



TOĴIKISTON: CƏ POMIR-İĴAQQALIYAT- ƏN DOΔ
DYIRZN JOYDOR-İĴ IDENTITY-ƏY RƏ-SAR DING (SARKUB), FIŞOR
SƏK KYĴT DƏGARĴYIRTDINGAKYZG-VƏY

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TOJKISTON: CƏ POMIR-IJ AQQALIYAT-ƏN DOD DыRZN
JOYDOR-IJ IDENTITY-ƏY RƏ-SAR DING

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ASOS XLOSA-YIŠT

The Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)¹ is a region in the remote Pamir mountains of East Tajikistan, the home of distinct ethnic groups. Together, they form the Pamiri minority communities whom the central authorities do not recognize as a minority. The Tajikistani state officially denies the existence of a Pamiri minority. However, despite regarding Pamiris as ethnic Tajiks, the central Tajikistani authorities have consistently subjected them to discrimination and promoted a culture of prejudice against them, and in recent years have stepped up their efforts to suppress the use of Pamiri languages, Pamiri cultural practices, and the expression of Pamiri identity.

Kuyiston Bđaxšon Autonom Viloyat (KBAV)² yet ėir ĵay dđ kuyiston Pomir, dđ Toĵikiston ŗarĵ ċirmit, dra ar rđqam ethnic blđk-išt alđn. Yawišť-đv kы rđ-yiw-đn Pomir-iĵ aqqaliyat mđrdым-đy taškil car-đn-đt mđlung maqomot yav aqqaliyat asob nđ-cart. Toĵikiston dawlat Pomir-iĵ aqqaliyat mavĵyd-yat-đy rasman inkor cart. Ammo Pomir-iĵ-vđy ethnic Tojik asob cđrak brobar-đn bđ, Toĵikiston mđlung maqomot mđdom yav discrimination cart-đt, sđk-av ŗak-wing farang istifoda yund, yan trđm saro kы ĵы qđwa-đy sđk Pomir-iĵ zik-vđy, Pomir-iĵ farang-đt sđnnat, yan Pomir-iĵ(Pamiri Identety)-đy nыsak-đt rđ-sarding-đy kĵťk.

Post 1990s civil war and 2021-2022 flashpoints

After the 1990s civil war, the central government in Dushanbe has viewed GBAO as a stronghold of potential political opposition, and has sought to establish full effective political and economic control over the region and reduce its de facto autonomy. The presence of multiple security agencies in GBAO has been increased. The number of ethnic Pamiris within these agencies has been reduced and those remaining left in subordinate positions.

These policies and practices have led to tensions and recurring protests that were brutally suppressed. A flashpoint was reached in November 2021 after the unlawful killing of activist Gulbiddin Ziyobekov by security forces. His killing led to an overwhelmingly peaceful four-day protest in the local capital Khorugh, during which law enforcement agencies again used unlawful force, killing two protesters and injuring 17, and later arresting numerous others who participated in the protest. A second flashpoint occurred in May 2022 when the authorities violently dispersed a peaceful protest march in Khorugh and a reportedly peaceful, according to eyewitnesses, protest rally in Rushan district. Dozens of Pamiris were killed in May and June 2022, giving rise to credible allegations that some influential Pamiri figures were unlawfully killed, including in ways that amounted to extrajudicial executions by security forces. With mobile communications disabled, however, all independent information from GBAO suppressed, access to the region restricted, and human rights activists, journalists and witnesses persecuted, the rest of the world was not able to gain much information about these events.

Cđ 1990 vart ŗarwandi lđmanding(jang) cđbas-đn-đt 2021-2022 vart nosoyŗ-iĵ ĵđqta-yišt

Cđ 1990 vart ŗarwandi lđmanding cđbas-đn mđlung ыkmat dđ Dыŗынbi KBAV-đy ĵat-đr siyos-iĵ opposition-vi asos jay wind-đt pakrwor kuŗđŗ-đy kđrt, yet mđntđqa pđndĵ dđ ĵы đas dыrzd-đt pđ ĵы siyosi-đt iqtisod nđzorat ċđrm-ыvd, yan ya aqoni aoutonomy yo ыdмuxtoriyat-đy vzđmd-đt zaq goĵt. Qđdrat-iĵ mđqomot ŗđmor pđ KBAV ŗak vitk. Dđt quđrat-iĵ mđqomot-vđy Pomir-iĵ-išt-đv kam vitk,ya zaq-đk-išt-đv bđ dra cđ wrđk dđ past vazifa-vđy yark car-đn.

¹ The official designation of the region by the government of Tajikistan is the Kŗhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Province, also referred to in acronym form as VMKB. The authors have chosen to follow the internationally common term of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, which is the name used during the former Soviet Union, but is still what the region is referred to both locally and internationally in the majority of documents and statements.

² Cđ Toĵikiston ыkmat nag-đn yđm mintaqa rasmi nung Viloyati Muxtori Kuhistoni Badaxšon mayan vitk-đt ya abbreviation ŗakl VMKB wost. Mđlifišť tđr ĵi fikr-đv wđzg, ki ya qabulvitk-ыng international termin Gorn-Badakhshanskaya avtonomnaya oblast (GBAO) istifoda-đn.Yđt nung mis Soviet waxt-đv cđ ĵnđtk, niv bđ dđ dest-đt international document-vđyistifoda yund-đn.

Yət siyosat-ət amal-işt kы nosoyş-iş-ət pəs pə-jur protest-vəv wozomd, ki ыкмат yav bi-ramwor paxč kərt. Аwыл nosoyş-iş 2021-ым vart Nawtoqiş мыу, Һәyриқонын сә амният мәқомот nag, jamoat faol Gulbiddin Ziyobekov šidow сәbas-ән ta wuč nəqta Һәт-әy. Cam šayak сәbas-ән дә Хорәy markaz сәbr-wor-ыng sof asoyiш protest tu, ki a-drət бә uquq мәқомот-iшт woz бә сә Һәyриқонын қәwwa-ән-әv istifoda yut Һә, 2 nəfar-әv šit, 17 nəfar-әv zaxm kərt-әt, сәbas woz Һәk xalg-iшт-әv ki da protet сә tu, wodort-әv-әt šux-әv kert. Cam сәbas wuč-ыng nosoyş-iş Һәqta 2022-ым vart Тәмыс мыу, woz asoyiш protest marchde дә Хорәy-әt asoyiш mass meeting рә Rušon са šoyid-vi Һәšәn, ki рә Һы қәžm-ән-әv сә winәtk, ыкмат мәқомот-iшт yav bi-ramwor tit-prax kərk. Дас-дас nəfar Pomir-iş-vəv 2022 vart Тәмыс мыу-әт Хумрац мыу qatl kərk, Һәт bo-etimor izor-ot-vər sbab vit , ki cum pomir-iş бәзырг šaxsiyat-iшт Һәyri қонын qatl vit, Һәт šidow-iшт сә амният мәқомот nag-ән дә Һәyrisudi qatl сәрак-ән brobar asob woc-ән. id sut sabab asosnok izhorot-en-ard ide ilav kattanak šaxsiyaten-en Һәyreqonune qatl sat, az Һümlä ik disga pünd-en qati de wäd besud-čid qatl-ard az tafrafe амният quwwa-yen barobar. Mobile aloqa niyiv-ak, kы мәстақил ittiloot-vəy дә KBAV šux сәрак, рә mintaqä dastrasi vänd-ak, inson uquq faol-vəy, journalist-vəy-әt šoyid-vəy taqib сәрак-ән Һәon nə-baswəzd сәт odis-vəy tqi-tər malымot dызrd.

