

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY FOR 2022-2025

Introduction

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security is the first international document that identifies the impact of conflicts on women and girls, and recognizes their important role in peace-building and maintenance of security. The resolution is binding on all UN Member States.

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is based on the principles and purposes of the UN Charter and is aimed at strengthening the role and participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building, as well as significantly improving women's security and strengthening the factors influencing it. The resolution seeks to promote democratization, greater respect for women's rights and international humanitarian law.

The main goals of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 are to protect the rights of women during armed conflict, to ensure the investigation of gender-based crimes, to implement gender equality in peacekeeping operations, and to ensure women's participation in all peacebuilding processes.

The resolution, which includes four areas of activity, namely: **prevention, protection, participation, peace-building and reconstruction**, united global efforts to address the many problems faced by women in conflict situations.

Since the adoption of Resolution 1325 in 2020, the international community has formed an extensive regulatory framework on women, peace and security. **In particular, six resolutions were adopted.**

On June 19, 2008, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1820 (2008) on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, which emphasizes the importance of preventing sexual violence against women and punishing perpetrators. Thus, the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict receives the status of a special security topic, especially important for building lasting and sustainable peace and reconciliation. In this regard, rape and other forms of sexual violence during and after an armed conflict can be considered war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The adoption and implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 initiated the preparation and adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1888 on sexual violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict (2009) and UN Security Council Resolution 1889 on protection of women and girls in post-conflict situations (2009).

UN Security Council Resolution 1888 on protection of women and girls from sexual violence in armed conflict (2009) requires the appointment of Women Protection Advisers within peacekeeping missions, which should lead to an increase in the number of women in them. The resolution also calls for training to ensure the

protection of women from sexual violence and focuses on the punishment of sexual violence.

UN Security Council Resolution 1889 on protection of women and girls in post-conflict situations (2009) calls for greater participation of women in peace negotiations and mediation processes. The resolution highlights the key role of education in promoting women's participation in decision-making processes in post-conflict societies. To create clear and targeted strategies, the Resolution requires analysis and systematic data collection, the definition of indicators at the global level to ensure adequate training and systematic reporting, as well as monitoring of the implementation of Resolution 1325.

The Report of the UN Secretary-General on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the UN Global Study on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 emphasize that the equal participation of women at all stages and at all levels leads to a more sustainable peace and increased efforts to prevent conflicts.

In September 2015, the UN adopted a comprehensive and universal Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 global goals and 169 targets. It expresses the conviction that global problems can be solved only through the broad involvement of women.

The 2030 Agenda is closely linked to the objectives of Resolution 1325, as it creates a new impetus for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. In particular, the 5th goal "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" and the 16th goal "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" are priority in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Thus, Resolution 1325 contains elements of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol (1999). Today, the Convention is one of the fundamental global legal instruments in the field of women's rights. It represents a starting point in global efforts to ensure gender equality and equity. The Convention prohibits any form of discrimination against women in all spheres of life and obliges States parties to take measures to ensure de jure and de facto equality of men and women. In addition, the Convention calls for the change of harmful stereotypes, the elimination of discrimination, the participation of women in public and political life, as well as their participation at the international level. As opposed to Resolution 1325, the Convention contains legally binding obligations for Member States.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has adopted General Recommendation No. 30 on the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction, which contains detailed recommendations for Member States to address issues related to women, peace and security, and criteria for accountability, as well as clarifications on how

the implementation of Resolution 1325 is the responsibility of every UN Member State.

The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action defines 12 areas where equality of men and women should be ensured. Chapter E, “Women and armed conflict,” identifies issues and measures that are mandatory under Resolution 1325. Similarly, Chapter G “Women in power and decision-making” calls for the active participation of women, since “without...the incorporation of women’s perspective at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved.” Measures to implement the Beijing Platform for Action are designed to contribute to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Thus, UN Security Council Resolution 1325, being based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, makes a significant contribution to the promotion of the protection of women’s rights and the principle of gender equality. The document commits all actors to protect women’s rights, prevent violence against women and girls, take into account their needs and priorities, and involve them in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction.

Resolution 1325 provides for the full and equal participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, the inclusion of a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations, the expansion of the role and contribution of women, in particular, in the ranks of military observers, civilian police and human rights and humanitarian personnel. As a result, Resolution 1325 aims to promote democratization, greater respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, development and poverty reduction.

