



INSON HUQUQLARI BO'YICHA O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MILLIY MARKAZI



GLOBAL HARAKATLARGA YOSHLARNI JALB QILISH

**Mavzuidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha
butunjahon konferentsiyasi to'plami**

Тошкент – 2022

UO'K 005.44:347.1(08)

KBK 67.404vb

G 57

G 57

Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish mavzuidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi to'plami / Mas'ul muharrir A.X. Saidov. – Toshkent. Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazi, 2022. – 130 b.

ISBN: 978-9943-7235-1-1

Mas'ul muharrir: akademik A.X. Saidov

Mazkur to'plam Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazining Ilmiy-muvofiqlashtiruvchi kengashining 2021-yil 5-oktyabrdagi 7-sonli qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya qilingan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2021-yil 25-avgustdagi 304/6-son qarori asosida materiallar dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan xalqaro ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan ilmiy nashrlarda chop etilgan ilmiy maqolalarga tenglashtirilgan.

To'plam 2020-yil 12–13-avgust kunlari Toshkentda bo'lib o'tgan "Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish" mavzusidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi ishtirokchilarining ma'ruzalari asosida tayyorlandi.

Ma'ruzalar quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha taqdim etildi: barqaror rivojlanish va milliy Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini amalga oshirishda yoshlarning roli; yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va rag'batlantirish samaradorligini oshirish hamda ularning fuqarolik va siyosiy faoliyatdagi ishtirokini qo'llab-quvvatlash; sifatli ta'lim va tibbiy xizmat imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish; yoshlarning munosib va samarali ish bilan ta'minlanishiga erishish; gender tenglikni ta'minlash; yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va targ'ib etish uchun mavjud xalqaro hamda mintaqaviy vositalar va mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish.

Nashr o'qituvchilar, talabalar va aspirantlar hamda barcha yoshlar huquqlari muammolari va himoyasi bilan qiziquvchilar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

Materiallar mualliflik tahririda nashr etildi.

UO'K 005.44:347.1(08)

KBK 67.404vb

ISBN: 978-9943-7235-1-1

NATIONAL CENTRE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



INVOLVING YOUTH IN GLOBAL ACTION

**Collection of materials of the World Conference
on the Rights of the Youth**

Tashkent – 2022

UO'K 005.44:347.1(08)

KBK 67.404vb

G 57

Recommended for printing by the decision of the Scientific and Coordinating Council under the National Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights dated October 5, 2021 No. 7. Based on the resolution of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 25, 2021 No. 304/6 articles published in the collection are equated to scientific articles recommended in the list of international scientific publications for the publication of the main scientific results of dissertations for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) and Doctor of Science (DSc).

G 57

Involving Youth in Global Actions. Collection of materials the World Conference on the Rights of Youth (Tashkent, August 12–13, 2021) / Ed. A. Saidov. - Tashkent: National Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights, 2022. - 130 p.

ISBN: 978-9943-7235-1-1

Editor in Chief: Academician A.Kh. Saidov

The collection was prepared on the basis of the reports of the participants of the World Conference on the Rights of Youth on the theme "Involving Youth in Global Actions", held on August 12-13, 2020 in Tashkent.

The reports are presented in the following areas: the role of youth in sustainable development and the implementation of national SDGs; strengthening the protection and promotion of the rights of young people and support for their participation in civic and political activities; access to quality education and health care; young people's access to decent and productive employment; ensuring gender equality; improvement of existing international and regional instruments and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of youth rights.

The publication can be useful for teachers, students and graduate students and anyone interested in the problems and protection of the rights of young people.

Materials are published in the author's edition.

UO'K 005.44:347.1(08)

KBK 67.404vb

ISBN: 978-9943-7235-1-1

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ПО ПРАВАМ ЧЕЛОВЕКА



ВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ

**Сборник материалов всемирной конференции
по правам молодежи**

Ташкент – 2022

UO'K 005.44:347.1(08)

KBK 67.404vb

G 57

Рекомендован к печати решением Научно-координационного совета при Национальном центре Республики Узбекистан по правам человека от 5 октября 2021 года № 7. На основании постановления Президиума Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан от 25 августа 2021 года № 304/6 статьи, опубликованные в сборнике приравниваются к научным статьям, рекомендованным в перечне международных научных изданий для публикации основных научных результатов диссертаций на соискание ученой степени доктора философских наук (PhD) и доктора наук (DSc).

G 57

Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия. Материалы всемирной конференции по правам молодежи (Ташкент, 12–13 августа 2021 г.) / Отв. ред. А.Х. Саидов. – Ташкент: Национальный центр Республики Узбекистан по правам человека, 2022. – 130 с.

ISBN: 978-9943-7235-1-1

Ответственный редактор: академик А.Х. Саидов

Сборник подготовлен на основе докладов участников Всемирной конференции по правам молодежи на тему «Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия», состоявшейся 12–13 августа 2020 г. в Ташкенте.

Доклады представлены по направлениям: роль молодежи в устойчивом развитии и реализации национальных ЦУР; повышение эффективности защиты и поощрения прав молодых людей, поддержка их участия в гражданской и политической деятельности; доступ к качественному образованию и медицинскому обслуживанию; доступ молодых людей к достойной и производительной занятости; обеспечение гендерного равенства; совершенствование существующих международных и региональных инструментов, механизмов для защиты и поощрения прав молодежи.

Издание может быть полезным преподавателям, студентам и аспирантам и всем, кто интересуется проблемами и защитой прав молодежи.

Материалы публикуются в авторской редакции.

UO'K 005.44:347.1(08)

KBK 67.404vb

ISBN: 978-9943-7235-1-1

MUNDARIJA

“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish” mavzuidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi to'g'risida	16
---	-----------

OCHILISH MAROSIMI

AKMAL SAIDOV, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining birinchi o'rinbosari, Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazi direktori	23
TANZILA NARBAYEVA, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati raisi	25
ANTÓNIU GUTERRISH, BMT Bosh kotibi	27
MISHEL BACHELET, BMT Inson huquqlari bo'yicha Oliy komissari	28
JAYATMA VIKRAMANAYAKE, BMT Bosh kotibining Yoshlar masalalari bo'yicha vakili	29
MARTIN CHUNGONG, Parlamentlararo Ittifoq Bosh kotibi	30
HELGA MARIA SHMID, Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti Bosh kotibi	32
MOHAMMAD RIZO MAJIDI, Osiyo Parlament Assambleyasi Bosh kotibi	34
MARGARETA SEDERFELT, Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti Parlament Assambleyasi prezidenti	36
SERGEY LEBEDEV, Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi Ijroiya qo'mitasi raisi – Ijrochi kotibi	38
OL'GA KULAYEVA, Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari uchun Xalqaro mehnat tashkilotining munosib mehnat masalalari bo'yicha texnik qo'llab-quvvatlash guruhi va Byurosi direktori	40

1-YALPI MAJLIS:

COVID-19NI YOSHLARNING ZAIF QATLAMLARIGA TA'SIRI SHAROITIDA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH VA MILLIY BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH MAQSADLARINI AMALGA OSHIRISHDA YOSHLARNING ROLINI KUCHAYTIRISH

TATYANA MOSKALKOVA, Rossiya Federatsiyasining Inson huquqlari bo'yicha vakili	43
BRAYTON KAOMA, BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish yechimlari tarmog'idagi Bosh direktori, Zambiya	46
OTABEK ABDUJALILOV, BMTning Yoshlar ishlari bo'yicha maslahat kengashi a'zosi, UNAIDS volontyori, O'zbekiston	47
SAHAR ALBAZAR, Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning Yosh parlamentariylar forumi prezidenti	49
SHOXRUX JURAKULOV, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati huzuridagi Yoshlar parlamenti a'zosi	50

2-YALPI MAJLIS:

YOSHLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH VA RAG’BATLANTIRISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH HAMDA ULARNING IJTIMOY VA SIYOSIY FAOLIYATDAGI ISHTIROKINI QO’LLAB-QUVVATLASH

RUNE BRANDRUP,

YUNFPA, Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo uchun mintaqaviy bo’linmasining

Yoshlar masalalari bo’yicha dastur mutaxassisi 52

ODILJON TOJIYEV,

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining

Qonunchilik palatasida axborot faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish va ommaviy

axborot vositalari bilan hamkorlik masalalari bo’yicha o’rinbosari 54

ANDRIANTSITONTA RAKOTOMALALA,

Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning Yosh parlamentariylar forumi a’zosi, Madagaskar 56

ALISHER ASROROV,

BMTning Yoshlar maslahat kengashi a’zosi 57

PARALLEL SESSIYA – A:

YANADA KENG VA SIFATLI TA’LIM HAMDA TIBBIY XIZMAT IMKONIYATLARIDAN FOYDALANISHNI QO’LLAB-QUVVATLASH

VIBEKE ENSEN,

UNESCOning Ta’lim sektori Tinchlik va barqaror rivojlanish masalalari bo’yicha bo’limi direktori 59

FAZIL IRWAN,

ISESCONing Inson salohiyatini rivojlantirish va ijtimoiy huquq

va imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish masalalari bo’yicha rahbari, 62

Dr. KIM EVA DICKSON,

UNICEFning Onalar, yangi tug’ilgan chaqaloqlar va o’smirlar sog’lig’ini saqlash

bo’limi rahbari 64

ALISIYA SANCHES ARGUETA,

UNAIDS Yoshlar dasturlari muvofiqlashtiruvchisi 70

Dr. ADISH AGGARVALA,

Xalqaro yuristlar kengashi raisi, Buyuk Britaniya 76

AKBARSHOH TESHABOYEV,

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi huzuridagi

Yoshlar parlamenti raisining o’rinbosari 77

PARALLEL SESSIYA – B:

YOSHLARNING MUNOSIB VA SAMARALI ISH BILAN TA’MINLANISHIGA ERISHISH

RAMIRO PISARRO,

XMTning Moskvadagi MDHda yoshlarni ish bilan ta’minlash bo’yicha

bosh texnik maslahatchisi 80

TAHA AYYAN,

Islom hamkorlik yoshlar forumi prezidenti 83

TILEK TOGTOGAZIYEV,

Yoshlar tadbirkorligi bo’yicha ekspert, Qirg’iziston 85

DILMUROD YUSUPOV,

“SHAROIT PLUS” inklyuziv mehnat bo’yicha loyihasi rahbari 89

MIRSAID MUXTOROV,

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi huzuridagi San’at va madaniyatni rivojlantirish

jamgarmasining inklyuziv loyihalar bo’yicha maslahatchi 92

INDIRA HOLDAROVA,

O’zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi Markaziy Kengashi raisi o’rinbosari 94

**PARALLEL SESSIYA – C:
GENDER TENGSIZLIKNI O'ZGARTIRISH VA AVLODLARARO ALOQALARNI YARATISH
UCHUN YOSHLAR YETAKCHILIGI**

SHUKURGELDI MIRADOV,

BMTning Markaziy Osiyo uchun elchilarining preventiv diplomatiya bo'yicha
mintaqalararo tarmog'i rahbari, Turkmaniston 97

JELILE ÖZLEM TUNÇAK,

Ombudsman, Turkiya 99

SHOHINAXON BAHROMOVA,

Women Up, Go Viral va TEDxMstSq loyihalari muvofiqlashtiruvchisi 103

3- YALPI MAJLIS:

**YOSHLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH VA TARG'IB ETISH UCHUN MAVJUD XALQARO
VA MINTAQAVIY VOSITALAR VA MEXANIZMLARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH**

ANTJE ROTHEMUND,

Yevropa Kengashining Yoshlar yoshlar bo'yicha departamenti boshlig'i 106

ALIYA YUNUSOVA,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bola huquqlari bo'yicha vakil 108

NUR AZIA MOHD AWAL,

Bolalar ishlari bo'yicha komissar (SUHAKAM), Malayziya 110

ARINA EFREMOVA,

Yoshlar rivojlanish institutida inson huquqlari va targ'ibot masalalari bo'yicha
muvofiqlashtiruvchisi, Qirg'iziston 112

YOPILISH MAROSIMI

AKMAL SAIDOV,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining birinchi o'rinbosari,
Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazi direktori 114

Toshkent yoshlar deklaratsiyasi "Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish" 116

CONTENT

About the World Conference on Youth Rights on the theme "Involving Youth in Global Action"	16
---	-----------

OPENING CEREMONY

AKMAL SAIDOV, First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Director of the National Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights	23
TANZILA NARBAYEVA, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan	25
ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UN Secretary General	27
MICHELLE BACHELET, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	28
JAYATHMA WICKRAMANAYAKE, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Youth	29
MARTIN CHUNGONG, IPU Secretary General	30
HELGA MARIA SCHMID, OSCE Secretary General	32
MOHAMMAD REZA MAJIDI, Asian Parliamentary Assembly Secretary General	34
MARGARETA CEDERFELT, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly President.....	36
SERGEY LEBEDEV, CIS Executive Secretary	38
OLGA KOULAEVA, Director, ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	40

PLENARY SESSION 1: INCREASING THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SDGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INFLUENCE OF COVID-19 ON VULNERABLE YOUTH GROUPS

TATYANA MOSKALKOVA, High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation	43
BRIGHTON KAOMA, Global Director at UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Zambia	46
OTABEK ABDUJALILOV, UN Youth Advisory board member, UNAIDS volunteer, Uzbekistan	47
SAHAR ALBAZAR, President of the IPU Forum of Young Parliamentarians	49
SHOKHRUKH DJURAKULOV, member of Youth Parliament of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan	50

PLENARY SESSION 2: INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTING AND PROMOTING YOUNG PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND SUPPORTING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

RUNE BRANDRUP, Programme Specialist on Youth, UNFPA, Eastern Europe & Central Asia Regional Office	52
ODILJON TADJIEV, Vice-Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on issues of coordination of information activities and cooperation with mass media in the Legislative Chamber	54
ANDRIANTSITONTA RAKOTOMALALA, Member of Parliament, Member of the Board of the IPU Forum of Young Parliamentarians, Madagascar	56
ALISHER ASROROV, UN Youth Advisory Board member	57

PARALLEL SESSION A: SUPPORTING GREATER ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE

VIBEKE JENSEN, Director of the Division for Peace and Sustainable Development, Education Sector, UNESCO	59
FAZIL IRWAN, Head of Human Development and Social Empowerment, ISESCO	62
DR. KIM DICKSON, Senior Health Advisor, Head of MNAH Unit, UNICEF NYHQ	64
ALICIA SANCHEZ ARGUETA, Youth Programmes Coordinator, UNAIDS	70
DR. ADISH AGGARWALA, President, International Council of Jurists, London	76
AKBARSHOH TESHABOYEV, Deputy Chairman of the Youth Parliament under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan	77

PARALLEL SESSION B: YOUNG PEOPLE'S ACCESS TO DECENT AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT

RAMIRO PIZARRO, ILO Moscow Chief Technical Adviser for Youth Employment in the CIS	80
TAHA AYHAN, President of Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum	83
TILEK TOGTOGAZIEV, expert in youth entrepreneurship, Kyrgyzstan	85
DILMUROD YUSUPOV, Co-founder of "Sharait Plus" inclusive recruiting platform	89
MIRSAID MUKHTOROV, Counselor on Inclusive Projects in the Art & Culture Development Foundation under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan	92
INDIRA KHALDAROVA, Vice chairperson of the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan	94

PARALLEL SESSION C: YOUTH LEADERSHIP FOR TRANSFORMING GENDER INEQUALITIES AND BUILDING INTERGENERATIONAL CONNECTIONS

SHUKURGELDI MYRADOV, Leader, the Interregional network of the UN Ambassadors for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, youth activist, Turkmenistan	97
---	----

CELILE ÖZLEM TUNÇAK, Ombudsman, Turkey	99
SHOKHINAKHON BAKHROMOVA, Coordinator of Women Up, Go Viral and TEDxMstSq projects	103
PLENARY SESSION 3: IMPROVING EXISTING INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS FOR PROTECTING AND PROMOTING YOUTH RIGHTS	
ANTJE ROTHEMUND, Head of Youth Department of the Council of Europe	106
ALIYA YUNUSOVA, Commissioner for Children's Rights of Uzbekistan	108
Prof. DATO' NOOR AZIAH HJ. MOHD. AWAL Children's Commissioner, SUHAKAM, Malaysia	110
ARINA EFREMOVA, Coordinator for Human Rights and Advocacy at the Institute for Youth Development, Kyrgyzstan	112
CLOSING CEREMONY	
AKMAL SAIDOV, First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Director of the National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights	114
Tashkent Youth Declaration "Involving Youth in Global Action"	116

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

О Всемирной конференции по правам молодежи на тему «Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия»	16
---	-----------

ЦЕРЕМОНИЯ ОТКРЫТИЯ

АКМАЛ САИДОВ, первый заместитель Спикера Законодательной палаты Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, директор Национального центра Республики Узбекистан по правам человека	23
ТАНЗИЛА НАРБАЕВА, председатель Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан	25
АНТОНИУ ГУТЕРРИШ, Генеральный секретарь ООН	27
МИШЕЛЬ БАЧЕЛЕТ, Верховный комиссар ООН по правам человека	28
ДЖАЯТМА ВИКРАМАНАЯКЕ, посланник Генерального секретаря ООН по делам молодежи	29
МАРТИН ЧУНГОНГ, генеральный секретарь Межпарламентского союза	30
ХЕЛЬГА МАРИЯ ШМИД, генеральный секретарь ОБСЕ	32
МОХАММАД РЕЗА МАЖИДИ, генеральный секретарь Азиатской Парламентской Ассамблеи	34
МАРГАРЕТА СЕДЕРФЕЛЬТ, президент Парламентской Ассамблеи ОБСЕ	36
СЕРГЕЙ ЛЕБЕДЕВ, председатель Исполнительного комитета – Исполнительный секретарь СНГ	38
ОЛЬГА КУЛАЕВА, директор, группа технической поддержки по вопросам достойного труда и Бюро МОТ для стран Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии	40

ПЛЕНАРНОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ 1: ПОВЫШЕНИЕ РОЛИ МОЛОДЕЖИ В УСТОЙЧИВОМ РАЗВИТИИ И РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦУР В КОНТЕКСТЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ COVID-19 НА УЯЗВИМЫЕ ГРУППЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ

ТАТЬЯНА МОСКАЛЬКОВА, Уполномоченный по правам человека в Российской Федерации	43
БРАЙТОН КАОМА, глобальный директор Сети ООН по выработке решений в области устойчивого развития, Замбия ...	46
ОТАБЕК АБДУЖАЛИЛОВ, член Консультативного совета ООН по делам молодежи, волонтер ЮНЭЙДС, Узбекистан	47
САХАР АЛЬБАСАР, Президент Форума молодых парламентариев Межпарламентского союза	49
ШОХРУХ ЖУРАКУЛОВ, член Молодежного парламента при Сенате Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан	50

ПЛЕНАРНОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ 2: ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЗАЩИТЫ И ПООЩРЕНИЯ ПРАВ МОЛОДЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ И ПОДДЕРЖКИ ИХ УЧАСТИЯ В ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

РУНЕ БРАНДРУП,

программный специалист по вопросам молодежи Регионального отделения ЮНФПА
для Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии 52

ОДИЛЖОН ТАДЖИЕВ,

заместитель Спикера Законодательной палаты Олий Мажлиса
Республики Узбекистан по вопросам координации информационной деятельности
в Законодательной палате и взаимодействию со СМИ 54

АНДРИАНТОНТА РАКОТОМАЛАЛА,

член правления Форума молодых парламентариев
Межпарламентского союза, Мадагаскар 56

АЛИШЕР АСРОРОВ,

член Молодежного консультативного совета ООН 57

ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНАЯ СЕССИЯ – А:

ПОДДЕРЖКА В ПОЛУЧЕНИИ БОЛЕЕ ШИРОКОГО ДОСТУПА К КАЧЕСТВЕННОМУ ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ И МЕДИЦИНСКОМУ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮ

ВИБЕКЕ ЕНСЕН,

директор отдела по вопросам мира и устойчивого развития сектора образования ЮНЕСКО 59

ФАЗИЛ ИРВАН,

руководитель по вопросам развития человеческого потенциала
и расширения социальных прав и возможностей АЙСЕКСО 62

д-р КИМ ЕВА ДИКСОН,

руководитель отдела охраны здоровья матерей, новорожденных и подростков ЮНИСЕФ 64

АЛИСИЯ САНЧЕС АРГЕТА,

координатор молодежных программ ЮНЭЙДС 70

д-р АДИШ АГГАРВАЛА,

председатель Международного совета юристов, Великобритания 76

АКБАРШОХ ТЕШАБОВЕВ,

заместитель председателя Молодежного парламента при Законодательной палате
Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан 77

ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНАЯ СЕССИЯ – В:

ДОСТУП МОЛОДЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ К ДОСТОЙНОЙ И ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЗАНЯТОСТИ

РАМИРО ПИСАРРО,

главный технический советник МОТ в Москве по вопросам занятости молодежи в СНГ 80

ТАХА АЙХАН,

президент Молодежного форума исламского сотрудничества 83

ТИЛЕК ТОГТОГАЗИЕВ,

эксперт по молодежному предпринимательству, Кыргызстан 85

ДИЛМУРОД ЮСУПОВ,

руководитель проекта по инклюзивному труду "SHAROIT PLUS" 89

МИРСАИД МУХТОРОВ,

советник по инклюзивным проектам в Фонде развития искусства и культуры
при Министерстве культуры Республики Узбекистан 92

ИНДИРА ХОЛДАРОВА,

заместитель председателя Центрального совета Союза молодежи Узбекистана 94

ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНАЯ СЕССИЯ – С:

МОЛОДЕЖНОЕ ЛИДЕРСТВО ДЛЯ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГЕНДЕРНОГО НЕРАВЕНСТВА И СОЗДАНИЯ СВЯЗЕЙ МЕЖДУ ПОКОЛЕНИЯМИ

ШУКУРГЕЛДИ МЫРАДОВ,

руководитель межрегиональной сети послов ООН по превентивной дипломатии для Центральной Азии, молодежный активист, Туркменистан 97

ЖЕЛИЛЕ ОЗЛЕМ ТУНЖАК,

Омбудсмен, Турция 99

ШОХИНАХОН БАХРОМОВА,

координатор проектов Women Up, Go Viral и TEDxMstSq 103

ПЛЕНАРНОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ 3

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ И МЕХАНИЗМОВ ДЛЯ ЗАЩИТЫ И ПООЩРЕНИЯ ПРАВ МОЛОДЕЖИ

АНТЬЕ РОТЭМУНД,

начальник департамента по делам молодежи Совета Европы 106

АЛИЯ ЮНУСОВА,

Уполномоченный по правам ребенка Республики Узбекистан 108

НУР АЗИА МОХД АВАЛ,

Комиссар по делам ребенка СУХАКАМ, Малайзия 110

АРИНА ЕФРЕМОВА,

координатор по вопросам прав человека и адвокации
Института развития молодежи, Кыргызстан 112

ЦЕРЕМОНИЯ ЗАКРЫТИЯ

АКМАЛ САИДОВ,

первый заместитель Спикера Законодательной палаты
Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, директор Национального центра
Республики Узбекистан по правам человека 114

Итоговый документ Всемирной конференции по правам молодежи – Ташкентская молодежная декларация “Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия» 116

“GLOBAL HARAKATLARGA YOSHLARNI JALB QILISH” MAVZUIDAGI YOSHLAR HUQUQLARI BO‘YICHA BUTUNJAHON KONFERENSIYASI TO‘G‘RISIDA

Yoshlar huquqlari bo‘yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi 2021-yilning 12–13 avgust kunlari Toshkent shahrida gibrid shaklda bo‘lib o‘tdi.

