



# Country Situation

## TAJIKISTAN

JUNE 2017

### ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

#### A. General situation

Geopolitical changes generated significant influence on political developments in Tajikistan with some crisis effects as a huge consequence. This crisis was of particular concern in a country where 26 per cent of the children under-five years old are chronically malnourished, and 10 per cent are acutely malnourished. However, thanks to civil society efforts such as those made by UNICEF, a new comprehensive strategy on social protection was implemented. Advocacy and training efforts improved co-operation mechanisms within Central Asian Governments, including the Tajik Government, in order to better protect vulnerable categories against HIV, polio, and other health care issues by improving their quality and capacity of health professionals. Education enrolment is improving, although access to education for children with disabilities is still challenging as well as the quality education in general, which does not provide interacting services. Regarding migration movements across the country, as of December 2014, Tajikistan has hosted 2,149 refugees and 123 asylum-seekers.

Grey areas in the Tajik economy were highlighted since affected by corruption and drug trafficking from Afghanistan. The Government has adopted the legal-judicial reform for 2015-2017, including different laws: the law on prevention of domestic violence in 2013; criminalisation of torture in 2012; several decisions of the Supreme Court related to implementation of international human rights standards (in 2012 and 2013); the adoption of national action plans on implementation of recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms.

In 2015, it was pointed out that 26% of children living in Tajikistan were chronically malnourished and 10% acutely malnourished. 30.6 % of the population in Tajikistan is currently living below the poverty line. In 2010, UNICEF indicated that 92.1 % of pre-primary-aged children were out of school. Child mortality in Tajikistan decreased in 2015 to 45 per 1000 live births, from 108 per 1000 live births in 1990.

An important development has been the introduction of periodic monitoring by the Ombudsman's Child Rights Department. Negative impacts were observed vis-à-vis fundamental freedoms and human trafficking. In fact, despite the new Memorandum on Co-operation, signed by the Government

### SUMMARY

#### ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

- A. General Situation **1**
- B. Children deprived of their family and actual responses **2**

Comments of the ISS/IRC **3**

- C. Adoption **3**

Comments of the ISS/IRC **7**

#### LEGISLATION: Basic Summary

- A. International Instruments **7**
- B. Regional Instruments **8**
- C. Country Legislation **8**

#### PROTAGONISTS

Competent Authority **9**

#### APPENDICES

- A. Documents of the Committee on the Rights of the Child **9**
- B. Alternative reports **9**
- C. Other sources of information **9**



and IOM Mission in Tajikistan to provide assistance to victims of trafficking, adequate services to concretely prevent trafficking are still largely unavailable. During the Universal Periodic Review, it was recommended that Tajikistan increase its efforts in the area of health, education, and promote overall social and economic development.

**Sources:**

- United Nations Country Team, Universal Periodic Report, [https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/tajikistan/session\\_25\\_-\\_may\\_2016/unct\\_tajikistan\\_upr25\\_tjk\\_e\\_main.pdf](https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/tajikistan/session_25_-_may_2016/unct_tajikistan_upr25_tjk_e_main.pdf);
- UNICEF, 2015, [https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Tajikistan\\_2015\\_COAR.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Tajikistan_2015_COAR.pdf).

## B. Children deprived of their family and actual responses

The proportion of vulnerable children who accessed alternative care services has slightly increased over the past years (the number of children in formal alternative care increased from 1,414 in 2014 to 1,562 in 2015). In the same year, more than 2,000 children were without parental care, although the number has decreased in past years. However, the quality of care for children in alternative care should be improved, particularly regarding government and social workers who should be trained and supported in establishing and maintaining a case management system for follow up on children in need of alternative care. In addition, minimum standards of care should be guaranteed for all forms of alternative care including institutions, Best Interests Determination Committees established and trained and Community Based Monitoring mechanisms set up.