Uzbekistan, being committed to observing the principles of the UN Charter, international treaties to which it is a party, for the first time at the policy level assumed obligations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 pursuant to paragraph 44 of the Roadmap for the implementation of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan # UP-6012 dated June 22, 2020. This commitment is reaffirmed in the Joint Statement of Uzbekistan and the United States on Women, Peace and Security dated October 30, dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

The Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan # PS-297-IV dated May 28, 2021, defines the promotion of gender equality in socio-economic, political, legal, cultural and humanitarian development as one of the main goals. The strategy is designed to eliminate gender imbalance in government bodies through a system of temporary quotas, to prevent cases of harassment and violence against women in the workplace, as well as other measures.

In the Voluntary Pledges of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in connection with Uzbekistan's membership in the UN Human Rights Council for 2021-2023, as well as in the National Human Rights Strategy, the implementation of the Resolution on women, peace and security is one of the main strategic themes in the context of promoting gender equality.

Based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda), Uzbekistan intends to make its contribution on the issues of women, peace and security. To take practical steps for fulfillment of its obligations in the field of women's rights and contribute to the maintenance of peace and security, the Government of Uzbekistan has developed this **National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for 2022-2025**.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

The Republic of Uzbekistan, in its Constitution, proclaimed its commitment to human rights and the principles of state sovereignty, as well as the priority of universally recognized norms of international law, thereby assuming obligations to implement the provisions of international treaties ratified by it.

Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: “All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan enjoy the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law without distinction of gender, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status. Benefits can only be established by law and must comply with the principles of social justice.”

Article 46 of the Constitution enshrines the equality of rights of women and men and establishes a system of guarantees of such equality. These include, among others, the creation of conditions that enable women to combine work with motherhood; legal protection, material and moral support for motherhood and childhood, including the provision of paid leave and other benefits to pregnant women, as well as mothers.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, women, as well as men, are guaranteed two forms of remedies in cases of rights violation: extrajudicial (article 35) and judicial (article 44).

Article 117 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan proclaims that citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and be elected to government representative bodies. Each voter has one vote. Law guarantees suffrage, equality and freedom of expression.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone has the right to education (article 41). The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” (article 5) guarantees everyone equal rights to receive education regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status.

In recent years, gender-oriented laws have been adopted - **“On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”** and **“On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence,”** aimed at preventing harassment and violence at home, at workplaces and in educational institutions, as well as providing for accountability for committing such acts and strengthening work on prevention of violence against women and domestic violence, combating outdated customs and practices.

The Law “On the Protection of the Reproductive Health of Citizens” has also been adopted. Equal age of marriage for women and men was established. Restrictions related to women’s choice of previously prohibited forms of employment and other gender-asymmetric provisions of labor legislation have been lifted.

In order to prevent early and forced marriages, a plan of comprehensive measures for the prevention of early marriages and early childbirth among underage girls in Uzbekistan for the period 2020-2024 has been developed.

A mandatory gender-legal examination of legislative acts has been introduced, aimed at eliminating the inconsistency of statutory provisions with the principles of gender equality, identifying possible risks of a discriminatory nature in the process of their enforcement.

In accordance with the Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions and other acts of the Government, effective measures have been taken to prevent violence against women and domestic violence, protect victims, and combat outdated stereotypes and customs.

On June 22, 2020, the **National Human Rights Strategy** was adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. To implement the National Strategy, a Roadmap has been approved, which provides for 78 activities in five areas, including ensuring gender equality and preventing violence in all spheres of public life.

In May 2021, the **Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 and a set of measures for its implementation in 2021-2022 were approved**. The main policy directions for achieving gender equality are defined as ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of electoral rights, public service, education, science, sports and healthcare, in the socio-economic sphere, in the prevention of harassment and violence, in family relations and the upbringing of children. The basics of gender planning and budgeting, improving the management of gender statistics are defined.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CONCERNING WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Promoting the realization of the rights of women and girls, ensuring the principle of gender equality is a priority of the human rights agenda of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has undertaken obligations to implement international agreements on women's rights in full and actively participates in the UN and its specialized organizations, OSCE, OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation), international conferences and other international organizations in order to strengthen women's rights. At the same time, women and girls belonging to the most vulnerable groups, who often face multiple discrimination are under special attention.