Repression of dissent and crackdown on civil society in GBAO

The Tajikistani authorities proceeded to quash all dissent. They cracked down on civil society in GBAO and arbitrarily detained over 200 human rights defenders, dissenters and influential figures in the Pamiri communities. At the same time, Pamiris were targeted in the Russian Federation, where a number were reportedly either abducted by Tajikistani security agents or forcibly returned by the Russian authorities and detained on arrival in Tajikistan.

To justify these reprisals, the Tajikistani authorities arbitrarily portrayed Pamiri activists and protesters as criminals, in the media and in their communications with international human rights monitoring mechanisms. The crackdown on protesters in Rushan district of GBAO in May 2022 was officially presented as an “anti-terrorist operation,” but the evidence provided in support of this narrative was unconvincing.

Local activists sought to prevent further escalation, in particular by engaging with the authorities to ensure effective investigation of the alleged unlawful killings that had sparked the protests (the initiative known as the Commission of 44). Yet many of them themselves were subsequently detained, prosecuted and imprisoned under arbitrary terrorism-related and other charges.

Further to the security forces’ targeting of the informal leadership on all levels and of individuals who had influence among their respective peer groups and were able to mobilize for collective action, ordinary Pamiris were also targeted. Young men in particular were often arbitrarily arrested, detained, interrogated, tortured or otherwise ill-treated and prosecuted, including for their peaceful participation in protest events or for otherwise exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. They were typically charged with “crimes against public safety”, “crimes against the fundamentals of the constitutional order and the security of the state”, and “crimes against the order of administration” (violence against or insults of state officials). Most trials were held behind closed doors and proceedings or verdicts have not been made public. Many trials were rushed, lasting only for few days. Meanwhile, lawyers as well were subjected to harassment and pressure, and prevented from sharing any details of trials publicly, under threat of prosecution.

In the aftermath of the May 2022 crackdown, the security forces also arbitrarily summoned relatives, neighbours, friends and even acquaintances of informal community leaders for interrogation, and often detained them without any evidence of any wrongdoing or even their individual involvement in any political activity.

Dəgarčыrtding(digarandeši) Repression-әt šarwand-iş jomea-әy re-sarding dә KBAV

Tojikiston мәқомот дәгарчыrtdingakызg-vəy рә-sarding-әy šru kərt. Yaw-iшт-әv дә KBAV сәk šarwand-iş jomea fišor wызm-ән-әt сә 200-ән ta wuč inson uquq faol-vəy-әt nufuzdor Pomir-iş šaxsiyat-vəv bi-asos wodort-әt šux-әv kərt. A-Һәт waxt pomir-iş-vəy tər Russia taqib сәрак šru vit-әt хәбар-iшт wəzd, ki çut-әv Tojikiston амният agent-iшт дывыәtk, yo Russia мәқомот yav рә мақбыр-иш-ән woc-әtk-әt, yaw-iшт дә Tojikiston çrəmn brobar-ән wыdr-әtk šux-әv yav kərk.

Һы repression-әy рухн Һәk дыстан, Tojikiston мәқомот bi-asos Pomir-iş faol-vi-әt protes-gar-vəy дә omma axbor wasoyit-әt дә international inson uquq nəzorat mexanizm-vi ššән Һinoyatkor Һәnow disыvd. Рә Rušon 2022 vart Тәмыс мыу protest-gar-vi рә-sarding-әy rasman «ziddi terrorist amaliyot» marrifi kərt, ammo ya дәлил-iшт Һi disovd-әy, ki Һәт сә ақиқат-ән tra nag.

Һoydor-iş faol-iшт-әv куšәš kərt, ki can-tra-nag nosoyş-iş wđәk-әy wыdr-ән, дә ыкмат мәқомот-ән амкор-иш-ән чар-ән to a Һәт Һәyриқонын šidow-iшт сә vit-әt xalv-әy tər protes сә nišovd, Һәт-vəy tavtiш сәren(Һәт таšabus commission 44 nung-ән ot сә tu). Ammo сәbas бәštər cav-ән дә terrorism-әt дәgar yib-ән tamat vit-әt band-әv yav kərt.

Kыли sat-ән Һәyriрасми robar-vəy, yo дә Һы қым дәst obruy-dor xalg-iшт-ән, ki bas-әv-әš wəstыw дәst мә дәst амalyot сар-ән, мәқомот-iшт сәkav сәbas vit, бә Һәyri yav woz аҗи oddi Pomir-iş-vəv-әš бә piš дәt. Yoš-iшт-ән tqi-tər bi-yib band, wozpərsn, šikanja, istintoq wocn-әр, дә zolim-wor momila-ән dičor vit-ән, са Һыmla-ән дә asoyiш mass meeting-әt miting-әt protest-vəv ištirok сәрак, yo Һы fikr ozod-әk Һnak , Һы uquq istifoda сәрак дыстан-ән. Tav-ән бәštər «jomea osoyş-iş zidd Һәnoyat» , «constitution soxt-әt dawlat амният zidd Һәnoyat», « idora сәрак tartibot-әр мәқобил ымыак Һәnoyat»-ән-әv tav tamat дәšt-әy-әt gnagor-әv yav nišovd (сәk dawlat mansabdor-vəy zurowar-иш-ән yav taqir сәрак). Бәštər yav sūd murofiya-yiшт-әv гәtk šәxəst-әt, taftiш yo ыкм-iшт-ән дә кыxt pыt ilon

nəvit. Yafč sud murofiya-yišt sam bər sam šəxsətk-ət yi cum mby-ər janbast vitk. A dət waxt advocate-vev bə taqib kərək, skav-əv fišor wəyzmətk-ət wəšəy-vətk-əv yav, ki cət sud murofiya-vən əciz mə-šan-ən.

Cə Təmys mby 2022 vart repression-ən cəbas-ən, amniyat neru-yišt bi əciz asos ĵamoat Ƴəyrirasm-iĵ robar-vən yav xiš-qom-əy, yav amsoya-vəy, yav amra-vəy-ət bəladi-vəv bə qıwd-ət, yaw-išt-əv nə qonyn škəndv-ətk, nə tər kum siyosat-əv niyəw twətk, kəŷ-ək bi yəm bi yət-əv yav wodort-ət vast.

Torture and other ill-treatment

In custody of police and other law enforcement agencies, torture and other ill-treatment are commonplace. They are used as means of ensuring submission to any demands, to extract information, to coerce individuals to sign “confessions,” or to make incriminating statements in public. Reported means of torture range from using hammers to crush fingers, to placement of needles under nails, electric shocks, sleep deprivation and other methods.

Pamiri interlocutors consistently reported that interrogating officers were ethnic Tajiks from other regions of the country. It was common among such officers to use insults and verbal denigrations and the insults typically contained sexual, ethnic and religious layers.

Conditions in Tajikistani penitentiary facilities are reportedly harsh, and prisons are overcrowded. Consistent reports indicate that food provided to inmates by the prison administration is insufficient and inadequate. Prisoners depend on their families and their wider social network for food and medicines. Direct complaints about conditions in detention, or torture and other ill-treatment, however, are rare as survivors not only lack trust in the system but understand the risk of severe reprisals.