### Prevention of separation

The current issues and challenges vis-à-vis child protection include lack of capacity of the justice and law enforcement sectors in working with children; as well as a lack of specialised services and facilities. The legal awareness of the population is low and, therefore, rights-holders often are not aware of their rights and entitlements, while the accountability and mechanisms to monitor access to justice are weak or ineffective. To this end, in May 2016, the Tajik Government created the Ombudsman for Child Rights.

### Foster care

The Government of Tajikistan approved the Plan of Action for the period of 2015-2020 on the implementation of the concluding observations of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, where line 26 emphasises the implementation of foster care in the country. No major step has been taken since then, despite adoption of the Law on Child Rights Protection, which provides for foster care. To expand the alternative family care options available in Tajikistan, UNICEF Tajikistan, Health Prom, the local NGO Sarchashma and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MOHSPP), started a foster care pilot program in two locations (Sughd region and Dushanbe). To this end, in January 2015, about 30 Government professionals, civil society organisation staff members, and foster carers were trained on foster care, monitoring, and parental skills. There are currently four children from Khujand Baby Home and four from Dushanbe Baby Home 2 placed in foster care. The purpose is to raise the awareness of all actors involved about this programme all over Tajikistan. However, since the Tajikistan traditional system of alternative family based care services does not include foster care, this still remains in a basic state of development with no implementation by the Government, although article 44 of the new Child Rights protection law 2015 makes provision for foster care.

### Residential care/Deinstitutionalisation

In 2015, 10,201 children were placed in Residential care institutions. 309 children under the age of three were living in baby homes. It is necessary to both continue raising awareness of the negative effects of institutionalisation, especially for children under the age of three and children with disabilities, and to influence a change in perspective among a population that traditionally believes that only State child care is a guarantee of a better education and brighter future for their children. The number of children placed in residential care (from almost 10,201 in 2014 to 10,642 in 2015) shows an increase.



**Source:**

- UNICEF Tajikistan.

### Comments of the ISS/IRC

The ISS/IRC welcomes the Tajik government's efforts to reinforce its child protection system in co-operation with Central Asian Governments, UN institutions, UNICEF and EU. To this end, the Government has introduced new legal social frameworks such as the Ombudsman for Child Rights and new Child rights protection legislation.

Alternative care for children deprived of their families is mainly based on residential care. Local people prefer institutional care rather than family care such as foster care. The ISS/IRC, based on UNICEF's feedback, reiterates the importance that national policies should be implemented in respect of international standards and safeguards and encourages the Tajik Government to improve national measures preventing the institutionalisation of children and improving the quality of care.

## C. Adoption

THEMES	INFORMATION
COMPETENT AUTHORITY	Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan Department of Care and Guardianship 734024, RT, Dushambe, 13-", Nosirmuhammad St. Phone .: (992-37) 221-4605 Fax : (992-37) 221-7041. E-mail: <a href="mailto:malumot@netrt.org">malumot@netrt.org</a>  <i>Source:</i> <a href="https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/country-information/learn-about-a-country/tajikistan.html..">https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/country-information/learn-about-a-country/tajikistan.html..</a>
SUBSIDIARITY PRINCIPLE	The 1998 Family Code prohibits the adoption of Tajik children by non-Tajik citizens, 'although couples where only one spouse is a Tajik citizen may still be allowed to adopt'.  <i>Source:</i> UNICEF Tajikistan.
INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION	The 1993 Hague Convention has not been ratified by Tajikistan. See above. The Commission on Child Rights under the Government of Tajikistan included in its Plan of Action for 2017 the following activity: 'Explore the option for Tajikistan to join the <i>Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-Country Adoption</i> '.
CHILD ADOPTABILITY	The adoption of the child in the case of deprivation of parental rights (one of them) is possible only after six months from the court's resolution about the deprivation of parental rights. The adoption of brothers and sisters by different people is not admitted, except occasionally, when the adoption meets the child's interests. For the adoption of a child, who has reached the age of 10, it is necessary to consider their opinion.  <i>Source:</i> Arts. 71, 124 and 132 of the Family Code
PROSPECTIVE	The adoptive parents can be adult citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, with the exception of