Uzbekistan has undertaken obligations under a number of international treaties regarding the promotion of gender equality. Uzbekistan has acceded to the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**, in which discrimination on the basis of sex is expressly prohibited by articles 2 (1), 3 and 26.

In 2019, the Republic of Uzbekistan submitted its Fifth Periodic Report on the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. On April 30, 2020, the Human Rights Committee submitted its Concluding Observations containing recommendations, including on ensuring equality between men and women. In particular, the Committee recommended:

- “increase its efforts to combat discrimination in law and in practice against women and strengthen the measures taken to ensure equality between women and men in all spheres of society and life”
- “take more robust legal and policy measures to effectively achieve, within specified time frames, an equitable representation of women in public and political life, particularly in decision making positions, including in legislative and executive bodies and the judiciary at all levels, if necessary through appropriate temporary special measures, in order to give effect to the provisions of the Covenant”;
- “develop and implement strategies to combat patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes on the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society at large.”

As part of the implementation of the provisions of the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, the Republic of Uzbekistan submitted its Third Periodic Report in 2019. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2022, in its Concluding Observations, presented its recommendations, which include:

- “Establish mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of its legislative and policy frameworks on gender equality and to guarantee full access for women and girls to economic, social and cultural rights”;
- “Adopt measures to eliminate gender-role stereotypes and to address the low enrolment of women in secondary education and higher education, including through awareness-raising campaigns targeted at the general public, in particular

with a view to facilitating women's and girls' participation in the economy, the labour market, education and other areas of social and cultural life”;

- “Strengthen the system of quotas and adopt measures to tackle the underrepresentation of women in leadership and decision-making positions, particularly at the local level .”

Uzbekistan was one of the first Central Asian states to ratify **the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**.

In 2019, Uzbekistan submitted its Fifth Periodic Report on the implementation of the provisions of CEDAW. In April 2022, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women submitted the following recommendations to the Government of Uzbekistan:

- “strengthen the implementation of the national legislative framework to protect women's rights and promote gender equality”;

- “conducting judicial training and awareness-raising campaigns to eliminate judicial gender bias and persistent gender stereotypes, and ensure that prosecution takes precedence over reconciliation procedures before mahallas in cases of gender-based violence against women”;

- “strengthening awareness-raising among women and girls, including in rural areas, about the legal remedies available to claim violations of their rights”;

- “raising awareness among religious and community leaders about the need to destigmatize women claiming their rights and provide training on women's rights and gender equality to the judiciary, the police and other law enforcement officials to dismantle patriarchal attitudes, discriminatory gender stereotypes and judicial bias against women claiming their rights”;

- “continue to raise awareness among media workers to address discriminatory gender stereotypes and the objectification of women and to promote positive portrayals of women as active drivers of development in the media”;

- “amend its current legislation, including the Criminal Code, the Code of Administrative Offences and the Law on Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence, to ensure that domestic violence is specifically criminalized, can be prosecuted ex officio and is sanctioned with appropriate penalties commensurate with the gravity of the offence”;

- “Review the Law on Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence and other relevant national legislation to cover all forms of genderbased violence and take into account the special needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups of women, including women with disabilities, migrant women, women living with HIV/AIDS, and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women”;

- “Amend its legislation to base the definition of rape on lack of consent rather than the use or threat of force”;

- “promote awareness of all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence, and ensure effective investigation of all such cases, prosecution of perpetrators ex officio and their punishment through the imposition of appropriate sanctions; give priority to criminal proceedings rather than reconciliation; and ensure the accountability of police officers who do not take action or discourage victims from filing complaints”;

- “ensure women’s and girls’ access to justice and encourage reporting of gender-based violence to the law enforcement bodies, including through affordable and, if necessary, free legal assistance; relax the burden of proof on complainants; ensure affordable access to forensic evidence; and continue to build the capacity of judges, prosecutors, the police and other law enforcement officers regarding gender-sensitive investigation and interrogation methods;

- “strengthen victim support services and protection, including 24/7 hotlines, adequate shelters, medical treatment, psychosocial counselling and economic support throughout the State party”;

- “Amend its electoral law to introduce targeted measures, including temporary special measures such as increased quotas and dedicated campaign financing, to increase the representation of women at all levels of government, in the Oliy Majlis and local councils, in the judiciary, in academia and in the foreign service, in particular at decision-making levels”;