Following the violent crackdown post May 2022, many Pamiri women experienced gender-based violence and harassment by members of law enforcement agencies from other parts of Tajikistan, deployed in GBAO.

Šikanja-ət dəgar zolim-wor momila

Də police-ət dəgar uquq ivz məqomot bəndixone-vəy azob-ət šikanja,yan zolim-wor momila cərak, yət yi oškor yark. Yət yark-išt kы bəroyi aqrər wocak, noxətk gəno-əy səx xы gərđan dыrzak, də bayonot-ət itirofnoma dastxat kəŷak, yo də mərđym pıyt ĵənoyatkor ĵənow nywызak-ət izor cərak-ər istifoda yund-ən. pıyt Dađ koren fuk talaboten-ard itoat tamin čidow ĵat, malumot zəxtow-at, az odamen «aqrorsid» dasxat zəxtow yo omma xezand ičiz ifšo-čid izhoroten qate nahtidow ĵat istifodā sen. Cə yi cum azobrədown-ən malymot təy: də mətən-ət xyыsk-ən rə yangl-vəy čukak, rə dүər dəst-vəy sic čərmыvak, də electroshocker-ən xlg pə tok wyдыrak, yыnyk xalg nə-ləcərak-ət dəgar method-išt-əv bə təy.

Pomir-iĵ amsubat-išt doym xabar-əv-əš dət, ki bazi police yo amniyat officer-išt wozpərsn cə car-ən, yaw-išt cə dəgar mintaqa-vən Tojik-išt tu. Pakrəwor yav yark sak-əy pastding, vıyndak, taqir cərak tu, yan pə ĵins-ən, pə millatət mazab-ən tana-əv-əš di-ət šak-šak-əv-əš varət-əy.

Хнак-əp wost, ki də Tojikiston isloot-iĵ məəsisə-vəy šəroət yafč qing təy, zəndon-išt-əv kы cə mərđymən tqi vitk. Gəzoriš-išt pəs yoman dısyv-ən də zəndon cə mamuryat-nəg xəč(awqot) cə rand-ən am tməkr-ət am baf nast. Bəndi-yišt də xərok-ət dorыw masala cə xы oila-və-nnet cə ĵmoat šabaka-vən wobast. Ammo yaw-išt cə wəšыk-ən ot šəkoyat cə zəndon šəroyit-ət azobrədown-ən-ət dəgar šak mənosibat-ən nə-carən, zıŷər ki yawišt yet sistem-ər bowar nə-car-ən-ət šux reprešion xətar xət-ər diš-ən.

Cə 2022 vart Təmys mby biram-wor rə-sarding cəbas-ən, yafč Pomir-iĵ xыy-nan-išt a ca uquq məqomot-išt-əv cə dəgar Tojikiston məntəqa-ən tə KBAV wəzg-ыng-vəy dast-en zyım, fišor-ət gender taqib-əv vitk.

Fear of reprisals

Fear of brutal reprisals is part of daily life for many Pamiris, both inside GBAO, throughout Tajikistan and even abroad. For instance, the authorities have repeatedly and indiscriminately coerced and blackmailed GBAO residents to make statements to discredit and denigrate well-known community members and denounce protest activities. These statements were broadcast on regional TV. Victims of this practice were typically members of the Pamiri community over whom the authorities had some leverage, such as employees of state institutions, including educational institutions, employees of companies reliant on state funding or state permits, and applicants for public services.

Moral suffering has endured, exposing the victims to social ostracism from their families and wider community. Outside of Tajikistan, the precedents of forcible returns, extradition and abductions from Russia in particular, have led to anxiety amongst Pamiris in Russia, and encouraged their further outmigration to third countries.

Security forces have also routinely put pressure on emigrees’ relatives and acquaintances in Tajikistan, to coerce them to return to Tajikistan. Such pressure has included threats on social media, home visits, summons for interrogation or taking people into custody.

Wəšыk cə taqib-ən

Wəşyk cə biram-wor taqib-vən Pomiri-ǰ-vər am rə KBAV, am də Tojikiston-ət am tər xoriǰa pak rəwor-ıng zindagi ǰız vitk. Misol, məqomot cumo loy bi talil-cərak KBAV mərdım-vəy şantaǰ-ət məǰbır car-ən, ki sək obruydor-ət maruf Pomir-iǰ xalgv-vəy cusk etiroz izorot rand-ən-nət də jomea pıyt yavbadnom-ət şıw car-ən. yət izorot-işt cək joidor-iǰ television-əv-əş disovd. Yət amal qərboni-yişt-əv kы Pomir jəmoat azo-yişt tu, ki məqomot-vən sək-av fişang-işt tu: dawlat məasisā korkın-işt, ca ǰımla-ən talim muassisa-yişt, company-vəy korgar-işt ki cə ыkmat nag mablayǰəzori-ən-əv wobast cə tu yo ыkmat ijzatnoma yav-ən cə-tu-ət dawlat xizmat cə dıyrz-ən.

Manawi rənǰ-işt ǰak vit-əy, qərboni-vən tər iǰtimoyi ostracism cav oyila-vən-ət jəmoat nag yut. Cə Tojikiston-ən tər viç bə-zur-iǰ ǰşəwvak, extradition cərak-ət dıvyak maxsus cə Russia-ən odisa-yişt də Russia Pomir-iǰ-vəy pərişon kərk-ət yaw-işt məǰbır woc-ən tər truı-ım mamlakat-vəy moǰirat car-ən.

KGB-yişt doym emigrant-vi xiş-qom-ət bəladı-vər də Tojikiston fişor wızm-ən-ət remy-ən ki yav rozi car-ən to cə xoriǰa-ən tər Tojikiston pşəw-ən. Yəm jənow fişor-işt cə, də social media tadid cərak, tav xun wəzyak, wozpərsn-ər dawat cərak yo wıdrak-ət vəndak-ən iborat woc-ən.

Economic, social and cultural rights

The aggregate and long-term impact of these and other measures and practices also amounts to violations of economic, social, and cultural rights insofar as they lead to the impoverishment of the Pamiri minority in Tajikistan and the curtailment of its socioeconomic potential. With GBAO as the poorest region in Tajikistan, the state plays a key role in providing local employment and income. This also gives the Tajikistani authorities considerable additional leverage over the local population. The central authorities have also been increasingly replacing locals, Pamiris, with non-Pamiris in senior positions in the civilian administration.

The non-state sector of the local economy has played a major role in the development of the economy of GBAO, and has included entities affiliated with the global Ismaili community, in particular the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), as well as NGOs working with grants from international donors. For years, AKDN-affiliated entities were negatively portrayed in the government-owned and pro-government Tajikistani media, yet remained open and in operation until 2022. After the May 2022 crackdown, AKDN-affiliated entities were closed, and the authorities effectively restricted the space for NGOs with unjustified and excessive audits and reviews. By spring 2023, most of them had been closed, self-liquidated, or suspended their activities under pressure from the security services.