<p><b>ADOPTIVE PARENTS</b></p>	<p>the following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons who have no fixed abode;</li> <li>• Persons, who have been convicted for an intentional crime at the time of adoption;</li> <li>• Persons in respect of whom the court has taken compulsory medical measures due to the nature of a crime;</li> <li>• Recognised by the court as incapable or partially capable;</li> <li>• Spouses, one of whom is recognised by the court as incapable or partially capable;</li> <li>• Persons deprived by a court of parental rights or whose parental rights have been restricted by the court;</li> <li>• Persons suspended from their duties as guardian or trustee for improper fulfillment of their legal obligations;</li> <li>• Former adoptive parents if the adoption was cancelled by a court because of their fault;</li> <li>• Persons who, for health reasons, cannot exercise their parental rights. The list of diseases, under which a person may not adopt a child is established by the Government of the Tajikistan Republic;</li> </ul> <p>Persons who are not married to each other cannot jointly adopt one and the same child.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> Art. 127 Family Code</p>
<p><b>CONSENTS</b></p>	<p><b><u>Consent of the child:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For the adoption of a child who has reached the age of ten, their opinion is required.</li> <li>2. If, before the application for adoption, the child lived in the adoptive family and considers them as his parents, the adoption may exceptionally be carried out without considering the opinion of the adopted child. For the adoption of children left without parental care and who is in educational, medical institutions, institutions of public social protection and other analogous institutions, it is necessary to have written consent from the head of such an institution. However, the court has a right, in the interests of a child, to submit a resolution about the adoption of that child without consent from others.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Consent of the child’s biological parents</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For the adoption of a child, the consent of their parents is required. For the adoption of children whose parents are minors under the age of 17, consent is also necessary from their parents, guardians, and in the absence of parents or guardians (trustees) - the consent of the guardianship authority.</li> <li>2. Parental consent to the adoption of the child shall be expressed in a statement, notarised or certified by the administration, specifying that the child is left without parental care or guardianship, as well as expressed directly to the court during the adoption procedure. Parents may withdraw their consent to the adoption of a child before the court decision on adoption.</li> <li>3. Parents can give consent to the adoption of a child by a specific person or without specifying a particular person. Consent is required also in the case of adoption of a child by his stepfather (stepmother).</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Consent of the child’s guardian or institutions</u></b></p> <p>For the adoption of children under guardianship (trusteeship), the written consent of their guardians (trustees) must be provided. For the adoption of children left without parental care who are in appropriate educational, medical institutions, social institutions for the protection of the population and other similar institutions, consent of the head of the institution must be in writing.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i></p>