- “Introduce measures to combat negative attitudes and discriminatory behaviours towards women in politics, including awareness-raising and educational campaigns in schools, the Oliy Majlis and among the general public”;

- “Introduce preferential recruitment of women to the civil service and the foreign service, paying particular attention to women belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups”;

- “Require political parties to include an equal number of women and men candidates on their electoral lists, at alternating ranks (zipper system)”;

- “Provide capacity-building to women politicians and candidates regarding political campaigning, leadership and negotiation skills, and raise awareness, in collaboration with the media, among politicians, the media, religious and community leaders and the general public, on the importance of the full, independent and democratic participation of women on an equal basis with men in political and public life as a requirement for fully implementing the human rights of women and for achieving political stability and economic development in the State party”;

- “Provide capacity-building and training to women managers and leaders in the private sector and work with private sector entities on the importance of the full participation of women in leadership positions”.

Uzbekistan strives to create a society in which the rights and opportunities of both sexes are equal. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on September 15, 1995 establishes that extensive institutional changes must be initiated in order to reduce military spending and ensure the global promotion of human rights and non-violent conflict resolution. The Declaration also states that it is necessary to ensure the participation of women in peace-building and conflict resolution processes, as well as to protect women in war zones and refugee camps.

In September 2015, the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with other UN member States, joined the 2030 Global Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. A specially created Coordinating Council has carried out work on the adaptation of the global SDGs, based on Uzbekistan's context, and developed national goals and objectives for sustainable development.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Uzbekistan coincides with the adopted Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. The Strategy sets targets for the implementation of measures to improve state and social construction, protect human rights, liberalize the economy, ensure environmental sustainability, and improve the quality and standard of living of the country's population.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS, PEACE AND SECURITY

In order to implement the provisions of the Constitution, laws, strategies and action plans, consistent measures are being implemented in Uzbekistan aimed at strengthening national machinery for the advancement of women:

under the leadership of the Speaker of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, **the Republican Commission on Enhancing the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality and the Family has been established;**

Committee on Women and Gender Equality has been formed in the upper house of Parliament;

a systematic work of the **Parliamentary Commission on Monitoring the implementation of National Goals and Objectives in the field of Sustainable Development for the period up to 2030** has been organized, where the fifth goal is devoted to the tasks of achieving gender equality;

the position of Deputy Prime Minister - Chairperson of the State Committee for Family and Women has been introduced in the structure of the Cabinet of Ministers;

The State Committee for Family and Women has been established, one of the priorities of which is comprehensive support for women, protection of women's rights and legitimate interests, increasing their role and activity in the socio-political life of the country, ensuring guarantees of gender equality, broad involvement of women in scientific activities, timely identification of family and women's problems, provision of social, legal, psychological assistance to families and women in a difficult social situation. The **State Trust Fund for the Support of Families and Women** has been established under the State Committee, designed to provide all possible support to women, to facilitate their participation in the organization of family and private entrepreneurship, artisanship, and to gain knowledge and skills in professions in demand on the labor market.

a **special Republican Working Group** has been created that studies and identifies women's life problems in all regions, organizes work to reduce poverty and improve the welfare of the population.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

The National Action Plan of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the implementation of the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security for 2022-2025 has been developed in order to create conditions for ensuring equal participation of women and men in peace and reconstruction processes, countering security challenges, as well as addressing issues related to protection and assistance to women and recovery.

The National Plan was developed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.09.2019 “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” and “On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence,” the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28.05.2021 “On Approval of the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030,” the Resolution of the Kengash of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.03.2022 “On Increasing the Role of Women in Society, the Creation of the Republican Commission on Gender Equality and the Family,” by the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 05.05.2022 “On Issues of Reliable Protection of the Rights of Women and Children from Violence Committed Against Them,” by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 22.06.2020 “On Approval of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights”, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.01.2020 “On Measures to Improve the System of Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence” to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, adopted by the UN Security Council on October 31, 2000, and UN Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2242, 2467, 2493.

The National Action Plan takes into account the international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights, including the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, defined by UN General Assembly Resolution No. 70/1 of September 25, 2015, the provisions of the Beijing Declaration adopted on September 15, 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and others.

