

DECREE
of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

#776

from 12 November 2016

About the National Strategy
on Countering Extremism and Terrorism
of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020

Pursuant to Article 69 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan with a view to enhancing counteraction to extremism and terrorism I hereby decree:

1. Adopt the National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (Appendix 1).

2. Adopt the Action Plan on the implementation of the National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (Appendix 2).

3. National and local executive bodies of state power, local self-governing bodies of towns and townships:

- for the implementation of activities provided for in the Action Plan on the implementation of the National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020, develop and approve corporate plans and conduct awareness raising activities among public for understanding the essence and purpose of this policy document;

- submit information on the execution of the Action Plan on the implementation of the National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 to the General Prosecutor's Office not later than January 15th each year;

- ministries and agencies specified in the Action Plan as initial implementers, if necessary, create inter-ministerial working groups for the quality and timely execution of activities.

4. General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan upon consolidating progress on the implementation of the National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 has to submit information to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan not later than February 15th each year.

The President
The Republic of Tajikistan

Emomali Rahmon

Appendix 1
to the Decree of the President
of the Republic of Tajikistan
from 12 November 2016, #776

**National Strategy
on Countering Extremism and Terrorism
of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020**

Introduction

1. The Republic of Tajikistan, perceiving the growing threats of extremism and terrorism to the national security and country's stable development, to the international community and countries of the region, toughens the fight at this direction.

2. Extremist and terrorist organizations by intensifying their activities on spreading radical ideology, inciting religious hatred in the society, recruiting young people into their ranks and committing crimes of extremist and terrorist nature, seek to change the socio-political system of any country through violent methods.

3. International and domestic experience in countering extremism and terrorism demonstrates that succeeding in this area necessitates developing and implementing a range of measures on the neutralization of ideological, socio-economic, legal and institutional factors of their intensification.

4. National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (hereinafter referred to as "the Strategy"), as a programmatic document, defines goals, objectives and main directions of the state policy of the Republic of Tajikistan on countering extremism and terrorism.

5. The goals of the Strategy include:

- analysis of factors and trends of extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan;

- identifying major directions of the state policy in countering extremism and terrorism in order to safeguard the foundations of constitutional order of the Republic of Tajikistan, public security, rights and freedoms of citizens from extremist and terrorist threats;

- improvement of legal and institutional framework, as well as the practice of countering extremism and terrorism;

- promoting the formation of tolerant consciousness and behavior settings, as well as religious and interfaith accord in the society;

- consolidating the efforts of state institutions, local self-governing bodies in towns and townships, civil society institutions and international organizations on suppressing the spread of extremist and terrorist notions and activities;

- increasing the effectiveness of competent agencies interaction on preventing and fighting the manifestations of extremism, terrorism, drug trafficking, legalization of (laundering) income generated through crime, serving as a funding source for extremism and terrorism;

- strengthening regional and international cooperation for preventing and fighting extremism and terrorism.

6. The Strategy is designed in accordance with the Constitution, other laws and regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as international legal acts recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan.

CHAPTER 1.

PRIORITIES OF THE PREVENTION OF EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

§1. Raising the level of legal culture and social and legal protection of the personality

7. An essential condition for ensuring stability and mutual understanding in the society, lawful behavior of citizens and thus preventing radicalization, is building a high political culture of the society, as well as social and legal security of the personality.

8. The level of legal culture of the society is determined by the compliance of the system of legal values with the universal moral values, the degree of development of the legal system, the state of justice, interaction between public institutions and population, and resolution of legal conflicts in the society.

9. The legal culture of an individual embodies the high level of legal consciousness and acquisition of lawful conduct skills, education and legal awareness.

10. Social and legal security is manifested by the stable legal status of the personality and the system of legal guarantees of its implementation, ensuring the possibility of reliable protection to him and protection from unlawful acts that can cause him a damage.

11. In Tajikistan, essential legal framework is in place to protect human rights and freedoms and increase the level of citizens' legal culture, as well as appropriate regulatory-legal acts are adopted in this area.

12. Within the framework of strengthening the institutional foundations of protecting human rights and freedoms, in 2008 the Office of Ombudsman and in 2016 the Institute of Ombudsman for Child Rights were established, as well as judicial and legal reforms and reform of police and legal profession are successfully implemented.

13. Considering corruption as an obstacle for the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the leadership of the country pays a sustained attention to improving mechanisms, designing and implementing state programs on fighting corruption and public involvement to combating it.

14. At the same, because of the incomplete legal reform, the level of political culture of the society has not reached the desired level yet, the system of legal norms and values needs yet more harmonization with the international standards and universal values.

15. In view of this, increasing the level of legal culture of the society, legal education of the population and enhancing the social and legal security of personality must be considered as a component part of the policy of preventing and fighting extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

16. Attainment of this goal necessitates:

- ensuring yet more harmonization of legal norms and moral values with international standards and universal moral values through establishing the exchange of views and experiences with other countries, as well as collaboration with international organizations on improving legislation and deepening legal reforms to strengthen social and legal security of personality;

- assisting to increase the level of legal knowledge of the population, acquisition of skills of lawful behavior and awareness of citizens about the consequences of misconduct;

- ensuring respect for personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms of citizens in all state institutions, self-governing bodies in towns and townships, organizations, enterprises and offices;

- further humanization of criminal legislation and improving the criminal procedure legislation in order to enhance procedural protection of the rights of an individual;

- improving the activities of law enforcement authorities and courts on protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, in particular, timely and fair investigation of complaints and claims at the course of operational search activities, inquest, prejudicial inquiry and the implementation of justice.

17. At the same time, it is important to take into account that the Human Rights Council of the United Nations in its Resolution 30/15 “Human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism” from 2 October 2015, urges States to develop and implement measures to counter terrorism within the framework of international law, including humanitarian law and refugee law and human rights law, and calls upon to take measures for their implementation.

§2. Eliminating the socio-economic prerequisites of extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism

18. Adverse socio-economic conditions, lack of opportunities for personal self-fulfillment and the sense of despair in different countries can serve as a basis for the emergence of extremist sentiments and increasing the level of radicalization in the society.

19. The role of socio-economic factor can potentially increase under transition economy, where part of the population, displeased with the intermediate results of socio-economic reforms, can easily succumb to extremist appeals.

20. The contemporary society of the country is a transit and post-crisis society, which is characterized by the socio-economic marginalization of the part of population due to changes in social and cultural identity, living standards and income polarization.

21. During its independence, Tajikistan has achieved significant success at socio-economic development, in particular, multiple increase in Gross Domestic Product, the volume of state budget,

housing construction, the number of jobs and population income ensured reducing the poverty level from 81% to 32%.

22. At the same time, yet there are separate issues, restricting further economic growth and increasing the population living standards.

23. These issues are due to, first of all, the international financial crisis, which resulted in the production downturn, decrease in the volume of remittances of labor migrants, emergence of the deficit in the state budget and insufficient financial resources for the implementation of social programs.

24. There is also lack of conformity in the management system of market economy, excessive interference of controlling authorities to the activities of economic entities.

25. Reducing the level of socio-economic marginalization of the population necessitates socio-economic policies directed on the increase of living standards and culture of the population, building motivation to constructive, healthy lifestyle, providing opportunities to the socially vulnerable groups of population to adapt and participate in public life, analysis and eliminating the causes of social marginalization and so on.

26. In this regard, priority areas for economic policy in the upcoming period must be formation of socially oriented market economy, ensuring economic growth and improving living standards of the population based on the efficient use of national resources and strengthening competitiveness of the country's economy.

§3. Formation of the national ideology and strengthening ideological work

27. Availability and real implementation of uniting national idea is a key condition for preserving the national unity and national statehood, construction of stable barriers to the penetration and spread of radical ideas.

28. In many respects, it is exactly the ideological vacuum formed during the last years of the Soviet power and the lack of new national ideology in the post-soviet Tajikistan of the 90s of the past century, contributed to the penetration to the society the ideology of violence, which caused deprivation of the foundations of national unity and unleashing civil war.