	Arts. 129, 131 and 132 Family Code.
<b>MATCHING</b>	<p>The citizens of the Tajikistan Republic submit their application to the court of their own choice, according to the place of residence of the child to be adopted, or their own residence.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Art. 126 Family Code.</p>
<b>PROCEDURE</b>	<p><b><u>Judicial procedure</u></b></p> <p>The Court decides on cases of adoption at the request of the person(s) wishing to adopt the child and for cases of adoption where special provision must be taken.</p> <p>Cases are considered by the court with the participation of the guardianship authorities and the public prosecutor. The authorities of tutorship or guardianship submit the conclusion about the adoption's compliance with the child's interests to the court.</p> <p>Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan shall submit an application for adoption to their choice of court, at the place of residence (location) of the adoptee or their own place of residence.</p> <p>Prior to the adjudication of the application for adoption, the guardianship authorities are required to make an examination of the conditions of life of a person who wants to adopt a child, to find out whether the adoption is in the child's interests.</p> <p>The guardianship authorities are obliged to provide information on the status of health of all the actors involved: adopters and adoptees.</p> <p>The rights and obligations of the adoptive parent and the adopted child arise from the moment of entry into force of a court decision on the establishment of the child's adoption. Adopting a child is subject to state registration in the registry office civil status acts in the manner prescribed for state civil registration.</p> <p>The court shall, within three days from the date of entry into force of the Court decision on the adoption of a child, send the extract of the court decision to the registry of judgment acts.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Arts.126 ff. Family Code.</p>
<b>SPECIFIC CASES</b>	<p><b><u>Confidentiality of adoption</u></b></p> <p>1. In order to ensure the confidentiality of the adoption at the request of the adoptive parents, the date of birth of the adopted child can be changed, but not by more than three months. Changing the date of birth of the adopted child is allowed only in the case of infant adoption (under one year).</p> <p>2. Changing the date of birth of the adopted child is specified in the court's decision about their adoption.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Arts. 128 and 141 and ff. Family Code.</p>
<b>ADOPTION DECISION &amp; TERMINATION</b>	<p><b><u>Adoption revocation:</u></b></p> <p>The adoption of the child may be revoked in cases where the adoptive parents shy away from fulfilling their parental responsibilities, abuse their parental rights, abuse their adopted children, or in cases where children are suffering from chronic alcoholism or drug addiction.</p> <p>The court may cancel the adoption on other grounds, in the interests of the child and taking into account the views of the same. The right to demand the abolition of the adoption by the child's parents may be granted to: adoptive parents (one of them), adopted children who have reached the age of fourteen years, a guardianship and trusteeship body and the prosecutor.</p> <p>In the case of cancellation by the court of an adoption, the mutual rights and obligations</p>

	<p>between the adoptee and the adopter and the adopter's relatives cease, as do the mutual rights and obligations between the child and his parents and relatives, if this serves the interests of the child.</p> <p>Cancelling the child's adoption is not permitted, if at the time of application for its termination the adopted child has reached the age of majority, except when in such cancellation there exists mutual consent between the adoptive parent and the adopted child, and their parents, if they are alive, are not deprived of parental rights and are not recognised by the court as incapable.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> Art. 141 Family Code.</p>									
<p><b>ADOPTION EFFECTS</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the request of the adoptive parents, the court may decide on the adoptive entries in the Register of Births as the parents of the child adopted by them.</li> <li>2. To make a record in respect of an adopted child who has reached ten years of age, his or her consent is required.</li> <li>3. The need to produce such a record is indicated in the child's adoption judgment.</li> </ol> <p><b>For an adopted child to retain his name and surname:</b></p> <p>At the request of the adoptive parent the adopted child is given the adopter's surname, and a chosen name. The middle name of the adopted child is determined on behalf of the adopter, if the adopter is a man, and if the child is adopted by a woman - on behalf of a person referred by her as the adopted child's father. When a child is adopted by an unmarried man (woman) on his (her) request, the name and patronymic of the father (mother), as well as the name of the father (mother) of the adopted child is recorded in the register of births at the direction of an authority (person). The name, surname and patronymic of the adopted child who has reached 10 years of age, can be changed only with his/her consent. The change of the name, surname and patronymic of the adopted child is specified in the court decision on the child's adoption.</p> <p>The rights and duties of the adopter and adopted child occur from the moment when the court's resolution about the establishment of adoption of the child comes into force. The adoption must be registered in the registrar's office (state registration of acts of civil status). The court is obliged to send the extract from this court resolution to the registrar's office of that place where the resolution was accepted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> Arts. 126, 134 and 136 Family Code.</p>									
<p><b>SEARCH OF ORIGINS</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The judges who make the decision on adoption, or officials of State Registration of adoption, as well as persons who otherwise know about an adoption are required to maintain the secrecy of child adoption.</li> <li>2. Persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article who disclose the secret of adoption of a child against the wishes of his adoptive parents, shall be prosecuted in accordance with the law.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> Art.140 Family Code.</p>									
<p><b>STATISTICS</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="352 1675 794 1794"> <thead> <tr> <th>Receiving country</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2003</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sweden</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USA</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> <a href="http://www.aican.org/statistics.php?region=0&amp;type=birth">http://www.aican.org/statistics.php?region=0&amp;type=birth</a></p>	Receiving country	2011	2003	Sweden		1	USA	2	1
Receiving country	2011	2003								
Sweden		1								
USA	2	1								