Yoshlar huquqlari bo‘yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasini o‘tkazish tashabbusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyev tomonidan BMT Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha kengashining 46-sessiyasida ilgari surilgan. Mazkur g‘oya O‘zbekistonning yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish, yosh avlod manfaatlarini xalqaro miqyosda ilgari surishga bo‘lgan sodiqligini tasdiqlaydi.

“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish” yoshlar huquqlari bo‘yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi yoshlar uchun g‘oyalar, ustuvorliklar, yechimlar va yangiliklarni muhokama qilish bo‘yicha maydon tashkil etishga qaratilgan.

Konferentsiyada 500 dan ortiq ishtirokchilar, jumladan, 13 ta xalqaro tashkilotlar, 7 ta mintaqaviy tashkilotlar, 11 ta xalqaro nodavlat tashkilotlari vakillari qatnashdi. 15 dan ortiq xorijiy davlatlar inson huquqlari bo‘yicha milliy institutlari, 7 tadan ortiq mamlakatlardan yoshlar ishlari bo‘yicha parlamentlar va davlat organlari, 5 mamlakatdan ta‘lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari, 15 dan ortiq mamlakatlardan yoshlar tashkilotlari va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari vakillari ham ishtirok etdi.

Konferentsiyada 67 nafar ma‘ruzachi so‘zga chiqdi, ulardan 49 nafari xalqaro ekspertlar (BMT va uning tuzilmalari, YeXHT, IHT, Evropa Kengashi, YeXHT Parlament Assambleyasi, Osiyo Parlament Assambleyasi, MDH Ijroiya qo‘mitasi) va 18 nafari milliy ekspertlar.

Ochilish marosimida BMTning Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Oliy komissari Mishel Bachelet, BMT Bosh kotibining Yoshlar ishlari bo‘yicha elchisi Jayatma Vikramanayake, Parlamentlararo Ittifoq Bosh kotibi Martin Chungong, YeXHT Bosh kotibi Xel’ga Mariya Shmidt, Osiyo Parlament Assambleyasi bosh kotibi Muhammad Rizo Majidi, YeXHT Parlament Assambleyasi Prezidenti Margareta Sedyerfelt, MDH Ijroiya qo‘mitasi raisi – Ijrochi kotibi Syergey Lebedev, Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari uchun XMT munosib mehnat masalalari bo‘yicha texnik qo‘llab-quvvatlash guruhi va Byurosi direktori Ol’ga Kulayevalarning murojaatlari eshittildi.

Tadbir ochilish marosimi, uchta yalpi majlis, uchta seksiya sessiyasi va yakuniy qismdan iborat.

Birinchi yalpi majlisi: “COVID-19ni yoshlarning zaif qatlamlariga ta’siri sharoitida barqaror rivojlanish va milliy Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini amalga oshirishda yoshlarning rolini kuchaytirish” – yoshlar parlamentlari, yoshlar tashkilotlari va harakatlari, shuningdek hech qanday tashkilotga a’zo bo‘lmagan yoshlar bilan mavjud hamkorlik, muloqot va sheriklik shakllarini yanada takomillashtirish va jonlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari ko‘rib chiqildi. Bu xalqaro, mintaqaviy, milliy va mahalliy darajadagi eng marginalashgan guruhlardan yoshlar vakillarini rivojlantirish jarayoniga jalb qilish borasidagi sa’y-harakatlarining uyg‘unligini ta’minlash; yoshlar tashkilotlarining salohiyatini mustahkamlash hamda covid-inqirozi oqibatlarining oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashda yoshlarning rolini oshirish uchun zarurdir.

Ikkinchi yalpi majlisi: “Yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va rag‘batlantirish samaradorligini oshirish hamda ularning ijtimoiy va siyosiy faoliyatdagi ishtirokini qo‘llab-quvvatlash” – yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish bo‘yicha siyosat va dasturlarni ishlab chiqishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari, yoshlarning siyosiy va fuqarolik jarayonlarida, shuningdek barcha darajadagi tegishli platforma va institutlar faoliyatida ishtirok etish huquqlari ko‘rib chiqildi.

Parallel sessiya – A: “Sifatli ta’lim va tibbiy xizmat imkoniyatlaridan yanada keng foydalanishni qo’llab-quvvatlash” – yoshlarning sifatli ta’lim olish imkoniyatini ta’minlash maqsadida xalqaro sheriklar bilan o’zaro hamkorlikka; ta’lim oluvchining ehtiyojlariga qaratilgan va butun hayoti davomida bilim olish kontseptsiyasiga asoslangan yondashuvlar asosida inklyuziv ta’limni ishlab chiqish va tatbiq etishga; milliy sog’liqni saqlash tizimini mustahkamlash va yoshlarni tibbiy-sanitar xizmatlaridan foydalanish qamrovini ta’minlashga qaratilgan sa’y-harakatlarni rag’batlantirish bo’yicha chora-tadbirlari muhokama qilindi.

Parallel sessiya – B: “Yoshlarning munosib va samarali ish bilan ta’minlanishiga erishish” – yoshlarning bandligini va o’zini-o’zi ish bilan ta’minlash uchun qulay muhit yaratish chora-tadbirlari, yoshlar uchun davlat va xususiy investitsiyalar orqali bir vaqtning o’zida bandlikning sifatini va ish o’rinlari sonini oshirish bo’yicha strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish va joriy etish, mehnat bozori va iqtisodiy siyosatni boshqarish, ko’nikmalarni rivojlantirish, ijtimoiy himoyani ta’minlash va yoshlarni faol jalb qilish, shuningdek ish joyida yoshlarning huquqlariga rioya etilishini kafolatlash bo’yicha choralar ko’rish; maktabdagi o’qishidan chiqib ishlashga majbur bo’lgan yoshlarga tobora tez o’zgarib borayotgan sharoitda – keng qamrovli va munosib xizmatlar hamda qishloq joylarida bo’lgani singari shaharlarda ham yer, moliya, raqamli va boshqa texnologiyalar bilan bog’liq resurslar kabi ishlab chiqarish resurslaridan foydalanish imkoniyatini ta’minlash bo’yicha chora-tadbirlari muhokama qilindi.

Parallel sessiya – C: “Gender tengsizlikni o’zgartirish va avlodlararo aloqalarni yaratish uchun yoshlar yetakchiligi” – yosh ayollar va qizlarning rahbarlik rolini oshirish, qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlarida hamda COVID-19 pandemiyasiga qarshi kurash choralarini amalga oshirishning barcha bosqichlarida, shuningdek iqtisodiy tiklanish jarayonlarida ayollar va yosh xotin-qizlar tashkilotlarining ishtirokini ta’minlashga alohida e’tibor qaratildi. Xalqaro va mintaqaviy darajadagi barcha strategiya va dasturlarda gender muammolarini inobatga olinishini ta’minlashni davom ettirish muhokama qilindi.

Uchinchi yalpi majlis: “Yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va targ’ib etish uchun mavjud xalqaro va mintaqaviy vositalar va mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish” yoshlar o’z huquqlarini kamsitilmasdan to’liq amalga oshirishi, jumladan, asosiy ehtiyojlardan foydalanish va jamiyat hayotida mazmunli ishtirok etishini ta’minlash uchun global darajada zarur bo’lgan choralar; inson huquqlari bo’yicha xalqaro huquqda yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va rag’batlantirish uchun zarur bo’lgan qo’shimcha kafolatlar va aniq elementlar; yoshlar huquqlarini samarali amalga oshirish uchun xalqaro va mintaqaviy ilg’or tajribalardan namunalar ko’rib chiqildi.

About the World Conference on Youth Rights on the theme "INVOLVING YOUTH IN GLOBAL ACTION"

World Youth Rights Conference was held in Tashkent on August 12–13, 2021 in a hybrid format.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev announced the initiative to convene a World Conference on Youth Rights at the 46th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council. This idea reaffirms Uzbekistan's commitment to protecting youth rights and promoting the interests of the younger generation at the international level.

The World Youth Rights Conference "Involving Youth in Global Action" is a platform for young people to discuss ideas, priorities, solutions and innovations.

The conference was attended by more than 500 participants, including representatives of 13 international organizations, 7 regional organizations, 11 international non-governmental organizations. National human rights institutions from 15 countries, parliaments and State bodies for youth affairs from over 7 countries, educational and research institutes from 5 countries, youth organizations and civil society institutions from over 15 countries were represented.

The conference was attended by 67 speakers, including 49 international experts (UN and its structures, OSCE, OIC, Council of Europe, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Asian Parliamentary Assembly, CIS Executive Committee) and 18 national experts.

At the opening ceremony, the addresses of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet, the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth Jayathma Wickramanayake, the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Martin Chungong, the OSCE Secretary-General Helga Maria Schmid, the Secretary-General of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly Mohammad Reza Majidi, the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Margareta Cederfelt, the Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Sergey Lebedev, Director of the ILO Decent Work Team and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia Olga Koulaeva were heard.

The event consisted of an opening ceremony, three plenary sessions, three breakout sessions and the final part.

The first plenary session: "Enhancing the role of youth in sustainable development and the implementation of national SDGs in the context of the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable youth groups" considered the main directions: further improvement and activation of existing forms of cooperation, dialogue and partnerships with youth parliaments, youth organizations and movements, as well as young people who are not part of any organizations. This is necessary to ensure the coherence of efforts to involve youth representatives from the most marginalized groups in the development process at the international, regional, national and local levels; strengthen the capacity of youth organizations and enhance the role of youth in preventing and combating the consequences of the COVID crisis.

The second plenary session: "Enhancing the effectiveness of protecting and promoting the rights of young people and supporting their participation in civic and political activities" considered the main directions of developing policies and programs to protect the rights of youth, the right of youth to participate in political and civil processes, as well as in the activities of relevant platforms and institutions at all levels.

As part of the Parallel Session A "Supporting greater access to quality education and health care", attention was paid to interaction with international partners in order to ensure universal

access to quality education; the development and implementation of inclusive education focused on the needs of the learner and based on approaches based on the concept of lifelong learning. Measures to strengthen national health systems and promote efforts aimed at ensuring universal coverage of young people with health services were discussed.

Within the framework of the **Parallel Session B “Access of young people to decent and productive employment”**, measures were discussed to create an environment that promotes employment and self-employment of young people, the development and implementation of strategies that emphasize simultaneously improving the quality of employment and increasing the number of jobs for young people through, for example, public and private investments, taking measures to regulate the labor market and economic policy, skills development, ensuring social protection and active involvement of young people, as well as guaranteeing the rights of young people in the workplace; ensuring that young people who have to move from school to work in an increasingly rapidly changing environment have access to comprehensive and sufficient services and to productive resources, such as land, finance and resources related to digital and other technologies, both in rural areas and in cities.

As part of the **Parallel Session C “Youth leadership to transform gender inequality and create connections between generations”**, emphasis was placed on the leadership role of young women and girls, ensuring the full, equal and constructive participation of women and women's youth organizations in decision-making processes and at all stages of the implementation of measures to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as in processes of economic recovery. Continue to ensure that gender perspectives are integrated into all policies and programmes at the international and regional levels.

The third plenary session “Improving existing international and regional instruments and mechanisms to protect and promote the rights of youth” considered measures necessary at the global level to ensure that young people fully exercise their rights without discrimination, including access to basic needs and constructive participation in public life; additional guarantees and specific elements for protection and the promotion of the rights of youth necessary in international human rights law; examples of international and regional best practices for the effective implementation of youth rights.

О ВСЕМИРНОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ ПО ПРАВАМ МОЛОДЕЖИ НА ТЕМУ «ВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ»

12–13 августа 2021 г. в Ташкенте состоялась Всемирная конференция по правам молодежи, которая проходила в гибридном формате.

Инициатива проведения Всемирной конференции по правам молодежи объявлена Президентом Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёевым на 46-й сессии Совета по правам человека ООН. Данная идея подтверждает приверженность Узбекистана защите прав молодежи, продвижению интересов молодого поколения на международном уровне.

Всемирная конференция по правам молодежи «Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия» призвана сформировать площадку для молодых людей по обсуждению идей, приоритетов, решений и инноваций.

В конференции приняли участие более 500 участников, в том числе представителей 13 международных организаций, 7 региональных организаций, 11 международных неправительственных организаций. Были представлены национальные институты по правам человека из 15 стран, парламенты и государственные органы по делам молодежи свыше 7 стран, образовательные и исследовательские институты 5 стран, молодежные организации и институты гражданского общества свыше 15 стран.

На конференции выступили 67 докладчиков, из них 49 международных экспертов (ООН и ее структуры, ОБСЕ, ОИС, Совет Европы, Парламентская Ассамблея ОБСЕ, Азиатская парламентская ассамблея, Исполнительный комитет СНГ) и 18 национальных экспертов.

На церемонии открытия заслушаны обращения Верховного комиссара ООН по правам человека Мишель Бачелет, Посланника Генерального секретаря ООН по делам молодежи Джаятма Викраманааяке, Генерального секретаря Межпарламентского союза Мартина Чунгонга, Генерального секретаря ОБСЕ Хельги Марии Шмидт, Генерального секретаря Азиатской Парламентской Ассамблеи Мохаммеда Реза Мажида, Президента Парламентской Ассамблеи ОБСЕ Маргареты Седерфельт, председателя Исполнительного комитета – Исполнительного секретаря СНГ Сергея Лебедева, директора группы технической поддержки по вопросам достойного труда и Бюро МОТ для стран Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии Ольги Кулаевой.

Мероприятие состояло из церемонии открытия, трех пленарных заседаний, трех секционных заседаний и заключительной части.

Первое пленарное заседание «Повышение роли молодежи в устойчивом развитии и реализации национальных ЦУР в контексте влияния COVID-19 на уязвимые группы молодежи» рассмотрело основные направления дальнейшего совершенствования и активизация существующих форм сотрудничества, диалога и партнерских отношений с молодежными парламентами, молодежными организациями и движениями, а также молодыми людьми, не входящими ни в какие организации. Это необходимо для обеспечения согласованности усилий по вовлечению в процесс развития представителей молодежи из наиболее маргинализированных групп на международном, региональном, национальном и местном уровнях; укрепления потенциала молодежных организаций и повышения роли молодежи в профилактике и борьбе с последствиями ковид-кризиса.

Второе пленарное заседание «Повышение эффективности защиты и поощрения прав молодых людей и поддержки их участия в гражданской и политической деятельности» рассмотрело основные направления разработки политики и программ по защите прав молодежи, права молодежи на участие в политических и гражданских процессах, а также в деятельности соответствующих платформ и институтов на всех уровнях.

В рамках **Параллельной сессии А «Поддержка в получении более широкого доступа к качественному образованию и медицинскому обслуживанию»** внимание было уделено взаимодействию с международными партнерами в целях обеспечения всеобщего доступа к качественному образованию; разработке и внедрению инклюзивного образования, ориентированного на потребности обучаемого и опирающегося на подходы, основанные на концепции получения знаний на протяжении всей жизни; обсуждены меры по укреплению национальных систем здравоохранения и поощрения усилий, направленных на обеспечение всеобщего охвата молодежи медико-санитарными услугами.

В рамках **Параллельной сессии В «Доступ молодых людей к достойной и производительной занятости»** обсуждены меры по созданию среды, содействующей трудоустройству и самозанятости молодежи; разработке и внедрению стратегий, акцентирующих одновременно повышение качества занятости и увеличение числа рабочих мест для молодежи при помощи, например, публичных и частных инвестиций; принятия мер по регулированию рынка труда и экономической политики; развития навыков, обеспечения социальной защиты и активного вовлечения молодежи, а также гарантирования соблюдения прав молодых людей на рабочем месте; обеспечение молодым людям, которым приходится переходить от учебы в школе к труду во все более быстро меняющихся условиях – доступа к комплексному и достаточному обслуживанию и к производственным ресурсам, таким как земля, финансы и ресурсы, связанные с цифровыми и другими технологиями, как в сельской местности, так и в городах.

В рамках **Параллельной сессии С «Молодежное лидерство для преобразования гендерного неравенства и создания связей между поколениями»** сделан акцент на руководящей роли молодых женщин и девочек, обеспечении всестороннего, равноправного и конструктивного участия женщин и женских молодежных организаций в процессах принятия решений и на всех этапах реализации мер реагирования на пандемию COVID-19, а также в процессах экономического восстановления. Продолжать обеспечивать учет гендерной проблематики во всех стратегиях и программах на международном и региональном уровнях.

Третье пленарное заседание «Совершенствование существующих международных и региональных инструментов и механизмов для защиты и поощрения прав молодежи» рассмотрело меры необходимые на глобальном уровне для обеспечения того, чтобы молодые люди в полной мере осуществляли свои права без дискриминации, включая доступ к основным потребностям и конструктивное участие в общественной жизни; дополнительные гарантии и конкретные элементы для защиты и поощрения прав молодежи необходимые в международном праве прав человека; примеры международной и региональной передовой практики для эффективного осуществления прав молодежи.



MODERATOR



AKMAL SAIDOV

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi
Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining
birinchi o'rinboshi, Inson huquqlari
bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Milliy markazi direktori

OCHILISH MAROSIMI



TANZILA NARBAYEVA

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Oliy Majlisi Senati raisi



YU YU

BMTning O'zbekistondagi
Doimiy muvofqlashtiruvchisi v.b.



MISHEL BACHELET

BMT Inson huquqlari bo'yicha
Oliy komissari



**JAYATMA
VIKRAMANAYAKE**

BMT Bosh kotibining
Yoshlar masalalari bo'yicha vakili



MARTIN CHUNGONG

Parlamentlararo
Ittifoq Bosh kotibi



**HELGA
MARIA SCHMID**

Yevropada xavfsizlik va
hamkorlik tashkiloti Bosh kotibi



MOHAMMAD RIZO MAJIDI

Osiyo parlament Assambleyasi
Bosh kotibi



MARGARETA SEDERFELT

Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti
Parlament assambleyasi prezidenti



SERGEY LEBEDEV

Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi
Ijroiya qo'mitasi raisi - Ijrochi kotibi



OLGA KULAYEVA

Xalqaro mehnat tashkilotining adolatti
mehnat masalalari bo'yicha texnik ko'mak
guruhi va Markaziy Osiyo hamda Sharqiy
Yevropa davlatlari byurosi direktori

OCHILISH MAROSIMI


Akmal SAIDOV,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi
Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining birinchi o'rinbosari,
Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Milliy markazi direktori

Xonimlar va janoblar,

“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish” mavzuidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasining barcha ishtirokchilarini anjuman tashkilotchilari nomidan samimiy qutlayman.

Fursatdan foydalanib Xalqaro yoshlar kuni bilan tabriklayman.

O'zbekiston tomonidan BMT Bosh kotibi Antoniu Guterrish chaqirig'iga javoban, “Inson huquqlari yo'lida harakatga da'vat” tashabbusi doirasida va O'zbekiston Prezidenti muhtaram Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev tomonidan BMTning Inson huquqlari bo'yicha kengashining 46-sessiyasida ilgari surilgan tashabbus asosida o'tkazilayotgan bugungi Butunjahon konferentsiyasi bevosita yoshlar huquqlari masalasiga bag'ishlangan.

Konferentsiya bir yil oldin o'tkazilgan Inson huquqlari bo'yicha Samarqand veb-forumining mantiqiy davomi sifatida yana bir muhim tashabbusni ko'zlaydi. Bu o'rinda, albatta, yoshlar va ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish masalasida yangi g'oyalar, ustuvorliklar, yechimlar va yangiliklarni muhokama qilish uchun platforma yaratish va umumiy muammolarni birgalikda hal qilish maqsadi haqida so'z bormoqda.

Tashkilotchilar tomonidan ishtirokchilarning jug'rofiyasini (Yaponiyadan to Amerika qit'asiga qadar) inobatga olib, Butunjahon konferentsiyasi ishchi tillari etib 4 ta – o'zbek tili va BMTning 3 ta rasmiy tili (ingliz, frantsuz va rus tillari) belgilandi.

Bugungi Konferentsiyamiz xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

birinchidan, BMT tomonidan e'lon qilingan Xalqaro yoshlar kunida o'tayotganida;

ikkinchidan, joriy yil O'zbekistonda “Yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholi salomatligini mustahkamlash yili” deb e'lon qilingani munosabati bilan mamlakatimizda birinchi marta o'tkazilgan Yoshlar forumi va festivallari millionlab o'g'il-qizlarimiz hayotida yorqin iz qoldirgan muhim davrga to'g'ri kelganida;

uchinchidan, Konferentsiya ishida BMT va ushbu nufuzli Tashkilotning butun dunyodagi tuzilmalari hamda boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlardan oliy darajadagi vakillar ishtirok etayotganida;

to'rtinchidan, Butunjahon anjumani sayyoramizdagi yoshlarning hayotini yaxshilash uchun global hamkorlikning muhimligini alohida ta'kidlashga xizmat qilishida o'ziga xos ramziy ma'no bor.

Bugungi Konferentsiyamiz ham shaklan, ham mazmunan o'ziga xos qaytarilmas xususiyatiga ega.

Shaklan: pandemiya tufayli yoshlarga mos axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llagan holda, Butunjahon konferentsiyasi onlayn va offlayn formatlarda o'tkazilmoqda.

Mazmunan: Butunjahon konferentsiyasi yoshlar huquq va erkinliklariga bag'ishlanmoqda.

Biz Konferentsiyada ishtirok etayotganlari uchun:

- Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti va uning ixtisoslashgan tuzilmalari (YuNESKO, Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti, Migratsiya masalalari bo'yicha xalqaro tashkilot, YuNISEF, YuNFPA, BMT Rivojlanish dasturi),

- BMTning Inson huquqlari bo'yicha Oliy komissari,
- Evropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti,

- Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti,
- Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi,
- boshqa hamkor tashkilotlarning oliy darajadagi vakillariga, yetakchi ekspertlarga,
- O'zbekistonda akkreditatsiya qilingan diplomatik vakolatxonalar rahbarlariga minnatdorchilik izhor etamiz.

