



IMPROVING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ON CHILDREN IN ALTERNATIVE CARE IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



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Regulatory framework on CiAC

- Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan
- The Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan
- The Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the Protection of the Rights of the Child”
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Education”
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the Responsibility of Parents for the Education and Upbringing of Children”
- The Regulation “On the Commissions on Child Rights”
- The Regulation “On Guardianship authorities”
- The Procedure “For the Identification and Registration of Children without Parental Care”

Authorities involved in protecting the rights of children and decision-making regarding alternative care

Authorities involved in the protection of the rights of the child:

- Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (National Commission on Child Rights)
- Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan, Child Rights Protection Directorate
- The Commissioner for Children's Rights of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Commissions on Child Rights under the local governments of cities and districts

Decisions concerning alternative care are made by:

- Commissions on Child Rights
- Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan

Data collection process

Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

Collection and compilation of reporting data



Local statistical
authorities



Ministry of Education
and Science



Ministry of Health and
Social Protection



Commissions on Child
Rights under local
governments in cities
and districts



City and district
education
departments/units



Subdivisions of the
healthcare and social
protection system in the
local governments



Progress on data

- ❑ In 2011 the Agency on Statistics introduced a new statistical reporting form (№ 103-PIK) "Report on the number of children and adolescents left without parental care".
- ❑ In 2013, the “№103-PIK” form was reviewed and amended
- ❑ MES has improved the system of data collection and analysis on children with a special focus on vulnerable children as part of EMIS. The report provides disaggregated information on children (<18), including children from vulnerable groups, with disabilities, orphans and homeless children, children from low-income families.
- ❑ The MoHSPP has introduced a reporting form “SOC-1”, which includes information on children in alternative care, including children with disabilities and children from low-income families.

"Reporting form on the number of children and adolescents without parental care"

Section 1 – registration of newly identified children and adolescents (aged < 18 years) deprived of parental care and placement into alternative care by guardianship authorities.



Section 2 – number of children and adolescents (aged < 18 years) who were on alternative care and family care of citizens of Tajikistan as of 1 January of the reporting year.