29. At present, new threat to the national unity and sustainable development of national statehood is the globalization of radical religious organizations seeking to create a single theocratic state.

30. National idea, which embodies the principles of open civil society and spiritual and moral origin of Tajik people, is an adequate response to the contemporary conditions.

31. Tajik society has already acquired such basic conditions for the development of the national idea as attaining energy independence and food security, economic development, even development of regions, triumph of the rule of law and social justice, development of the national culture and so on.

32. In this regard, the corresponding state agencies, scientific and research institutions of the country have to initiate discussions at scientific circles and among general public on major components, the procedures of development, adoption and implementation of a unified national idea.

33. An important aspect for countering extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism is establishing powerful ideological housing and adequate, to contemporary challenges, forms of ideological work in the society.

34. Studies conducted within the framework of the preparatory works for designing the present Strategy revealed that awareness raising, educational and ideological activities on countering radical ideology and extremism in the country are need of intensification. In particular:

- coordinated and purposeful activities to the integrated prevention of radicalization and extremism is not yet properly formed;
- lack of experts in the area of informational counteraction to extremism and terrorism;
- knowledge of the employees of ideological structures of the local executive bodies of state power about the nature and measures of countering extremism is below the desired level;
- there is a lack of information and reference literature on extremist and terrorist organizations, as well as visual agitation and propaganda;
- the role of mass media in the prevention and preclusion of extremism, as well as coverage of anti-extremist and antiterrorist activity of state institutions, is weak.

35. In this regard, it is important to take effective measures for building powerful ideological housing, strengthening its capacity in the prevention of extremism and radicalization, training of specialists on informational counteraction to extremism and terrorism, strengthening preventive role of mass media and institutional security of analytical, communication and outreach work in this area.

§ 4. Prevention of the extremism and fostering a culture of tolerance in a religious environment

36. The religious environment due to various reasons is the most vulnerable and prone to radical ideology and spread of extremist views.

37. Intra-faith worldview differences, polarization as a result of the penetration of unconventional politicized Islam and inadequate religious literacy of the population can serve as factors conducive to radicalization of the religious environment.

38. The Republic of Tajikistan achieved significant progress in ensuring religious freedoms, increasing the level of religious culture of the population and building the foundations of tolerance in the religious environment.

39. Freedom of conscience and beliefs, the right of independently determining the attitude to religion, separately or jointly practicing any religion and participating in the religious rites along with other primary rights and freedoms are recognized by the Constitution as supreme value and secured with constitutional guarantees.

40. Effective measures are taken on securing conditions for acquiring religious education and free practicing of religious rites.

41. Currently, 4,006 religious associations are registered at the authorized state agency on religious affairs, including the Republican Islamic Center, 48 central cathedral mosques, 326 cathedral mosques, 3,551 fivefold prayer mosques, 2 Committees of the Shia Imami Ismaili Communities Development, 70 non-Islamic religious organizations, 1 non-Islamic religious society, 6 Islamic education establishments that function normally and meet the religious needs of the population.

42. If during the first years of the country's independence the annual number of pilgrims was 550 people in total, then in 2014 this

figure has reached above 6,000, which is ten times more compared to the previous years.

43. Analysis demonstrate that at the present time in the religious environment of Tajik society there are factors both restricting and stimulating the spread of radical ideologies.

44. One of the major factors restricting the spread of radical trends of Islam is adherence of more than 97 percent of the country's Muslims to the Hanafi School –the most tolerant and loyal religious law school, allowing peaceful coexistence of different beliefs and folk traditions.

45. The growth of radicalism and extremism is also restricted by the fact that Tajikistan as a result of these facts has experienced civil war. Sorrow and sufferings, experienced by the population during the years of fratricidal war, discredited political Islam, diminished the appeal of ideas of pursuing "purity in faith."

46. According to sociological researches conducted within the framework of preparing the present Strategy, the overwhelming majority of population do not support the ideology of radical and extremist organizations and consider them destructive and dangerous for the contemporary society of Tajikistan.

47. At the present time, mainly the socially immature, lacking professional and life experience and easily manipulated on account of the weakness of moral principles and views young people at age 18-27 years, as well as persons prone to commit crimes, make up potential basis for filling the ranks of radicals and extremists.

48. An essential condition for preventing radicalism in the religious environment is preventing conflicts and promoting mutual understanding in it.

49. The analysis of the state of religious environment shows that globalization processes can lead to the conflict of conventional Islamic norms with nonconventional values imposed outside.

50. In particular, individuals, returning from study in some foreign informal, little-known and dubious religious educational institutions, along with professional knowledge in theology bring in to the religious environment of Tajikistan radical and hostile relative to each other views and teachings.

51. The state, being responsible for preserving peace and stability in the society, cannot stare blankly at ongoing trends in the re-

ligious environment, threatening public order not only in this environment, but also national security on the whole.

52. With this in view, primary directions of the state policy in preventing radicalization and extremism in the religious environment should be considered the following:

- Elaboration and adoption of the Concept of State Policy on Religion of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Promoting mutual understanding and fostering a culture of tolerance in the religious environment;
- Preventing radicalization and extremism on the basis of inter-faith contradictions;
- Supporting moderate clergy in its struggle against the representatives of radical groups;
- Protecting the religious rights and freedoms of citizens, preventing hindrance of the lawful activity of religious associations, or fulfillment of religious rites that do not disrupt public order and are not accompanied by violations on the rights of citizens.

53. In this context, it is also important to attract the clergy for the prevention of radicalism and extremism among other segments of the population.

§5. Prevention of extremism and radicalization among minors and young people

54. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan attaches great importance to improving the quality of education, leisure and addressing the socio-economic issues of youth.

55. Since gaining independence, the number of higher vocational education institutions in the country has tripled, the number of students and professions, based on which skilled workers are trained, increased fourfold.

56. In order to ensure transparency, equal opportunities, social justice and preventing corruption in entering secondary and higher vocational education institutions, starting from 2014, the admission of students to these educational institutions is carried out through centralized entrance exams at the National Testing Center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

57. For ensuring youth leisure, there were 19 stadiums, 620 sports grounds, 110 gyms, 11 swimming pools and 9 sports centers constructed and put in commission in the recent five years. Besides, 2,700 sports grounds, 635 gyms, 14 swimming pools and 5 sports center have been renovated and reconstructed.

58. On 2 November 2012, the Government of the country endorsed the National Program on Social Development of Youth in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015, within the framework of which numerous projects were implemented on creating jobs, regulating labor migration processes, developing social opportunities and economic independence of youth.

59. At the same time, the actions taken had not given the desired effect in preventing youth radicalization.

60. Young generation, that has not experienced horror, extreme hardships and privations of the civil war in the 90s, once exposed by the enhanced influence of radical elements, can accept violence as a form of self-expression, as evidenced by the increasing trend of the level of youth involvement in the extremist and terrorist organization.

61. The potential of education system in preventing radical ideology and fostering a culture of tolerance among minors and youth is underutilized.

62. It is necessary to work on the prevention of radicalism among minor and youth from preschool and school ages, when the feeling of love to the motherland and patriotism is formed in a child. Schools should have subjects that would teach schoolchildren a sense of respect to a person as to personality, regardless of his nationality or religion, create an environment that allows children to properly react to the torrents of negative information and be able to defend from its exposure.

63. Similar events should be organized for the students of secondary and higher vocational education institutions as well.

64. One of the major conditions, conducting youth to fall in the net of radical organizations is wrong understanding of the true canons of Islam, especially humanist ideas of the Hanafi School, enthusiasm to the alien for our people ideology of religious groups. In the search of religious knowledge, young people appeal to clandestine and doubtful personalities, the Internet and other information resources, where they fall prey to radical elements.

65. In this regard, it is important to enhance the role of education system in teaching the basics of religion so that the youth would be able to distinguish the true Islam from Islamic radicalism.