Xonimlar va janoblar,

Butunjahon konferentsiyasida O'zbekiston yoshlari ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Mamlakatning 14 ta hududidan Yoshlar parlamentlari a'zolari, faol yoshlar va nodavlat yoshlar tashkilotlari yetakchilari, shuningdek o'ndan ortiq oliy o'quv yurtidan talabalar qatnashmoqda.

Shuningdek, Konferentsiyamiz ommaviy axborot vositalari va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng yoritilmoqda. Jumladan, YouTube kanali orqali jonli efirga uzatilmoqda.

Bugun dunyoda yoshlar aholining misli ko'rilmagan darajada (2 mlrd.) ko'pchiligini tashkil qilmoqda. Bu aksariyat mamlakatlarda, jumladan, O'zbekistonda ham aholining o'sib borayotgan katta qismi yoshlardan iborat, deganidir.

BMT doirasida va undan tashqarida yoshlar masalasi tez-tez muhokama markaziga qo'yilmoqda. Ammo, global rivojlanish davrida oldinga qarab bir necha qadam, natijali qadamlar qo'yish zarurati mavjud.

Joriy yilning iyun oyida taniqli siyosatchi, Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning Bosh kotibi Martin Chungong boshchiligidagi rasmiy delegatsiya O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurdi. Suhbat chog'ida u kishi bir fikrni afsus bilan ta'kidladi.

Ya'ni, sayyoramiz aholisining yarmidan ko'pini 30 yoshgacha bo'lgan insonlar tashkil etsa-da, butun dunyo bo'yicha yosh deputatlarning ulushi 2,6 foizga ham yetmas ekan. Oliy martabali mehmon O'zbekistonda bu ko'rsatkich 6 foizdan oshganini yuqori baholadi. Bu – katta e'tirof, albatta.

Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning "Biz parlamentda yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlaymiz!" degan ezgu tashabbusi doirasida ilk bor Yoshlar parlamentlari a'zolari bilan xalqaro davra suhbat o'tkazdik. Ushbu tashabbus asosida siyosiy yetuk va faol yosh yigit-qizlarimizni milliy parlament va mahalliy Kengashlar faoliyatiga yanada keng jalb etamiz.

BMT Bosh kotibi Antoniu Guterrish Xalqaro yoshlar kuni munosabati bilan yo'llagan tabrigida shunday deb ta'kidladi: "Men yoshlar vakillariga muzokaralar davrasida ishtirok etishlari uchun yonimizdan joy ajratishni har biringizdan qat'iy so'rayman. Toki ular hamma uchun keng qamrovli, adolatli va barqaror rivojlanishga tayanadigan hayot barpo etish yo'lidagi sa'y-harakatlarimizda imkon qadar bizga yelkadosh bo'lsinlar".

Chunki yoshlarning eng yaxshi jihatlaridan biri shuki, ular savol beradilar va adolat uchun intiladilar. Qolaversa, ularning fikri ochiq.

Buyuk nemis faylasufi Gyote ta'biri bilan aytganda, "Dunyo olg'a qadamlar tashlayotgan bo'lsa-da, yoshlar har safar yangidan qadam qo'yishiga to'g'ri keladi".

Shu ma'noda, Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga qanchalik erishishimiz bugungi va ertangi yoshlarga bevosita bog'liq. Shunday ekan: "Yoshlarning huquqlarini rag'batlantirish va himoya qilishga qanday qilib ko'maklashish mumkin?" degan savol bundan keyin ko'tarilmasligi uchun nima qilishimiz kerak?

Konferentsiya doirasidagi muhokamalarning yechimi ayni shu muammolarga qaratilishi kerak, degan fikrdaman.



Tanzila NARBAYEVA,
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati raisi

Assalomu alaykum, hurmatli anjuman ishtirokchilari!

“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish” mavzusida yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha Butunjahon konferentsiyasida sizlar bilan ko'rishib turganimizdan behad xursandmiz.

Hozirgina Akmal Xolmatovich ta'kidlab o'tganlaridek, bugungi tadbirda jahon hamjamiyati-ning nufuzli tashkilotlari rahbarlari ishtirok etayotgani ham yoshlar masalasi xalqaro miqyosda qanchalar dolzarb ekanligini yaqqol ko'rsatadi.

Bugungi majlislar va sessiyalaridagi ma'ruza hamda muhokamalarga taniqli ekspertlar jalb qilingani ham anjumanimiz yuqori saviyada o'tishidan dalolatdir.

Ushbu anjumanda hammamiz uchun muhim bo'lgan dolzarb fikrlar bildirilishiga va ular asosida biz hamkorligimizning yangi yo'nalishlarini birgalikda belgilab olishimizga ishonchim komil.

Aziz hamkasblar!

Sizlarga ma'lumki, bugungi dunyo yoshlari soni 2 milliarddan ortdi. 75 millionga yaqin kishi istiqomat qilayotgan Markaziy Osiyo aholisining o'rtacha yoshi esa 28 yoshni tashkil qiladi. Bu jihatdan Markaziy Osiyoni dunyodagi eng yosh mintaqalardan biri deyishimiz mumkin. Salkam 35 mln aholisi bor O'zbekistonning 60 foizi yoshlardan iboratdir.

Shuning uchun ham yoshlar masalasi Yangi O'zbekistondagi davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylangan. Hurmatli Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan 2016-yilda imzolangan birinchi qonun aynan “Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida”gi qonun bo'lgani ham bejiz emas.

Mamlakatimizda keyingi 5 yilda yoshlar huquqlari va manfaatlarini ko'zlagan 50 dan ortiq qonunlar va boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar qabul qilinganligi ushbu siyosatning yorqin isbotidir.

Hukumat tarkibida O'zbekistonda yoshlar bilan ishlashga mas'ul bo'lgan Yoshlar ishlari agentligi faoliyatini boshladi. Oliy Majlis palatalarida Yoshlar parlamentlari tashkil etildi. Xalq deputatlari mahalliy Kengashlarida 260 nafardan ortiq yosh deputatlar faoliyat olib bormoqda.

Shu o'rinda Parlamentlararo Ittifoq Bosh kotibi Martin Chungong fikrini eslab o'tmoqchiman. Janob Martin Chungong sayyoramiz aholisining yarmidan ko'pini 30 yoshgacha bo'lgan insonlar tashkil etsa-da, butun dunyo bo'yicha yosh deputatlarning ulushi 2,6 foizga ham yetmasligini ta'kidlab, O'zbekistonda bu ko'rsatkich 6 foizdan oshganini yuqori baholadi. Lekin biz bu ko'rsatkichni yanada oshirish choralari ko'rmoqdami.

O'zbekistonni rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishlari bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasida yoshlar masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Strategiya asosida har yili qabul qilinadigan davlat dasturlaridagi yuzlab bandlarda yoshlar masalalariga oid vazifalar muntazam belgilanmoqda va amalga oshirilmoqda.

Prezidentimiz tomonidan ilgari surilgan besh muhim tashabbus doirasida yoshlarni madaniyat, san'at, sport, kitobxonlik va komp'yuter texnologiyalarini o'rganishga keng jalb qilish, ularning bandligini ta'minlash bo'yicha yangi tizim yaratildi.

Bu yilga mamlakatimizda “Yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholi salomatligini mustahkamlash yili” deb nom berilgan. Shu munosabat bilan yigit-qizlarning bandligini ta'minlash, kasb-hunarga

o'qitish, oliy ta'limga jalb qilish, tadbirkorlikka yo'naltirish yuzasidan tizimli ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, yoshlar tadbirkorligini qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar natijasida oxirgi 4 yilda 30 yoshgacha bo'lgan tadbirkorlar soni 5 barobarga ko'payib, ularning soni bugungi kunda 500 mingdan oshdi.

Mamlakatimizda yoshlarning bilim olishlariga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Agar oliy ta'lim muassasalariga yoshlar qamrovi 4 yil avval 9 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, hozir ushbu ko'rsatkich 28 foizga yetdi.

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, sayyoramizda 70 milliondan ortiq yoshlar muqim ish joyiga ega emas, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida 16 foizdan ortiq yoshlar bandligini ta'minlash talab etiladi.

Shu sababli Prezidentimiz tomonidan Turkmanistondagi "Avaza" milliy sayyohlik hududida bo'lib o'tgan Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari rahbarlarining uchinchi maslahat uchrashuvida yoshlar masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratildi.

Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganidek: "Butun dunyoda yosh avlodning ongi va qalbi uchun kurash davom etayotgan bugungi kunda biz Markaziy Osiyoning kelajagi bo'lgan yoshlarimizni vatanparvarlik, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalashimiz lozim".

Shu maqsadda kelgusi yili O'zbekistonda Markaziy Osiyo yoshlari forumini o'tkazish taklif etildi. Bunday muloqot maydonini tashkil etish xalqlarimizning yuksak axloqiy qadriyatlari va beqiyos ma'naviy merosini asrab-avaylash, ilg'or va tashabbuskor yoshlar o'rtasida o'zaro fikr va tajriba almashish, kelgusi avlodlarni ulkan maqsadlar hamda amaliy loyihalar atrofida birlashtirish, ezgu g'oya va istaklarini ro'yobga chiqarishda yaqin hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish imkonini beradi.

Ishonamanki, bugungi anjumanimizda ham shu kabi ko'plab takliflar ilgari suriladi va ular yoshlarimiz kelajagining farovonligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Fursatdan foydalanib, men Konferentsiya ishiga muvaffaqiyatlar tilayman.



YU YU, UN Resident Coordinator a.i. in Uzbekistan
on behalf of H.E. **António GUTERRES**,
UN Secretary-General

Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, speakers, dear young people,

I would like to thank the Government of Uzbekistan for its continuous efforts and commitment to ensuring the protection of the rights of youth, amplified in the speech of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, earlier this year at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council.

Distinguished guests, Mr. António Guterres has cautioned the world for facing a triple planetary emergency, a climate crisis, a nature crisis and a pollution crisis, alongside the pandemic.

When addressing participants of 10th ECOSOC Youth Forum 2021, he underlined the impact of the pandemic that: “Some 1.5 billion students have had their education disrupted. As many as 20 million girls may not return to learning when the pandemic is over. One of every six young people lost their job.”

Meanwhile, he laid down the policy framework that guides collective response. He stressed that the UN’s first-ever system-wide Youth Strategy, Youth2030, is our commitment to strengthen our work with and for young people.

Let me recognize that Uzbekistan is among the 10 fast track countries globally for the implementation of the strategy.

As we celebrate the international youth day 2021, with the theme “Transforming Food Systems: Youth Innovation for Human and Planetary Health”, I would like to reiterate that such a global effort will not be achieved without the meaningful participation of young people.

It has been acknowledged that there is a need for inclusive support mechanisms that ensure youth continue to amplify efforts collectively and individually to restore the planet and protect life.

We also need results and tangible progress, as the SG has requested the UN system to focus on. With great joy, I have witnessed in my short span of work in Uzbekistan:

An active participation of youth in COVID-19 response,

The establishment of the Youth Parliament,

The establishment of Youth Advisory Board for the UN,

The dedication of the year 2021 to youth and health,

The ratification of the Convention on rights of persons with disabilities,

Youth engaged for peace and security, and

Numerous policies, programmes and financing instruments to ensure meaningful youth engagement and empowerment.

I look forward to continuing such great national efforts to unleash the full potential of all young people in Uzbekistan, fulfill their rights, achieving SDGs and LNOB.

I wish all of us a successful event.



Michelle BACHELET,
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

I am delighted to be a virtual part of this world Youth Rights Conference on empowering young people to become more involved in public policy. The engagement of young people across all forms of public life is, of course, critical importance at a time when we are facing challenges like the Coronavirus pandemic and climate change, which threatens to set back progress towards sustainable development and human rights. Decisions that are made or left unmade today will shape their present and future.

The UN Guidance Note on protecting and promoting civic space makes it clear why maintaining and expanding civic freedoms is central to ensuring sustainable development and social cohesion. Every country needs to be able to count on the broadest possible space for civic action.

When every member of society is empowered to contribute and provide feedback about policies, including critical abuse, the officials can be fine tuned for greater relevance and efficacy for everyone without discrimination in their diversity of views, experiences and needs. A country's people, and perhaps especially its young people, are its leaders finest and most important resource. Inclusion, transparency, scrutiny and participation will all make better, more effective policies. They benefit everywhere. The 2019 pandemic makes this need for greater civic freedoms very urgent. The pandemic will have deep and long lasting effects on youth.

A global survey on youth and 2019 that we recently produced with ILO outline some of its disruptive impacts on education, training systems and the job market, as well as rising emotional distress. It has generated hunger and poverty. Covenant 19 is exacerbating existing inequalities, including those which burden many girls and young women, as well as many members of ethnic, racial and religious minorities.

This is a time for more, not less transparency, for more information, for more public debate and discussion that is more open to young people and other activists, and for more responsive governance. We need to respond to 2019 with measures that address and prevent inequalities and development deficits. In both the short and long term, we store strengthen social cohesion with measures that uphold justice and respect for everyone, recalling that justice and human rights are the best antidote to extremism and despair.

We need to advance resilient, inclusive, greener and more sustainable societies as young people across the world rightly demand. We need to seek out ways to strengthen the role of youth in helping all society to build back better. We need to ensure that all policies include the needs and the voices of the young. This conference is an opportunity for young people from across the world, especially in Central Asia, to share their experiences and for government representatives to listen to them.

Uzbekistan became a member of the Human Rights Council for the first time earliest year. His ratification of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in June is also a positive step. I thank the authorities for giving us this opportunity for deep, Frank and fruitful discussion, and I look forward to strong, positive action to empower young people to freely raise their voices and to contribute meaningfully to public policies here and elsewhere in the world. Thank you.



Jayathma WICKRAMANAYAKE,
UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Youth

Excellencies, distinguished representatives, fellow young people!

It's an honor to be here with you today as the Secretary General's Envoy on Youth. Please allow me to thank the Government of Uzbekistan and partners for organizing this important conference to discuss the youth rights and involving young people in global action, as well as for their kind invitation to take part in this meeting.

This conference is timely as young people today are exposed to some of the most of the complex challenges in history. Due to COVID-19 pandemic millions of young people had their education and skills development is disrupted. Global youth unemployment is rising, consequences of prolonged conflicts and climate change are intensifying and young marginalized groups, young women, minorities, LGBTQ youth, displaced youth, indigenous youth, youth with disabilities are affected by these issues disproportionately.

I am certain that many youth leaders will use this platform to share their lived experiences today which will hopefully inspire and guide relevance tomorrow when developing policies improving youth rights globally. Therefore, I want to use this opportunity to put forward three fundamental questions to consider when discussing how to better integrate young people in global action.

First, it is important to stress that young people are already on the frontlines promoting human rights, peace, justice and supporting that communities through recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The question is – which commitments can local, regional and international institutions make to build synergy with existing youth initiatives to better support diverse groups of young people in civic space financially and politically.

Secondly, young people's work on the frontlines often come at a high price. Young activists, peacebuilders and human rights defenders are often exposed to threats, harassment and repressals because of the efforts to challenge the state of core. If we aim to meaningfully include diverse and marginalized youth in global action. How can we prevent these actions from happening and provide sufficient support when these incidents occur?

Lastly, young people are tired of talking its inclusion meaningful intergenerational safe processes that consider multidimensional needs and rights of young people are the only way forward. Which actions can be implemented in order to guarantee systemic and continuous participation of young people especially when shaping legal and administrative policy frameworks on youth rights ensuring that all young people's needs are reflected in these frameworks?

The United Nations first ever system wide youth strategy Youth2030 is an important guide for amplifying youth voices, supporting the access to decision making processes and empowering not just encouraging youth ownership of human rights, peace and security and sustainable development goals. However, the success of existing frameworks on the international level depends on the implementation at the country level. As such I urge relevant representatives of national institutions here today to discuss with young people how to translate that action from global to local levels. We must also remember that if young people do not have access to quality formal and higher education, skills development and access to internet and technology, meaningful employment and protection from discrimination their potential will not be fulfilled. Therefore, we must first and foremost ensure that their essential human rights are appealed.

Ladies and gentlemen, young people are already shaping a more peaceful, just sustainable world. The question is what can we do to support young people and improve these processes?

Thank you and I wish you all the best.



Martin CHUNGONG,
IPU Secretary General

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour to join you today on International Youth Day. I wish to thank and congratulate the Government of Uzbekistan, the National Human Rights Centre and all their partners for hosting this event and for prioritizing youth and human rights.

In June, I had the pleasure of visiting Uzbekistan and meeting the President and parliamentary leadership. I was very encouraged to see first-hand the efforts being made to enhance youth rights in the country and on the world stage.

As many of you know, the Inter-Parliamentary Union is the global organization of parliaments. We represent 179 parliaments and over 90 per cent of the world's population. I am proud to say that youth empowerment is one of our strategic priorities.

The IPU youth movement began in 2010, when parliaments from around the world adopted a ground-breaking resolution on Youth participation. I remember it well, as I served as Secretary of the Committee that worked on the text. Parliaments put forward almost 40 proposals on how to ensure greater youth participation in politics. This resolution remains just as relevant today as it was back then. It offers guidance on how to facilitate a better enabling environment for young people to engage in politics, including through education. It also proposes concrete measures to allow more young people to enter politics, such as quotas and the lowering of the age of eligibility for political office.

The resolution is the first and only international framework put forward by parliaments on youth, and it has been a cornerstone of the IPU's activities ever since. I hope that this text can serve as a useful resource to help inform a future convention on youth rights.

The resolution also led to the creation of the IPU Forum of Young Parliamentarians. In only a few years, this Forum has changed the face of the IPU and ensured that the voices of young MPs are always included in our work. The newly-elected President of the Forum, Ms. Sahar Albazar, will be speaking to you later today, along with the newly-elected members of the Forum's Board from Uzbekistan and Madagascar.

Dear colleagues,

Victor Hugo once said that "nothing in the world is so powerful as an idea whose time has come." I believe that, right now, the time has come to realize the idea of empowering youth and entrenching their rights.

Our planet is at "peak youth", with half the world's population being under 30. Despite these numbers, young people are severely under-represented in politics. Only 2.6% of the world's parliamentarians are under 30. 37% of chambers of parliament don't have even a single MP under 30. We need transformative change.

All too often, youth participation has been in the streets – or today on social media – rather than in formal bodies. Exclusion not only leads to marginalization and a loss of confidence in our political systems, but it is also an incredible waste of ideas and skills. We have a duty to ensure that the political rights of young people are fulfilled. But going further, it is also an imperative for a healthy democracy, and for us to tackle the global challenges we all face, like achieving the SDGs.

Parliaments are ideally placed to be linchpins for change. As institutions that represent the people, they can bridge youth and their associations to State decision-making. In parliament, a country's laws and budgets can be crafted to meet the needs and expectations of young people. MPs can monitor their government's performance and hold them to account.

Despite these levers of power, one main challenge I know young people face is that they do not feel that parliament is easily accessible to them. Having MPs that they can relate to and that understand their particular needs can make all the difference. This is why one of the best ways to promote youth rights is by increasing the numbers of young MPs in parliament. This fulfillment of their political rights will allow them to better benefit from other social and economic rights.

For many years, the young MPs of the IPU have been devising solutions to empower youth. Their recommendations cover a wide array of subjects. But recently they have narrowed them down to the most critical areas in a new effort to spur action.

We call it the "I Say Yes" campaign. Launched just a couple of months ago, its aim is to help leaders of all ages walk the talk on youth participation.

We call on MPs and key stakeholders, to take one – or more – of the six pledges chosen by young MPs themselves to be most effective to raise youth participation.

The pledges are to:

1. Promote youth quotas;
2. Promote aligning the age of eligibility to hold political office with the voting age;
3. Support youth channels in parliament, such as youth caucuses and committees;
4. Empower young MPs after they are elected to office;
5. Support young aspirants seeking to make it to political office; and finally,
6. Promote the campaign throughout parliament.

By fulfilling these commitments, I have no doubt that we will make tremendous headway in further achieving the rights of young people.

I am extremely heartened that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Chair of the Uzbekistan Senate and the High Commissioner for Human Rights are among the more than 300 "changemakers" who have joined this campaign so far. I would like to invite all those participating today to join us in this movement, and to "Say yes" to youth in parliament. You can do so with just a few clicks on the IPU "I Say Yes" website.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Whether it is by signing up to a campaign for more young people in parliament, or adopting any of the other initiatives being promoted today, we are all aiming for the same objective: to promote and fulfil the rights of young people. John F. Kennedy once said, "If not us, who? If not now, when?" Let this be the moment when we all rise to the occasion to deliver tangible results for young people. Global cooperation is needed, and the IPU stands ready as an unwavering ally in these efforts.

Thank you.



Helga Maria SCHMID,
Secretary General of the OSCE

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to participate in this global conference on youth rights, and I thank the Government of Uzbekistan for the invitation.

It's a pity that we could not gather in Tashkent, but I look forward to visiting the region and meeting with young people there as soon as conditions allow.

Engaging young women and men in global action is key to strengthening peace and security.

In his February speech to the United Nations Human Rights Council, President Mirziyoyev listed youth among Uzbekistan's top priorities.

I commend the President for his commitment to the youth agenda, both internationally and at home.

Uzbekistan has undertaken a number of significant initiatives to advance the rights of youth in the country. They include:

- Declaring 2021 the “Year of Supporting Youth and Protecting the Health of the Population”;
- Developing a state youth policy; and
- Establishing the Youth Affairs Agency and Commission on Youth Issues, as well as a Youth Parliament.

I congratulate Uzbekistan for these positive developments.

Supporting younger generations is a common goal of both Uzbekistan and the OSCE.

As OSCE Secretary General, I am a firm believer in engaging with youth. Today, our efforts are more important than ever.

Because young people are among those most affected by the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Young women in particular face increased barriers to economic opportunities, they are more vulnerable to discrimination and domestic violence.

Meanwhile, young people everywhere continue to advocate for decisive action on economic and social rights, climate change, and gender equality.

These are all critical issues affecting our security and stability.

I strongly believe that only by engaging youth will we find sustainable solutions for today's and tomorrow's challenges.

That is why the OSCE is actively engaged with youth in Central Asia.

The OSCE Academy in Bishkek fosters regional security dialogue and provides advanced education and research training for young professionals from Central Asia, Mongolia, Afghanistan, and beyond.

The annual Model OSCE conference, including the first-ever such conference held in Uzbekistan last year, gives young participants the opportunity to learn about negotiation and diplomacy in a multilateral context.

The OSCE also supports the Central Asia Youth Network, which brings together future leaders from across the region to discuss key challenges to comprehensive security and how the OSCE can help address them.

Later this year, the OSCE will launch the “Youth Digital Roundtable Series”, an exciting initiative to share experience about youth inclusion policies and programmes.

We expect that this platform will help build synergies and more coordinated action to advance youth participation in the OSCE region.

At the OSCE we have come to appreciate that our efforts to promote peace and security can be effective only if we foster genuine dialogue with youth.

So in closing, I wish to address the young women and men taking part in today’s discussion.