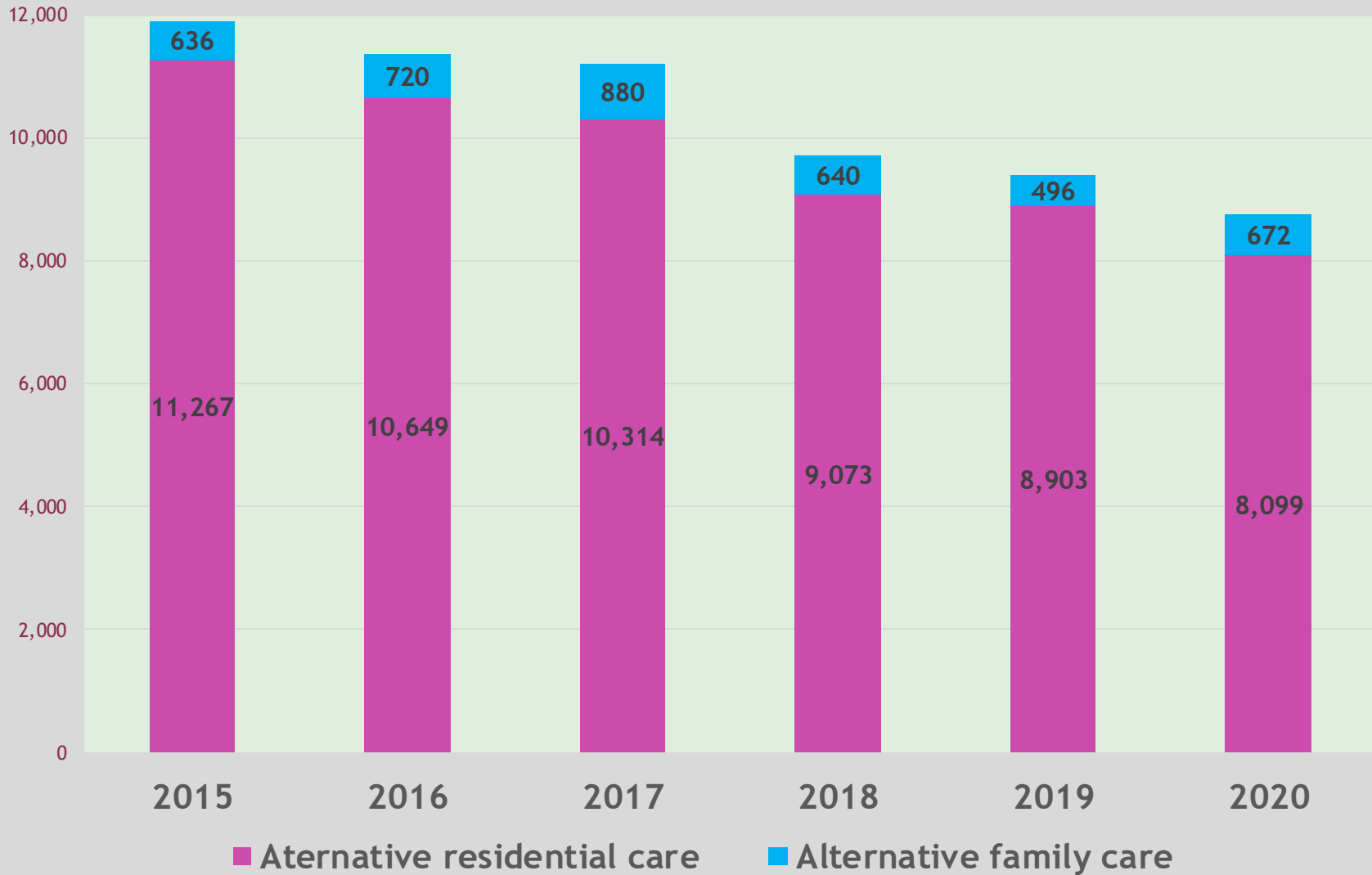


Section 3 – information about protection of child the rights of children and adolescents (aged < 18 years) including deprivation of parental rights, restoration of parental rights, involvement in upbringing, and disputes about place of residence.