## Comments of the ISS/IRC

The ISS/IRC notes the legislative reforms endorsed by the Government in matters of child protection. The team has also acknowledged the references included in the provisions of the Family Code 1998 to promote adoption as a potential priority form of placement for children without parental care. However, important concerns have been encountered in matters of adoption.

Very little information seems to be available in relation to the matching procedure. Therefore, it appears difficult to verify if before deciding on the adoption of the child concerned, all the relevant safeguards in accordance with international standards are satisfied, notably if the adoption is in the best interests of the child concerned and if the requirements to be eligible to adopt are rightly fulfilled by the prospective adoptive parents. Furthermore, additional clarification concerning pre-adoption procedures, particularly in terms of supervision and monitoring of the adoption process by competent governmental authorities or accredited bodies, should be provided such as in terms of matching, the suitability of prospective adoptive parents and preparation vis-à-vis social and psychosocial follow-up of both actors involved (adoptees and adoptive parents) for the adoption.

The current adoption legislation seems not to promote the search of origins as it favours secrecy, which implies the non-recognition of the right to personal identity of the adoptee. Indeed, a right of confidentiality at the request of the adoptive parents is envisaged by the Tajik legislative adoption framework. In addition, the violation of secrecy of adoption is punished in accordance with the Tajik Family Code. The ISS/IRC promotes the right to a personal identity, in line with international standards such as the UNCRC and the 1993 Hague Convention, towards the access for children to their origins through well-trained professional bodies. Valid concerns are expressed in this sense concerning the prohibition imposed by the Family Code and its potential problematic impacts for the well-being of those adoptees interested in discovering their origins.

The ISS/IRC reiterates the importance of ensuring the utmost respect of international and regional standards and safeguards, as well as of implementing aligned and clear adoption procedures in the best interests of those children concerned by adoption, which should be fulfilled before the issuance of the adoption decision. In this regard, prospective adoptive parents should be accompanied and advised during the pre-adoption procedures by competent authorities identified by national law and in accordance with the Guides to good practices of the 1993 Hague Convention. According to the information obtained, the ISS/IRC has noted, however, important discrepancies between the domestic provisions provided by the Tajik Family Code 1998 and the 1993 Hague Convention in respect of intercountry adoption. The procedures involving intercountry adoptions as well as the Tajik approach in this respect, have proved to be unclear and not child-focused. The ISS/IRC encourages, prior to the ratification of the 1993 Hague Convention, the respect of those procedural standards promoted by the Convention.

Source: UNICEF Tajikistan.

## LEGISLATION

### A. International instruments

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS	Signature (S) / Ratification (R) / Accession(A) / In Force (F)	Website
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	26 October 1993 (R)	<a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=171&amp;Lang=EN">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=171&amp;Lang=EN</a>
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of	5 August 2002 (R)	<a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=171&amp;Lang=EN">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=171&amp;Lang=EN</a>



children, child prostitution and child pornography (2002)		
Hague Convention on Civil Aspects on Child Abduction (1980)	-	<a href="https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=24">https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=24</a>
Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993)	-	<a href="https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=69">https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=69</a>
Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996)	-	<a href="https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=70">https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=70</a>

## B. Regional instruments

REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS	Signature (S) / Ratification (R) / Accession(A) / In Force (F)	Website
European Convention on Human Rights (1950)	-	<a href="http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/search-on-treaties/-/conventions/chartSignature/3">http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/search-on-treaties/-/conventions/chartSignature/3</a>
Council of Europe Recommendation REC(2005)5 on the Rights of children living in institutions	-	
Council of Europe Recommendation 1601 (2003): Improving the lot of abandoned children in institutions	-	