The OSCE wants to engage you as partners because the challenges facing our region today affect you too.

You should have a say in how we tackle contemporary challenges since what happens now will shape the future – and the future belongs to you.

So make your voices heard!

Thank you.



Mohammad Reza MAJIDI,
Secretary General of the Asian Parliamentary
Assembly

I am delighted to have the privilege of attending this august Conference. Allow me to thank the organizers of this important Conference, most particularly His Excellency Prof. Akmal Saidov, First Deputy Speaker of Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and Her Excellency Tanzila Narvayeva, the honorable Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for their admirable initiative providing this great opportunity to share our views on such an important issue in partnership with the United Nations. The government and parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan really deserve to be commended for their global visions on young people and their rights.

Mr. President

Distinguished Colleagues,

This is really an honor for me to join you and exchange our views on the theme of this conference. As you are aware, the Asian Parliamentary Assembly encompasses an extensive category of membership from the most densely populated Continent of Asia with diversity of cultures. From this perspective and other related aspects, the APA has the potential as a vitally important parliamentary platform to give further momentum to parliamentary diplomacy and address many concerned issues, in cooperation with other regional and international representative institutions, particularly with the IPU in the matter of youth and their rights.

Dear Colleagues,

This conference is intended to address issues of the youth and their rights and I would like to seize this valuable opportunity to touch on this issue briefly.

As you all are aware, we are living in a youthful world and more than half the global population is under 30 years of age. This rich human resources has the highest share in today's action. Therefore, it is highly important to pay due attention to youth's physical and psychological health as they play a crucial role in the sustainable development. In this regard, involving this group of population in political, economic and social decision making, especially in young populated countries is obviously more significant. Youth are a largely untapped resource that has much to contribute to efforts to tackle global issues.

Youth are not a passive group waiting for resources and opportunities to be handed to them. They want to make a better life for themselves. However, lack of adequate investment in youth, challenges related to globalization and other changes in the world economy, are contributing to the currently unfavourable context for youth development and participation.

According to a report by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), more than half of the global youth population is living in Asian and the Pacific region. These young people are considered to be an asset and opportunity for the region to achieving its development goals.

Like all other social groups, young people have a legitimate rights and important role in society. Some believe that young people are a group whom perceived as being incapable of making

decisions on their own. Participation of the youth in the affairs of their societies needs considering different dimensions of their life from family, education, health, employment, activities in political and social process to involving in elections and active participations in decision making.

Therefore, if we are to support and encourage young people to participate in public life, including elections, we also have to provide them with more complex information on how to participate. In fact, young people have the right not just to vote, but also to be elected.

Experience demonstrates that young people in every part of the world are eager to participate in community-building activities if given the chance. What is missing is not their motivation or interest, but the investment in all high quality, structured opportunities through which they can make strides toward improving both their own lives and the world around them.

No doubt young generation should be considered as the driving force behind each and every country's sustainable development. Policy makers should invest in improving the mental and physical health and the nutrition of the builders of tomorrow's societies. They should also empower the next generation through life skills education and the use of new technologies in their societies.

Dear Colleagues,

Much to our regret, this resourceful wealth of our time was seriously damaged in the aftermath of the outbreak of COVID-19 crisis. This global pandemic has led to deepen a learning crisis that already existed, with millions of young people not developing the skills that will enable them to get good job, start a business and engage in the development process of their community.

Unfortunately, this unexpected alarming situation deprived young people from certain valuable opportunities which could be otherwise ahead of them and, desperately limited quality and levels of their access to education and skill development challenges for this growing part of the world population who are demanding and deserve access to learning.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted education affecting students in varying degrees across developing Asia. This devastating situation marked by a global recession disproportionately impacted young people working in various economic sectors and left nearly a billion young people out of education. Under such circumstances, all hopes were dimmed to achieve the 2030 goals of sustainable development. However, one should keep in mind that young people have displayed great resilience and came up with solidarity initiatives on an impressive scale, though heavily affected by this crisis.

This Conference and similar events at regional and international levels can definitely serve as appropriate platforms for exchange of views to address challenges facing young generation as part of the collective measures to better address their issues as a recovery response to their problems.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that COVID-19 has disrupted the very socio-economic foundations of various societies with devastating impact on education, mental health, career prospects, safety and personal development of young people worldwide. It is, therefore, more important than ever that governments, policy makers, academics, business leaders and civil society come together to find innovative ways of supporting communities and providing hope to younger generations.

Thank you for your kind attention.



Margareta CEDERFELT,
OSCE PA President

Excellencies,
Ambassadors,

Dear participants and viewers,

It is my pleasure to participate in this event this morning and I thank you for inviting me to address this important gathering.

I would have been delighted to be in Uzbekistan this week to attend this conference in person.

I had the pleasure to visit when I observed parliamentary elections in 2019.

I hope that I will have the opportunity to return in the coming months and years to discover more about your beautiful country.

But, in the meantime, I am glad that technology provides us with a way to hold these discussions today.

I would like to commend all the organisers for putting together an impressive programme as we also celebrate International Youth Day.

I note in particular the efforts that Uzbekistan continues to make in supporting and empowering youth.

This is a priority that should be shared by all of our countries.

Indeed, the coronavirus pandemic continues to have a strong impact on youth all across the globe.

Even though young people are less likely to suffer from the virus in health terms, the broader COVID-19 crisis has had a disproportionate negative effect on younger people.

Schools have been closed and students have been asked to study online with limited social interaction.

Activities outside of school, including sports, which are so important to the social and physical development of young people, have also been limited to prevent the spread of the virus.

As all sectors of the economy have had to find savings, this has often come at the expense of the youngest in the workforce, who have often found themselves either unemployed or unable to find work.

Looking at the situation from a broader perspective, you will notice that in every country a whole generation of young adults has come of age between the global financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.

This succession of major crises has also had a clear social impact and affected the readiness and ability of younger adults to start a family and raise children.

Considering this, it is urgent that we do not add a crisis of representation on top of these social and economic difficulties.

We must remain careful that this crisis does not contribute to further alienating a whole segment of our population by undermining the confidence of young people in our institutions and turning them away from public life.

Instead, we must do all we can to harness the energy of young people to bring the changes we all seek.

The younger generation can provide answers to many global challenges.

On climate change, for example, their commitment is extraordinary.

In order to realize their vision, it is important that we empower younger generations.

We can do this by encouraging young people to invest time and energy in youth associations and civil society organizations, and political parties.

But ultimately, what is needed is real influence through inclusive representation in all stages of decision-making.

Unfortunately, younger people continue to be underrepresented in our national parliaments.

In the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, we are seeking to address this challenge by providing platforms for networking and discussion for our youngest Members.

We organize meetings and seminars to ensure that young parliamentarians are better represented in multilateral organizations.

But we still can do more to strengthen youth political dialogue, capacity-building, and the sharing of best practices through mentorship programmes.

This is why in the coming weeks, I also plan on creating a new portfolio for a Special Representative on Youth within our Parliamentary Assembly.

I hope that this will provide a focal point to further streamline our efforts to promote meaningful youth engagement in our discussions and include youth perspectives and considerations in our debates and activities.

I wish you fruitful discussions over the next two days, and I look forward to hearing your ideas on ways we can protect and promote the rights of young people and encourage their full participation in public life.

Thank you very much.



Сергей ЛЕБЕДЕВ,
председатель Исполнительного комитета –
Исполнительный секретарь СНГ

Уважаемые участники конференции,
Дорогие друзья!

От имени Исполнительного комитета СНГ я искренне рад приветствовать Вас в связи с проведением такого значимого мероприятия, как Всемирная конференция по правам молодежи. Прежде всего хотел бы отметить и поддержать активную деятельность Республики Узбекистан в области прав человека и выдвигаемые страной международные инициативы, касающиеся молодежи. Данный форум направлен на развитие глобальной дискуссии о роли молодого поколения в достижении Целей устойчивого развития и является наглядным этому примером.

В этом году исполняется тридцать лет со дня основания Содружества Независимых Государств, который всегда уделял и уделяет приоритетное внимание развитию межгосударственного сотрудничества в правозащитной сфере. Мы неоднократно отмечали, что еще в 1993 году в одном из первых документов Содружества в Уставе СНГ было указано на необходимость обеспечения прав человека и основных свобод для всех: без различия расы, этнической принадлежности, языка, религии, политических или иных убеждений. А принятая 26 мая 1996 года Конвенция Содружества Независимых Государств о правах и основных свободах человека закрепила практически весь перечень гражданских, политических и социально-экономических прав человека.

Среди наиболее важных документов СНГ, обеспечивающих права граждан, в том числе и молодых, могу назвать: Конвенцию о стандартах демократических выборов, избирательных прав и свобод, Стратегию здоровья населения государств СНГ, Концепцию развития образования, Конвенцию о правовом статусе трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей.

На это направлена действующая в наших странах Стратегия международного молодежного сотрудничества в основе которой лежит представление о механизме развития молодежных связей для обеспечения эффективного социально-экономического развития и научно-технического прогресса государств СНГ. Отмечу что этот концептуальный документ подготовлен с учетом молодежной стратегии ООН “Молодежь 2030”. Обновленная в 2020 году концепция дальнейшего развития СНГ также нацеливает на создание благоприятных условий для образования, профессионального, научного и творческого роста молодежи как в самые надежные инвестиции в прогресс и модернизацию общества. Предусматривается создание разноплановых механизмов, направленных на вовлечение молодых граждан в реализацию проектов и программ для устойчивого развития во всех сферах межгосударственных отношений.

В частности предполагается включение представителей общественных молодежных объединений наряду с руководителями государственных органов управления ведающих вопросами молодежной политики в состав Совета по делам молодежи государств участников СНГ. У нас ежегодно проводится Форум молодежных общественных объединений,

Молодежный межпарламентский форум СНГ, а с этого года и Молодежный форум по Целям в области устойчивого развития.

Востребованной является также деятельность сетевого Университета СНГ, объединяющего 39 ведущих университетов из 9 стран Содружества и способствующего развитию академической мобильности студентов и преподавателей. Разрабатывается также Положение о международном проекте молодежной столицы СНГ, реализация которого призвана укрепить взаимодействие стран по развитию молодежной инфраструктуры и расширению прав молодежи во всем их многообразии. Новые возможности для молодых спортсменов открывают игры стран СНГ, которые планируется провести 4–11 сентября этого года в Казане.

Важной задачей сегодняшнего дня и на перспективу для нас, безусловно, является поддержка позитивного общения молодёжи в интернет пространстве. Совместные проекты в данной области регулярно реализуются в большинстве стран СНГ. При этом активное использование возможностей интернета в условиях ограничений, обусловленных пандемией коронавируса позволяют нам несколько расширить число площадок для международных молодежных контактов и сотрудничества.

Уважаемые участники конференции!

Сегодня мы отмечаем позитивный вклад молодых людей в экономическое и социальное развитие стран Содружества. Один из убедительных примеров тому, активная и многоплановая деятельность молодых волонтеров наших стран по предотвращению распространения коронавирусной инфекции. Стремление к инновации и энергии перемен свойственный молодым является залогом устойчивого развития государств-участников СНГ и Содружества в целом.

Я хочу искренне пожелать вам дорогие друзья мира и здоровья, плодотворных дискуссий, взаимопонимания и конструктивного сотрудничества на многие-многие годы.



Olga KOULAEVA,

Director, ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team
and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Fostering decent work opportunities is one of the key areas of work of ILO in Uzbekistan. The ILO-Uzbekistan cooperation covers the issues of employment promotion through supporting development of national employment strategy, strengthening the capacity of public employment agencies, improving national labour legislation, enhancing the National Labour Inspectorate and creating a favourable environment for women empowerment in the labour market, including gender pay gap analysis.

In 2019, the ILO was engaged into the preparatory work for the new national employment strategy with focus on gender and youth, firstly by an analysis of the institutional and regulatory governance framework for employment policies, later complementing it with an in-depth diagnosis of the labour market. These documents aimed to provide analytical support for the development of employment policies based on a proper and up-to-date labour market analysis with the data disaggregated by age and gender; identify the employment bottlenecks, risks, and opportunities young jobseekers and young workers are facing in the labour market; and build new knowledge, thus contributing to adjustment of existing programs and services for youth delivered by the public employment centres.

To support operationalization of the new youth- and gender-responsive national employment policies, the ILO has also provided technical support for their implementation. Upon request from the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, the ILO has technically supported the development and establishment of the career guidance services for youth.

It is also conducting an employment budget review with a new methodology, assessing how national budgets as a whole are likely to achieve the objectives of reducing the unemployment and underemployment rates and meeting all of the quantitative and qualitative targets set for job creation.

Also, ILO conducted institutional assessments of the Public Employment Service and the Uzbekistan Public Works Program. Both institutional assessments provided practical recommendations on how the employment agencies could deliver more effective responses to the COVID 19 economic crisis, both in the short-term (during the crisis) and on the transition to sustainable economic and job recovery; how to enhance the coordination between employment and social protection policies to improve the coverage and outreach of women and youth, and what managerial skills, institutional arrangements and procedures might be required for a more effective crisis response.

The ILO remains committed to assist Uzbekistan in pursuing economic and social reforms, including youth employment related issues. Moreover, we look forward to concluding rapidly the new DWCP that will mark a new stage in our partnership, in focusing in particular on sustainable development, especially on ending poverty (SDG 1) and decent work (SDG 8).

For reference:

- In the past years, the ILO worked jointly with national and international experts on legislative improvement of the labour code to strengthen the legal basis for fostering decent employment opportunities, improving working conditions and ensuring the labour rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

- Through joint cooperation ratification of international labour standards was promoted. To date Uzbekistan has ratified 17 ILO conventions, including all 8 fundamental and 4 governance conventions. Over the past 2 years, ILO made significant efforts to support the Government in ratifying C144 on tripartite consultations, C81 and C129 on labour inspection. By ratifying 3 important ILO Conventions in 2019 and Protocol 29 on forced labour, Uzbekistan demonstrates its commitment to comply with international labour standards and considers them as strategic guidelines for developing policies and improving labour legislation.

- It is necessary to commend Uzbekistan for its notable progress in the elimination of child and forced labour in agriculture. The Government and constituents have consistently confirmed their commitment to tackling those challenges through adoption of key ILO instruments and alignment of national legislation with international labour standards and strengthening of measures against the use of child and forced labour.



UNITED NATIONS
UZBEKISTAN

OSCE

FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG

MODERATORLAR



ABDULLA ASLANOV

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi
Qonunchilik palatasi deputati, Oliy Majlis
Qonunchilik palatasining Yoshlar masalalari
bo'yicha komissiyasi raisi, Parlamentlararo
Ittifoqning Yosh parlamentariylar forumi a'zosi



YU YU

BMTning O'zbekistondagi
Dolmiiy muvofiqlashtiruvchisi v.b.

1-YALPI MAJLIS

**COVID-19ni YOSHLARNING ZAIF QATLAMLARIGA TA'SIRI SHAROITIDA
BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH VA MILLIY BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH
MAQSADLARINI AMALGA OSHIRISHDA YOSHLARNING ROLINI KUCHAYTIRISH**



BRAYTON KAOMA

BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish yechimlari
tarmog'idagi Bosh direktor, Zambiya



SILYA MARKKULA

President of European
Youth Forum, Finland



TATYANA MOSKALKOVA

Rossiya Federatsiyasining Inson
Huquqlari bo'yicha Vakili



OTABEK ABDUJILILOV

BMTning Yoshlar bo'yicha
maslahat kengashi a'zosi,
UNAIDS volontyori, O'zbekiston



SAHAR ALBAZAR

Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning
Yosh parlamentariylar forumi prezidenti



MANIJA

Mustaqil musiqachi, BMT Qochoqlar
ishlari bo'yicha Oliy komissari
boshqarmasi Rossiyadagi ko'ngilli elchisi



SHOXRUX JURAKULOV

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Oliy Majlisi Senati huzuridagi
Yoshlar parlamenti a'zosi

1-YALPI MAJLIS:

**COVID-19ni YOSHLARNING ZAIF
QATLAMLARIGA TA'SIRI SHAROITIDA
BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH
VA MILLIY BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH
MAQSADLARINI AMALGA
OSHIRISHDA YOSHLARNING ROLINI
KUCHAYTIRISH**



Татьяна МОСКАЛЬКОВА,
Уполномоченный по правам человека
в Российской Федерации

Добрый день, уважаемые коллеги!
Рада приветствовать Вас на данной площадке.

Об актуальности темы.

Всегда, когда позволяет возможность, участвую в мероприятиях, участниками которых является наша молодежь. Более того, работа с молодежью является одним из ключевых направлений правового просвещения Уполномоченного по правам человека в Российской Федерации.

Молодежь в России является активной и прогрессивной частью гражданского общества. Граждане в возрасте от 15 до 35 лет составляют 19,7% всего населения нашей страны и 35,0% ее трудоспособного населения.

Поддержка и забота о молодежи является залогом прогресса общества. Поэтому закономерно, что обязанность государства по решению вопросов молодежной политики получила закрепление в обновленной Конституции (п. «е» ст. 72).

К сожалению, как свидетельствует практика, в мировом масштабе имеют место трудности в достижении ЦУР, которые влияют на молодежь.

Во многом причина – недостаточная защищенность социальных прав граждан. Из 17 целей, провозглашенных ООН, практически каждая, напрямую или косвенно, затрагивает социальную сферу жизни общества – образование, медицину, трудоустройство, борьбу с бедностью, обеспечение экологического благополучия и комфортной среды обитания.

С распространением коронавируса государства столкнулись с тяжелой ситуацией в здравоохранении, экономике, социальной сфере – это еще больше усложнило достижение ЦУР. Возрос уровень бедности. Увеличилась безработица.

В частности, в области трудовых прав ко мне чаще стали обращаться по вопросам потери работы в условиях пандемии, признания безработным, оформления пособия по безработице.

В сложившейся ситуации повышается значимость уполномоченных по правам человека в достижении ЦУР.

О некоторых наиболее ярких «точках соприкосновения» института Уполномоченного с молодежной проблематикой.

В многоплановой деятельности Уполномоченного работа, направленная на обеспечение прав и законных интересов молодых граждан нашего государства, их правовое просвещение занимает особое место и служит целям реализации основных направлений молодежной политики.

30 декабря 2020 года Президентом Российской Федерации подписан Федеральный закон «О молодежной политике в Российской Федерации». Впервые в федеральном законодательстве закрепляются такие понятия, как «молодежь», «молодая семья», «молодежная политика», «молодежные общественные объединения» и другие. Закон станет системо-

образующим нормативным правовым актом и фундаментальной основой для реализации федеральными органами государственной власти, органами государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации и органами местного самоуправления эффективной молодежной политики на территории Российской Федерации.

По предложению Уполномоченного в число основных направлений реализации молодежной политики, определенных законом, включена поддержка лиц из числа детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей.

Адресная помощь по жалобам оказывается обратившимся к Уполномоченному по всему спектру защищаемых прав.

Реализация права на жилище. Ежегодно нам поступают сотни обращений по вопросам реализации жилищных прав лицами из числа детей-сирот (*в 2020 году – 431 обращение, в 2021 году – 238*). Молодые люди, лишенные родительской заботы, остаются один на один со своими проблемами – и порой не могут их решить даже тогда, когда суды встают на их сторону.

Пример – работа по обращению жительницы Республики Башкортостан, ранее относившейся к лицам из числа детей-сирот. Право заявительницы на обеспечение жильем было подтверждено решением суда, однако оно длительное время не исполнялось. После нашего обращения в прокуратуру Республики Башкортостан администрацией Ишимбайского муниципального района Республики Башкортостан заявительнице предоставлено жилое помещение.

С проблемами сталкиваются и молодые семьи, имеющие право на улучшение жилищных условий в соответствии с государственными программами. Таких обращений немного (*в 2020 – 15, в 2021 – 7*), однако они затрагивают чувствительные вопросы.

Пример – защита прав семьи, проживающей в Оренбургской области. Она была признана остро нуждающейся в улучшении жилищных условий и включена в список участников подпрограммы «Обеспечение жильем молодых семей в Оренбургской области», однако в 2019 году исключена из указанного списка.

Решение было принято без учета изменений федерального законодательства 2019 г., предусматривающих реформирование списка участников программы. После вмешательства Уполномоченного решение было пересмотрено, и в 2021 году семья получила долгожданную поддержку на улучшение жилищных условий.

Защита прав студентов. От студентов ко мне поступает довольно много обращений (*в 2020 году – 110, в 2021 году – 51*). Их тематика – самая разная: охрана здоровья, миграция, социальное обеспечение, реализация права на обращения в органы публичной власти и др. Но, преимущественно касается вопросов защиты прав в сфере образования и научной деятельности (*в 2020 году – 96, в 2021 году – 38*). Много болезненных проблем в данной сфере поставила пандемия COVID-19. Нам удастся отстаивать права студенческого сообщества.

Пример – обращение 2020 года студентов Сибирского государственного медицинского университета Минздрава России. В условиях ограничений в связи с пандемией коронавируса учащиеся столкнулись с трудностями при направлении в вуз документов, необходимых для оформления государственных социальных стипендий. После моего обращения в Минздрав России проблема была решена: студенты получили возможность направить необходимые документы по электронной почте, восстановлены права 49 человек.

Среди иных чувствительных тем – трудоустройство выпускников образовательных организаций; призыв на военную службу и прохождение срочной военной службы по призыву; помощь молодым родителям в устройстве их детей в школы и детские сады; социальная поддержка молодых семей, включая использование средств материнского капитала.

Важное значение имеет правовое просвещение молодежи. Мы тесно сотрудничаем с вузами, участвуем в организации мероприятий в рамках магистерской программы «Международная защита прав человека», организуем конкурсы студенческих работ, предос-

твляем студентам возможность пройти практику в рабочем аппарате Уполномоченного.

Справочно: за 7 лет сотрудничества с магистерской программой «Международная защита прав человека» Уполномоченный и его рабочий аппарат провели более 70 занятий, в которых приняли участие свыше 3 тыс. человек. Практику в рабочем аппарате Уполномоченного за минувшие 5 лет (с 2016 по 2020 годы) прошли более 400 студентов.

Среди перспективных направлений:

- разработка и внедрение программы «Права человека» для школьников, студентов бакалавриата, студентов магистратуры;
- разработка концепции правового просвещения молодежи по вопросам прав и свобод человека, форм и методов их защиты¹.

О создании Молодежного общественного совета при Уполномоченном по правам человека в Российской Федерации.

Убеждена, что в более тесном взаимодействии с молодежью наша работа будет еще эффективнее.

Принято решение о создании при Уполномоченном Молодежного общественного совета.

На сегодня разработан проект Положения о Молодежном общественном совете при Уполномоченном по правам человека в Российской Федерации.

Он формируется как консультативный орган при Уполномоченном. Цель его создания – двоякая: с одной стороны, привлечь молодых людей к правозащитной деятельности. С другой – помочь в формировании у них высокой правовой культуры и активной гражданской позиции.