This National Action Plan provides for the achievement of the following **strategic priorities**:

1. Participation

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 aims to increase the political participation of women at all levels of decision-making related to peace, security and public service.

The Government of Uzbekistan gives priority to the political participation of women and strives to ensure their participation through:

- encouraging women's participation in decision-making processes at all levels, including in peace negotiations, peace-building and conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction, reintegration, and political participation;
- active and effective participation of women in leadership positions in law enforcement agencies and security sectors;
- ensuring the participation of women in the peace process;
- encouraging the constructive participation of women in the development of peace and security strategies and policies;
- increasing the active participation of women in electoral processes.

2. Security

Women are considered the most vulnerable segments of the population in conflict and post-conflict societies and are most often subjected to various types of violence such as abuse, intimidation, rape, human trafficking and forced marriages. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 recognizes that women are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence during conflicts and post-conflict situations, and calls for their protection.

The Government of Uzbekistan strives to ensure the protection of women through:

- protecting women from all forms of violence and discrimination by ensuring respect of their rights;
- promoting women's rights through gender-sensitive laws, policies and institutional reforms;
- combating stereotypes, creating an atmosphere of zero tolerance to violence in society through awareness-raising and educational work with the public;
- combating trafficking in persons;
- providing medical, psychological and social support to women who survived violence;
- ensuring unhindered access to justice and special training of law enforcement personnel, lawyers and judges.

4. Prevention

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 emphasizes the importance of preventing ill-treatment of women before it is committed or at an early stage by taking special measures.

The Government of Uzbekistan is taking measures to prevent gender discrimination, prevent violence against women by:

- taking special measures to ensure the prevention and protection of women from sexual violence, eliminate the culture of impunity in cases of violence against women;
- strengthening the role of women in the security sector and judiciary;
- involving men and boys in the fight against all forms of violence against women;
- raising awareness of women about their rights and role in the prevention of abuse and conflict resolution.

5. Rehabilitation

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 calls for the creation of financing mechanisms, economic development opportunities, as well as assistance in rehabilitation.

Uzbekistan strives to provide assistance and recovery services to women from conflict-affected communities and survivors of abuse through:

- providing assistance and rehabilitation to women affected by conflict, abuse and violence;
- improving the economic security of rural women by expanding employment opportunities and access to property ownership;
- taking into account the social and economic needs of women in the development, implementation and evaluation of assistance and recovery programs.
- taking measures for post-conflict reconstruction.

GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

Taking into account these strategic priorities, the National Action Plan provides for the following **goals and strategic objectives**:

Goal 1. PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES AT ALL LEVELS, INCLUDING IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, PEACE-BUILDING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION, POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION, REINTEGRATION, PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Strategic objective 1:	Increasing the representation of women in representative authorities
Events:	<p>Conducting an assessment and review of laws and policies to strengthen women's participation in representative bodies and developing proposals for amending existing legislation and policies;</p> <p>Selection and training of women with no political experience and want to run for election to develop their political skills;</p> <p>Organization of ToT sessions to train women leaders for further training of women in the regions of the country;</p> <p>Organizing a campaign in mass media to promote the role of women as equal persons in key positions, with a special focus on the involvement of young women in political parties.</p>
Strategic objective 2:	Adoption of temporary special measures to increase women's representation in leadership positions in executive bodies
Events:	<p>Studying the situation with the appointment of women to leadership positions in executive bodies at the republican and local levels;</p> <p>Studying international experience in ensuring gender equality, including with the involvement of international experts and the development of temporary special measures to increase women's representation at executive levels;</p> <p>Increasing the representation of female employees in the civil service through quotas and revision of recruitment requirements, as well as launching internal mentoring and leadership programs for women.</p>
Strategic objective 3:	Strengthening the human resources potential of women in diplomatic and administrative-technical positions in

	diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including quota positions of the Republic of Uzbekistan at international organizations
Events:	<p>Selection of candidates among university graduates with in-depth knowledge of foreign languages, as well as employees of ministries and agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan working in the field of international relations (international departments);</p> <p>Formation of the employee pool of women for appointment to diplomatic and administrative-technical positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as to quota positions of the country in international organizations;</p> <p>Implementation of a set of measures with the employee pool aimed at instilling in them the skills of diplomatic work, including by organizing short-term internships at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and courses at the Diplomatic Academy at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy on priority areas of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, diplomatic protocol and etiquette, the art of negotiation, etc;</p> <p>Selection of candidates among women who have successfully completed special courses, approval of candidates in accordance with the established procedure for appointment to high diplomatic positions;</p> <p>Introduction of at least 15% quota for women in the appointment to diplomatic positions in diplomatic missions and at least 5% quota in the appointment to senior diplomatic positions;</p> <p>Continuous monitoring of vacancies announced by international and regional organizations of which the Republic of Uzbekistan is a member;</p> <p>Introduction of the procedure for nominating women candidates in accordance with the established procedure in cases when international and regional organizations announce quotas or open competitions for Uzbekistan.</p>
Strategic objective 4:	Increasing the participation of women in peacekeeping operations and gender mainstreaming in the training of personnel for peacekeeping missions
Events:	<p>Increasing women's representation in the official delegations of Uzbekistan at events of international and regional organizations and bilateral meetings on the promotion and maintenance of peace and security;</p> <p>Facilitating the appointment of women to the OSCE Election Observation Missions;</p>

	Creation of a database of women candidates for peacekeeping missions to carry out gender analysis.
Strategic objective 5:	Increasing the number of women in the armed forces and law enforcement agencies and promoting women to senior positions in military structures and law enforcement agencies
Events:	<p>Bringing by-laws and internal regulations in the armed forces and law enforcement agencies into compliance with the Law “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”;</p> <p>Introduction of quotas and the establishment of additional benefits for the admission of women to military educational institutions;</p> <p>Inclusion of gender equality, promotion of equal rights and opportunities, prohibition of gender-based violence and discrimination in the curricula of military educational institutions;</p> <p>Conducting leadership trainings for servicewomen and female law enforcement officers with the involvement of departmental educational institutions of law enforcement and military structures;</p> <p>Development of temporary special measures to increase women’s representation in leadership positions in the armed forces and law enforcement agencies to ensure the promotion of women in the service: - introduction of quotas for senior positions; - creation of conditions for working women to combine professional activities and family life by, etc.;</p> <p>Raising public awareness, carrying out media campaign on the importance of women’s participation in law enforcement and the armed forces;</p> <p>Development of incentive methods to encourage women to join the security sector, law enforcement agencies and the armed forces;</p> <p>Creation of associations of women in law enforcement agencies and the armed forces and supporting further creation of networks of similar associations in the regions;</p> <p>Creation and regular updating of a database on women’s representation in the armed forces and law enforcement agencies.</p>

GOAL 2. PREVENTING AND COMBATING DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Strategic objective 1:	Prevention of violence against women and girls, their protection, especially in conflict situations
Events:	<p>Prevention and combating discrimination, reducing the risks of discrimination and harassment in the context of increasing the number of women in government and law enforcement agencies;</p> <p>Identification of institutional mechanisms for proper response, documentation and investigation of crimes against life and health, sexual freedom and inviolability, honor and dignity of the individual in conflict conditions;</p> <p>Introduction of thematic modules on conflict prevention and the risks of violence against women and girls into the training programs for law enforcement officers, judiciary and lawyers;</p> <p>Development of a guide for law enforcement officials on psychological skills of negotiation and peaceful conflict resolution;</p> <p>Development of instructions (memos) on personal safety rules in border areas for rural women of all local ethnic communities;</p> <p>Organization of trainings aimed at supporting the population, especially women and children in conflict situations in cooperation with international organizations and civil society.</p>
Strategic objective 2:	Improving the system of collecting, processing and analyzing statistical data on gender equality
Events:	<p>Ensuring the availability of information on gender statistics through media coverage of sources and methodology for the formation of statistical indicators;</p> <p>Improving the system of collecting gender-disaggregated statistical information;</p> <p>Providing organizations conducting international gender rankings and indices with data on national gender statistics.</p>
Strategic objective 3:	Women's participation and support for women's initiatives, including at the local level, to reduce the risks of radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism
Events:	<p>Development of joint action plans to prevent the radicalization of women, with the participation of local authorities, women's organizations and women leaders;</p> <p>Development of a training manual "Prevention of risks of radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism";</p> <p>Organizing training seminars in the regions of the country to reduce the risks of radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism.</p>