66. Analyses show that the vast majority of people that succumbed to the propaganda of extremist organizations have general secondary education, witnessing about the lack of not only their religious knowledge, but also education level on the whole.

67. In light of this, it is necessary to explore the possibility of improving general secondary education standards in ensuring the possibility of boys and girls getting an education that meets the present day requirements for the level of knowledge, allowing to understand political processes, mechanisms of the emergence of public and religious conflicts, the essence of ideas and slogans put forward by various forces.

68. One of the vulnerable areas in the education system, which in certain circumstances can promote the resentment of youth, is admission of students at the secondary and higher vocational education institutions.

69. For that matter, the National Testing Center has to reinforce awareness-raising activities about the features of the system of centralized entrance exams, ensure the transparency and fairness of evaluating the exams results, determining the mechanism of appealing resolutions with respect to the results of exams and assigning entrants to specific educational establishments;

70. An important condition for the prevention of radicalism and extremism among youth is the mobilization of youth itself to preventive work with their peers.

71. In view of this, there is a need to increase the effectiveness and the level of knowledge of the members of youth groups established under the Committee on Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on preventing extremism and terrorism among youth.

72. Strengthening counteraction to youth radicalization also necessitates taking addition actions on reducing the unemployment rate and improvement of the quality of leisure for youth.

§6. Gender Issues

73. Gender mainstreaming, consisting of social anticipation regarding the behavior considered as adequate for men and women, has a great value in preventing radicalism and extremism.

74. Underdevelopment of social and economic opportunities for women and their dissatisfaction with their own social status can also serve as a factor contributing to the susceptibility of women to extremist appeals.

75. Most young women and girls are unwary and too suggestible, they lack a sense of self-preservation, danger, caution in communicating with surrounding people and alarm under the threat of extremist onslaught, which increases their vulnerability in front of extremist propaganda.

76. Terrorist organizations involve into their ranks predominantly women from vulnerable groups, who have problems in relationships with their relatives and others, promising them freedom, equality, founding a new family, material prosperity, and so on.

77. To this end, the state policy in ensuring gender equality should be focused on yet more strengthening of issues related to the creation of equal opportunities for self-fulfillment in all social spheres, regardless of her sexual identity, enhancing social activity and the role of women in public life, as well as ensuring equality between men and women in marital relations.

78. Special attention should be given to the political, religious and cultural education of women, the elimination of the factors contributing to their psychological dependence, recruitment by their close relatives and extremist elements, prevention of radicalization and extremism among women.

79. It is extremely important to ensure the full participation of women themselves in this process as policymakers, employees of the law enforcement authorities, instructors, community members and activists.

§7. Countering the use of the Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes

80. Modern information technology, especially the Internet, is a strategic factor used by the terrorist organizations and their sup-

porters for extensive extremist propaganda, attraction into their ranks new members, training and guiding extremist and terrorist actions.

81. The analysis of the information realm of Tajikistan witnesses the increasing scale of the Internet use for spreading extremist and terrorist ideas and appeals.

82. In Tajikistan, currently there are about 3 million users of the Internet, of which over 80% through social networking willingly or unwillingly get access to materials of extremist nature.

83. Public authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan carry out certain activities on the detection and blocking websites that spread extremist materials.

84. At the same time, there is a need to take additional measures on using the power of the Internet for extensive counter-propaganda. In particular:

- Strengthen efforts on creating counter-propaganda websites, publishing accessible and clear for the population, especially for youth, anti-extremist outreach materials;

- Wider use of the possibility of participating in online discussions of videos, photos and other products of the extremist organizations, where one can express opposing point of view or conduct constructive discussions, which are able to ward off the potential supporters of extremists and terrorists;

- Take actions on training qualified specialists in the field of information and ideological war on the Internet.

- Improve the regulatory legal acts, regulating the issues of countering the use of the Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes.

§8. Working with Migrant Workers

85. With the rapid growth of able-bodied population and temporarily limited opportunities for the employment of labor resources in the country, labor migration becomes an effective factor of ensuring employment, increasing the living standards of the population, as well as ensuring social stability.

86. According to the official statistics, currently, about 700,000 citizens of the country work abroad as labor migrants.

87. Analyses revealed that the labor migrants in the countries of their stay are under greater risk of radicalization and involvement into the ranks of extremist and terrorist organizations.

88. In light of this, additional measures should be taken on signing agreements with migrants host countries about improving conditions of their stay, strengthening organizational and human resources of consular institutions and missions of the Migration Service abroad, strengthening interaction with community and human rights organizations, Tajik diasporas, law enforcement authorities and migration services of migrants host countries on the protection of their rights and prevention of recruitment by the extremist groups, as well improving the quality of pre-migration training of citizens.

§9. Preventing the Spread of Extremist and Radical Views in Correctional Institutions

89. Correctional institutions at virtue of their specificity are also prone to the risk of extremism and radicalization.

90. Sources of spreading radical views and extremist sentiments at correctional institutions of Tajikistan are persons, convicted for extremist and terrorist activities, who keeping in contact with their adherents in freedom, continue to carry out their instructions on conducting outreach activity and recruitment of prisoners into the ranks of extremist and terrorist organizations.

91. This in many ways takes place due to the factor of joint enduring the punishment at the camp type correctional colonies of prisoners, involved to activities of extremist and terrorist organizations with persons, convicted for ordinary crimes.

92. Currently functioning correctional institutions do not appropriately meet the requirements of technical security and are in need of equipping with the new type of fencing and modern engineering and technical means of surveillance and guarding.

93. Prevention of the spread of extremist views also necessitates strengthening the preventive potential of the institutions of criminal penalties execution, in particular, increasing the number of educational structures employees and psychologists, improving the methods of penitentiary prophylaxis, enhancing the capacity of employees on the prevention of extremism, including learning the experience of other countries in working with extremists in prisons.

§10. Prevention of extremism and radicalization among the employees of law enforcement authorities and servicemen

94. Employees of the law enforcement authorities and servicemen are also prone to the risk of infection by the extremist propaganda in view of communication during the service with the extremist elements, using the Internet, reviewing the extremist literature or direct recruitment.

95. Factors conducive to extremist sentiments among the employees of the law enforcement authorities and servicemen can be an unfair treatment by the management (superiors), dissatisfaction with the service, non-statutory relations, housing and family problems, frailty, deficiency of political and educational work, and so on.

96. In this regard, it is necessary to take appropriate measures on creating conditions, discouraging the emergence of radical sentiments among the contingent, conducting individual preventive work with the employees most at risk of infection, preventing the influence of radical groups on the employees and servicemen.

§11. Improvement of actions towards prosecution and bringing to justice for extremist and terrorist activities

97. An integral part of countering extremism and terrorism is the timely suppression of extremist and terrorist propaganda, as well as detection and investigation of crimes of an extremist and terrorist nature.

98. Achieving success in this field necessitates the law enforcement authorities to ensure:

- Increasing the effectiveness of operational investigative activity on identifying the local sources of propaganda of extremism and terrorism, radical groups, recruiters of youth into the ranks of extremist and terrorist organizations, avoiding and preventing terrorist acts;

- Conducting continuous monitoring of the information resources, including the Internet, in order to collect information about persons and groups, involved in extremist and terrorist activities;

- Building an effective mechanism of organizational and practical, and communication interaction between the law enforcement

authorities, other governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations, involved in countering extremism and terrorism;

- Informing the population about the activity of extremist and terrorist organizations and measures to counter them;

- Strengthening border, passport and visa controls, as well as control on all kinds of international transport for preventing the movement of criminal elements;

- Searching the ways of optimizing international cooperation in countering extremism and terrorism;

- Timely and quality investigation of crimes, related to extremism and terrorism, as well as the legalization of illegal income and funding international terrorism.

99. In this context, continuous improvement of the legislation about responsibility for extremism and terrorism, in particular, timely criminalization of the new forms of their manifestations and the imposition of proportionate penalties for their commission is also important.