## C. Domestic legislation

DOMESTIC LAWS / REGULATIONS	Available at ISS/IRC Hard copy (h) Electronic version (e)	Web Site
Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan of 1994	English (e)	<a href="http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/prgm/cph/experts/tajikistan/Documents/constitution.taj.pdf">http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/prgm/cph/experts/tajikistan/Documents/constitution.taj.pdf</a>
Family Code of Tajikistan of 1998	Russian (e)	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/90339/104080/F1297490250/TJK90339%20Rus.">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/90339/104080/F1297490250/TJK90339%20Rus.</a>





		<a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Law on Child Rights Protection of 2015</b>	English (h)	
<b>Criminal Code of 1998</b>	Russian (e)	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/document/criminal-code-of-the-republic-of-tajikistan-ru_html/Tajikistan_Criminal_Code.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/document/criminal-code-of-the-republic-of-tajikistan-ru_html/Tajikistan_Criminal_Code.pdf</a>
<b>Law on Fight against Human trafficking of 2004</b>	English (e)	<a href="http://www.refworld.org/docid/415a66ca4.html">http://www.refworld.org/docid/415a66ca4.html</a>

## ACTORS

### Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan

#### Department of Care and Guardianship

734024, RT, Dushanbe, 13-<sup>o</sup>, Nosirmuhammad St.

Phone .: (992-37) 221-4605

Fax : (992-37) 221-7041.

E-mail: [malumot@netrt.org](mailto:malumot@netrt.org)

*Source:* <https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/country-information/learn-about-a-country/tajikistan.html>

## APPENDICES

### A. Documents of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

#### Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Combined third to fifth periodic reports: Tajikistan, CRC/C/TJK/3-5, 28 September 2016
- Concluding observations: Tajikistan, CRC/C/TJK/CO/2, 2010
- Second Periodic Report: Tajikistan, CRC/C/TJK/2, 2 April 2009

#### Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography

- Initial Report: Tajikistan, CRC/C/OPSC/TJK/1, 12 January 2017

*Source:* Documents available at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=TJK&Lang=EN](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=TJK&Lang=EN).

### B. Alternative Reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other

#### Convention on the Rights of the Child

- *Alternative information on Tajikistan's implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in connection with the review of the state report for 2010–2015 by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Anti-Discrimination Center Memorial*

*Source:* Documents available at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=TJK&Lang=EN](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=TJK&Lang=EN).

### C. Other sources of information

#### ❖ UNICEF

<https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/>

[https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/overview\\_27466.html](https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/overview_27466.html)



32 Quai du Seujet ■ 1201 Genève ■ Suisse  
irc-cir@iss-ssi.org ■ www.iss-ssi.org

[https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Tajikistan\\_2015\\_COAR.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Tajikistan_2015_COAR.pdf)

Information on the situation of children and the activities of UNICEF in Tajikistan.

❖ **Save the Children**

<http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGIpI4E/b.6153149/k.20F4/Tajikistan.htm>

Information on the situation of children and the activities of Save the Children in Tajikistan.

❖ **CRIN**

<https://www.crin.org/en/library/countries/tajikistan>

Information on the situation of children in Tajikistan.

❖ **Child Rights Connect**

<http://www.childrightsconnect.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Tajikistan-CRC-Amended53.pdf>

❖ **Agence Française de l'Adoption (France)**

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/adopter-a-l-etranger/comment-adopter-a-l-etranger/les-fiches-pays-de-l-adoption-internationale/fiches-pays-adoption/article/adopter-au-tadjikistan>

Information on the adoption procedure.

❖ **US Department of State (USA)**

<https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/country-information/learn-about-a-country/tajikistan.html>

Information on the adoption procedure.

\*\*\*\*\*