Security forces also used the 2021-22 crackdown in GBAO to unlawfully extract material resources and redistribute wealth at the expense of Pamiris. Harassment of Pamiri owners of small businesses by the authorities and abusive practices by the security forces after the crackdown in May 2022 have decreased the profitability of businesses, e.g., through arbitrary and excessive inspections by the tax authorities, or extortion by security officers. Local people in the region have faced disproportionate risks not only of detention, but also of having to pay fines and bribes. The continuing repression and persecution, as well as the curbing of access to resources in GBAO and the deterioration of positive future outlooks has triggered the emigration of individuals and whole families abroad, or internal migration to the capital Dushanbe and other parts of Tajikistan. At the same time, the imprisonment and forced migration of significant parts of the male population, has seriously reduced the available workforce and in so doing support for family income. The economic demands on families in the Pamiri community are also being impacted as those with family members in prison have to often provide subsistence to them and in many cases pay bribes.

The government of Tajikistan must immediately end reprisals against members of the Pamiri minority and any dissenting voices, and respect the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and all other human rights, for all. All allegations of extrajudicial execution, unlawful killing, torture and other ill-treatment, and all other reports of human rights violations must be promptly, effectively and impartially investigated, and anyone reasonably suspected of perpetrating, or being complicit, in such human rights violations, including commanding officers and any state officials on whose orders or under whose acquiescence these violations have been committed, be identified and brought to account in fair trial proceedings. Gender-based violence and discrimination must be immediately addressed, and survivors of violence guaranteed protection and effective remedies. All victims of human rights violations in GBAO, and across Tajikistan, must be provided with full and adequate reparations for the damage suffered, including measures of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition.

The government of Tajikistan should, with the effective and genuine participation of the Pamiri minority communities, review all laws, policies and practices that may be discriminatory, and take all necessary measures to ensure that these are fully compliant with Tajikistan's international human rights obligations, including by repealing or amending the relevant legislation and policies and ending relevant practices, and monitoring the actions of state officials. Members of the Pamiri communities must be able to fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights.

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Iqtisod, iǰtimo-ət farang uquq-işt

Yəm pəndg-ət pəsvərz tasir, yan dəgar čora-yišt-ət amal-išt pə-yiw-ən iqtisod, ijtimō-ət farang uquq-əy wiron cərak ɣāt, a skət yet kɣi də Tojikiston Pomir-ij aqqaliyat-vəy ɣoy pə ɣoy goxt, yav ijtimō-ət iqtisod potencial ixtisor wocn-ər ɣātɣıvd. KBAV də Tojikiston cə kɣıxt-ən ɣoy(bambaɣal) mintiqa, dawlat yark-ət oyəd məşən tamin cərak wəşik role bozi cart.Yət bə Tojikiston ɣkɣmat-ər sək jōydor-ij xalg-vəy təsir ɣətvak-ət yav-əy zərvak-ər woz bə fişang rand. Məlung ɣkɣmat bə səkjōydor-ij-vi bog, yani sək Pomir-ij-vi bog ɣəyripomir-ij-vəy də lup mənab-vəy kart.

Yəyridawlat-ij jōydor-ij iqtisod baxş KBAV iqtisod-əy tər pɣıt yundak, lup role bozi kərt, ki yaw jəon Ismoiliya jəmoat məşən aloqamand sozmon-išt, yiw cav-ən Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)-ət yan ɣəyridawlati taşkilot (NPO)-išt-ən ki də international donor-vən yark cə carən. Cum sol woz pə AKDN wobast sozmon-išt də Tojikiston də ɣkɣmat-ət ɣkɣmat tərəfdor media-vəy manfi taswir vit-əv-əş, ammo to 2022 vart ət-əv tu-ət, yark-əv-əş kərt. Cə 2022 vart Təmys mıy nosoyş-iɣ čəbas-ən pə AKDN wobast sozmon-išt-əv şux vit-ət, ɣkɣmat də ɣı bi-asos taftišt-ət audit-ən NPO-vəy tang kərt. To 2023 vart bəor, bəştər cav-ən KGB fişor məşən şux vit, ɣat-ɣat-əv ɣat bəram dət yo ɣı falyat-əv gir kərt. bəş as wev-ən amniyat maqūmot fişor qate čust sat xubaθ-en xu bəram dōd yo-en xu faoliyat gir dōd.

KGB-yišt-əv bə a cət 2021-2022 vart nosoyiş-iɣ-ən də KBAV istifoda yut, Pomir mərdəm moddi zəxira-ət sarwat-əv ɣəyriqonɣın də ɣı dət taqsim kərt. Pomir-ij zəqlay busineş soyib-vəy cə məqomot nag taqibot-ət KGB-vəy badraftor-iɣ-ən a cə Təmys 2022 repression cəbas-ən soyibkor-vəy oyəd kam vit. Yəm kɣi cə andoz məqomot bi-asos taftišt cərak-ən yo cə KGB-vəy tamajuyi-ən vit. Jōydor-ij mədım də bant-wocn, jərima-ət pora rədown xətar-nəv dičor(pəs pəs) dyətk..

Pak məal repression-ət taqib, yan də KBAV jōydor-ij zaxira manba vđək şux cərak, baf oyanda-ər imkoniyat kam wocak, xalgv-əy majbyr cart, ki məojirat car-ən. Čıɣ xalg-išt pəndg də ɣı oyilav-ən tər barmɣlk yo Dışınbi-ət dəgar Tojikiston mantəq-vəy məojirat car-ən. Dət brobar-ən, mərdina-vəy band cərak, majbyri məojirat rəmyak, kori qəwa ɣafč kam vitk, ki yet oilav-əy daromadər bə tasir ɣātɣıvd. Oyila-vəy iqtisod vıy bə də Pomir jəmoat-vəy ɣrung vitk, bəştər a yav-ən ki yav xalg-išt band cəy, yaw-išt majbyr ki rə zəndon yav cə zɣır-ij mawod-ət xərok-ən tamin car-ən-ət, bəştər waxt pora rand-ən.

Tojikiston ɣkɣmat-ər boyad jaldas ziddi Pomir aqqaliyat nəmoyında-vəy-ət, kɣli muxolif sədo repression-əy bas cart, bayon ozodi uquq, ittiodiya-vəy, asoyiş majlis-vəy-ət inson uquq-vəy etirrom cart. Kɣli izorot cə bi sud qatl crak, ɣəyriqonɣın şidow, şikanja rədown-ət, biramwor munosibat-ət, umuman kɣi inson uquq-əy nəspərn-ən boyad tiz, samaranok-ət bi-ɣəraz taqiq wocən. Kuy ki inson uquq wiron cə kerk-ət gəmonbar yo şrik dişətk cə wost, cə jımla-ən farmondi officer-ət dawlat mansabdor-išt, ki dav farmon-ən qonışkani cə vitk, boyad oşkor-ət odilona sud wocən. Gender-ij zurowar-iɣ-ət discrimination-ər jaldas nıyətək wost, zurowar-iɣ-ət qərboni-vən boyad mofizat-ət baf uquqi mofizat ımyıt. Kɣıxt inson uquq şkətk qərboni-vər tər KBAV-ət də kɣli Tojikiston-ər pırrā-ət cum zərar ki yawər cə ɣfətk, jubron wost, cə jımlaən bərqor (restitution) cərak, jubron (compensation) crak, qone (satisfaction) ɣak-ət bət təkror nə-wocn guarantee.