Предлагается включить в состав Молодежного совета граждан Российской Федерации в возрасте от 18 до 35 лет. Прорабатываем концепцию состава – представляется важным охватить широкий круг активной молодежи – представителей молодежных советов при региональных уполномоченных, молодежных, студенческих и иных общественных объединений, молодежного научного сообщества.

Предполагаем возможность проведения не только общих, но и специализированных заседаний Молодежного совета. Более эффективно применить свои знания и навыки наши молодые коллеги могли бы в составе рабочих групп, которые будут формироваться по различным направлениям деятельности.

Одной из основных задач данного совета, при поддержке профильных государственных органов будет создание Стратегии (Национального проекта) защиты прав молодежи.

На ряду с данными мерами в ближайшем будущем мы планируем осуществить с Общественной палатой Российской Федерации мониторинг и подготовить предложения по совершенствованию механизма защиты прав молодежи.

Также разработать специальную правозащитную программу действий Уполномоченного по правам человека в Российской Федерации и его аппарата в интересах обеспечения прав молодежи².

Заключение

Закончить свое выступление хочу словами советского офицера и писателя Бауыржана Момышулы.

«Молодежь должна быть воспитана на благородных традициях. Традиция – это не мертвая реликвия прошлого. Это – боевое могучее оружие, выкованное и отточенное в прошлом для великих битв настоящего и будущего».

¹ План действий Уполномоченного по правам человека в Российской Федерации по реализации Программы предстоящей деятельности, предложенной при назначении на должность Уполномоченного по правам человека в Российской Федерации в Государственной Думе Федерального Собрания Российской Федерации 22 апреля 2021 года.

² Там же.



Brighton KAOMA,
Global Director at UN Sustainable Development
Solutions Network, Zambia

First of all, thank you for organizing this wonderful youth summit on the occasion of International Youth Day. I believe that summits like this are exemplary of how much importance the UN's Convention on the Rights of Children and Youth place on maintaining youth's rights. I am grateful to be awarded this opportunity of speaking about the challenges and opportunities young people are facing around the world.

Young people have proven to be resilient despite facing the brunt of the 3rd wave of COVID-19. They are changing the social economic discourse in politics and the climate movement. Youth movements and organisations such as the UN SDSN Youth, Fridays for Future, Earth Uprising, UN-Leash, International Youth Federation, One Young World and many others are stopping at nothing to change the narrative of young people. They are proving over and over again that young people are the leaders of today and need a seat at the table.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to highlight the plight of children and youth in fragile situations, especially the refugees and rural youth in emerging markets who are cut off from essential opportunities; such as access to digital opportunities and education. We need to think about them as we engage in foras such as the one we are having today. Their rights to participation are being trampled upon without realising. This includes indigenous youth in developing countries. Recent reports suggest over 2.2 billion young people below the age of 25 years lack internet access. Unfortunately, it's the rural women and girls who tend to be disproportionately affected the most.

Young people face a plethora of challenges, from the climate crisis, COVID-19 crisis and the humanitarian crisis. But I have worked with the most resilient youth who are working hard to empower themselves and their communities with little or no resources. They are the movers and shakers who don't wait on anybody's permission to take action. I feel privileged to work for UN SDSN Youth because I am surrounded by such young people and they inspire me to do what I do.

Ladies and Gentlemen, my message to you is simple: Don't wait for change to happen – be the driver to help drive it. To the young people: you are already changing the parameters and the discussions and legislations on your rights to a safer world where. You are demanding for fair and just laws that safeguard tomorrow's generations. Keep that momentum going and don't ask for anybody's permission because there is more power in your hands, than there is, in the people in power. You and I will hold positions in government, business and civil society by the year 2030 or 2050, we should not allow anyone to postpone today's action into the future: if that happens, you and I will be forced to solve the inactions of today's leaders.

We are all together, united for the cause of human rights. Rural youth, women, refugees and indigenous people all need to be included in the digital economy. If you're young, may you continue having the audacity to hold your leaders accountable for their promises.

Thank you and God bless young people!

**Отбек АБДУЖАЛИЛОВ,**

член Консультативного совета ООН по делам молодежи, волонтер ЮНЭЙДС, Узбекистан

Здравствуйте, Уважаемые участники и гости конференции,

Меня зовут Отбек. Мне 24 года.

Я живу с ВИЧ с 11 лет, и вот уже 13 лет принимаю АРВ лечение. Для меня и тысяч других молодых людей, которые получают лечение благодаря государственной поддержке, это возможность жить активной жизнью и мечтать о будущем. Потому что мы уверены, что оно у нас будет и будет ярким, насыщенным и здоровым.

Но для этого нам предстоит многое сделать сегодня. И без вашей поддержки нам не справиться.

Готовя эту речь, у меня сложился большой список проблем, о которых я бы хотел вам рассказать, было очень сложно выбрать самые главные, т.к. все проблемы очень важны.

Сегодня упомяну только некоторые из них, которые нужно решать срочно. Но самое главное, я расскажу вам об одном ключе, который, как мне кажется, поможет нам открыть двери к решению многих проблем одновременно. И об этом ключе я скажу в конце, чтобы вы его хорошо запомнили.

А теперь о самых неотложных проблемах:

Последние 6 лет я являюсь волонтером молодежных программ по профилактике ВИЧ и поддержке подростков и молодых людей, живущих с ВИЧ. В результате бесед с моими друзьями и другими ВИЧ позитивными молодыми людьми выяснилось, что карантинные мероприятия в связи с COVID-19 ограничили доступ к жизненно необходимым лекарствам и получению медицинской помощи, в связи с чем ухудшилось их состояние здоровья, и проявились различные вторичные заболевания, в том числе туберкулез. Из-за отсутствия доступа к лечению у многих из них, COVID-19 протекал в осложненной форме на фоне сниженного иммунитета. Очень важно, чтобы доступ к услугам в связи с ВИЧ не прерывался во время карантинных ограничений!

Отсутствие возможности встречаться в группах поддержки для подростков, живущих с ВИЧ, негативно повлияло на психическое здоровье и состояние благополучия. Мы продолжаем по возможности оказывать поддержку онлайн, но у нас не хватает ресурсов – как человеческих, так и финансовых.

Это все усложнило и до того непростую проблему изоляции и стигмы, с которой сталкиваются практически все молодые люди, живущие с ВИЧ. Мои друзья, которые живут с ВИЧ все еще боятся рассказывать о ВИЧ своим друзьям и зачастую даже внутри семьи это может оставаться тайной.

Они боятся отвержения, не хотят чувствовать себя изгоями и столкнуться с агрессией или преследованием.

Узбекистан уделяет большое внимание достижению Целей устойчивого развития, обеспечению доступа к основным услугам и ресурсам, улучшению качества жизни людей, и особенно тех, кто представляет уязвимые группы населения: люди с инвалидностью, с хроническими заболеваниями, в том числе, живущих с ВИЧ.

Нас всех заботит наше будущее – мы хотим свободно выбирать профессию, строить семьи, учиться, помогать другим молодым людям и приносить пользу своей стране, не подвергаясь осуждению и дискриминации, так же как это делают сотни тысяч молодых людей по всему миру.

А вот теперь открою вам ключ, о котором говорил в начале своего выступления.

Не относитесь к нам как к проблеме, мы – часть ее решения. От лица всех подростков и молодежи из уязвимых групп, включая моих друзей с ВИЧ статусом, хочу еще раз сказать – мы такие же активные, образованные, у нас есть идеи, как сделать наш мир и нашу страну лучше, как внести свой вклад в достижение Целей устойчивого развития. Мы хотим участвовать в создании мира, в котором нам предстоит жить. Мира, в котором ВСЕ люди живут с достоинством, вне зависимости от ВИЧ-статуса или другого диагноза. Мы готовы создавать такой мир и приглашаем вас к сотрудничеству!

Спасибо!



Sahar ALBAZAR,
President, IPU Forum
of Young Parliamentarians

Excellencies,
Fellow panelists, Ladies and gentlemen,
Happy youth day to all!

I am honoured to be here as President of the IPU Forum of Young Parliamentarians. I am also a Member of Parliament from Egypt.

I thank Uzbekistan for hosting this event and for its leadership on youth rights.

The Forum of Young Parliamentarians is a permanent body of the IPU and the voice of the world's young MPs. I am happy to see many colleagues from the Forum with us here today.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This is the most important decade in human history. The SDGs are a map to guide us away from disaster, and to a more sustainable world. Youth and future generations will bear the consequences of the success or failure of this agenda. We, therefore, must have a voice in decisions that will shape our future.

We only have 9 years left, and we are far behind. We need all our minds and talent working together to solve these critical challenges. Diversity is a strength. Fully including youth is, therefore, not only the right thing to do, but the smart thing too!

The pandemic has set us back even further. To respond, young MPs met last April at the Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians to propose solutions for a youth-responsive recovery. We called for:

- greater investment in education;
- greater access to health services, including mental health; and
- increased investment for youth employment, access to credit, and social safety nets.

But even before COVID-19, progress for the SDGs was slow, and youth engagement inadequate. The ideas and skills we can contribute towards the SDGs will have little impact unless we have seats at the decision-making table. This is why youth participation in politics is so important.

Parliaments are a key part of the solution. As institutions that represent the people, adopt laws, and hold governments to account, they are an ideal platform for youth to contribute. For years, IPU has been proposing solutions on how to strengthen this.

First, we simply need more young MPs! Only 2.6 per cent of the world's MPs are under 30. This is nowhere near good enough!

Echoing the IPU Secretary General, we hope to boost representation through the "I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!" campaign. It calls for solutions, like youth quotas, and lowering the age limit to take office. We invite all participants to sign up and join us in saying "yes to youth"!

But beyond elections, youth must be more involved in parliamentary proceedings. Youth organizations and civil society should be systematically included in hearings, consultations, and committee work. Young people in all their diversity must have a voice, regardless of race, ethnicity, or circumstance.

Ladies and gentlemen,

IPU Young MPs have a motto: "No decisions about us without us!" This is especially true for the youth role in the SDGs. I hope you will join us in pushing for the transformative change we need. Thank you.

**Shoxrux JURAKULOV,**

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati huzuridagi
Yoshlar parlamenti a'zosi

Assalomu alaykum, hurmatli moderatorlar! Qadrli tadbir qatnashchilari!

Yoshlar vakillariga o'z so'zini aytish uchun yana bir maydon ochib berilganligi yuzasidan tashkilotchilarga samimiy minnatdorchiligimizni bildiramiz.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi insoniyat uchun 21 asrning kutilmagan sinovlaridan bo'ldi. Kasallik hech bir soha, davlat yoki insonni ajratib o'tirmadi. Barchaga birdek ziyon keltirdi. Ko'lami jihatidan 2008 yilda boshlangan Xalqaro moliyaviy-iqtisodiy inqirozdan kengroq bo'ldi, deb aytish mumkin. Bunday de-yishimizga sabab kasallik to'liqlarni oqibatida shakllangan havotirli holatlar dunyoda ijtimoiy-psixologik hodisalarning, ba'zida karantin cheklovlariga nisbatan noroziliklarning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'ldi. Tibbiy xizmatlar ma'lum murakkabliklardan so'ng sekin-astalik bilan o'nglandi. Ta'lim xizmatlarini ko'rsatish yuqorida keltirilgan ijtimoiy masalalar ta'sirida sifat jihatidan o'zgardi.

Pandemiya yoshlarning kundalik turmushiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yer yuzida har oltinchi yosh ishsiz qolgan va ularni ish, munosib daromad bilan ta'minlash dolzarb sanaladi. Dunyo aholisining katta qismini tashkil etadigan mazkur qatlamning ijtimoiy hi-moyasi uchun bir qator hukumatlar ma'lum mablag'larni yo'naltirishga erishdilar. Ta'lim sohasi yanada moslashuvchan, masofaviy va raqamlashgan ko'rinishga o'tdi. O'qituvchilarning ma'lum vazifalarini pedagogik qobiliyatga to'liq ega bo'lmagan ota-onalar bajarishga majbur bo'ldilar. **Do it yourself** das-turlari ham yoshlarga ko'makchi bo'ldi va ularning ta'lim-tarbiyadagi inson omiliga bog'liqligini bir qa-dar kamaytirdi.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi qiyinchiliklar bilan birgalikda oldimizda turgan vazifalarni ham bizga ko'rsa-tib berdi, ayrim qadriyatlarni ham o'zgartirib yubordi. Yoshlarga oid siyosatni butun dunyo bo'ylab yanada qo'llab-quvvatlashga undadi.

Xususan, O'zbekiston tajribasida yoshlarni ish bilan ta'minlayotgan xususiy tadbirkorlarga soliq imtiyozlari taqdim etilgan. Yoshlarning masalalarini o'rganish, dadil ko'tarib chiqish uchun Oliy Majlis Senati qoshida va Qonunchilik palatasi qoshida Yoshlar parlamentlari tashkil qilingan. Ularda mos ra-vishda 100 va 250 nafar faol yoshlar faoliyat yuritishmoqda. Mamlakatimizdagi kasb-hunar maktablari va monomarkazlarda yoshlarni bozorbop kasblarga qayta o'qitish uchun hukumat tomonidan stipen-diyalar ajratilgan. Hududlarda yordamga muhtoj yoshlar uchun "Yoshlar daftari" tashkil qilingan, ular-ni har biri uchun individual baza yaratilgan. Unda hisobda turganlarga moddiy yordam berish, ta'lim olish, kasb egallash va ishga joylashish bo'yicha qator imtiyozlar belgilab qo'yilgan. Yuqori ballga ega xalqaro til bilish sertifikatini qo'lga kiritgan yoshlarning imtihon xarajatlari davlat tomonidan to'lab be-rilmoqda. Shuningdek, kuni kecha Oliy Majlisning Bola huquqlari bo'yicha vakili – Bolalar ombudsmani instituti tashkil etildi.

Fikrimni xulosalar ekanman, yoshlarni tarbiyalab, voyaga yetkazish insoniyat yaralganidan beri tizimli yondashuvni talab qilgan. Bu, ayniqsa, xalqaro murakkabliklar va pandemiya davrida o'zining ustuvor ahamiyatli ekanligini yana bir bor ko'rsatdi. Zero, postcoviddan keyingi yillar sharoitida dunyo tartiboti, tinchlik va barqaror hamkorlik masalalari ulg'ayib kelayotgan yoshlar zimmasiga tushadi.

Pandemiya butun insoniyatni izlanishga, yanada irodali, tartibli bo'lishga, gumanizmga sodiq bo'lishga, qo'lni-qo'lga berishga chorlaydi. O'zimizning yangi qirralarimizni ochib, imkoniyatlar yaratish orqali bizga yangi dunyoni yaratishga undaydi. Biz bunga ishonamiz.

E'tiborlaringiz uchun rahmat.



UNITED NATIONS
UZBEKISTAN

OSCE

FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG

MODERATORLAR



**MUNIR
MAMEDZODA**

BMTning Yoshlar masalalari
bo'yicha guruh raisi, UNICEFning
O'zbekistondagi vakolatxonasi rahbari



**BOBUR
BEKMURODOV**

"Yuksalish" umummilliy
harakati raisi,
O'zbekiston Respublikasi
parlamenti a'zosi

2-YALPI MAJLIS

YOSHLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH VA RAG'BATLANTIRISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH HAMDA ULARNING IJTIMOIIY VA SIYOSIIY FAOLIIYATDAGI ISHTIROKINI QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASH



DOUGLAS RAGAN

Yoshlar va ularning turmush tarzi
masalalari bo'yicha guruh rahbari, BMT-XABITAT



AHMAD SHAHID

BMTning Din va e'tiqod masalalari
bo'yicha maxsus ma'ruzachisi



RUNE BRANDRUP

Yoshlar bo'yicha dastur mutaxassisi, UNFPA,
Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqaviy byurosi



ELVIRA AZIMOVA

Qozog'iston Respublikasida
Inson huquqlari bo'yicha vakili



ODILJON TOJIYEV

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi
Spikerining Qonunchilik palatasida axborot faoliyatini
muvoqlashtirish va ommaviy axborot vositalari
bilan hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha o'rinbosari



**ANDRIANTSITONTA
RAKOTOMALALA**

Parlament a'zosi, Parlamentlararo
Ittifoqning Yosh parlamentariylar
forumi a'zosi, Madagaskar



ALISHER ASROROV

U-Report va BMTning Yoshlar bo'yicha
maslahat kengashi a'zosi

2-YALPI MAJLIS:

YOSHLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH VA RAG'BATLANTIRISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH HAMDA ULARNING IJTIMOIIY VA SIYOSIIY FAOLIIYATDAGI ISHTIROKINI QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASH



Rune BRANDRUP,

Programme Specialist on Youth, UNFPA, Eastern Europe & Central Asia Regional Office

Good afternoon and greetings from Denmark!

Happy international youth day to all!

Especially to the 1.21 billion young people on our planet. Young people between 15–24 constitute 15.5 per cent of the global population that is a staggering number of potential youth leaders. Imagine, the change they can drive for a better future!

I will like to thank the organizers for this opportunity to speak. Youth participation and youth leadership is at the heart of UNFPA's works. Too many young people are not able to participate fully, but when young people have the opportunity and skills to participate they are effective drivers of change and innovation.

Young people's participation is a right, and the right thing to do. It is not about doing young people a favour. It is about fulfilling the rights of young people to participate, and it is about enabling duty-bearers fulfilling the rights of young people by having young people shape policies.

In their transition to adulthood, young people face specific challenges which place them in a position of vulnerability. This results in a need to improve young people's access to rights and should be reflected in a human rights-based youth policy

It is impossible to imagine youth policies, and policies to address young people rights, without the participation of young people themselves. Societies change quickly, and to be able to respond – those affected must be involved.

The world witness how young people drive urgent change on Climate Change, peace, equality – including gender equality, for bodily autonomy, to end child marriage, promoting awareness of mental health, and claiming rights to education, employment and justice. During the current Covid pandemic, the value of youth participation to young people and communities has been very evident.

Yet, age is often a limiting factors. There is often a lack of believe in the positive contribution of young people. This is despite the fact that young people continue to prove the value of their participation.

Young people are not only excluded on age; they also face decision-making processes that are not friendly to young people. Decision-making processes should be welcoming to young people, and meet young where they are. Young people shouldn't need to reshape themselves to fit decision-making processes.

We know, there are differences in expectation and opportunities for participation, representation and influence that are related to gender. Gender can limit opportunities. This must be actively recognised to ensure truly equitable opportunities.

Young vulnerable populations participation is critical:

- to address vulnerabilities
- to fulfil their rights, and
- to tap into the immense resource all young people are.

All young people must be able to participate, they must be given the space for participation, and the support needed for the effective participation.

The intersection between youth, gender and vulnerability create immense challenges. We must keep this in mind and mitigate the negative socio-economic factors that systematically exclude many young people. This needs to be addressed through inclusive mechanisms and targeted actions.

Organizations, institutions and governments must live up to this challenge. It will benefit the young people themselves, and societies through better education, jobs, entrepreneurship, health, – including mental health, and general well-being of young people.

Institutions and organizations have to show genuine interest and believe in young people's quality participation and contribution. There is a need to incorporate participatory approaches and youth friendly decision-making processes, and spaces for all young people in all processes. This start from the generation of ideas and initiatives, all the way to the implementation and the evaluation of the same.

It includes setting specific and measurable targets for young people's participation, influence and representation, – including by gender and for groups of vulnerable young people. AND to support youth organizations that organise young people's leadership, participation and training.

It requires a positive attitude of individuals and conducive values of organizations.

The value of participation must permeate through civil society activism, organizations and government institutions, and it must form an integral part of the education system.

The goal is proportional representation and participation of young people in their diversity, that is, young people influence is on par with the size of the population of young people.

There must be transparency in eligibility criteria and the selection mechanisms for young people's participation. Decision-makers, – including in youth organizations – must be accountable for providing fair and equitable opportunities for quality youth participation, for meeting the measurable targets and to continuously improve processes by evaluating their effectiveness with young people. And they must show how young people's participation make a difference.

To sum it up:

- Young people's participation is a right, when fulfilled it results in better policies and well-being of young people.

- The intersections between age, gender and other vulnerabilities provides particular challenges and all institution must show a commitment to leaving no-one behind.

- Effective quality youth participation requires a positive attitude by individuals and organizational values that supports equitable participation.

- There should be specific measurable targets for young people's participation, and leaders must be accountable for reaching them, and to ensure continuous improvement in participation through establishing a learning feedback with youth people.

- Criteria for eligibility and selection must be communicated transparently and provide equitable opportunities for young people.

- Decision-making processes and opportunities for participation must be friendly to young people, and inclusive of the most vulnerable amongst us.

- Young people and youth organization should be supported to enable leadership and participation, especially of those furthest behind.

Let's trust youth and believe in them!

Thank you very much.



Odiljon TOJIEV,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining Qonunchilik palatasida axborot faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish va ommaviy axborot vositalari bilan hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha o'rinbosari o'rinbosari

Assalomu alaykum hurmatli xonimlar va janoblar!

Hozirda ko'ryapmizki yoshlarga e'tibor berish, kelajak avlod bilimiga va yuksalishiga investitsiya qilish davlatning rivojlanishi uchun eng samarali yo'l sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Yoshlarning tezkorligi, yangiliklarga moslashuvchanligi biz uchun ayni muddao va biz bu imkoniyatlardan to'laligicha foydalanyapmiz.

Mamlakatimizda yoshlarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish, ularga zarur shart-sharoitlar va imkoniyatlarni yaratib berish borasida mustahkam huquqiy baza yaratilgan va bu tizim zamon talablariga hamohang ravishda takomillashtirib borilmoqda.

Shuningdek, bugungacha parlament tomonidan yoshlarga oid 40 dan ortiq qonun hujjatlari qabul qilingan bo'lib, 30 dan ortiq xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlar ratifikatsiya qilingan.

Shavkat Mirziyoyevning O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti sifatida birinchi imzolagan qonun hujjati – 2016-yil 14-sentyabrdagi “Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida”gi Qonun ekanida ham ramziy mazmun-mohiyat mujassam.

Aholisining yarmidan ko'pi yoshlardan iborat bo'lgan mamlakatda yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini izchil amalga oshirish, yosh avlodni har tomonlama yetuk va barkamol, maqsadga intiluvchan, komil shaxslar sifatida tarbiyalash mamlakat rivoji uchun muhim omildir.

Mamlakatimizda yoshlarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish va ularni rag'batlantirish maqsadida katta ishlar amalga oshirildi.

Xususan, 2019-yil 27-iyun kuni O'zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Farmoniga muvofiq “Yoshlar – kelajagimiz” davlat dasturi tasdiqlandi. Ushbu hujjat orqali tadbirkorlik, startaplar, g'oyalar va loyihalarni amalga oshirishda ko'maklashish hamda qo'llab-quvvatlash yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi.