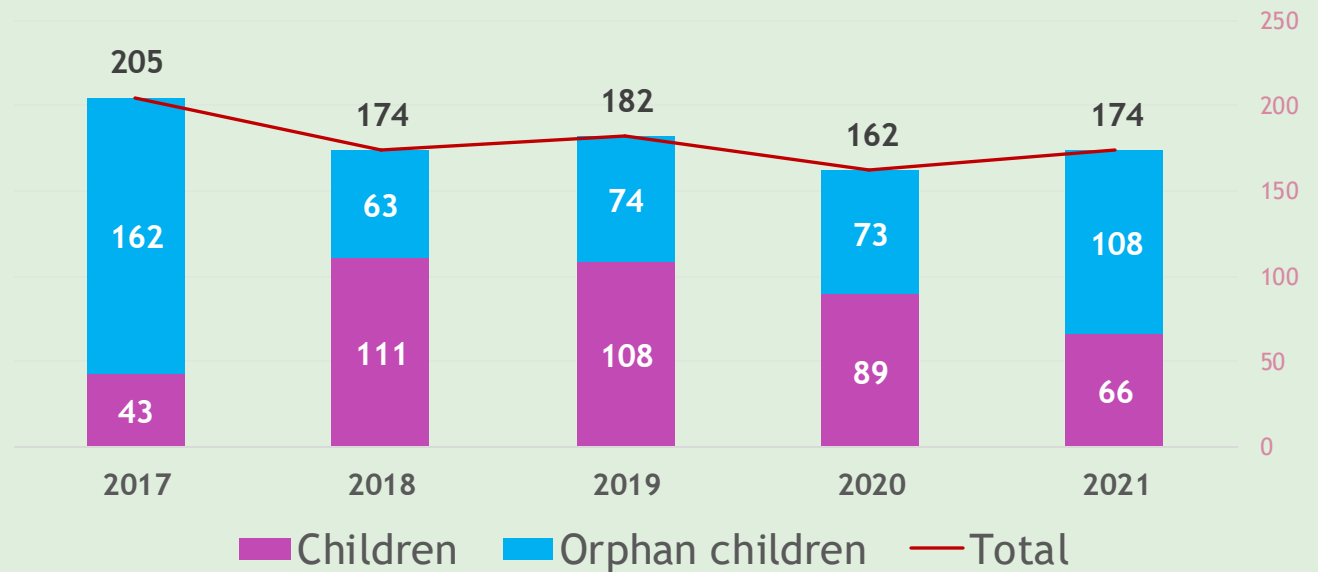
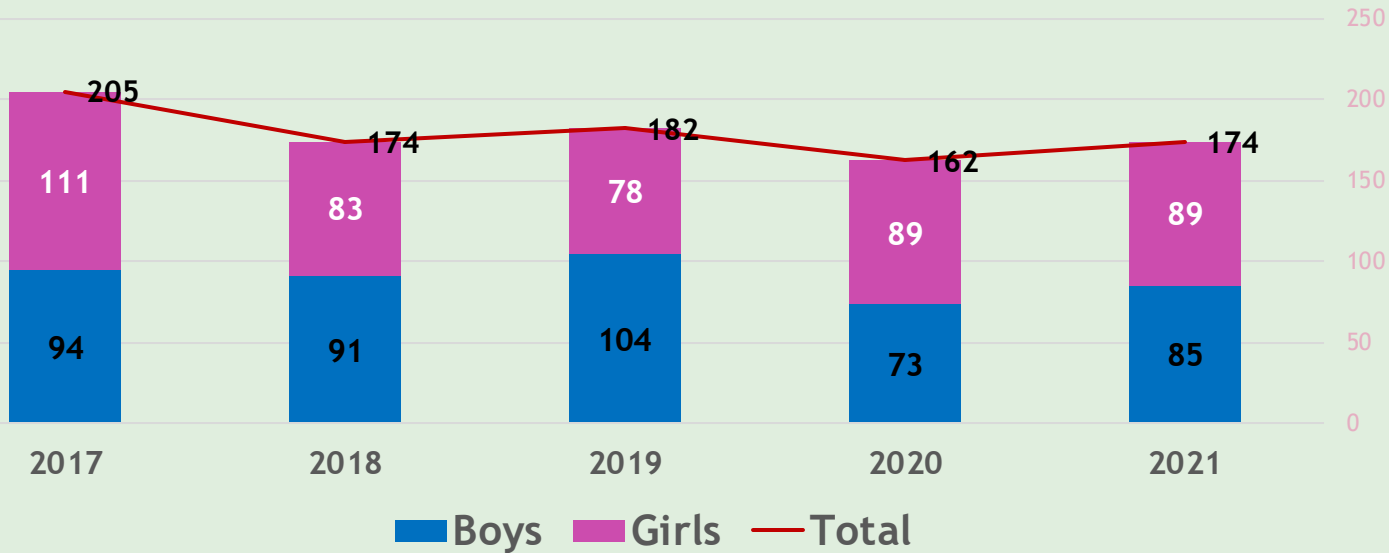


Section 4 - availability of inspectors for child rights protection in cities and districts.