The government of Tajikistan should, with the effective and genuine participation of the Pamiri minority communities, review all laws, policies and practices that may be discriminatory, and take all necessary measures to ensure that these are fully compliant with Tajikistan's international human rights obligations, including by repealing or amending the relevant legislation and policies and ending relevant practices, and monitoring the actions of state officials. Members of the Pamiri communities must be able to fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights.

Tojikiston ɣkɣmat boyad dəPomir-ij aqqaliyat jəmoat-ən natijador iştirok məşəndidiɣđ,ki pəndg yet qonɣın-išt,siyosat-išt-ət amal-išt-əv baswəz-yən discriminatory (yərwərn) wocn, a skət baf nəzorət-ət čora dındy-ən ki Tojikiston inson uquq soa baynalmlal udadori-yišt-ər jıy wəzy-ən.Yət čora-yišt, ya qonɣın bi-kor-crak, qonunguzori-ət daxl-dor siyosat bdəl crak-ət ɣı mənabdor-vəy yark-əy monitoring crakən.Pomir aqqaliyat jəmoat-vən-ər boyad cə ɣı iqtisod, ijtemo-ət farang uquq-ən pırra istifoda-ɣak-ər imkoniyat ımyıt.

XƏLOSA-ƏT TAWSIYA-YIŞT

Over the recent years, the Tajikistani authorities have increasingly eroded the rights, and sought to erase the ethnic, cultural and religious identity, of the Pamiris, whom they also refuse to recognize as a minority. Security forces from other parts of the country have been deployed in GBAO in growing numbers, peaceful or overwhelmingly peaceful protests against policies and decisions by the central authorities have been dispersed by means of unlawful force, and any expression of dissent brutally suppressed. Informal Pamiri leaders and influencers have been silenced or eliminated, and numerous others targeted for surveillance, unfounded prosecution and imprisonment, and coerced into speaking against their own community. The local economy and people's economic and other wellbeing have suffered, including via their socioeconomic marginalization, and the use of Pamiri languages and expression of Pamiri identity and culture, as well as traditional religious practices, have been suppressed.

Widespread human rights violations have been documented, committed in violation of both domestic law and international obligations, against a backdrop of impunity for such violations. A comprehensive system of electronic and in-person surveillance has been built to control and intimidate the Pamiri population, and limit the ability of independent civil society organizations and institutions to document violations. One impact of these repressions has been the impoverishment of the Pamiri minority and the curtailment of its socio-economic potential. Independent human rights monitors raising concerns, including various UN rapporteurs, HRW and Amnesty International, amongst others, have been left without substantive if any response from the Tajikistani authorities.

Trəm saro Tojikiston məqomot Pomir-ij-vəy uquq nəspərd. Yav-əy aqalliyat asob nə cart, kuşəş cart ki yav ethnic identety (ethnic uviyat), farang-ət mazab-əy nəs. Də KBAV amniyat qəwwa-vi şmor cə dəgar mintaqə-ən ək vitk asoyəş protest yo sof asoyəş bərzidi siyosat-ət markazi qaror-vəy cə şəxs-ən, mə a dət qəwwa-ən yav yəyriqonyn sarkub carən yo biram-wor rəsardin-ət tit yav carən, kamək norozg-iy bə cə car, sarkub woc. Pomir-ij yəyri-rasmi robar-işt-ət obruydor-işt kы şov, yo tər paləw-əv vit, sək çuţ əş-əv alətk, çuţ-əv band kərk, çut-i dəgar məjbyr vit-əy ki sək xы mərdым cusk qsa xan-ən. Joydor-ij iqtisod-ət mərdым ijtimoyi-ət iqtisod nikawol-iy, cə jəmla socioeconomic marginalization dəstan-ən yav-ər zyon wызm-ətk. Sək Pomir-ij zik-vəy qsa xnak, Pomir-ij uviyat-ət farang-əy ifoda crak, mazabi rasmət rысым-işt-əv bə kы sarkub vitk.

Inson uquq nəspərn bə documented (sabt) vitk, ki am dəst qonyn am international udadori-əv wiron kərk, yət qonynşkəndyk-işt də bi-jəzo-yiy wəxt bə amal wəzg. Cə kыli nag nəzorət cərak, electroni-ət şaxsi system-əv xətk, ki yaw adaf Pomir-ij aoli-əy wəşuyvak-ət nəzorət crakn, sozmon-və-nət şarwandi mystaqil jomea qobilyat-əy madud cərak, ki yawişt cət qonynşkəndyk-vən məxanən. A səm sarkub tasir-vən yiw Pomir-ij aqalliyat fəqir-əv vit, yav iqtisod-ət ijtimoi iqtidor bə xamdəy. Inson uquq məstaqil nozir-işt, cə jымла-ən UN rapporteur-işt, HRW-ət Amnesty International-işt xы nigaroni-əv bayon kərt-ət cə Tojikiston məqomot nag-ən yi jəwob-əv bə nə-dəzg

1.1 TAWSIYA-YIŞT

Amnesty International urges the authorities of Tajikistan to take the following steps:

Amnesty International cə Tojikiston məqomot-ən çald ki dəm bən wəzgyng tadbir-vəy goxt:

- End immediately any reprisals against members of the Pamiri minority and any dissenting voices, and respect the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and all other human rights, for all, and refrain from restricting these rights unnecessarily and disproportionately, including when protecting public order or national security;

- Cək Pomir-ij aqaliyat-vəy ǰı zəlm-ət taqib, ya dođ-dırzık amalyot-vəy ǰaldas bas car, bayon ozodi uquq, itiodya-ət asoyiǰ jamomad-vey etirom car, cət uquq ǰkəndvak-vən đast xaǰ, ca ǰımlaen jamyati tartibot ivz waxt yo milli amniyat yet uquq-vəy madud cərakən bə đast xaǰ;
- Immediately put an end to the practice of prohibition and dispersal of peaceful assemblies;
- ǰapas cə asoyəǰ jamomad-vəy man crak-ət tit cərak-ən đast xaǰ;
- End the use of unlawful and arbitrary force by police and other law enforcement agencies, including its use against protest participants, individuals named criminal suspects, complainants and eyewitnesses of human rights violations by law enforcement officers, and others;
- Cə police-ət dəgar uquq ivz məqomot nag sarbə xıy ǰəyriqonın zurowar-iy ıstifoda yundak sək protest iǰtirokci-vəy, pə jənoyat gəmonbar xalg, ǰkoyatcrak-ıygz-ət ǰoyid-vəy bas carən. Kəǰ-ək ıykmət xalg yan qonın izf məqomot nag xalg uquq nəspərn-ər xotima rand-ən;
- End the use of unlawful force against any individuals in custody;
- ǰəyriqonın zılm cək bəndi-ət zəndon-ij-vi cusk, bas car
- Immediately release the imprisoned members of the Commission of 44, and acquit them of their convictions under terrorism-related and other trumped-up charges;
- Comiǰion 44 azoy-iǰt-əv ki band cə vitu, ǰaldas yav əǰ car-ət terrorism-ət dəgar gənov-əv skav vır cə kərk, safed yav carevət əǰ yav carəv;
- Release immediately and unconditionally all other people detained solely for exercising their human rights, including the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, association and expression, including Pamiri human rights defenders, other civil society activists, journalists, informal community leaders and others, as well as all other Pamiris arbitrarily arrested, detained and/or imprisoned, such as relatives and close associates of informal community leaders, complainants and witnesses of human rights violations by members of law enforcement agencies, and others;
- Ya xalg-iǰt ki faqat beroyi inson uquq tadbıq, ca ǰemla-ən asoyiǰ jamomad ozodi uquq, itiodiya-ət bayon-əv wıdrətk cə vitk, ca ǰımla-ən Pomir-ij baǰar uquq omi-yiǰt, ǰarwandi ǰmea faol-iǰt, journalist-iǰt, ǰəyri-rasmi lupon-iǰt-ət degar-vəy favran bə kum ǰart-ət səroyit ozod woc-ən. Yan woz a Pomir-ij-iǰt-əv ki sarbəxıy wıdr-ətk-ət band cə vitk, jomea faol-vən yav xiǰ-qom, ǰkoyatcərakıygz-iǰt-ət yan soyid-iǰt ki məqomot inson uquq ǰkəndvak-əv pə ǰı kak-ən cə win-ətk, ləcər ozod wocən;
- Take immediate steps to end the use of torture and other ill-treatment and other human rights violations by members of law enforcement agencies, including physical, sexual and other violence, arbitrary arrests and unfounded prosecution, the practice of detention of people in conditions that amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment;
- Tiz-ək ǰikaanja cə bəyn-ən yundak-ər čara didǰak, yan dəgar badraftori-ət inson uqur nəspərn cə məqomot-vəy nag-ən, jısmoıi xıǰıyat,jınsi-ət dəgar jənow zur-iy, sarbə xıy xalgvi bi yib wıdrak-ət bəasos taqib cərak,xalg-vəy a da ǰaroyit wđr-ən ki biramona momila, ǰəyri-insoni-ət taqiromez raftor dav-ən car-ən, yəm amal-iǰt bə cə bəyn-ən ləcər yundətk wocən;
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and in particular:

- Promptly, effectively and impartially investigate all allegations of extrajudicial execution, unlawful killing, torture and other ill-treatment and all other reports of human rights violations, including fabrication of criminal charges, with a view to identify and bring to account, in fair trial proceedings, anyone reasonably suspected of perpetrating, or being complicit, in such human rights violations, including commanding officers and any state officials on whose orders or under whose acquiescence these violations have been committed;

ca ǰemla-ən:

- ǰkoyat-vəy cə ǰəyrisudi qtl-ət ǰidor-vən, ǰikaanja-ət dəgar badraftor-iy-ən waxt də waxt biyərəz-ət toza taftiǰ wost , yak kılı gıyoriǰ cə inson uquq nəspərn-ən rəđown lozim, yan gəmon bar yo ıykməti ımyıt yo ǰəyriykməti məəyan wost-ət də odilona mərofia bə jəwobgari xǰətk wost, ca ǰemla-ən farmonde officer-iǰt, dawlat mənsabdor-iǰt, ki səkav farmon yo rizog-iy yet jənoyat sodir cə vitk;
- Immediately suspend in their duties any law enforcement official, regardless of rank, suspected of responsibility for or complicity in extrajudicial execution, unlawful killing, acts of torture and other ill-treatment, or other human rights violations, including fabrication of criminal charges, pending an impartial and independent investigation of the respective allegations, and prosecution in fair trial proceedings;

- Kum uquq ivz maqomot kormand, čiz rıtba bə yaw-ən cə ытыт, də җəyriqоныни-ət җəyrisudi šidor, šikanja yo dəgar badraftori yibdor cə wost, a dam cə wazifa-ən ozod-ət wырdr-ətk wost, ləcər to taftišs vəçn-ər, odilona taftišot-ət biyərəzona, yan mustqil mərəfia-ər xlal mə-җətyıvd.
- Regularly publish full and detailed statistics, national and local, on reported violations and the outcome of the respective investigation and prosecution;
- Pəs pə җur-ət pыrra statistic, am də milli sat, am də maali, cə qонынšikan-iy taftišot-ət yaw natijav-ən-əp našr wost;
- Fully respect and protect the right to a fair trial, including by ensuring effective protection of any detained person from torture and other ill-treatment, providing them with immediate and unimpeded access to a lawyer of their choice, and access to effective legal remedies including an opportunity to challenge the legality of their detention and of criminal or administrative proceedings against them, or challenge the admissibility/validity of evidence against the defendant, in front of a genuinely independent and competent judiciary;
- Odilona mərəfia uquq ləcər pыrra etirom-ət ivz wost, gəmonbar-ət wozwырdr-ətk xalg-ən yaw җonət nomыs cə šikanja-ət dəgar badraftor-iy-ən ivz cərak-ət dastrasi tər advocate, yani kum advocate ki yaw-išt xat intixob cə carən, favran yav dan tamin carən. Yan yav dastrasi uquq samaranok wosta-vər, ozodona cav yib-ət woz-wырdrykən subat cərak, ləcər yaw-išt diš-ən ki cərək-əv yav wырdr-ətk-ət yibdor-əv xətk, ləcər yaw-išt if caren ki yəm yi məstaqil-ət odilona dodgo-ət mərəfia təy.
- Ensure direct, effective and unimpeded access to forensic medical expertise for all alleged victims of torture and other ill-treatment, and ensure that the forensic medical examination is conducted in full in accordance to the Istanbul Protocol (Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment);
- Кыли etimolan šikanjavitk-ыng qərboni-vər tər Sud-ыng medical expertise-ər bi yəm bi yət-ət мыстаqim dəstyāt məšən tamin car-ən-ət sud-ыng medical expertise ləcər pыrra Istanbul Protocol (Taftiš dəsturamal-ət šikanja samaranok documentation-ət dəgar biram-wor mənositat, yo җəyri-inson-iy-ət taqiomiz)-ər mətobiq ытыт;
- Immediately put an end to the practice of intimidation and harassment of victims, complainants and witnesses of human rights violations by law enforcement and other officials, and guarantee and ensure safety of complainants and victims, including via effective witness protection measures;
- Җawrdida-vəy, dođdingakызg-vəy-ət šoyid-išt-əv ki uquq ivz korgar-vəy inson uquq škəndvak pəx çəžm-ən cə winətk, yav-əy wəšyынык-ət pišrəđown-əy a dam bas carən, cə җawrdida, dođdingakызg-ət šoyid-vəy wəšyынык-ət pišrəđown bog-ən yav amniyat-əy tamin carən;
- Fully respect and protect the human rights of lawyers and implement in law, policy and practice protections provided for by international law and standards, in particular by the UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers. Immediately ensure that lawyers in GBAO and throughout Tajikistan are adequately safeguarded and are able to perform their professional functions without intimidation, hindrance, harassment, reprisals or improper interference;
- Inson uquq-ət advocate-vəy pəndg etirom ləcr-əv, yav-əy də qонын, dawlat siyosat-ət amaliya ivz car-əv, ya imoya-yišt-əv ki də qонын-vəy-ət international standart asos pešbini cə vitk, cə җымла-ən United Nations asosi principle-yišt sək advocate-vəy role, ləcər tatbiq wost. Advocate-išt də KBAV-ət ky Tojikiston boyat pыrra imoya wocən, ləcər xы wazifa-ət yark-əy bi monea, wəšyыvak, ozor, dođдырzn-ət bi nodгыst mədoxila ijro carən;
- End the practice of arbitrary designation of organizations and groups as “extremist” or “terrorist”, and the practice of arbitrarily describing individuals in official, media and other communications as “extremists” or “terrorist” or otherwise stating or implying that they have committed a criminal offence, until and unless the respective determination has been made, or the individuals have been found guilty of respective charges, in court proceedings that fully respect international fair trial standards;
- Xat-xat sozmon-vəy yo blək-vəy-ət xalgv-əy “extremist” -ət “terrorist” ilon cərak, də media-ət rasmi rəsona-vəy yav “extremist” -ət “terrorist” disvak, ki gyo yaw-išt җənoyat kərk, to a waxt ki rasmi qaror qəbyl nə-vitk, yo sud odilona mərəfiya-ən mətobiq nə-vitk, җənoyarkor-ət gənağor asob cərak-əy bas car-əv;
- Ensure that women and girls live free of gender-based violence and harassment, and in particular:
 - Таъмини зиндагии бидуни зӯроварӣ ва озори гендерӣ барои занон ва духтарон, бахусус:
 - Xы-nan-ət pərcəđ-vəy bi zurowar-iy-ət gender-iy ʔozor xəyol ləcrəv, baxəsyс:
- Take measures to protect women from discrimination and violence, effectively investigate all respective allegations, and ensure that all perpetrators of violence against women are brought to justice;