§12. Participation of the civil society and private sector in countering extremism and terrorism

100. Involvement of the institutions of civil society, private sector and every member of the society, in preventing extremism and terrorism is an important prerequisite for succeeding in this area.

101. Above 3,000 non-governmental organizations function in the Republic of Tajikistan, which are equal partners of the state in countering extremism and terrorism.

102. Mass media also takes direct participation in preventing extremism and radicalization in the society.

103. At the same time, the civil society and private sector activism in preventing extremism and terrorism seems still insufficient.

104. Further strengthening cooperation (partnership) of the state, civil society and private sector in preventing extremism and radicalization assumes:

- Involvement of the institutions of civil society and private sector to the development, adoption and implementation of regulatory legal acts, state programs and activities on preventing extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

- Promotion in the creation of public organizations, specialized on the issues of preventing extremism and radicalization;
- Easing access to information, including by reviewing the range of information defined as confidential;
- Arrangement of periodic press-conferences for mass media about the results of work of state authorities in the field of preventing and fighting extremism and terrorism;
- Assistance in the use of local communities' potential for the prevention of extremism and radicalization in the early stages.

105. An important step in that direction is ensuring transparent and close collaboration between public authorities, civil society and international organizations in the implementation and monitoring of the given Strategy.

§13. International and Regional Cooperation

106. Countering extremism and terrorism necessitates the consolidation of efforts of the international community, in particular, developing proper international legal framework and establishing practical interaction in this field.

107. Recognizing the importance of the international and regional cooperation in this field, the Republic of Tajikistan has ratified major international anti-terrorist conventions, takes an active participation in the international and regional organizations that put forward tasks on countering extremism and international terrorism.

108. In addition, bilateral agreements on cooperation in countering extremism and terrorism have been signed with a number of countries, including Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and others, as well as within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization effective collaboration is established with the member-states in this field.

109. At the present time, there are a number of pain points, which diminish the effectiveness of the international cooperation in this field.

110. In particular, in virtue of the novelty of the issue of countering violent extremism, the Resolution of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations "Human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism" does not clearly define the key concepts in

this field, political, ideological, socio-economic, worldview, organizational and other factors of its emergence, as well as the leading role of countries in its elimination.

111. International cooperation in the field of preventing and fighting extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, has not yet become the practice.

112. There is also no universal document, which regulates the international and regional cooperation in the field of fighting the Internet-extremism, which could determine, in particular, a common procedure of removing the extremist content from the Internet.

113. Hence, the tasks of the competent authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan on strengthening international cooperation in the field of countering extremism and terrorism are as follows:

- Promoting the improvement of the international legal framework on countering extremism and terrorism;
- Extension of the contractual legal framework of cooperation with other nations, regional and international organizations on countering extremism and terrorism;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of interaction and ensuring the actual execution of agreements about cooperation in fighting extremism and terrorism with the countries of Central Asia;
- Developing initiatives on the concentration of attention of the international community and regional organizations to ensure peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan and facilitating the involvement of this country in the processes of regional cooperation, including in the field of fighting extremism and terrorism.

CHAPTER 2.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

§1. Objectives and Expected Results of the Strategy

114. The objectives of the Strategy implementation are formulating and implementing norms and mechanisms for preventing and fighting extremism and terrorism in order to ensure the stable development of the country, mutual understanding and accord in the society, protecting human and civil rights and freedoms, ensuring the rule of law and strengthening law and order in the country.

115. The Strategy allows to:

- establish an effective system of legal, organizational and ideological mechanisms of preventing and fighting extremism and terrorism and fostering a culture of tolerance in the society;
- prevent the spread of extremist and terrorist ideas among the various layers of society;
- increase the effectiveness of public institutions in preventing and fighting extremism and terrorism;
- consolidate the population of Tajikistan on basis of civil identity origins, improve the international authority of Tajikistan as a country free from religious and ethnic intolerance, extremism and radicalism.

§2. Implementation Mechanisms and Phases of the Strategy

116. The implementation mechanism of the Strategy suggests:

- multifaceted approach in establishing a system of planned activities and their alignment;
- sequence in the implementation of the planned activities;
- publicity and a broad involvement of the civil society and international organizations in the implementation of the Strategy.

117. The Strategy is implemented throughout 2016-2020, in three phases.

118. The objectives of the Phase I (2016) are:

- creating enabling environment for the implementation of the Strategy, attracting the attention of public authorities, society and international organizations to this issue;
- designing plans and projects on the execution of certain activities of the Action Plan attached to this Strategy, establishing joint working groups from amongst the representatives of the relevant ministries and agencies;
- preparing expenditure estimates (of projects) for the implementation of planned activities, which require funding from the state budget or non-governmental sources;
- searching donor organizations for funding planned activities.

119. The objectives of the Phase II (2017-2018) are setting up and introducing mechanisms for preventing and fighting extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

120. In Phase III (2019-2020), the application of mechanisms on preventing and fighting extremism and terrorism will be intensified, and their improvement will be ensured based on the monitoring results. In the end of this Phase (2020), consolidation of the Strategy implementation results is envisaged and, if necessary, proposals will be formulated on the development of new strategic planning documents in this field.

§3. Resource Mobilization

121. The Strategy is implemented at the expense of funds, provided in the state budget, local budgets and donor organizations funds.

122. Ministries and agencies have the right to independently finance separate activities within the approved estimates of expenditure, including through savings.

123. The funds of international donors are assumed to use for funding scientific and research activities, co-financing selected activities of the Action Plan, developing and experimental introduction of educational programs and teaching materials, conducting workshops, learning the experience of other countries, creating databases and so on.

124. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economic Development and Trade, as well as the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan take actions on attracting financial aid from the international, including financial institutions, embassies and missions of foreign countries for the implementation of the Strategy.

§4. The Strategy Implementation Arrangements and Monitoring of Its Implementation

125. Coordination of the activities of state agencies, institutions of civil society and international organizations related to the implementation of the Strategy, as well as monitoring of its implementation, is carried out by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan.

126. The General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan evaluates the interim results and implementation progress of the Strategy on the whole, develops recommendations about the implementation procedure of the Strategy, inclusion, exclusion and clarification of its separate items.

Appendix 2

to Decree 776 of the President
of the Republic of Tajikistan
from 12 November 2016

ACTION PLAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY ON COUNTERING EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2016-2020

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
1. Raising the level of legal culture and social and legal protection of citizens						
1	Raising the level of legal culture of society by further harmonization of legal norms and moral values with international standards and universal moral values	a. Establishing a continuous exchange of views and experience with other countries, as well as cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations on the improvement of legislation and development of legal reforms in order to strengthen the social and legal protection of a personality; b. Refining the mechanisms of implementing the recommen-	2016-2020	MFA, MJ, GPO, MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA, HRO	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget.	Continuous exchange of views and experience is established.
			2016-2020	MFA, MJ, GPO, MIA,		Relevant proposals are

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		dations of the UN and other international organizations on national reports of the Republic of Tajikistan; c. Analyzing the issue of joining and ratification of the international legal acts on human rights and fighting corruption, recommended by the Human Rights Council, other agencies of the UN and other international organizations;	2016-2020	SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA MFA, MJ, GPO, MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA		submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The issues of joining and ratification of the recommended international acts are studied.
2	<i>Raising the level of legal culture and awareness of the population</i>	Adopting measures on raising the level of legal knowledge of the population, acquiring skills in lawful behavior and awareness about the consequences of misconduct, in particular: – Continuous outreach activities among the public in this area; – Informing population about the activities of the extremist and	Continuously	MJ, MIA, SCNS, GPO, AS, MC, CY- AST	The expenditure estimates of the ministries and agencies.	The level of legal education of the population is improved and the population is aware of the nature and consequences of the extrem-