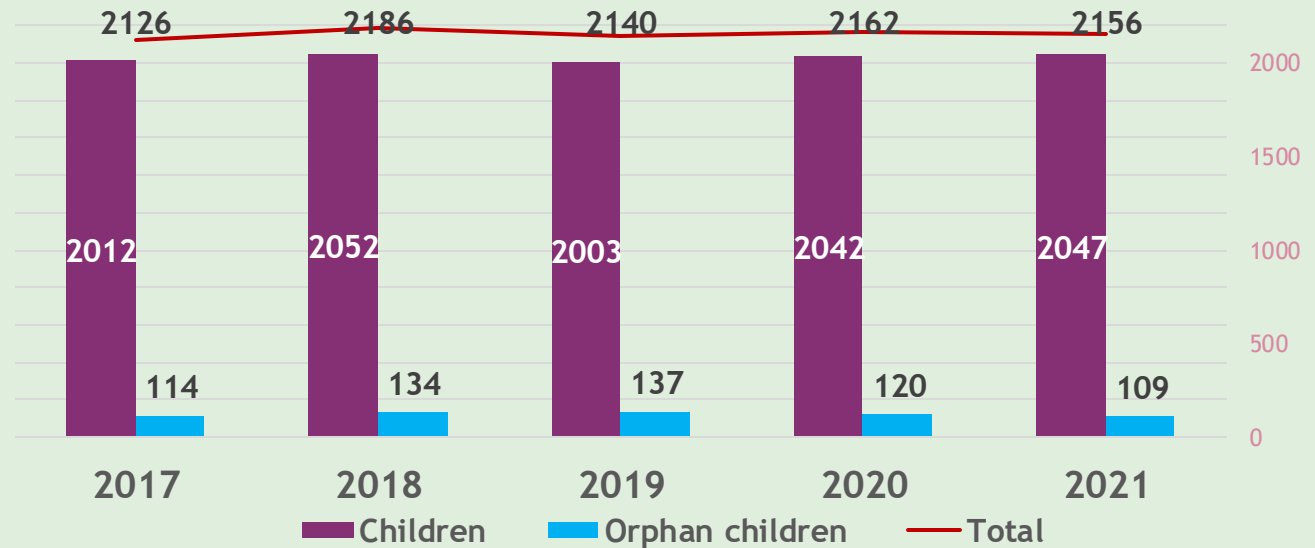
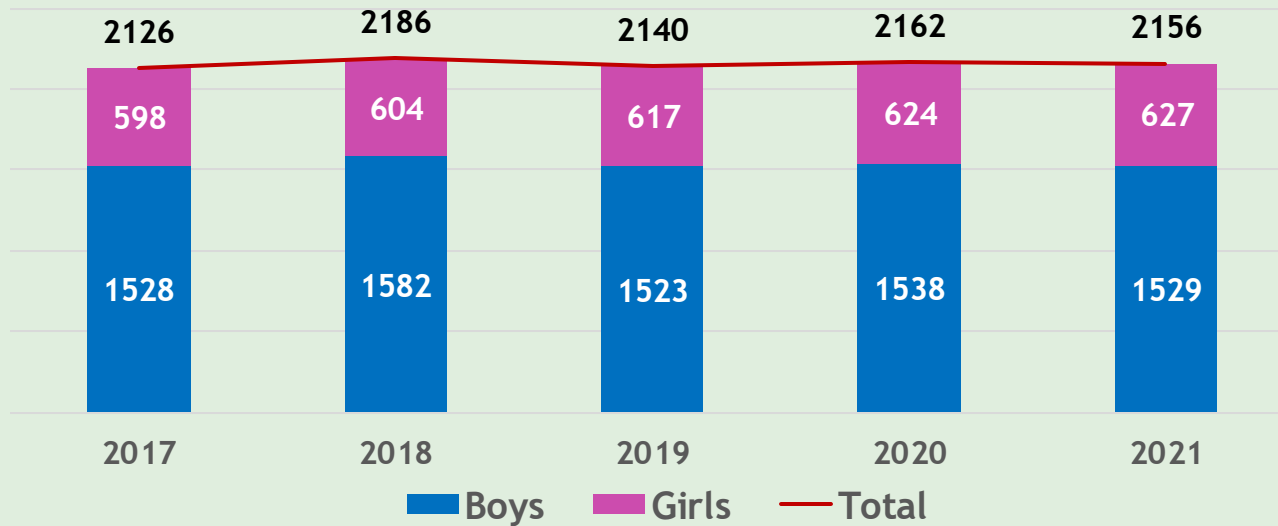
Number of children in alternative care (Transmonee)



Number of children in Family and Child Support Centers (Ministry of Health/local governments)



Number of children in Boarding schools for children with physical and mental disabilities (MOES)



Challenges

- ❑ **Gaps in data and disaggregation** existed in Transmonee database - revised Transmonee indicators pose new data collection needs
- ❑ Despite the data digitalization process in the country, some registration and reporting forms are **paper-based** (no unified electronic registry)
- ❑ **Lack of data sharing and interoperability system.** Data on children in alternative care are collected separately by different agencies (CCR commissions and education departments)
- ❑ **Use of data** in decision making and lack of modern tools for data dissemination or regular thematic analytical documents.

Next steps

❑ Improving data quality and completeness

- Diagnostic assessment of data ecosystem on children with a focus on SDGs and vulnerability indicators
- Desk review and revision of statistical forms to reflect revised Transmonee indicators and the new UNECE Guidelines on Statistics on Children
- Development of guidelines and SOPs for the use of the new statistical forms and refresher training
- Exploring the feasibility of interoperable and child-centered data collection systems on data on CiAC
- Development of an electronic database (MES Directorate of Children's Rights)

❑ Improving the use of data

- Introduction of modern dissemination tools and methods for data on of CiAC



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Thank you for your attention!