- Хыи-нан-вөй би discrimination-эт хэшынат ивз карев, кыли тамат-вөй бaf таqiq карев-ет, куй ки шэлjin(хыи-нан)-ет пәрчод-вөй озор сә rand, бә jәwovgar-iy хашәв;
- Create an environment which supports women and addresses violence, by building community structures and processes to protect women, providing assistance to survivors of violence, raising awareness about violence against women;
- Шәлjin-вөй дәstgiri муйит-ет бaf хак, дә soxtorv-ән-ет jомеави ravand-вән yav имoяa дыстан мубориза yund-ән сә хышынат-ән хәлосvitкынг шәлjin-вәр кмәк сар-ән, yav-әy озоррәdowәкызg-вәр шux ogoyi rand-ән, ләсәр дә хы әш ал-ән;
- Provide all victims of human rights violations in GBAO, and across Tajikistan, with full and adequate reparations for the damage suffered, including measures of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition;
- Кыли qоnшikани qәрbonи-вәр дә KBAV-ет Tоjикiston sarosar yav zәrar гәtvak-вәр pyrra jыbron сар-ән, jobәjo хак, jыbronpyли, ofyatbaxши, qonicarvak-ет бәt takror нә-wocn guarantee-вөy чора didy-ән;
- Repeal or amend legislation pertinent to terrorism-related offences and other public order provisions that lack legal clarity, are open to abuse, and/or are used to criminalize the peaceful expression of dissent; bring any other legislation in full conformity with Tajikistan's obligations under international human rights law;
- Terrorism jәnoyat-ет дәgar jәmyat tartibot мәqарarot, ки uquqi vozeyat yav-ән nast, baswәz-yәn suistifoda yundәtk woc-ән yo тә asoyiš protestgar-вөy ruy yaw vand-ән, yo тамат din. Yәt-әy bikor yo islo сәрәc lozim; кыли qонын-әр дә Tоjикiston international udadorи дә inson uquq qонын-ән pyrra boyad мәtobiq wost;
- Effectively, independently and impartially investigate the systemic racial discrimination against Pamiris, particularly in the criminal justice system;
- Pomir-ij-вөy sistemavi nažodi discrimination таftиш-әр би-yәraz-wor, mustaqil-ет effective бәхсыс дә jjinoyи nizam adolat tamin boyad wost;
- Take effective measures to implement legal and policy reforms to fully protect, promote and guarantee freedom of religion or belief without discrimination;
- Uquqi-ет siyosi reform-ет ивz-ет тәrpыt yung маqsad, effective чора didyәk, din-ет etiqod ozodi би discrimination амали сар-ән;
- Ensure access to effective, transparent and accessible remedies for all victims of any discrimination and of other human rights violations;
- Кыли discrimination-ет дәgar inson uquq нәспern qәрbonи-әр samaranok-ет шаfof all crakәр dәstyәt vdәk-әнboyad tamin woc-ән;
- Jointly with all affected rights holders, and specifically with the effective and genuine participation of the Pamiri communities, review all laws, policies and practices that may be discriminatory, and take all necessary measures to ensure that these are fully compliant with Tajikistan's international human rights obligations, including by repealing or amending the relevant legislation and policies and ending relevant practices, and monitoring the actions of state officials;
- Са qонын-вән ки discrimination wul cav-ән сә dešt, yavi yiloy-l дәgar da xallgv-ән ки yav uquq tasir dәst сә wazd, maxsusan samaranok ištirok-ет Pomir-ij jәmoat azov-ән дә yomanән сә сар-ән didyәk dәrkor. Кыли чора didyәk dәrkor, to ки yәt qонын-ет амал-ишт pyrra дә Tоjикiston international ыdadorи дә inson uquq соа-әр мәtobiq ымыт, са jыmla-ән дә qонынгәzori-ет daxldor siyosat таqiroт yo sof bikor сәрәк, dawlatи мәнсabdor-вән daxldor-ет нәzorati амал-вөy qat сәрәк lozim тәy;
- Ensure that members of Pamiri communities are able to fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights. Take action to address ongoing socio-economic hardships, by assigning adequate resources including through comprehensive social protection;
- Pomir-ij jәmoat-вәр imkonyat рәdowн, ки yaw-išt сә хы iqtisod, ijtimoi-ет farang-ән pyrra istifoda yundak baswәzy-ән. Ijtimoi-iqtisod мәшkilot-вөy ныsak-әр zәгыри чора didyәk lozim тәy, yәt vdәk сә kofi zaxira-вән jәdә сәрәк-ет кылitrafa ijtimoyи кмәк-ән šru wost;
- Work with Pamiri communities to develop comprehensive programmes to eliminate discrimination in the criminal justice system and advocacy of discrimination and hatred in online and offline domains;
- Дә Pomir-ij jәmoat-вән амkори сәрәк dәrkor, кылitraf barnoma broyi discrimination-әy дә jәnoyi adolat nizam сә бәynән yundak, yan таšwiq-ет мәqobil сәк discrimination-ет нәfrat дә online-ет offlinefazo t таškil сәрәк lozim;
- Cooperate fully with international partners and organisations, including the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, amongst others, including by extending an invitation and ensuring their immediate, full and unhindered access to the country, including GBAO, and, where so requested, provide them with direct and effective access to the penitentiary institutions and all other places where individuals may be deprived of their liberty including police compounds, including

access to persons deprived of their liberty held there, and provide them with all necessary access to the information and documents as may be requested, and access to victims of human rights violations and their family members, lawyers and human rights defenders amongst others;

- Amkori də international šerik-vən-ət organisation-vən, ca jymla-ən də UN maxsus rasmiyot Inson Uquq Council-ən pyrra-ət samaranok ымыт. Yət-ər yi jatxat stıy-əv bimamoniyat-ət şapas yav wəzain tər kişvar-ət KBAV tamin car-əv yan yav-ər šaroit gox-əv yaw-išt mustaqim pə zəndon-vəy rəçən-ət awol dıyız-ən, am police-ət am bəndi-vi bino çərmen-ət subat car-ən. Yav woxıri-əy də inson qonınşikani qərboni-vən, dav xun-xalgv-ən, advocate-vən-ət uquq omiyon-vən tamin carəv;
- Allow full and unimpeded access of civil society, academic researchers, other independent experts, to GBAO to assess and report on the human rights situation.
- Civil society-vər, academic researcher-vər yan dəgar məstaqil expert-vər tər KBAV rəçak ləcr-əv, to yaw-išt dra cə inson uquq wazyat-ət malumot rand-ən.