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		terrorist organizations and the status of fighting extremism and terrorism; – Attracting to outreach activities the victims of terrorism, as well as persons partook on the side of the terrorist organizations in military conflicts, who were released from criminal responsibility due to opt-out from further participation in them.				ism and terrorism.
3	<i>Increasing the level of social and legal protection of citizens</i>	a. Ensuring compliance with the personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms of citizens in all public bodies, self-governing bodies in towns and townships, organizations, enterprises and institutions; b. Improving legislation and practices to fight corruption taking into account the international standards and experiences of other countries;	Continuously 2016-2018	Ministries, local agencies, local authorities, self-governing bodies ASFCFC, GPO, MIA, SCNS, DCA, NCL	The own expenditure estimates of organizations.	The state of respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens is improved significantly. The legislation and practice are improved.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		c. Ensuring strict observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens during operational search activities, inquest, prejudicial inquiry and the implementation of justice; d. Improving the criminal procedure legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan to enhance procedural protection of the rights of an individual; e. Further humanization of the criminal legislation and speeding up the adoption new Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan;	Continuously	GPO, MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA, SC, HRO		The rights and freedoms of citizens are observed.
			2016-2017	GPO, MIA, SCNS, MJ, NCL, HRO		Relevant laws are developed and adopted.
			2016-2017	MIA, SCNS, GPO, other entities combating extremism and terrorism		New Criminal Code is adopted.
		f. Fighting extremism and terrorism in strict compliance with the norms of humanitarian law, refugee law and human rights.	Continuously	MIA, SCNS, GPO, other entities combating extremism and terrorism		Corresponding measures are undertaken.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
2. Eliminating the socio-economic prerequisites of extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism						
4	Taking measures to form socially oriented market economy to	a. Establishing socially-oriented market economy that ensures economic recovery and improving the living standards of the population, social security, employment and the elimination of conditions conducive to the growth of extremism and radicalization that lead different social groups to terrorism, in particular: - Creating more jobs inside the country and looking for new labor migration markets; - Supporting entrepreneurship, optimizing the operation of control and supervisory bodies, adherence to the principles of social justice and preventing corruption in tendering, state procurement, privatization, taxation, distribution of land and other natural	2016-2017	MEDT, MINT, MLME, SCISPM, MF, ASG, AC, ASFCFC, GPO	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Actions envisaged are implemented.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		resources; - Reducing the level of socio-economic marginalization of the population, building motivation to constructive and healthy lifestyle, ensuring the possibility of adaptation and participation of socially vulnerable groups of the population in the public life and researching the causes of economic marginalization; b. Attracting the attention of international organizations and the governments of developed nations on the need for supporting Tajikistan in addressing social and economic issues in the context of the prevention of radicalization and extremism.	2016-2020	MFA, MEDT, MF, MINT, SCISPM		Additional funds for addressing social and economic issues are attracted from international organizations.
3. Formation of the national ideology and strengthening ideological work						
5	Assessing the need for the development of	Initiating debates at scientific circles, among public and media regarding major components, the	2016-2017	AS, SRC, MC, CTR, MES, TNU	The expenditure estimates of the minis-	Extensive discussions are organized and

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>a national idea</i>	procedure of elaboration, adoption and implementation mechanisms of a national idea.			tries and agencies.	the results are reflected in a proposal for submission to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
6	<i>Establishing of a powerful ideological body and designing adequate forms of ideological work that could respond to existing challenges</i>	a. Strengthening professional skills of the ideological body in countering extremism and terrorism, organizing retraining courses on these issues for acting employees of the national and local bodies of power; b. Training of specialists in the field of informational counteraction to extremism and terrorism from amongst 3rd and 4th years students studying at the humanities faculties of higher vocational education establishments;	2016-2020	CSA, PAI, local executive bodies of state power	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and local budgets.	Courses for civil servants on countering extremism and terrorism are organized.
			2016-2020	MES, CSA, PAI, MIA, SCNS	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Corresponding specialists are trained.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		c. Developing Directory of extremist and terrorist organizations (list, dates established, ideological platforms, danger of views, methods of recruitment, examples of terrorist acts and other atrocities committed by them); d. Creating an ad-hoc website on the Internet dedicated to preventing and fighting radicalism and extremism with a view of wide coverage of the potential virtual audiences in Tajik and Russian languages; e. Designing information manual "Islam Against Terror", illuminating the humanistic ideas of Quran and Sunnah, fatwa of authoritative religious institutions and scholars on the incompatibility of terrorism with Islam; f. Conducting workshops and	2017	SCNS, MIA, GPO, SRC		The Directory is developed and published.
			2017	SCNS, MIA, SRC, CYAST		Ad-hoc web-site is created.
			2017	CRARNTCC, AS, SRC		Manual "Islam Against Terror" is published and disseminated.
			2016-2020	CYAST,		Workshops

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		training on preventing extremism and terrorism for young people, especially in rural areas;		CWFA, local executive bodies of state power		are arranged.
		g. Organizing scientific research on the trends of radicalization and extremism in Tajikistan;	2016-2020	AS, SRC, MES, CSA, PAI		Relevant scientific researches are designed.
		h. Strengthening interaction between the state and media, organizing radio and TV programs aimed at raising the level of population awareness about current political processes in the world, the trends of extremism and terrorism, its nature and consequences, propaganda of tolerance and religious harmony by involving scholars, political analysts and religious figures;	2017	MC, CTR, SRC, AS, CRARNTCC		Action Plan on raising public awareness about extremism and terrorism is developed and implemented.
		i. Specifying in the legislation the	2017	MC, MIA,		Relevant draft

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		duties and responsibility of the media in terms of covering subjects related to preventing terrorism and extremism, as well as during counterterrorism operations;		SCNS, GPO, CTR		laws are developed and submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
		j. Assessing the possibility of establishing the National Center for the Study of the Causes and Prevention of Extremism and Terrorism.	2017	GPO, SCNS, MIA, SRC		Corresponding proposal is submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
4. Prevention of extremism and fostering a culture of tolerance in a religious environment						
7	Improving the planning and implementation of state religious politics	Elaborating and adopting the Concept of State Policy on Religion of the Republic of Tajikistan.	2017-2018	CRARNTCC, SRC, AS, MC, NCL, SCNS	Estimates of the ministries and agencies.	Draft Concept of State Policy on Religion of the Republic of Tajikistan is submitted to the Government of the

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
8	<i>Preventing incitement to religious hatred and intolerance towards other faiths</i>	a. Denial of the propaganda of religious exclusiveness, intolerance to other faiths and other forms of inciting religious hatred; b. Strengthening the protection of religious rights and freedoms of citizens, preventing hindrance of the lawful activity of religious associations, or fulfillment of religious rites that do not disrupt public order and are not accompanied by violations on the rights of citizens; c. Adopting additional measures on the complete return to the homeland the persons studying at informal foreign religious educational institutions; d. Facilitating the adaptation of the graduates of foreign theological centers to the local religious centers.	2016-2020	CRARNTCC, MC, CTR, MJ, NCL, SCNS, MIA, GPO, local executive bodies of state power	Estimates of the ministries and agencies.	Republic of Tajikistan. Mutual understanding in the religious environment is ensured, the role of the clergy in the prevention of radicalism in the society is increased, training of highly qualified national religious employees is carried out.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
9	<i>Strengthening the capacity and transparency of the authorized state</i>	gious environment; e. Supporting moderate clergy at their fight against radical groups; f. Using the potential of the spiritual leaders of traditional Islam in preventing radicalism in the society; g. Adopting measures on the training of national religious employees that would master both sound religious knowledge and high patriotic feelings, increasing the educational level of imams of cathedral mosques. h. Preventing penetration of extremist elements to the senior positions of religious associations. a. Training specialists for working at the authorized public institutions on religious affairs, increasing the qualification of employees working in this	2016-2020	CRARNTCC, MES, CSA, PAI, local executive bodies of state power	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget	Training of specialists is in place and the skills of employees