Shu bilan birga, 2020-yilda yoshlar yo'nalishida yana bir muhim qadam tashlanib, Prezident qaroriga binoan mamlakatda yoshlar siyosatini amalga oshiruvchi davlat tashkiloti – O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi tashkil etildi.

Amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar va harakatlar joriy yilda yoshlar siyosatini amalga oshirish uchun mustahkam poydevor bo'ldi.

Yoshlarni yuqori darajada rag'batlantirib borish maqsadida “Mard o'g'lon” davlat mukofoti va “Kelajak bunyodkori” medali ta'sis etildi.

Yana bir muhim qadam, 2021-yil – “Yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholi salomatligini mustahkamlash” yili deb e'lon qilindi hamda ushbu sohani rivojlantirish yuzasidan Davlat dasturi qabul qilindi.

Yoshlar siyosatini rivojlantirishning 5 yillik strategiyasi ishlab chiqildi. Birgina, 2021-yilning o'tgan davrida yoshlar bilan ishlashning mutlaqo yangi tizimi hisoblangan “Yoshlar daftari” va “Yoshlar dasturlari” asosida 430 ming nafar yigit-qizning hayotiy muammolarini hal etish uchun 300 milliard so'm mablag' ajratildi.

Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati vakillik organlari faoliyatining yangi bosqichga chiqishida o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatdi, desak ayni haqiqatdir.

Xususan, qizg'in siyosiy kurashlar ostida o'tgan oxirgi saylovlar natijasida parlament quyi palatasi deputatlarining 9 nafarini yoshlar tashkil etadi. Bu ko'rsatkich o'tgan chaqiriqqa nisbatan qariyb 3 foiz ko'pdir.

Shu bilan birga, Qonunchilik palatasi deputatlari xalqaro maydonda yoshlar manfaatini ifoda etishda ham faol ishtirok etib kelishmoqda. Xususan, palataning Yoshlar masalalari bo'yicha komissiyasi raisi Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning Yosh parlamentariylar forumi a'zosi sifatida saylandi.

Parlamentdagi ushbu ijobiy o'zgarishlar taniqli siyosatchi, Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning Bosh kotibi janob Martin Chungong tomonidan Qonunchilik palatasidagi uchrashuvda yuqori darajada baholandi. Xususan, dunyo aholisining yarmidan ko'pini 30 yoshgacha bo'lgan insonlar tashkil etsa-da, butun dunyo bo'yicha yosh deputatlarning ulushi 2,6 foizga ham yetmas ekanligini, O'zbekistonda bu ko'rsatkich 6 foizni tashkil etishi ta'kidlandi.

Shuningdek, yoshlarning siyosiy faolligini oshirish va ularning qonun ijodkorligi jarayoniga keng jalb qilish maqsadida 2020-yil Parlamentning ikki palatasida alohida Yoshlar parlamentlari tashkil etildi va ularga jami 350 nafar faol yoshlar saylandi.

Yoshlar parlamenti o'tgan davr mobaynida mamlakatimizning parlamentarizmi sohasida o'z o'rnini topdi. Yoshlar parlamenti Oliy Majlis faoliyatiga yangicha mazmun-mohiyat olib kirishda chinakamiga o'z hissasini qo'shib kelmoqda. Bugungi kunda ushbu tuzilma tom ma'noda, parlament va yoshlar o'rtasida ko'priklarni vazifasini o'tamoqda.

Jumladan, Yoshlar parlamenti a'zolari Qonunchilik palatasi, fraksiya va qo'mitalar majlislarida doimiy ravishda ishtirok etib kelishmoqda. Yoshlar parlamenti a'zolari hududlar kesimida "Ustoz-shogird" an'anasiga muvofiq parlament deputatlariga birlashtirilib, ularning birgalikdagi faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Joriy yilning 22 iyun kuni Yoshlar parlamenti a'zolari Qonunchilik palatasida Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning Bosh kotibi janob Martin Chungong ishtirokida "Men parlamentda yoshlarni qo'llayman" chorlovi ostida tashkil etilgan Yoshlar forumida ishtirok etishdi.

Mazkur tashabbusni siyosiy yetuk va faol yosh yigit-qizlarimizni parlament a'zolariga birlashtirish, Qonunchilik palatasi va Senatdagi kabi mahalliy kengashlarda ham yoshlar parlamenti vakillari maktabi tashkil etish orqali davom ettiriladi.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekistondagi yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati yo'nalishidagi tashabbuslar xalqaro maydonda ham davom etmoqda.

Shu o'rinda, 2017-yilning 19-sentyabrida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti BMT Bosh Assambleyasida yoshlar huquqlarini ishonchli himoya qiluvchi mexanizmni tashkil etishda BMTning "Yoshlar huquqlari to'g'risida"gi xalqaro konventsiyasini ishlab chiqish va qabul qilish tashabbusini alohida ta'kidlash joiz.

2020-yilning 12-13 avgust kunlari Samarqand shahrida o'tkazilgan Inson huquqlari bo'yicha Samarqand forumida mazkur Konventsiyani qabul qilishga ehtiyoj tug'ilganligi alohida ta'kidlab o'tildi.

Ushbu g'oya jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan dolzarb masala sifatida iliq qabul qilingani ham bugun dunyoda yoshlar masalalari katta ahamiyat kasb etishini ko'rsatadi.

Shuningdek, joriy yilning 22-fevral kuni Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev BMT Inson huquqlari bo'yicha kengashining 46-sessiyasidagi nutqida Yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha maxsus ma'ruzachi institutini ta'sis etishni taklif etdi.

Yana bir muhim masala, "Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo: mintaqaviy o'zaro bog'liqlik. Tahdidlar va imkoniyatlar" mavzusidagi xalqaro konferentsiyada O'zbekiston tomonidan Yoshlar masalasida samarali hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish maqsadida doimiy faoliyat yuritadigan Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo mamlakatlari yoshlari kengashini tuzish tashabbusi ilgari surildi.

Mazkur tashabbusning mantiqiy davomi sifatida Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari rahbarlarining uchinchi Maslahat uchrashuvida Davlatimiz rahbari kelgusi yilda O'zbekistonda Markaziy Osiyo yoshlari forumini o'tkazishni taklif etdi. Bu mamlakatlarimiz hukumatlari va yoshlari o'rtasida ishonch va do'stlikni mustahkamlash, interfaol muloqotni yo'lga qo'yish uchun platforma shakllantirishda muhim qadam bo'ladi.

Hurmatli Konferentsiya ishtirokchilari!

Bir so'z bilan aytganda, o'tgan qisqa davr ichida O'zbekistonda Yoshlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha yoshlarga xos yangi iqlim shakllandi.

E'tiboringiz uchun rahmat!



Andriantsitonta RAKOTOMALALA,
Member of the Board of the IPU Forum
of Young Parliamentarians, Madagascar

Excellences,
Chers intervenants,
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je tenais à vous assurer de mon réel plaisir d'être parmi vous aujourd'hui. Comme Mme Albazar et Monsieur Aslonov, qui ont pris la parole plus tôt, je fais partie du Conseil du Forum des jeunes parlementaires de l'UIP. Je suis un parlementaire de Madagascar.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Il ne fait aucun doute que tous les droits de l'homme sont importants, par exemple, les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels. Cependant, pour être en mesure de promouvoir et de protéger ces droits, nous devons avoir un processus décisionnel qui soit inclusif. Nous avons besoin d'entendre toutes les opinions sans discrimination afin de signaler les défis spécifiques auxquels nous pouvons être confrontés, et pour les affronter collectivement. Par conséquent, les droits civils et politiques sont une condition préalable clé au renforcement de la réalisation des autres droits.

J'ai le regret de vous informer que les jeunes sont encore confrontés à de lourds obstacles pour jouir de ces droits. Les chiffres en sont la preuve :

- Comme nous le savons, seuls 2,6 % des parlementaires du monde ont moins de 30 ans. Pour ce qui est des chambres parlementaires, 37 % d'entre elles ne comptent aucun jeune parlementaire en dessous de cet âge.

- 69 % des chambres parlementaires imposent un délai d'attente entre l'âge de vote et l'âge d'éligibilité pour siéger.

- En plus des obstacles juridiques, les jeunes rencontrent aussi des obstacles financiers, ainsi que des difficultés liées au cycle de vie. Les jeunes n'ont souvent pas le soutien financier nécessaire pour se présenter aux élections. En plus, les jeunes préparent leur avenir entre 20 et 30 ans – en terminant leurs études ou en fondant une famille. S'engager dans une carrière politique instable est difficile pendant cette période de la vie.

Ces obstacles sont imposants. Mais la bonne nouvelle, c'est que nous avons des solutions :

- Les quotas de jeunes sont un moyen efficace d'augmenter leur nombre au parlement.

- Les pays peuvent changer leurs lois pour aligner leur âge d'éligibilité avec l'âge de vote.

- Des règles équitables de financement des campagnes et le soutien aux jeunes candidats peuvent aider les jeunes à accroître leurs chances aux élections.

- Enfin, de nombreux parlements ont mis en place des structures d'accueil pour les enfants des jeunes parlementaires, des formations de développement professionnel, et des systèmes de jumelage pour le vote.

Chers collègues,

En ce qui concerne la participation des jeunes au parlement, nous connaissons le problème et nous avons des solutions. Ce qui manque, c'est la volonté politique d'agir. Nous demandons à chacun d'entre nous de faire sa part pour combler cette lacune. L'un des moyens d'y parvenir est la campagne "Je dis oui" de l'UIP mentionnée précédemment, mais il en existe bien d'autres. J'espère que nous nous rassemblerons tous autour de cet objectif commun qu'est le droit des jeunes.

Je vous remercie.



Алишер АСҚОРОВ,
член Молодежного консультативного совета ООН

Здравствуйте, уважаемые участники конференции!

Рад принимать участие в данном мероприятии от имени Ю-Репорт и Молодёжного консультативного совета ООН! То, что Я сегодня наряду с несколькими своими сверстниками выступаю здесь, говорит о том, что роль молодёжи в формировании политики усиливается из года в год и открываются новые возможности. Как Вы знаете, большая часть населения нашей страны – это молодёжь, поэтому ведётся очень большая работа по привлечению молодёжи к формированию политики и ведению диалога с ней. Следует отметить, что единой уникальной площадкой на системном уровне, помогающей молодёжи высказывать своё мнение и участвовать в принятии решений является проект Ю-Репорт. Вкратце, Ю-Репорт – онлайн площадка, где молодёжь через социальные опросы может выразить свое мнение. Эта платформа обеспечивает создание диалога между молодежью и правительством Узбекистана. На данный момент в Узбекистане к этой платформе подключены более 147 тысяч человек. Этот проект активно поддерживается со стороны правительства Узбекистана. В качестве примеров могу привести повышение брачного возраста для девушек с 17 до 18 лет, снижение стоимости контракта для студентов или опроса, проведенного на региональном уровне о том, каким должен быть коворкинг центр в Навои, проведенный с хокимиятом Навоийской области.

Ю-Репорт действует как на национальном, так и на международном уровне. Мы помогаем международным организациям узнать мнение молодёжи по тому или иному вопросу, чтобы они потом могли вносить результаты опросов в свои стратегии. Например, был проведён опрос с Европейским Союзом, чтобы узнать видение узбекской молодежи о будущем развитии страны и партнёрстве с ЕС. В опросе приняло участие 12510 человек. Опрошенная молодёжь указала, какую поддержку они ожидают от ЕС: гранты на обучение в странах ЕС (12%), налаживание партнёрства между вузами стран (10%), гранты молодым бизнесменам (8%).

По 7% набрали варианты: содействие диалогу Правительства и молодёжи, развитие обучения профессиям и социальным навыкам, помощь в развитии инфраструктуры социальных учреждений: школ, больниц и др.

В заключении хотел бы призвать национальных партнёров и других организаций к сотрудничеству, потому что молодёжь хочет быть услышана и на постоянной основе вовлекаться в процесс принятия решений. Поздравляю всех с сегодняшним праздником – Международным днём молодёжи, желаю всем успехов!

Спасибо за внимание!



MODERATORLAR



ALEXANDROS MAKARIGAKIS

YUNESKoning O'zbekistondagi vakolatxonasi rahbari v.x.b.



BEKHZOD ABDULLAEV

BMTning Yoshlar bo'yicha maslahat kengashi a'zosi

PARALLEL SESSIYA – A

YANADA KENG VA SIFATLI TA'LIM HAMDA TIBBIY XIZMAT IMKONIYATLARIDAN FOYDALANISHNI QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASH



DR. KUMBU BOLI BARRI

Ta'lim olish huquqi bo'yicha maxsus ma'ruzachi



VIBEKE EENSEN

Tinchlik va barqaror rivojlanish masalalari bo'yicha bo'lim direktori, Ta'lim sektori, UNESCO



FAZIL IRWAN

Inson salohiyatini rivojlantirish va ijtimoiy xuquq va imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish masalalari bo'yicha raxbar, ISESCO



DR. KIM EVA DICKSON

Onalar, yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar va o'smirlar sog'lomligini saqlash bo'limi boshlig'i, UNICEF shtab-kvartirasi



ALISIYA SANCHES ARGETA

Yoshlar dasturlari muvofiqlashtiruvchisi, UNAIDS Strategiyasining yangi davrida yoshlar huquqlari va reproduktiv salomatlik



DR. ADISH AGGARVALA

Xalqaro huquqshunoslar kengashi raisi, London, Buyukbritaniya



YANA PANFILOVA

OIV bilan kasallangan o'smirlar va yoshlar bilan ishlash bo'yicha Yevroosiyo tarmog'i, Ukraina



AKBARSHOH TESHABOYEV

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi huzuridagi Yoshlar parlamenti raisining o'rinbosari, Oliy Majlis huzuridagi Qonunchilik muammolari va parlament tadqiqotlari instituti bo'limi boshlig'i

PARALLEL SESSIYA – A:

YANADA KENG VA SIFATLI TA'LIM HAMDA TIBBIY XIZMAT IMKONIYATLARIDAN FOYDALANISHNI QO'LLAB- QUVVATLASH



Vibeke ENSEN,
Director of the Division for Peace
and Sustainable Development,
Education Sector, UNESCO

Dear Excellencies, Dear Participants,

It is my great honour to be with you on this important day and event. In this regard, I would like to thank the government of Uzbekistan and in particular the National Center for Human Rights for your kind invitation.

Uzbekistan's World Conference on Youth Rights "INVOLVING YOUTH IN GLOBAL ACTION", is an important and momentous opportunity for the country and its young people – as today on International Youth Day, you bring us together to recognize and harness the power of youth.

UNESCO – as the leading UN agency on education – believes in the transformative power of education to change lives, with a view to contribute towards a more peaceful and sustainable world for all. But what kind of education does this require? What is quality education? And what is the nexus between education and health, particularly in times of crisis or a global pandemic? These are some of the questions I will try to briefly address in my presentation.

unesco

World Conference on Youth Rights

INVOLVING YOUTH IN GLOBAL ACTION

12 August 2021

Parallel Session A:
Supporting Greater Access to
Quality Education and Health
Care

Keynote Speaker :
☐ **Vibeke Jensen**, UNESCO's
Director for the Division
for Peace and Sustainable
Development

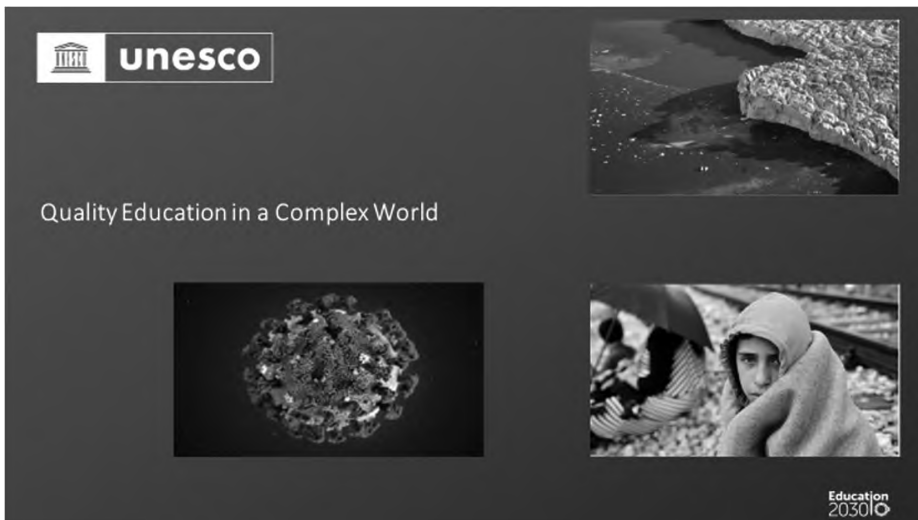
To begin with, we need to acknowledge the fact that we are living in an increasingly interconnected and complex world – wherein we are witnessing unprecedented transformations, from accelerating climate change, to deepening inequalities, violence and conflict, and **82.4 million** people forcibly displaced across the globe (UNHCR, 2021). At the same time, we are witnessing an unprecedented 'digital revolution' that has also enabled the spread of conspiracy theories, hate speech, violent narratives and propaganda; easily, freely and anonymously, with an increasing number of online hate turning to offline violence, especially against women and girls (European Union, 2018).

The COVID-19 pandemic has only further exposed our world's fragility. It has hit the most vulnerable hardest, and at its peak affected approximately 1.6 billion learners across the globe. And sadly, we know that as countries strive to recover – girls in particular – are at a greater risk of being left behind (UNESCO, 2021).

These increasing levels of complexity, of course, have serious implications for education and signal the emergence of a new global context for learning in the 21st century, especially for young people.

So what is quality education?

As stipulated by Sustainable Development Goal 4 and further unpacked in the Education 2030 Framework for Action “quality education” can be understood as “education [that] fosters creativity and knowledge, and ensures the acquisition of the foundational skills of literacy and numeracy as well as analytical, problem solving and other high-level cognitive, interpersonal and social skills. It also develops the skills, values and attitudes that enable citizens to lead healthy and fulfilled lives, make informed decisions, and respond to local and global challenges through education for sustainable development (ESD) and global citizenship education (GCED)” (Education 2030 Framework for Action, para 9, 2015).



Now that we have a brief conceptual understanding of the notion of “quality education” – what does this look like?

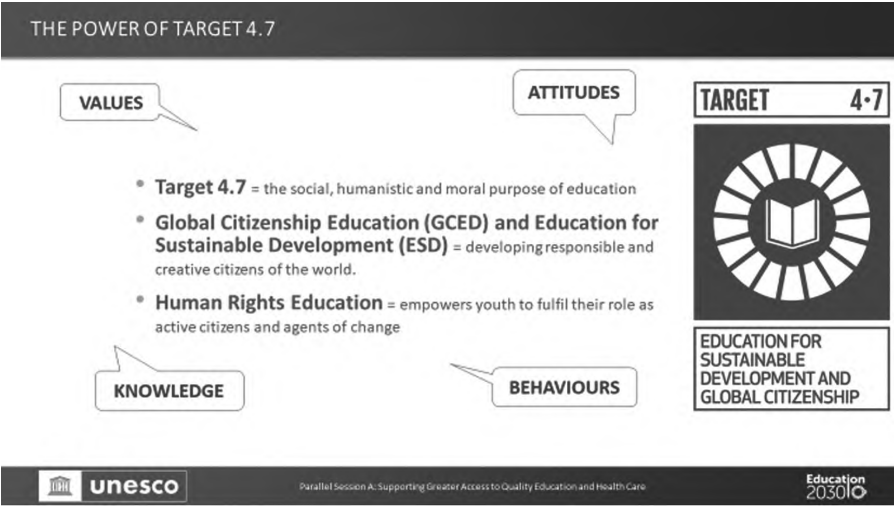
For UNESCO, recovering from COVID-19 pandemic fundamentally requires greater investment in education. But not just any type of education. Target 4.7 embeds the evidence of the social, humanistic and moral purposes of education and forges the link between sustainable development and global citizenship, through the reaffirmation of core ethical values: respect for human rights; gender equality and social justice; cultural and social diversity; respect for nature and biodiversity; a sense of shared responsibility and commitment to international solidarity.

Accordingly, UNESCO promotes Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) approaches in a holistic way, with a view to develop learner’s competencies as responsible and creative citizens of the world.

In addition, we believe that human rights education can offer some much-needed solutions. Human rights education for youth, in both formal and non-formal settings, promotes a shared sense of humanity and fosters a common understanding that all human beings are equally deserving of dignity, respect and justice. It empowers youth to fulfil their

role as active citizens, to take action and uphold their human rights and those of others, and to participate meaningfully in public affairs and democratic decision-making processes. This is the type of education we are promoting, alongside our partners at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office of the Secretary General’s Envoy on youth – within the framework of the World Programme for Human Rights Education Fourth Phase (2020–2024) – which is entirely dedicated to young people.

In this regard, we would like to recognize the important step taken by the government of Uzbekistan in the recent establishment of the National Commission for the implementation of the Fourth phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education. This is a fundamental institutional body that can further advance the role of young people as agents of change and work alongside youth to deliver the type of education they want and need for the world they will inherit. We stand ready to support you in these endeavours.



So what about health and education – how crucial is our health for our learning?

The right to education and the right to health reinforce each other, and are critically important for the achievement of overall good health and well-being, and to fully realize the right to education.

In order to enjoy the right to education, children and young people need to be healthy. When they experience ill-health, it is difficult to learn. We also know that learners in good health learn better.

The COVID-19 crisis has reminded us of the critical role of schools in supporting learner health and well-being. When schools were closed, millions of children not only lost out on their right to learn, but on access to school meals and other school health services in education.

Being in school with other learners and friends, and with teachers, is important for mental health and well-being. We also know that many learners experienced anxiety and stress as a result of lockdowns and school closures.

Finally, education about health and well-being can enable children and young people to make healthier choices, and can also transmit health knowledge and information back to their families and the wider community. UNESCO supports countries in this area, for example, through a partnership with the World Health Organization to ‘Make every school a health promoting school’, and includes global standards and implementation guidance to countries.

I thank you.



Fazil IRWAN,
Head of Human Development
and Social Empowerment, ISESCO

The Health Trajectory in the Next Decade.

Climate change already set in motion as we speak, the melting polar ice caps are starting to unearth ancient viruses and bacterium that will continue to pose health threats to the global population in the years ahead.

COVID-19 is just the beginning of what is to come. The polar ice caps have been melting at an alarming rate of 9% per decade, and the thickness of the Arctic Ice decreasing by 40% since the 1960s, according to NASA. We can therefore expect new diseases to emerge thanks to this global warming.

Demographic Dividend or Demographic Timebomb?

In developed countries, where fertility rates have declined for decades, the percentage of youth in the total population is relatively small, while people over 60 is on the rise, making it an ageing population.

But this is not the case in sub-Saharan Africa where nearly 20 per cent of the total population are young people and this is expected to maintain over the next 20–30 years.