Strategic objective 4:	Countering trafficking in human beings, including women and children
Events:	<p>Amending the current legislation in order to: bring it in line with international standards on combating trafficking in human beings, including women and children; strengthen criminal sanctions against persons involved in trafficking in women and girls;</p> <p>Creation and updating of a database on victims of trafficking in human beings (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality);</p> <p>Professional development of law enforcement officers involved in the prevention and detection of cases of trafficking in human beings;</p> <p>Professional development of female investigators on the investigation of criminal offences related to trafficking on human beings;</p> <p>Establishing cooperation with relevant civil society organizations, developing and improving legal, medical and psychosocial assistance programs for victims of trafficking in human beings to assist them in social reintegration;</p> <p>Inclusion of the topic “Trafficking in Human Beings” in the curricula of law schools, professional development institutes with the focus on the problem of child pornography and child prostitution on the Internet;</p> <p>Regularly informing the media about the problem of trafficking in human beings through the development of appropriate propaganda materials for raising awareness of trafficking in human beings;</p> <p>Outreach activities for media representatives on compliance with the principles of journalistic ethics and ensuring full protection of the victim’s identity.</p>

GOAL 3. PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS AND RISKS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY

Strategic objective 1:	Capacity building of authorized government bodies on prevention of conflicts and risks of violence against women and girls
Events:	Introduction of thematic modules on conflict prevention and risks of violence against women and girls into training programs for employees of defense agencies, courts, law enforcement and emergency situations agencies, and lawyers;

	<p>Development of a manual for authorized government bodies on psychological skills of negotiation and peaceful settlement of conflicts;</p> <p>Development of clinical guidance for defense, law enforcement, and emergency personnel on how to recover from professional deformation and emotional burnout in the course of professional activities;</p> <p>Conducting training sessions for law enforcement and emergency situations officers to provide psychological support in case of emotional burnout in the course of professional activity;</p> <p>Conducting a national study to identify conflict triggers, threats, challenges and risks to peace and security in the region.</p>
Strategic objective 2:	Ensuring the post-conflict reconstruction process
Events:	<p>Development and implementation of post-conflict reconstruction programs;</p> <p>Training of specialists in the provision of preventive psychological assistance to persons affected by the conflict;</p> <p>Development and adoption of guidelines for social workers and public organizations for the rehabilitation of women and children returnees from Syria and Iraq as part of humanitarian operations “Mehr” 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;</p> <p>Conducting an ongoing assessment, analysis of the needs and accessibility of administrative, medical and social services, provision of legal assistance to different groups of women and men affected by the conflict;</p> <p>Conducting consultations and providing legal, medical and socio-psychological assistance to persons affected by conflict;</p> <p>Expanding opportunities to support self-employment and entrepreneurship for women, including internally displaced persons, women veterans and other people affected by conflict;</p> <p>Identification of appropriate mechanisms for documenting, referring, assessing and compensating survivors of conflict-related violence in a gender-sensitive manner and holding perpetrators accountable</p>

GOAL 4. RAISING AWARENESS OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY

Strategic objective 1:	Capacity building of government officials on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325
Events:	Information campaigns to reduce stereotypes related to the role of women in the security and defense sector;

	<p>Training sessions on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 for law enforcement officers, lawyers, judiciary and security agencies;</p> <p>Inclusion in training programs of the topic “United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on the role of women in ensuring peace and security”;</p> <p>Organization and carrying out information campaigns, including the production and distribution of special stories (spots) or broadcasts aimed at explaining and promoting UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the equal and full participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, maintenance of peace and security, prevention of violence against women;</p> <p>Training sessions for a pool of journalists interacting with military structures and law enforcement agencies and the press services of these bodies on the equal and full participation of women and men in conflict prevention and resolution, maintenance of peace and security, prevention of violence against women;</p> <p>Exchange of experience on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and establishing cooperation with countries implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325;</p> <p>Creation of a section dedicated to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the official website of ministries and agencies.</p>
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GOAL 5. IMPROVING THE SYSTEM FOR PROTECTING AND ADDRESSING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

<p>Strategic objective 1:</p>	<p>Ensuring that the special needs of women are taken into account, as well as improving the system for protecting the rights of women and girls</p>
<p>Events:</p>	<p>Development of measures aimed at protecting and taking into account the special needs and needs of women and girls in emergency situations;</p> <p>Professional development of employees of organizations in charge of emergency situations;</p> <p>Informing civil society representatives about the system for protecting and addressing the special needs and needs of women and girls.</p>