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>bodies on religious affairs, as well as training of qualified employees for work in these bodies</i>	field; b. Increasing the number of employees of authorized public institutions on religious affairs on the ground, preventing their engagement in irrelevant activities; c. Ensuring openness, transparency and equity of public institutions on the organization of the Hajj (pilgrimage); d. Establishing mandatory educational standards for religious education establishments.	2018- 2019 2016-2020 2018-2020	MF, MEDT and local executive bodies of state power CRARNTCC and local executive bodies of state power MES, CRARNTCC, CSA		working in the given field are developed. The number of employees of this agency is increased on the ground, the efficient use of their labor is ensured. Complaints on the organization of the Hajj (pilgrimage) is reduced. Mandatory standards are established.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
5. Prevention of extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism among minors and young people						
10	<i>Strengthening the capacity of education system on the prevention of radical ideology and upbringing of the young generation in the spirit of tolerance</i>	a. Developing and integration in the curriculum of general educational institutions modules that promote instilling in schoolchildren respect to a person regardless of nationality or religion, as well as creating environment, enabling children to properly react to the torrents of negative information and be able to defend from its exposure. b. Developing series of optional lectures for the students of secondary and higher vocational establishments about the threat of ideological work of radical and extremist organizations, their methods of youth recruitment for contemporary military conflicts; c. Publishing and dissemination of posters, banners, calendars,	2016-2020	MES, CY-AST, MC	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations	Subjects, curricula and modules are developed and taught, issuance of brochures, posters, banners and so on is organized.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		brochures, leaflets and other handouts materials of enlightenment and anti-extremist nature among population, especially at educational institutions and other places of youth concentration; d. Upgrading the knowledge of instructors of secondary and higher vocational education establishments, teachers of comprehensive secondary schools on preventing extremism and terrorism, designing the following training modules for them: "The nature and specificity of terrorism: resistance to the ideology of terrorism at educational establishments", "Core activities on the prevention of terrorism and extremism at educational organizations", etc.; e. Introducing subject "Basics of Religion" at higher education				

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		institutions and comprehensive secondary schools; f. Organizing separate learning hour on "National accord" within the framework of history or other social sciences for the students of comprehensive secondary schools, students of secondary and higher vocational education institutions.				
11	<i>Improving the quality of comprehensive secondary education</i>	Feasibility study of improving the standards of comprehensive secondary education for ensuring the opportunities of acquiring by youths and girls the level of knowledge meeting present-date requirements, which allows to understand political processes, the mechanisms of public and religious conflicts emergence, the essence of ideas and slogans put forward by various forces.	2020	MES, AS, MEDT	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations	The possibilities of improving standards are studied and corresponding proposals are submitted to the Government of Tajikistan.
12	<i>Further increasing the</i>	a. Increasing outreach activities about the features of central-	2016-2020	NTC, MES	Within the limits of	Transparency in the preparation

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>level of transparency and impartiality of preparation and conducting centralized entrance exams in the secondary and higher vocational education establishments</i>	ized entrance exams system, in particular, the methods of proper selection of clusters and educational institutions, further increasing the level of transparency of examination processes and the objective evaluation of their results. b. Determining the procedure of submitting and reviewing complaints concerning the results of examinations and post-examination assignment of entrants to specific education institutions, as well as the mechanism of appealing resolutions of the National Testing Center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with regards to these issues;	2017		funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations	tion and conducting centralized entrance examinations is increased, a fair and objective evaluation of their results is provided. The order of submitting and reviewing complaints to the corresponding decisions and actions is determined.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		c. According to the rules established by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, conducting the redistribution of entrants annually on the basis of centralized entrance exams results for seats remained at the secondary and higher vocational education establishments after primary distribution due to various reasons for greater engagement of youth to the secondary and higher vocational education.	Annually			Redistribution is practiced.
13	<i>Increasing the role of youth and youth organizations in preventing extremism and radicalization among their peers</i>	a. Carrying out large-scale preventive works among youth in the Youth Centers of districts and cities; b. Increasing the number of avant-garde groups from amongst youth, especially students for fighting the spread of extremist ideas among youth via the In-	2016-2020 2016-2020	CYAST, MES, MIA, SCNS, GPO, SC CYAST, MES, MIA, SCNS, GPO, SC	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	The role of youth and their organizations in the prevention of extremism is reinforced.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		ternet; c. Increasing the level of knowledge of the members of youth groups on the methods of preventing extremism and radicalism, organizing for the workshops, lectures, business simulations, round tables, presentations, meetings with the employees of law enforcement authorities and the like.	2016-2020	CYAST, MES, MIA, SCNS, GPO, SC		
14	<i>Reducing the level of youth unemployment, developing and adopting a new National Program on Social Development of Youth in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2018</i>	a. Promoting the formation of entrepreneurship skills in youth by launching the system of public business incubators, assisting them in attracting means for funding their startup activities; b. Supporting youth entrepreneurship, promoting the facilitation of the access of youth business structures to preferential and mortgage loans, subsidizing programs on provision of	2016-2018	CYAST, MEDT, MF, MES, SCISPM, MINT, MLME, local executive bodies of state power	Within the limits of funds provided by the state and local budgets and the aid of international organizations.	The mentioned events are included in the National Program on Social Development of Youth in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2018 and actions are implemented

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		grants and credits for youth; c. Assisting in vocational training of youth and their internship through mandatory provision by all public entities and institutions internship program for young professionals, graduating from educational institutions, including the creation of a mandatory youth reserve, which will be employed.				on the reduction of unemployment among youth.
15	<i>Creating conditions for the leisure and cultural pastime of youth</i>	Extension of activities on the development of local infrastructure, construction of sports facilities, clubs, libraries, cultural centers, including though the involvement of private business, purposeful and efficient use of already built sports and cultural facilities.	2016-2020	CYAST, MEDT, MF, MLME, MIES, local executive bodies of state power	Within the limits of funds provided by the state and local budgets. Voluntary donations of private sector.	Conditions for youth leisure are improved.
6. Gender Issues						
16	<i>Increasing social activity</i>	a. Analysis of the implementation of legislation and state pro-	2017	CWFA, CYAST, MIA,	Within the limits of	Analysis is carried out and

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>and the role of women in the social life</i>	grams in the area of ensuring gender equality;		GPO	funds provided by the state and local budgets.	its results are reflected in the proposal submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
		b. Increasing the role of the family in ensuring stability and mutual understanding, unity and solidarity in the society, preventing the attraction of youth in the extremist and terrorist organizations and groups; c. Implementing specific measures on engaging girls to education and suppression of cases of their early exclusion from the educational process.	2016-2020	CWFA, CY-AST, MIA, GPO		Certain events are organized.
			2016-2020	MES, CWFA, CYAST		Appropriate actions are taken.
17	<i>Increasing the level of political, religious,</i>	a. Jointly with the civil society, organizing activities on training of women on the matters of	2016-2020	CWFA, CY-AST, MES, MC, AS,	Within the limits of funds provided-	Appropriate actions are taken.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>cultural and legal awareness of women and preventing their engagement in the extremist activity</i>	cultural, religious and political history in order to help them sort out the incorrectness of the extremist theories, distinguish the true teachings of Islam from their radical interpretations; b. Carrying out activities on increasing the knowledge of young women and underage girls pertaining the measures of self-preservation, prudence in communicating with others, responding to cases of extremist onslaught, as well as the methods of the recruitment of women by the extremist and terrorist organizations; c. Identifying "groups at risk", including family members of those involved in extremist and terrorist activities, vulnerable and lonely women that have problems in relationships with relatives and arranging for the	2016-2020	CRARNTCC CWFA, CYAST, MES, MIA	ed by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Outreach campaigns are organized.
			2016-2020	MIA, CWFA, CYAST, local executive bodies of state power		"Groups at risk" are identified on the ground and preventive activities are arranged.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		preventive activities with a view to prevent their recruitment by their close relatives and extremist elements.				
18	<i>Ensuring a wide participation of women in the prevention of radicalization, extremism and terrorism</i>	a. Enhancing the role of women's councils, communities' women-activists, particularly in rural areas in the prevention of radicalization and extremism among women; b. Increasing the number of women employees in the law enforcement authorities, at all levels and all positions, involved at fighting terrorism, ensuring gender balance in the composition of preventive groups directly working with the population;	2016-2020	CWFA, CY-AST, MIA	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	The role of women's councils and women leaders in preventive work is enhanced. The number of women in the relevant divisions is increased, gender balance in the composition of preventive groups is ensured.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		c. Elaborating Guidelines (instructions) for the police officers and specialists involved in the development of interaction with women within the framework of preventing radicalization and extremism.	2016-2020	MIA, SCNS, GPO, CWFA, CYAST		Appropriate guidelines are elaborated.
7. Countering the use of the Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes						
19	<i>Countering the use of Internet for the promotion of extremism and terrorism, recruitment of people for participation in extremist and terrorist organizations</i>	a. Exploring the experience of developed countries on the application of automated systems of tracking social networks and websites, spreading extremist materials; b. Examining the possibility of training qualified employees in the field of information technologies capable of carrying out effective struggle with the Internet-extremism;	2016-2020	CSG, SCNS, MIA	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	The experience of other countries is studied, proposal is submitted to the Government. Proposals on the training of specialists are developed, including upgrading the skills of em-

