонда ООН в области перодъвленения в Тарамистане фОНФПА) по асей республике были подгосилены 500 молодых тригров изчисла активной молодежи регионая и обучены более 2000 попростков и молодёжив сфер закрового образа жизни по принципу «равый» двиму».

Сотрудничество сети Y-PEER с государственными
Программами и интеграция с нормативно правовыми
актами по социальной молодёжной политике

Актуальность внедрения программы

Программа по принципу обучения «равный раниому» (далее Программа) до сегодивнитело дня охватила более 80% общественных и молодежнах организаций и распространена по вере регублике (Согласно данным Руководства «Механием эффективного наердиния Гаркопраммы по принципу обучения «равный равному» в Республике Таркопскатою от принципу обучения «равный равному» в Республике Таркопскатою принципу обучения «равный равному» в Республике Таркопскатою.

принципу обучения «равный равному» в Республике Тадживсктаю»)

• Программа сегодия прияваня частью системы развития деятельности
молодежных организаций, особенню общественных объединений в сфере
здорового образ жазани, предотвращения особо опасных хаболевний
среди молодежи, охудыв окружающий среды и также является одним из
приоритетов «Тациональной Программы социального развития
молодёжи 2016-2018 ггж по внедрении политики услуг
доброжелательных к молодёжи.

История развития и ставновления сети Y-PEER как устойчивая платформа и возможность для самореализации молодёжи в области здорового образа жизни путем создания Общественной организации «Хамсол ба хамсол»

2012 — год

При поддерже Компета по деля монодежи спорта и туризме при Правительстве РГ и ЮНФПА сетъ V РЕЕК 9 апреля 2012 года бълв заргизстрирована как Общественнях оранизация «Хамсол бъл замсол» в Министерсне Юстивни Тесробных Таркизиства и Гавной целью организация вязяется пропатаца зоЖ. повышения уровиз завиня и селедомленности зацита прав и свободы могодёжи и гендерное дивиоправие.

♣ Начиня с 2012 по 2017 гг остороны ОО «Уамсолб хамоно» было реализовано 26 кратиосрочных идолгедочных оциальных просхов в приврете с Компетом по делам молосфакт слорат и тургам при Правительстве ГГ Инполительными организм технартельной выдел в облестя и районах Фонда ООН в облести нароливсенения в РТ (ЮНВГІА) Посольство Америки в РТ. Междупаролной федерации гланирования съвы (МЯТК.) ОО АЙН идр.



Деятельность в рамках реализации «Национальной программы формирования здорового образа жизни в Республики Таджикистан на период 2011-2020 годы» и национального регулирования вопросов 3ОЖ в партнерстве с Министерством образования и науки в РТ и Фондом ООН в области народона селения в РТ было проделано следующее: 2018 — год ◆ В рамках данного сотрудничества были пересмотрены Руководства по 3ОЖ для 10-11 классов Были подготовлены 210 учителей-тренеров средне общеобразовательных школ по воей республике в сфере здорового образа жизни дорового образа жизви
 Был совыв ресурсный центр по обучению в сфере ЗОЖ при Академии образования Тадживистана
 Были проведены мобильные консультации по вопросам репродуктивного здоровья в рамках, которого было охвачено более 1000 подростков девочек в ренюнах республики

Деятельность в рамках реализации «Национальной программы формирования здорового образа жизни в Республики Таджикистан на период 2011-2020 годы» и национального регулирования вопросов 30Ж в партнерстве с Министерством образования и науки в РТ и Фондом ООН в области народонаселения в РТ было проделано следующее: 2018 — год ❖ Были разработаны рекомендации для институционализации вопросов здорового образа жизни

- насти унивълждати вографска дорожно образа жазан ♣ Были проведены круплые столы для адвокации и интеграции инициатив по ЗОЖ в другие программы в
- интеграции инициатив по ЗОЖ в другие программы в системе образования

 ❖ Были разработаны информационные буклеты и видео ролики по продвижения ЗОЖ среди подростков и моголёжи

 Вся данияя деятельность была проведена по устойчивому продвижению ЗОЖ и усимению потенциала представителей сферы образования в областях и районах по республике

Резюмирование презентации:

Отрадно отметить, что деятельность реализованная со стороны Национальной образовательной молодёжной сети Y-PEER и ОО «Хамсол ба хамсол» вносит вклад в эффективной реализации государственных программ, стратегий и способствует в продвижении Цели в области устойчивого развития. Также содействует в повышении правственно-этической культуры, патриотического воспитания, формирования здорового образа жизни, развития участия молодёжи и приобретения инновационных инструментов среди молодого поколения.



Наши партнеры

- Министерство образования и науки в РТ
- Комитет по делам молодёжи, спорта и туризма при Правительстве РТ
- * Комитет по делам женщин и семьи
- ❖ Исполнительные ограны государственной власти в областях и районах
- Управление по делам молодёжи и спорта в городах и районах
- ❖ Объеденение молодёжных организаций Таджи ❖ Фонд ООН в области народонаселения в РТ (UNFPA)
- Детский фонд ООН (UNICEF)
 Структура ООН-Женщины в Таджикистане (UNWomen)
- Посольство Америки в РТ
- Международная организации по миграции (IOM)