Amnesty International is calling on international and regional organisations and human rights mechanisms and individual governments to:

Amnesty International cə international-ət regional sozmonv-ən inson uquq mechanisms induvidual ыкмат-vən dawat cart:

- Use all appropriate influence to ensure that human rights violations in GBAO and across Tajikistan are subject to scrutiny and action in international forums and by relevant mechanisms. At every opportunity, actively raise concern over the ongoing widespread human rights violations in GBAO and across Tajikistan, and instigate, support and encourage any efforts and bilateral and multilateral levels to take action to oppose and stop them and to provide remedy for their victims;
- Kılı mənosib nəfuz-ən istifoda yund-əv to cə inson uquq şkəndvak-ən də KBAV-ət bətyın Tojikiston də international forum-vəy-ət daxldor mechanism-vəy taqiq-ət carən-ət çora didy-ən. Kılı waxt-ət ar imkonot inson uquq nəspərn-ən də KBAV-ət bətyın Tojikiston məškilot-vəy də prət kçak-ət kыxt-əy dawat crak-ər ki bərzidi yet qonunşkani-vəy məqowimat carən, yan jabrdida-vəy imoya-ət dastwıdyryk-ət kmək cerak taşwiq carən;
- Take initiative in monitoring, documenting and reporting human rights violations in GBAO and throughout Tajikistan, and encourage and support other international human rights monitors to do so, including by seeking access for monitors to GBAO and their safe and unimpeded access to survivors of human rights violations and other key informants, within and outside of Tajikistan, assisting their efforts to investigate and document violations, protect and support their victims, secure key evidence, and ultimately ensure that their perpetrators are held accountable;
- Monitoring xak, to sək inson uquq nəspərn-ən də KBAV-ət kы Tojikiston documenting-ət report rand-ən. Dəgar international inson uquq nəmoyanda-vəy bə dət yark taşwiq-ət dastwıdyryn crak lozim, ca jəmla-ən pə KBAV bə oson-iy çərmak, yav woxəri də inson uquq nəjotyotagon, yan malumot cə qonunşkani-vən, woz də xbarədownkызg-ist də doxilət de Tojikiston xorij. Saw kuşəş-ən qonınşkəndvak ыjatgызori, qərboniyon-vəy ivz cərak, dəlil-vər ыırtak, gənağor-vəy bə jəwobgari xəşakmusoyidat ləcər wost;
- Urge the Tajikistani authorities to allow full access to UN special procedures in particular, and to provide substantive responses to their communications including genuine answers to their questions and concerns;
- Cə Tojikiston məqomot-ən təlab wost ki UN maxsus rasmiyot-ər pyrra dāstrasi ləcərt, yan yav sawolv-ər asosnok-ət voqey-iyav-ər jəwob pwsıw;
- Seek information from the Tajikistani authorities on the fate, whereabouts and conditions of detention of Pamiri human rights defenders, other civil society activists, journalists, informal community leaders and all other Pamiris arbitrarily arrested, detained and/or imprisoned, and seek their immediate release;
- Cə Tojikiston məqomot-ən malымot cə Pomir-ij uquq omiyon-vən ki ya sarnəwišt, də kumjay-əş yav niga dıy-ən-ət də kum šəroyit, yəyr-l yav jomea faol-išt, journalist-išt, yəyrirasmi jomea pişwo-yišt, yan ya pomir-ij-vəv ki bi yəm-ət bi yət-əvcə wodort-ət şu-əv yav cə kərt, yav a dam ozodi-ət ət wocakər təlab carən;
- Use whatever leverage they may have to put pressure on the Tajikistani authorities to stop other ongoing violations of human rights, provide adequate reparations for all victims;
- Kılı imkonot istifoda yundak dərkor, to sək Tojikiston məqomot cusk fişor wızymən ki ya cə xalg uquq şkəndvak-ən dast xašt'-ət jabrdidav-ər yoki qərboniyoni yet bəlovər jubronn cart;

- Support and actively explore any means of achieving accountability for the perpetrators of unlawful killings, torture and other ill-treatment and other widespread human rights violations in GBAO and across Tajikistan, via international investigation and prosecution mechanisms, including universal jurisdiction;
- Кыли wosta-vəy istifoda ʁak, ca ʁəmla-əni taqiq-ət taqib international mechanism-əy faolona bəroidə KBAV-ət bətyin Tojikiston ʁəyriqonyn šidor gənaqor, šikanja, dəgar badraftori-vəy gənaqor-vəy gytakət ʁəwobgari ʁšak;
- Respect the principle of non-refoulement, and not forcibly return individuals from GBAO to Tajikistan, or to any third country such as Russia, where they would face the risk of forcible transfer to Tajikistan, where in turn they could be victims of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrest, politically motivated prosecution, torture and other ill-treatment, and unfair trials.
- Non-refoulement principle-əy etirom ʁak, pomir-ij xalgišt-əv təy ki Tojikiston yo truuyim kišwar, Russia rang ki dra wydrak-ət deport yo ijbori intiqol xətar cə sarən zyot. Inson uquq etirom-ər yətv-i məstyy-əv ki xətar yətv-ər disyv-d, ca ʁəmla-ən biyib wydrak, siyosi taqib, šikanja-ət degar badraftori, yo noodilona mərofia qərboni wost.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL YƏT GLOBAL JYINBIŞ INSON UQUQ-ƏR. YI XALG-ƏR NOADOLAT-I CƏ WOST, YƏT KYI SAK-ƏR DAXL

TOJIKISTON: CƏ POMIR-IJ AQQALIYAT- ƏN
DOΔ DЫRZN JOYDOR-IJ IDENTITY-ƏY RƏ-SAR DING
(SARKUB), FIŞOR SƏK KYIŪT
DƏGARČЫRTDINGAKЫZG-VƏY

Də Kuyiston Bdaxşon Autonom Viloyat (KBAV), Tojikiston-ən yaw ðir jay, dra Pomir-ij aqqaliyat-işt (Tojikiston Məlung Ыkmat Pomir-ij aqqaliyat asob nəcart) alən, cumo sol woz də zılm-ət discrimination pəs pəc vitk. Trəm saro ыkmat sək Pomir-iy (Pamiri identity) fişor wызыmd, ŷы amniyat məqomot-vəy də KBAV ʒak ŷətk. Yaw-işt sək norozigi-ət məəli protest dođdyrzn-ət waşiwor-ət ɣəyriqonyini etirozgar-və-yət ɣəyri-rasmi joydori lup-vəy qatl cərak, ŷat-ŷat biyib xalg wыdrak, badraftori-ət ŷikanja, yan uquq omiyon, journalist, advocat-ət jomea faol-vəy band cərak-ət ныsak yəŷk vitk. Məal iqtisod-ət jəmoat nikawoli zrar winətk, ki Pomir-ij-vəy iqtisod-ət ijtimio sat xmətkət yav demography taqir rəðown-ər sbab vitk.

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