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		c. Establishing close partnership between public and private sectors (providers of internet services) to address problems associated with the use of the Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes.	2016-2020	CSG, SCNS, MIA, GPO, ASFCFC, DCA in collaboration with the Internet service providers		ployees abroad. Corresponding agreements on the identification and preservation of required information are reached and enforced.
20	<i>Improving legislation on countering the use of Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes</i>	Integrating in the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan rules and procedures of recognizing the Internet websites and materials being extremist and terrorist.	2016-2018	MIA, SCNS, GPO, MJ, ASFCFC, DCA, SC, NCL, CSG	Estimates of the ministries and agencies.	Relevant draft laws are developed and submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
21	<i>Implementing organizational and legal activities on the</i>	a. Continuous posting on the Internet messages that contain educational and awareness-raising materials for debunking	2016-2020	SCNS, MIA, GPO, CSG, SRC, MC, CYAST and	Within the limits of funds provided by the	Systematic publication of relevant posts on the Internet

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>use of Internet services for conducting a broad anti-extremist and anti-terrorist counter-propaganda</i>	the terrorist propaganda, disclosure of groundlessness and harmfulness of extremist views, clarification of positive legal consequences of the termination of participation in the activities of such organizations and etc.; b.Ensuring the active participation of scientists, experts and members of the public in the Internet-forums and online discussions of videos, photos and other products of extremist organizations, in order to expose and condemn the intentions of their authors, conducting a constructive debate to disgust the potential supporters of the extremists and terrorists.	2016-2020	other ministries and agencies AS, SRC, CRARNTCC, CYAST, CWFA, SCNS, MIA, GPO	state budget	is organized by each implementing agency. Active participation and condemnation of extremist materials in the Internet-forums and online-discussions is in place.
8. Working with Migrant Workers						
22	<i>Adopting organizational and legal</i>	a. Strengthening the organizational and human resources of consular institutions of the MFA of	2016-2020	MF, MFA, MLME	Within the limits of funds provided-	Organizational and human resources of

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>measures on reducing the risk of migrant workers radicalization and their involvement in the ranks of extremist and terrorist organizations on the territory of countries of their stay</i>	the RT and missions of the Migration Service of the MLME of the RT in the Russian Federation on protecting the rights and freedoms of labor migrants, preventing extremism and countering the involvement of labor migrants to ranks of extremist and terrorist organization;			ed by the state budget.	consular establishments and missions of the Migration Service is strengthened.
		b. Strengthening interaction with the law enforcement authorities and migration services of migrants hosting countries on protecting the rights of labor migrants and preventing their recruitment by the extremist groups;	2016-2020	MLME, MFA, MIA, GPO, SCNS		Regular discussions are arranged on the state of interaction with the FMS and the law enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation.
		c. Using the potentials of civil society and human rights organi-	2016-2020	MLME, MFA, MIA, SCNS		Cooperation is established

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		zations abroad, Tajik diasporas, cultural centers, as well as labor migrants' societies for protecting the rights and freedoms of migrants, and also preventing extremism among labor migrants;				with the civil society and human rights organizations, Tajik diasporas and labor migrants' societies.
		d. Organizing travel of imams, employees of authorities on youth affairs and the representatives of parent communities to the Russian Federation for meetings with labor migrants;	2017-2020	CRARNTCC, MLME, CY-AST, CWFA, MFA, local executive bodies of state power		Appropriate travels are organized.
		e. Signing agreements with migrant hosting countries on the improvement of conditions of stay, simplifying the procedures of registration, obtaining work permits, compliance with labor and other rights and free-	2016-2020	MFA, MLME		Corresponding agreements are signed.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		doms of labor migrants; f. Organizing awareness-raising and preventive activities on the pre-migration stage of citizens training, designing leaflets for them about the methods of propaganda and recruiting activities by the extremist and terrorist organizations abroad; g. Facilitating the establishment of regular contact between labor migrants and their parents so that the latter could prevent the emergence of extremist sentiments in the members of their families at labor migration.	2016-2020 2016-2020	MLME, MIA, SCNS, local executive bodies of state power MLME, CY-AST, KK3O, MIA, SCNS, local executive bodies of state power, self-governing bodies of towns and townships		Relevant events are organized, leaflets for migrants are published and disseminated. Contacts between parents and labor migrants are established in different regions of the Russian Federation and other countries hosting migrants.
9. Preventing the spread of extremist views in correctional institutions						
23	<i>Improving the efficiency of</i>	a. Debarring the coalescence of religious extremists with criminal	2016-2020	MDECP, GPO, MIA,	Within the limits of	The possibility of the spread

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>suppressing the spread of extremist ideas in correctional institutions and enhancing the methods of penitentiary prophylaxis of extremism and terrorism</i>	nal elements, the spread of extremist views and extremist literature in the places of deprivation of liberty, improving the methods of the penitentiary prophylaxis of extremism and terrorism; b. Designing programs for the rehabilitation of prisoners convicted of the crimes of an extremist and a terrorist nature, as well as participation in armed clashes on the territory of foreign countries; c. Increasing the employees of educational institutions, as well as the psychologists of detention facilities for conducting educational and psychological work on the elimination of anti-social attitudes among convicts; d. Using the potentials of scholars-theologians and imams of	2016-2020	SCNS, DCA, ASFCFC MDECP, GPO, MIA, SCNS, DCA, ASFCFC	funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	of extremist ideology in correctional institutions is minimized. Relevant program is developed and implemented. Staffing of educational institutions and psychologists of detention facilities is increased. Scholars-theologians
			2016-2020	MDECP, CRARNTCC		

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		cathedral mosques in preventive works at the correctional institutions;				and imams are involved in preventive work in detention facilities.
		e. Ensuring the employment of prisoners on the production to facilitate the reduction of racial sentiments.	2016-2020	MDECP, local executive bodies of state power		Prisoners are mainly employed.
24	<i>Increasing the capacity of correctional institutions in preventing extremism</i>	a. Conducting training-workshops jointly with the employees of correctional institutions on preventing extremism, including learning the experience of other countries in working with the extremists in prisons;	2016-2020	MJ, MDECP, GPO, SCNS, MIA, AS, SRC with the participation of international and non-governmental organizations	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Training-workshops jointly with the employees of correctional institutions are conducted, the experience of other countries is studied.
		b. Constructing new types of correctional institutions of the cell-type;	2016-2020	MJ, MF with the participation of international		Construction of cell-type correctional