Strategic objective 2:	Improving the quality of services provided to victims of emergencies, including women and children victims of violence
Events:	<p>Development of a list of state services to provide legal, medical, psychological and social assistance to women and children in emergency situations.</p> <p>Including - calculation of the needs for medicines and medical supplies in case of mass admission of wounded and sick women and children (10, 100, 1000, 3000) in emergency situations and other crisis situations in urban and rural conditions; - medical triage of wounded and sick women and children in need of medical care in emergency situations and other crisis situations.</p> <p>Development and approval of Instructions for health authorities, providing for:- a model local plan for safety and access to medical services in emergency situations and other crisis situations, including for women and children; - emergency and urgent care for women and children in emergencies and other crisis situations.</p>
Strategic objective 3:	Professional development of employees of responsible organizations, focusing on the tasks of ensuring protection and taking into account the special needs of women and girls in emergency situations
Events:	<p>Development of guidelines for preventing, responding to, and intervening in gender-based violence in emergencies;</p> <p>Training of staff on the use of departmental guidelines on preventing, responding to, and intervening in gender-based violence in emergencies;</p> <p>Making appropriate changes to standard emergency response plans;</p> <p>Training of judges on the application of international law in cases involving gender-based violence in emergency situations.</p>

GOAL 6. STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN ENSURING PEACE AND SECURITY

Strategic objective 1:	Involvement of civil society organizations in decision-making to support and promote a culture of peace, post-conflict reconstruction and assistance to persons affected by conflict
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Events:	<p>Creating conditions for the participation of civil society organizations in the implementation of the Women, Peace, Security Agenda;</p> <p>Establishing an effective partnership between the government and civil society on gender issues in the security and defense sector;</p> <p>Holding regional and sub-regional consultations on Women, Peace and Security with the participation of women and men who are activists and representatives of civil society, including those with experience in conflict resolution, maintenance of stability and security, protection of human and civil rights and freedoms;</p> <p>Conducting events on the topic: “The role of women in ensuring peace and security” with the participation of representatives of civil society, law enforcement and defense agencies.</p>
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GOAL 7. IMPROVING COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

Strategic objective 1:	Strengthening cooperation with international organizations
Events:	<p>Identification of lessons learned, improvement of communication, cooperation and information exchange system with international organizations involved in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325;</p> <p>Cooperation support and joint implementation of government projects related to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.</p>

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

1. Implementation plan

This National Action Plan will be implemented by government agencies, law enforcement and security and defense sector institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, indicated in the table below.

Relevant government agencies and organizations are responsible for including the provisions of the National Action Plan in their annual action plans, monitoring and submitting periodic reports on progress and challenges in the implementation process, as well as appointing a focal point to coordinate this process.

2. Monitoring and evaluation

All implementers of the National Action Plan will be responsible for the implementation of measures and will provide information to the Committee on Women and Family of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The implementation of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 should be based on a system of data collection, analysis and dissemination in close cooperation with the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Civil society organizations have valuable expertise that makes an additional contribution to the implementation of the National Action Plan. Representatives of civil society engaged in issues under Resolution 1325 play an important role in the monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan.

The actors responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan undertake to:

- a) ensure timely financing of the activities provided for in the Action Plan; and
- b) submit semi-annual reports to the Committee on Women and Family of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the reports, the Committee will prepare annual information and submit it to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The final evaluation report will focus on analyzing the effectiveness of the National Action Plan in terms of achieving the goals set out in the National Action Plan and the goals set out in Resolution 1325.

Information on the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda will also be included in reports on the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), especially in accordance with the general recommendation on women in conflict situations.

COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP

1. Cooperation with civil society

The possibilities of civil society to act in conflict situations are very limited. However, the participation of civil society is very important in the implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plan.

The National Action Plan has been developed through the active participation and generalization of the opinions of civil society organizations.

2. Cooperation with international organizations

In the development of the National Action Plan, international organizations and experts conducted a review of the document. The proposals of international organizations, in particular the OSCE, UN Women, UNDP, OHCHR, etc., have been taken into account.

3. Financing

The measures provided for by the National Action Plan will be implemented at the expense of government agencies' own funds, as well as allocations from the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.