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		c. Analysis of the feasibility of creating under the MDECP of the Ministry of Justice, a separate division specializing on the prevention of the spread of extremist ideas among prisoners and outreach activities among the extremists.	2016-2018	tional and non-governmental organizations MJ, MDECP, MF		institutions is initiated. Specialized division is established under the MDECP of the Ministry of Justice.
25	<i>Legislative and legal enabling environment for strengthening technical equipment and skills of the employees of correctional institutions in preventing ex-</i>	a. Inclusion in the national legislation norms governing the activities of penal correction system, which oblige communication service providers and the owners of networks: - provide consulting and technical assistance to the institutions of the system of execution of criminal penalties by installing on the territory of	2016-2017	MJ, MDECP, NCL, CSG	Estimates of the ministries and agencies.	Corresponding draft law is developed and submitted to the Government of the RT.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>tremism</i>	the correctional institutions a special technical equipment for blocking radio signals or detection and suppression of an unauthorized use of subscriber devices; - optimize own communication networks for timely responding and taking actions aimed at decreasing the propagation of radio signals on the territory of correctional institutions. b. Purchasing and installing on the territory of the institutions of the system of execution of criminal penalties a special technical equipment for blocking radio signals, as well as modern means of detection and X-rays; c. Amending the Code on the Execution of Criminal Penalties of the Republic of Tajikistan	2018-2020	MDECP, MJ, MF	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Required equipment is purchased and installed. Corresponding draft law is developed and

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
26	<i>Planning and implementation of preventive measures among the employees of law enforcement authorities and servicemen</i>	Establishing institutional systems for the prevention of offence and manifestation of extremist sentiments among the employees of law enforcement authorities and servicemen, including: - Enhancing political and educational and preventive work among the contingent; - Improving the work of services of internal security and counter-intelligence on the prevention of the spread of extremist sentiments among the contingent; - Denial of non-manual relations, ensuring the rule of law and justice in the selection and placement of employees;	2016-2020	MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA, MDECP, CS, CESCD, MD, NG, GPO	Estimates of the ministries and agencies.	submitted to the Government of the RT. Institutional systems are established and preventive measures are taken among the employees and servicemen.
10. Prevention of extremism and radicalization among the employees of law enforcement authorities and servicemen						

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		- Organizing periodic testing of employees (servicemen) on psychological resistance; - Individual prophylaxis and control over the psychological state of the employees and servicemen; - Excluding the influence of extremist elements on the employees and servicemen; - Identifying and suspension from service the extremist-minded employees (servicemen).				
11. Improvement of actions towards prosecution and bringing to justice for extremist and terrorist activities						
27	<i>Strengthening measures for the detection and prevention of extremist and terrorist activities and increasing the quality of in-</i>	- Improving the work of law enforcement authorities on fighting extremism and terrorism by: - Increasing the effectiveness of operational investigative activity on identifying local sources of extremism and terrorism propaganda, radical groups, recruiters of youth to the ranks of	2016-2020	MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA, GPO, MDECP, CS, CESCDD, MD, NG	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Work of the law enforcement authorities is improved, planned activities are implemented.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>vestigations of relevant crimes</i>	extremist and terrorist organizations, avoiding and preventing terrorist acts; - Constant monitoring of information resources, including the Internet, with a view to collect information about individuals and groups implicated in the extremist and terrorist activities; - Building an effective mechanism of organizational and practical and informational interaction between law enforcement authorities, other governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations, opposing extremism and terrorism; - Strengthening the border, passport and visa controls, as well as control on all kinds of international transport for preventing the movement of criminal				

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		elements; - Searching the ways of optimizing international cooperation in countering extremism and terrorism; - Timely and quality investigation of crimes, related to the extremism and terrorism, corruption, illegal trafficking of drugs, as well as legalization of illegal income and funding in international terrorism.				
28	<i>Improving legislation on the liability for extremism and terrorism</i>	Ensuring continuous review of the legislation and practices of combating extremism and terrorism for timely detection, criminalization and establishing proportionate liability behind the new forms of manifestation of such activity.	2016-2020	GPO, MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	Appropriate changes and amendments are introduced to the legislation.
12. Participation of the civil society and private sector on countering extremism and terrorism						
29	<i>Increasing participation of civil society</i>	a. Engaging the institutions of civil society and the private sector in the development,	2016-2020	MIA, SCNS, GPO, MJ	Within the limits of funds provided-	Participation of civil society and the private

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
	<i>and private sector, improving the mechanisms of interaction between the state and civil society</i>	adoption and implementation of regulatory legal acts, state programs and actions for the prevention of extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism; b. Supporting in the creation of non-governmental organizations, specialized on the matters of preventing extremism and radicalization; c. Easing access to information, including by reviewing the range of information defined as confidential; d. Conducting periodic press-conferences involving a wide range of journalists and representatives of mass media about the results of the work of pub-	2016-2020	MJ, CYAST, SRC, local executive bodies of state power	ed by the state budget and the aid of international organizations.	sector is ensured.
			2016-2018	MJ, MIA, SCNS, GPO		Non-governmental organization for the prevention of extremism are created and functional.
			2016-2020	MIA, SCNS, GPO, CYAST, CWFA, local executive bodies of		Appropriate bills are developed.
						Press-conferences are held on regular basis.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		lic institutions in the field of preventing and fighting violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism; e. Assisting in the use of local communities' potential for the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization in the early stages.	2016-2020	state power MIA, SCNS, local executive bodies of state power		The role of local communities in the prevention of extremism is increased.
13. International and Regional Cooperation						
30	<i>Promoting the improvement of international legal framework of countering extremism and terrorism</i>	Promoting the ideas and submitting to the international organizations proposals with respect to: - improving the international cooperation legal framework in the area of extremism and terrorism prevention; - developing universal document, governing international and regional cooperation in the field of countering the use of the Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes.	2016-2020	MFA, GPO, MIA, SCNS, ASFCFC, DCA, MD	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget.	Appropriate proposals are submitted to the international organizations.

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
31	<i>Developing regional cooperation in the struggle with extremism and terrorism</i>	a. Extension of contractual legal framework for cooperation with other countries, regional and international organizations on countering extremism and terrorism; b. Increasing the efficiency of interaction and ensuring the actual execution of agreements about cooperation in fighting extremism and terrorism with the countries of Central Asia.	2016-2020 2016-2020	MFA, SCNS, MIA, GPO, ASFCFC, DCA, MD MFA, SCNS, MIA, GPO, ASFCFC, DCA, MD	Estimates of the ministries and agencies.	New agreements are signed, including with the participation of international and regional organizations. The efficiency of executing agreements in force between the countries of the region is increased.
32	<i>Promoting early resolution of the situation in Afghanistan</i>	a. Developing initiatives on the concentration of attention of the international community and regional organizations, particularly the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, to ensure peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan;	2016-2020	MFA, MIA, SCNS, GPO	Within the limits of funds provided by the state budget.	Assistance is provided in the resolution of the Afghan conflict, achievement of peace and reconciliation

n/a	Activities	Objectives (expected results)	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Funding sources	Performance Indicators
		b. Facilitating the involvement of Afghanistan in the processes of regional cooperation, including in the field of fighting extremism and terrorism.				in this country.

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Tajikistan
AS	Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
ASG	Antimonopoly Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
ASFCFC	Agency for State Financial Control and Fighting Corruption of the Republic of Tajikistan
CESCD	Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CRARNTCC	Committee on Religious Affairs, Regulation of National Traditions, Celebrations and Ceremonies under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CS	Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CSA	Civil Service Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
CSG	Communication Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CTR	Committee on Television and Radio under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CYAST	Committee on Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
DCA	Drugs Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan
HRO	Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Tajikistan
MC	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tajikistan
MD	Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan
MDECP	Main Directorate for Execution of Criminal Punishments of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan

MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan
MES	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan
MF	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
MINT	Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Tajikistan
MJ	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan
MLME	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan
NCL	National Centre for Legislation under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
NG	National Guard of the Republic of Tajikistan
NTC	National Testing Centre under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
PAI	Public Administration Institute under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
SC	Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan
SCISPM	State Committee for Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan
SCNS	State Committee of National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan
SRC	Strategic Research Centre under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
TNU	Tajik National University