In other developing regions, though the proportion of youth in the total population is declining, it remains sizeable in Latin America and the Caribbean (17 per cent), Western Asia (17 per cent), and Southern Asia (19 per cent).

Therefore, overall, the global youth population will continue increasing in the decades to come.

Global Youth Unemployment Rate.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), unemployment affects 67.6 million young people. While the global youth unemployment rate currently stands at 13.6%, the number varies drastically by region.

Youth unemployment is highest in North Africa at an alarming rate of 30%, which is more than twice the global average. Even sub-Saharan Africa and Northern America – sub-regions with low unemployment probability – faced youth unemployment rates of almost 9% in 2019.

These numbers show that there is a need to help young people enter into, and remain in, employment. Covid-19 and the economic recession that we are facing now is not improving the situation.

The World Bank estimates that in the next 10 years, one billion young people will try to enter the job market, but less than half of them will find formal jobs. This means that the majority of young people will be unemployed. The potential rise in economic inequality and inadequate job opportunities therefore can have serious negative repercussions on a generation of young people around the world, which can lead to violence and extremism.

The Importance of Technology in a Divisive World.

In order to solve this impasse, we must understand the present situation. Covid-19 has laid bare the inequalities and the fragility of our economic system. In the midst of the impending collapse of ever so many economies around the world, the emergence of disruptive technologies has thus far become the saviour of humanity. Technology has ensured that connectivity between communities remain intact, even though borders are closed and cross-border travel at a minimal. Without technological disruption, we cannot even imagine how our children can still attend classes, but now online classes is a norm everywhere.

Let's be assured that technology is here to stay and will be even more important than ever before. It is therefore important that policymakers and young people make the necessary adjustments to secure a brighter future for the next generation. A national strategy on the future of education is imminent.

3 Strategies on the Future of Education.

1. Nationwide Internet Coverage. This is to enable the vast majority of the population access to information and formal education. Already now, technology has become the great equalizer of knowledge with the emergence of Wikipedia and MOOCs, but internet connectivity is still a dividing factor between the rich and poor. Investing in internet coverage in rural areas should be within mainstream policy.

2. Educational Subjects. For most countries, our educational system has been stuck in post-industrial revolution framework until today. This poses all kinds of problems. The main problem is the disconnect between this education system and the present industries. This post-industrial revolution education framework is based on an industrial society, where young people were educated to become active economic agents of the burgeoning industrial economy at that time.

But in the near future, these jobs will become obsolete as AI technology will take over the functions as it is much cheaper and more efficient than humans. In actual fact, the problem is already starting to emerge now, as can be seen in the massive graduate unemployment figures across the globe. There is simply excess supply to an increasingly limited demand for architects, engineers and so on.

3. Method of Learning. Post-industrial revolution education is about training students to become active agents in labour-intensive industries. It is about subordination and maximising output. As such, the method of learning reflects this attitude. Teachers function as absolute authorities, just like bosses in factories. Learning is always top-down, rote learning, it is about memorization and not about appreciation of the subject. Unfortunately, this method of teaching is still prevalent in the vast majority of countries up until today.

The world is changing so rapidly. Industries today don't need educated zombies, they need holistic human beings with critical thinking. Today, many countries experiment with educational methods that create more empowerment and critical thinking in students. Unfortunately, many countries are still stuck in the old method of learning. They need to change it before it is too late.

ICESCO's Mandate on Education.

In ICESCO, we make it our central priority to tackle these important factors. We have the mandate of changing the landscape of education in 54 member countries, most of which are lagging behind in both education and economic indicators. Through our plethora of educational programmes, we hope to change the framework of these countries to tackle the challenges of the next decade and create a better future for our nations.



Dr. Kim Eva DICKSON,
Senior Health Advisor, Head of MNAH Unit,
UNICEF NYHQ

Outline

- Global overview of adolescents and youth
- Main causes of death and disability
- Situation of adolescents in Uzbekistan
- Recommendations to ensure universal health coverage for adolescent and youth

Global Snapshot of Adolescents & Youth

- 1.2 billion 10–19 year-olds live in the world today
- Adolescents make up 16% of the world's total population
- 90% of adolescents live in Lower and Middle Income Countries
- 70% of premature deaths are associated with risky behaviors that arise during adolescence (e.g. smoking or binge drinking)
- Most of these premature deaths are linked to Non-Communicable Diseases

Main Causes of Death and Disability

- Substance use:
 - Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking is 22% among boys and 5% among girls
 - 136 million adolescents smoked daily in 2016
- Nutrition
 - 1 in 5 (324 million) adolescents was overweight or obese and 1 in 4 (430 million) was anemic in 2016
- Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
 - 150 million girls are at risk of becoming child brides and 68 million girls are at risk of undergoing female genital mutilation by 2030
 - 23 million girls aged 15–19 in developing regions have an unmet need for modern contraception
 - 12 million live-births occurred among adolescents in 2016
- Death & Disability
 - Road injury is the top cause of death and disability for boys 10–19
 - Self-harm is a leading cause of death for 15–19 year-olds
 - Depression and anxiety disorders are leading causes of disability for girls 10–19

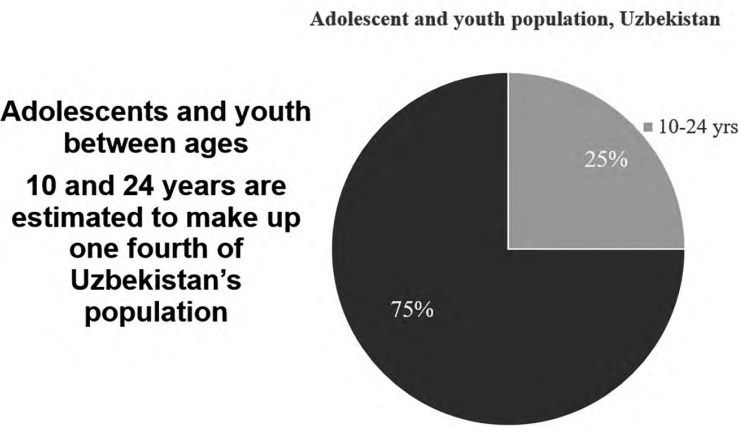
Adolescents in Europe & Central Asia Region

There are 53 million 10–19 year-olds in ECAR, which is 12% of the regional population

- SRHR
 - Adolescent birth rate is 23 per 1,000 girls 15–19
- Nutrition & Physical Activity
 - Prevalence of overweight is 23% among boys and 20% among girls
 - Prevalence of physical inactivity is 86% among girls and 77% among boys
- Substance use

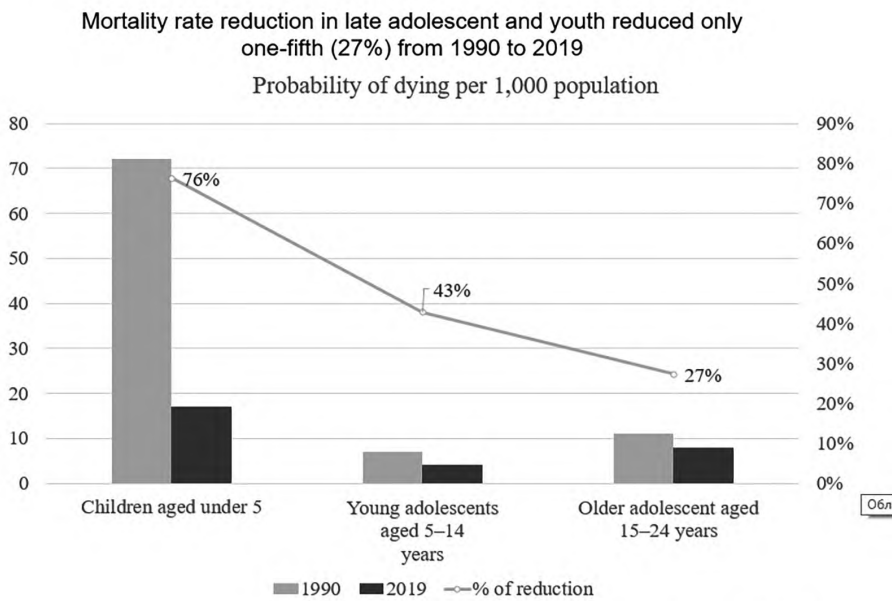
- Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among boys was 22%
- Prevalence of tobacco use among boys was 17% and among girls 11%
- Death & Disability
 - Road injury and self harm are the top causes of death for boys and girls 10–19
 - Self-harm, depressive disorders, and anxiety disorders are top causes of disability for boys and girls 10–19.

Situation of Adolescents and Youth in Uzbekistan



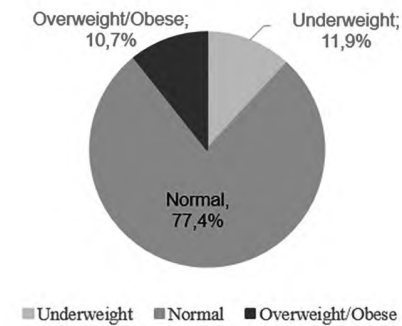
Probability of Dying

Children, adolescents and youth Uzbekistan, 1990-2019

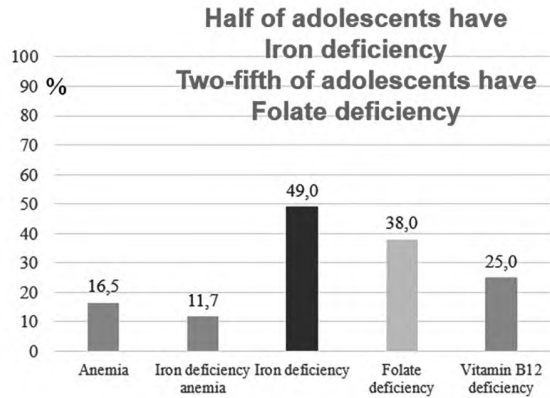


Source: UN IGME 2020

Triple burden of malnutrition in adolescent girls (15-19 years of age)



Prevalence of low and high BMI in adolescent girls (15-19 years of age) 2017, Uzbekistan



Micronutrient deficiency in adolescent girls (15-19 years of age), 2017, Uzbekistan

Only 10% of school could provide basic sanitation services

Recommendations to ensure Universal Health Coverage for adolescents and youth

Investing in Adolescents Globally

US \$1 investment

- For every dollar invested in selected adolescent health interventions, there is an estimated ten-fold health, social and economic return

1.6% of developmental assistance

- Even though adolescents carry 11% of the global disease burden, they received only 1.6% of developmental assistance for health through 2015

Save 12.5 million lives

- Investing US \$5.20 per capita per year in specific adolescent interventions across 75 LMICs could save approximately 12.5 million lives and prevent over 30 million unintended pregnancies by 2030.

Strategic shifts must be made to meet the challenges of to the health and well-being of children and adolescents:

Global challenge	Strategic shift
The reduction in mortality between 1990 and 2019 has not been matched by a reduction in non-fatal disease.	From survival to “survive, thrive and transform”.
Changing epidemiology calls for a greater focus on neonatal conditions and emerging diseases.	From children under 5 years to preconception and through the first two decades of life.
Social determinants are as important as biological factors for health and well-being.	From health services to an ecological, patient-centred approach.
A continuum of care buffers adversities and builds resilience throughout the life-course.	From the health sector only to multisectoral actions.
Integrated strategies and services are required, but integrated management of childhood illnesses alone is insufficient.	From building the skills of the workforce to strengthening health systems.

The Guiding Principles of the New Agenda

- **A life-course approach**, with attention to the broader determinants of child and adolescent health and well-being;
- **Translation of child rights** into equitable laws and policies and universal access to evidence-based services for all with extra effort directed to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged;
- **Meaningful participation** of adolescents, families and communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities that support child and adolescent health and well-being;
- **Family-, child- and adolescent-centred, respectful care** with integrated interventions delivered in high-quality services; and
- **Whole-of-government, whole-of-society** engagement in building enabling environments for children and adolescents to survive and thrive.

Domains of actions to support child and adolescent health and well-being



**Universal Health Care
Health and Wellbeing
through
Primary Health Care**



Delivery platforms

- health facilities, including outreach posts,
- communities,
- Schools
- workplaces, and
- use of mass media (radio, television, billboards),
- digital platforms such as the internet (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp),
- short messaging services and helplines

***Access AND Quality Care
Affordable for All!***

Programmatic Approaches

- **Building on existing services**
 - Maternal and newborn health services
 - Vaccination services
 - Screening and monitoring growth and development and counselling services
 - Sick child services (outpatient and inpatient care)
 - Schools
 - Social services
- **Creating new contacts**

Leaving No adolescent No youth behind

Thank You!

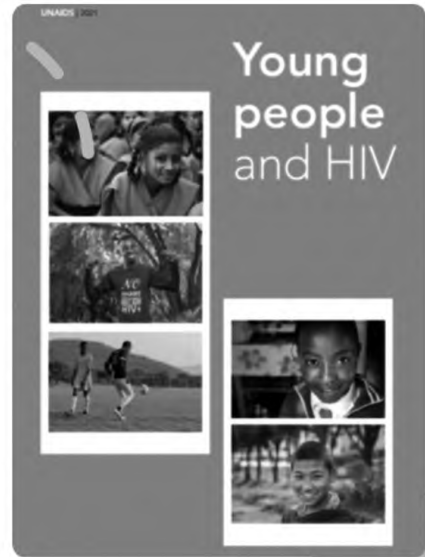


Alicia Sanchez ARGUETA,
Youth Programmes Coordinator,
UNAIDS

The evidence

- Collects the data available on young people
- Resource for programming, advocacy and decision making

Young people and HIV | UNAIDS



Key findings

1. Despite the progress made in the past 10 years, with a 46% decline in new HIV infections among young people (15–24 years), the world is still behind on achieving the targets set for young people.
2. Young people (15–24 years) represent about 17% of the global population, but account for an estimated 28% of new HIV infections in 2019 (Two out of every seven new HIV infections globally).
3. Globally, only one in three young people demonstrate accurate knowledge of HIV prevention.
4. Around 57% of countries have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing. Around 40% in the case of SRH services.
5. Only 27% of countries report having a national prevention strategy to reduce new HIV infections among AGYW and their male partners in communities with high HIV incidence.
6. Around 51% percent of countries with available data report that young people participate in policy/guidelines/strategy development related to their health

HIV prevalence among young key populations

HIV prevalence among young key populations from Global AIDS Monitoring countries that submitted a Global AIDS Monitoring report between 2016 and 2020 (n = number of countries):

- Among young sex workers: 4% (n = 58).
- Among young gay men and other men who have sex with men: 6% (n = 67).
- Among young people who inject drugs: 5% (n = 23).
- Among young transgender people: 11% (n = 15).
- Among young prisoners: 1% (n = 31).

Eastern Europe and central Asia is facing the world's fastest growing HIV epidemic. At end of 2020, there were 60 000 young people aged 15–24 years living with HIV in the region. It is a growing population with particular unaddressed needs and great potential to contribute and lead the response.

The way forward

- “In today's complex, unpredictable and fast-changing world, young peoples' roles in leading change are both crucial and under-utilized.”
- Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

What's new

- Participatory and consultative process
- The Strategy uses an inequality lens to close the gaps preventing progress to end AIDS (Inequality framework).
- HIV prevention receives unprecedented urgency and focus

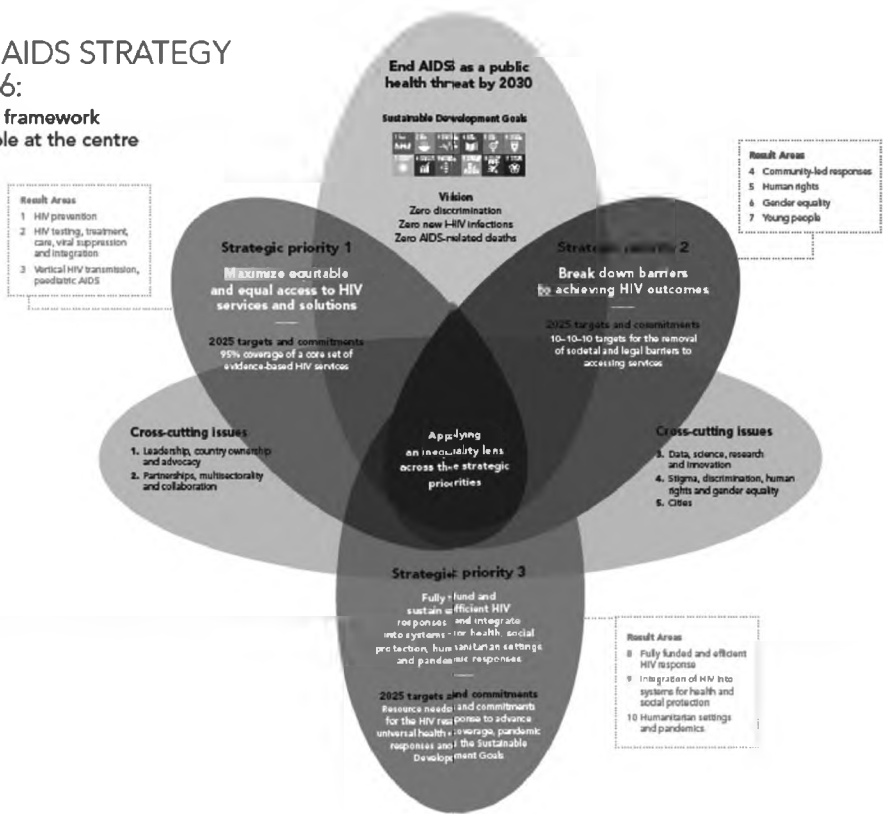
What's exciting!

- Communities at the forefront
- Clear strategic and programmatic guidance for youth programming based on youth needs and rights

What to do about it?

- Goal to get every country and community on track to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.
- Marks the priorities for advocacy and accountability.
- Main inputs for the Political Declaration

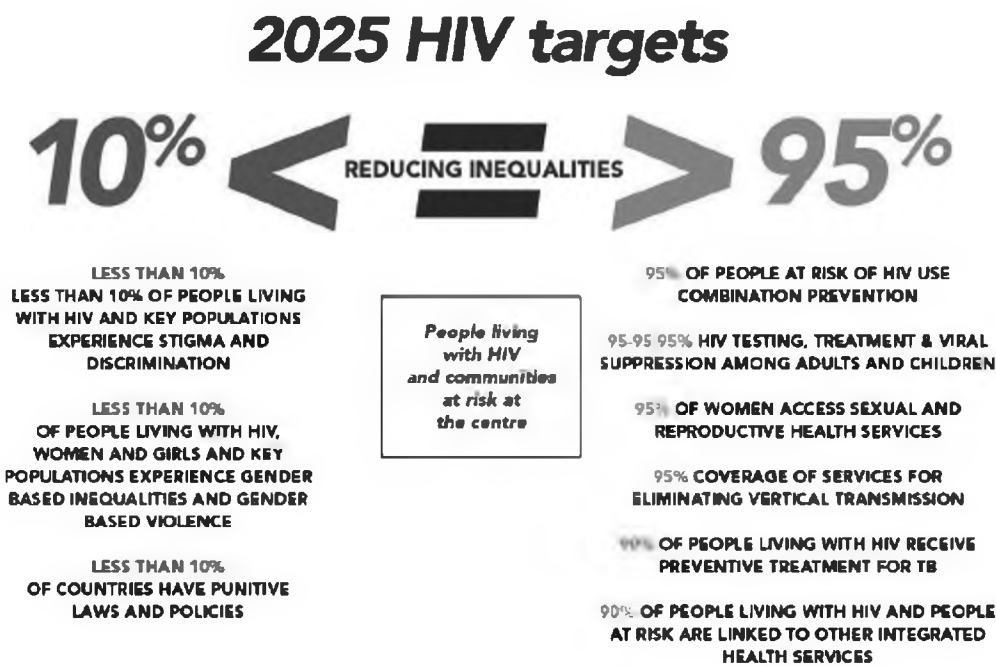
GLOBAL AIDS STRATEGY
2021–2026:
an inequalities framework
that puts people at the centre



Three strategic priorities

Maximize	Maximize equal access to comprehensive people-centred HIV services;
Break down	Break down legal and societal barriers to achieving HIV outcomes
Resource and sustain	Fully resource and sustain HIV responses and integrate them into systems for health, social protection and humanitarian settings.

AMBITIOUS TARGETS AND COMMITMENTS FOR 2025



Key statements

- Young people (aged 15–24 years) represent about 17% of the global population, but accounted for and estimated 28% of new HIV infections in 2019.
- Adolescent girls and young women in high-burden countries with a high burden of HIV infection are twice as likely as their male peers their own age to acquire HIV infection.
- Key populations and their sexual partners comprised an estimated approximately 62% of all new HIV infections in 2019, but represent a small fraction of the world’s population.
- Children living with HIV have poorer HIV treatment coverage than adults and comprise a higher proportion of AIDS-related deaths.

Result Area 7: Young people fully empowered and resourced to set new direction for the HIV response and unlock the progress needed to end inequalities and end AIDS

- It is important to invest in new generations of youth leadership to ensure the sustainability of the HIV response.
- Meaningful inclusion and empowerment of young people requires removing barriers to their participation in HIV and SRHR-related decision-making spaces and processes.
- Youth-led organizations have brought resilience and innovation to efforts to mitigate the colliding effects of the AIDS and COVID-19 pandemics.
- Financial and programmatic support to youth leadership and youth-led initiatives is required to ensure the sustainability and impact of youth-led responses.

Priority actions under RA 7

Scale up the meaningful engagement and leadership of young people in all HIV-related processes and decision-making spaces.

Accelerate investments in youth leadership (particularly adolescent girls and young women and young key populations), capacity building and skills development at all levels in all aspects of the HIV response.

Foster solutions and partnerships between youth-led organizations and governments, private sector, faith-based organizations, and other traditional and nontraditional partners to ensure sustainable investment in financing of programmes for young people.

Priority actions under RA 7

Strengthen access to high-quality, gender-responsive, age-appropriate **comprehensive sexuality education programmes**, both in school and out of school, particularly for adolescent girls and young women and young key populations in settings with high HIV incidence.

Support policies and programmes focused on increasing the enrolment and retention in secondary schools for adolescent girls and young key populations in high-incidence locations, and provide linkages to social protection, “cash plus” initiatives, financial incentives, pathways to employment, and interventions to transform unequal gender norms and prevention of violence against adolescent girls and young women.

Recommendations

- If we want to achieve the targets set for young people we need to maximize multisectorial coordination and use of resource to upscale youth-led responses based on human rights.
- We need to keep cultivating strong alliances with youth leaders and partners to untie young people's full leadership, engagement and advocacy potential in the HIV response and SRHR agenda.
- To be able to deliver on our promises to young people we need to recognize and uphold their rights, this includes the need to drive structural legal, cultural and social changes.

"It is important to invest in new generations of youth leadership to ensure the sustainability of the HIV response."

Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026



Adish C. AGGARWALA,

President International Council of Jurists, Great Britain

The importance of quality education is paramount as it enables the person as well as the society to achieve professional as well as personal success.

For a nation at large, quality education helps to reduce the socio-economic disparities, like poverty, gender inequality, unemployment and social taboos. It helps to improve the standard of living too, as it ensures that people are living a healthy and sustainable life.

There can be different means to improve the access to the quality of education which include one of the most important practice of inclusive education. Inclusive education is a process of enabling all the children to participate and learn all the opportunities of education by excluding the social challenges like culture, race, nationality, physical disabilities, linguistic issues, etc. Most important aspect of inclusive education is that all children must taught with their peers in the mainstream education.

Access to healthcare is another important aspect of a nation. If healthcare is not easily accessible then there will be no use of best technologies and medical facilities. Healthcare includes maintenance and improvement of one's health through medication, proper diagnosis and treatment of any illness or injury.

Access to healthcare varies from country to country. According to the last available data, the three countries with the highest levels of healthcare access and quality were Iceland, Norway, the Netherlands.

The score for the UK's healthcare access and quality was 90.5 (up from 78.0 in 1990), placing it 23rd out of 195 countries.



Akbarshoh TESHABOYEV,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi
Qonunchilik palatasi huzuridagi Yoshlar parlamenti
raisining o'rinbosari

Assalomu alaykum hurmatli konferentsiya ishtirokchilari!

Bugungi globalashuv jarayonining o'ziga xos jihatlaridan biri – bu barcha sohalarda raqobatning kuchayib borishi va dunyo bo'ylab axborot almashinuvining tezlashib borishidir. Axborot texnologiyalari va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yangi turlarining paydo bo'lishi natijasida axborot oqimi hamda onlayn ta'lim olish manbaalari yanada ko'paymoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, sifatli ta'lim va tibbiy xizmat tushunchalarini aniqlashtirib olishning yangi zaruriyatlarini keltirib chiqarmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 40-moddasiga muvofiq, “har bir inson malakali tibbiy xizmatdan foydalanish huquqiga ega”, 41-moddasiga muvofiq esa “har kim bilim olish huquqiga ega, bepul umumiy ta'lim olish davlat tomonidan kafolatlanadi”.

2017–2021-yillarda O'zbekistonda yoshlarning sifatli ta'lim olishi va malakali tibbiy xizmatdan foydalanishini kafolatlash maqsadida 50 dan ortiq qonun va qonunosti hujjatlari qabul qilindi.

Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining “Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida”gi, “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi, “Ilm-fan va ilmiy faoliyat to'g'risida”gi, “Innovatsion faoliyat to'g'risida”gi, “Fuqarolarning sog'lig'ini saqlash to'g'risida”gi qonunlarda yoshlarning huquqlariga doir ko'plab yangi normalar belgilandi. Yoshlar tarbiyasi va hayotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadigan ta'lim tizimida ulkan o'zgarishlar amalga oshirildi.

So'nggi to'rt yilda yurtimizda 44 ta yangi oliy ta'lim muassasalari tashkil etilib, ularning soni 50 foizga oshirildi, yoshlarni oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qamrovi 9 foizdan 28 foizga yetkazildi. Jumladan, Yangi O'zbekiston universiteti, 4 ta Prezident maktabi, 5 ta “Temurbeklar maktabi” va 9 ta ijod maktabi barpo etildi.

Xabaringiz bor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 72-sessiyasidagi nutqida Yoshlar huquqlari to'g'risidagi xalqaro konventsiyani qabul qilish taklifini ilgari surgan edi. E'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, mazkur Konventsiya loyihasida ham yoshlarning eng asosiy huquqlaridan biri bo'lgan, ta'lim olish va sog'lig'ini saqlash bo'yicha davlatlar tomonidan kafolatlarini yaratib berishga doir ustuvor vazifalar belgilangan.

Globalizatsiya va axborot texnologiyalari keltirib chiqarayotgan tahdidlar:

Sifatli ta'lim sohasida: Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, globalizatsiya va axborot texnologiyalari insonlarning bilim va ko'nikmalariga nisbatan yangi talablarni qo'ymoqda. Bugungi kunda sifatli ta'lim tushunchasi nisbiy tushuncha hisoblanib, unga nisbatan turli baholash mezonlari keltiriladi.

Hech kimga sir emaski har bir davlat ta'lim sohasida o'z oldiga o'rta va uzoq istiqbolli erishilishi kerak bo'lgan maqsadlar qo'yadi, dasturlar, strategiyalar va yo'l xaritalari ishlab chiqadi, ammo bugungi kungi tendentsiyalarga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak aholining asosiy qatlami, ayniqsa, yoshlar bilimni va ta'limni kitoblardan yoki muallimdan emas, balki turli ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va onlayn platformalar orqali, videokontent mahsulotlaridan olishmoqda. Ularning ijobiy va salbiy ta'sirini ko'rib chiqqanda quyidagilarni ko'rish mumkin:

ijobiy: aksariyat holatlarda onlayn platformalar va elektron resurslar orqali tarqatilayotgan bilim va ko'nikmalar, davlat ta'lim dasturlari taqdim eta olmayotgan, bugungi kun uchun aynan dolzarb va talab etilayotgan bilim va ko'nikmalarni taqdim etmoqda;

salbiy: onlayn platformalar va elektron resurslar orqali bilim va ko'nikmalar tarqatilganda, ularni qabul qilayotgan o'quvchi va tinglovchining yoshini nazorat qilish deyarli imkonsiz hisoblanadi. Undan tashqari, onlayn platformalar va elektron resurslar ularni o'rganayotganlarga keragidan ortiq ma'lumot taqdim etayotganligi sababli o'quvchilar va tinglovchilarda davlat ta'lim standartlarini bajarishda qiyinchiliklar kelib chiqmoqda hamda buning natijasida davlat ta'lim standartlari (imtihonlar, fanlarni o'zlashtirish darajasi, bazaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lish) bajarilmasdan qolmoqda. Qolaversa, elektron ko'ngilochar dasturlar va elektron o'yinlar o'quvchilarni va tinglovchilarni bilim va ta'lim olishdan chalg'itmoqda, buning natijasida esa ommaviy ravishda bazaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lmagan kelajak avlod yetishib chiqmoqda.

Ko'rib turganimizdek, zamonaviy tendentsiyalar sifatli ta'lim berishda ko'plab qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Sifatli tibbiy xizmat sohasida: Zamonaviy globallashuv tendentsiyalaridan tibbiyot sohasi ham chetda qolgan yo'q. Bugungi kunda insoniyat global pandemiyani boshidan kechirmoqda. Albatta, so'nggi paytlarda ko'plab davlatlar koronavirus pandemiyasiga qarshi kurashish uchun samarali infratuzilmani yo'lga qo'yishdi, ammo bu bir vaqtning o'zida qo'shimcha muammolarni ham keltirib chiqardi. Aytib o'tish joizki, davlatlarning sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi asosiy resurslari koronavirus pandemiyasiga qarshi kurashish uchun jalb qilinmoqda hamda buning natijasida boshqa kasalliklar bilan kasallanganlarning sifatli tibbiy xizmat olish bilan bog'liq qonuniy huquqlari ta'minlanmayapti. Ya'ni, bugungi kunda aksariyat tibbiyot muassasalari va xodimlari koronavirus infeksiyasi bilan kasallanganlarni qabul qilishga qayta jihozlanganligi sababli, ular o'z mutaxassisligi bo'yicha aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko'rsata olmayapti. Vaholanki, bunday holatda har bir fuqaro, xox u koronavirus bilan kasallangan yoki kasallanmagan bo'lsin, davlatga bir xil soliq to'lamoqda, ammo koronavirus bilan kasallangan va kasallanmagan fuqarolarning sifatli tibbiy xizmat olish huquqlarining ta'minlanishida tafovut yuzaga kelganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Yanada keng va sifatli ta'lim hamda tibbiy xizmat imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha takliflar:

birinchidan, sifatli ta'lim va tibbiy xizmat bo'yicha xalqaro huquq normalarini zamonaviy sharoitlardan kelib chiqqan holda qayta ko'rib chiqish va davlatlarning milliy qonunchiligini ham shunga mos ravishda takomillashtirish taklif etiladi. Bunda masofaviy ta'lim turi va aksariyat kasallik turlari bo'yicha fuqarolarning malakali tibbiy xizmatdan foydalanish huquqini ta'minlashga alohida e'tibor qaratish muhim hisoblanadi;

ikkinchidan, davlat ta'lim dasturlari va strategiyalarining zamonaviy sharoitlarga moslashuvchanligini va uzoq istiqbolda mehnat bozorida kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan talablarni inobatga olishini ta'minlash nuqtai nazaridan kelib chiqib, bu boradagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishni rag'batlantirish taklif etiladi.

Yuqoridagi takliflarning amalga oshirilishi, Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishish borasida yoshlarning sifatli ta'lim olishga va malakali tibbiy xizmatdan foydalanishga bo'lgan huquqlarini ta'minlashga xizmat qilishi, shubhasiz.



UNITED NATIONS
UZBEKISTAN

OSCE

FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG

MODERATORLAR



**DOINA
MUNTEANU**

BMT Taraqqiyot Dasturining
O'zbekistondagi doimiy vakili o'rinbosari



**ABDULLA
ABDUHALILOV**

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi
O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti,
sotsiologiya fanlari doktori

PARALLEL SESSIYA – B

YOSHLARNING MUNOSIB VA SAMARALI ISH BILAN TA'MINLANISHIGA ERISHISH



RAMIRO PIZARRO

XMT "Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligida yoshlarni
ish bilan ta'minlash bo'yicha hamkorlik, II bosqich"
loyihasi rahbari, XMT Moskva vakolatxonasi



TAHA AYXAN

Islom hamkorklik yoshlar
forumi prezidenti



TILEK TOGTOGAZIYEV

Yoshlar tadbirkorligi bo'yicha ekspert
(nazariyachi va amaliyotchi), Qing Iziston



DILMUROD YUSUPOV

"SHAROIT PLUS" nogironlar jamoat
birlashmasining inklyuziv mehnat
bo'yicha loyihasi rahbari



MIRSAID MUXTOROV

Jahon Iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti
Xalqaro huquq fakulteti talabasi



INDIRA HALDAROVA

O'zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi
Markaziy Kengashi raisi o'rinbosari

PARALLEL SESSIYA – B:

YOSHLARNING MUNOSIB VA SAMARALI ISH BILAN TA'MINLANISHIGA ERISHISH



Ramiro PIZARRO,
ILO Moscow Chief Technical Adviser
for Youth Employment in the CIS

The COVID-19 job crisis and youth employment

The COVID-19 crisis has severely affected labour markets around the world, hurting young people more than other age groups. The crisis has been particularly severe for youth across three dimensions: (1) disruptions to education, training and work-based learning; (2) increased difficulties for young jobseekers and new labour market entrants; and (3) job and income losses, along with deteriorating quality of employment.

Employment losses among young people translated mostly into an increase in inactivity in 2020. Therefore, the unemployment rate provides only a partial insight into the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on young people. Measuring the impact implies also monitoring youth labour underutilization and quality of employment.

The share of young people not in employment, education or training (the NEET rate) has risen in many countries and has not yet returned to pre-crisis levels in most cases.

Action is needed to prevent short-term exit turning into long-term exclusion for a generation of young people, who now face greater challenges in getting (back) into the labour market.

Recovery in youth employment started quickly in several countries in the third quarter of 2020 as lockdown measures were eased. However, available data suggest that the situation in the last quarter of 2020 deteriorated again in a number of countries.

Given the fragility and uncertainty of the recovery, broader policy support continues to be needed, including measures that target the most vulnerable youth. In order to avoid long-term scarring effects, recovery strategies need to make youth employment a key objective, taking into account intersectionality with gender and other relevant dimensions.

ILO Global responses: Decent Jobs for Youth

Endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board in 2015, the Decent Jobs for Youth became the overarching global initiative on youth employment under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was launched by the ILO Director General, on behalf of 22 UN entities, at the 2016 ECOSOC Youth Forum. The ILO serves as permanent chair of the Initiative.

The Decent Jobs for Youth is based on 4 key pillars:

A multi-stakeholder Alliance that brings together governments, private sector, NGOs, Young people, academia, and many more who are committed to the promotion of youth employment.

A focus on action at country level, across 8 concrete thematic priorities, from decent jobs for youth in the Green, digital and rural economies, to quality apprenticeships and youth entrepreneurship.

A pillar of knowledge, focused on the generation and dissemination of evidence about what Works to boost youth employment.

And last, the resources, from domestic, existing or new sources that can propel change for and with Young people.

Our actions are guided by a series of principles that secure inclusiveness and a focus on both the quantity and the quality of jobs for Young people.

The ILO and the G20 Youth Roadmap

The ILO led a global commitment to reduce the share of young people who are at risk of being permanently left behind. A good example is the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025 emphasises investment in employment services. Those services must target young people from disadvantaged backgrounds or lacking adequate skills.

ILO Director-General Guy Ryder has welcomed the commitment of the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers to a job-centric focus for COVID-19 recovery plans, promoting decent work for all, especially women and youth.

The G20 Youth Roadmap 2025 is also a platform for enabling young people to express their visions and ideas to the Heads of State and Government of the G20. It is an inclusive discussion platform, from which a series of agreed recommendations related to the G20 agenda are compiled into a joint communiqué.

The 2021 Y20 was chaired by the Young Ambassadors Society, the association in charge of the G7/G20 Youth Summits for Italy, to discuss how to achieve a world fit for future generations. The Y20 Summit that took place virtually from 19th to 23rd July 2021, under the G20 Italian Presidency, discussed three main priorities: innovation, digitalisation and future of work; sustainability, energy and climate change; inclusion and equal opportunities.

During the G20 summit a couple of month ago, the ILO called to the member states to take action to strengthen the school-to-work transition, with three reference points in mind.

- Firstly, the destination: we need to ensure young people are able to find decent work when they complete their education and training. In this, broad-based support to the labour market is essential. This is where the demand side of the labour market comes in. It highlights the importance of employment-centred macroeconomic and sectoral policies in creating decent work opportunities.

- Secondly, the path: skilling young people and developing the competencies that are in demand. This requires the involvement of the social partners, and young people themselves, in designing policies and programmes. Quality apprenticeships are more important than ever. Later this year, the International Labour Conference will resume its meeting and discuss skills and life-long learning. This means that education and employment are no longer consecutive events in the life cycle – they need to be experienced throughout working life.

- Thirdly, inclusiveness: last year, the G20 renewed its commitment to spare no effort to reduce the share of young people who are at risk of being permanently left behind. The G20 Youth Roadmap 2025 emphasises investment in employment services. Those services must target young people from disadvantaged backgrounds or lacking adequate skills.

Final remarks:

Let me then close summarising the main policy responses to strengthen the transition of youth to decent work:

The ILO is promoting labour demand for young people with a shift in emphasis from remedial to reconstructive (from income support to stimulating new employment and entrepreneurship, including in new sectors) with actions focusing on the most vulnerable young people. Identifying opportunities for employment growth amongst the young, especially young women, particularly through sectoral development policies.

Encouraging educational and training retention, which also requires dealing with the inequalities associated with the online delivery of programmes (and making up for the educational deficits created during the lockdowns).

Focusing on policy support to young people who have withdrawn from the labour market, including employment services, active labour market programmes and entrepreneurship schemes that target their entry or re-entry and support transitions in the labour market, including the transition to the formal economy.

Tailoring policies and programmes towards safeguarding young workers' rights, including by encouraging their participation in collective bargaining and freedom of association. Indeed, social dialogue and social partnership – including the voice of young people – are essential so as to ensure the development of comprehensive employment policies which promote good quality jobs for youth.



Taha AYHAN,
ICYF President

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On this great occasion, I wish to extend my regards and warmest welcome to all, who are with us today, and also would like to express my appreciation for the outstanding efforts of the organizers of this event.

It is a great pleasure to be with you in this World Conference on Youth Rights and to share our thoughts and insights on how young people can strive to create a better future and achieve the sustainable development goals, given all the challenges they are currently facing.

With today's youth population and further growth anticipated for the near future, investments in youth must be channeled to enable them to adopt sustainable methods for environmental protection. Youth efforts range from local initiatives to international campaigns, some influential enough to reach policymakers and national leaders. As more youth connect, they are also using virtual platforms to educate, raise awareness, expand outreach and share knowledge. Additionally, youth are taking advantage of the availability and accessibility of information and technology to engage in all levels of environmental governance, especially towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As we all know, Sustainable development is crucial to the future of the entire planet. The framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ensures social cohesion, economic prosperity and protection of the environment. Education, research and innovation are essential in sustainable development, making universities key contributors to achieving the goals. Because universities hold a position of neutral and trusted stakeholders within society. They have a key role in educating the public and other sectors on the SDGs.

To achieve the SDGs, we need everyone to contribute. Universities provide professional and personal skills and capabilities to create future leaders, decision makers, innovators, entrepreneurs and citizens with the knowledge and motivation who can contribute to achieve the SDGs.

Access to quality education is crucial for sustainable development and a pre-requisite for the achievement of the other goals. Higher education facilitates social mobility, empowers people through critical thinking and provides them with the skills needed in a rapidly changing labour market.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing economic crisis unfolded in 2020, economies, enterprises and workers in the region have been negatively impacted so that some of the limited gains made in pursuit of decent work and inclusive growth in the previous decade have since been pushed backwards. Nearly all countries have paid a price in terms of increased unemployment, insecurity and poverty.

The current generation of young people – numbering 1.8 billion – is one-quarter of the world's population and a dominant force now and in the decades to come. However, investments in quality wage and self-employment fall short of young people's aspirations, leaving a growing pool of young jobseekers with an insufficient number of decent jobs. Many education sys-

tems are struggling to prepare young people with skills which meet employer's expectations. The COVID-19 pandemic and related global recession have further exacerbated the socio-economic challenges facing youth, which put at risk many of the gains made in recent years to advance young people's opportunities.

Increasing employment and ensuring decent work for all are essential aspects of sustainable development. Quality employment and decent work conditions help reduce inequalities and poverty, and empower people, especially women, young people and the most vulnerable such as people with disabilities.

Promoting decent work opportunities for young people requires coordinated policies, strong institutions and innovative solutions that are adapted to the local context, combining the resources of various stakeholders including governments, employers and workers as well as youth themselves. Promoting employment and decent jobs helps build public trust and encourages civic engagement, especially as employment helps fight social isolation. When people are engaged in a decent job and enjoy labour rights, they feel part of the community.

In many low and middle-income countries, strengthening value chains and addressing market constraints can help deliver better business and employment opportunities, including for youth.

The key here is to support value chains with high growth and employment potential, while also identifying the main constraints to decent work creation. Interventions vary case-by-case and can range from facilitating the creation of export and trade channels to strengthening business associations and enabling access to training and support services. Of particular importance is agriculture, as for many low and middle-income countries it is still the leading employment sector and will remain so in the near future. However, this is a sector that is not attractive to youth, and small-scale agriculture could benefit from modernization, linking up with downstream activities (agribusiness) and improving employment quality. The end goal is to facilitate systemic change and promote the creation of more and better jobs.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before concluding my speech, I would like to seize this opportunity to call on our youth, youth organizations, and Islamic institutions to build more bridges of understanding, cooperation and partnerships on youth issues. We need to join our efforts and resources to maximize benefit of our youth; we are all striving for local solutions and global youth action.

Thank you for kind attention.



Тилек ТОГТОГАЗИЕВ,
эксперт по молодежному предпринимательству,
Кыргызстан

Меры по улучшению ситуации в сфере молодежной занятости.

Немецкий социолог Карл Маннгейм (1893–1947) определил, что молодёжь является своего рода резервом, выступающим на передний план, когда такое оживление становится необходимым для приспособления к быстро меняющимся или качественно новым обстоятельствам. Динамичные общества рано или поздно должны активизировать и даже организовывать их (ресурсы, которые в традиционном обществе не мобилизуются и не интегрируются, а часто подавляются).

Молодёжь, по мысли Маннгейма, ни прогрессивна, ни консервативна по своей природе, она – потенция, готовая к любому начинанию. Молодёжь как особая возрастная и социальная группа всегда по-своему воспринимала ценности культуры, что порождало в разные времена молодёжный сленг и эпатазирующие формы субкультуры. Их представителями были хиппи, битники, стилиги в СССР и постсоветском пространстве – неформалы.

В 2020 г. масштабы безработицы в мире увеличились на 33 млн человек, при этом уровень безработицы вырос на 1,1 процентных пункта, до 6,5 %.

В связи с этим, актуальным становится внедрение следующих программ развития молодежной занятости:

1. Услуги по трудоустройству

Информация о рынке труда: сюда входит предоставление информации о рынке труда (например, секторы экономики и предприятия, создающие рабочие места, географические районы с более высокой потребностью в рабочей силе, образовательные циклы, которые необходимо пройти для приобретения квалификации в определенных видах деятельности и т. д.) независимо от источника и метода распространения информации (например, индивидуальные консультации, информация из интернета, базы вакансий, листовки, публикации и брошюры и т. д.).

Консультирование и профессиональная ориентация: сюда входят структурированные рекомендации в отношении занятости, предоставляемые в течение определенного периода времени. Такие рекомендации могут исходить от школьных учителей, сотрудников службы занятости, активистов местных молодежных организаций, организаций работодателей или работников, сверстников и т. д.

Навыки поиска работы: сюда входят консультации, рекомендации и краткосрочное обучение тому, как устанавливать контакты с работодателями, как определять предприятия и секторы экономики, имеющие открытые вакансии, как писать резюме, как вести себя на собеседовании и т. д. В число лиц и организаций, предоставляющих эти услуги, также могут входить специалисты-практики (например, сотрудники службы занятости), школьные учителя, ответственные за профориентацию, активисты/члены местных молодежных организаций, организации работодателей и работников.

Трудоустройство: это относится к подбору работы для молодежи, ищущей работу, в соответствии с доступными вакансиями.

Такую деятельность часто проводят государственные службы занятости (или отдел Министерства труда/занятости) либо частные агентства занятости. Услуги трудоустройства могут оказывать и другие организации, включая школы и местные общественные и молодежные организации.

2. Развитие профессиональных навыков

Программы базового образования для взрослых: они нацелены на развитие базовых навыков чтения и счета у людей, уже вышедших из обязательного школьного возраста.

Профессионально-техническое обучение (с отрывом от производства) для взрослых: это программы различной продолжительности, от нескольких недель до одного-двух лет, предназначенные для того, чтобы люди (старше нижней границы трудоспособного возраста, не охваченные формальной системой образования) могли приобрести профессиональные навыки, необходимые для выполнения задач, относящихся к их работе.

Формулировка «с отрывом от производства» указывает на то, что обучение в рамках этих программ в основном имеет форму аудиторных занятий. Такие программы могут быть реализованы учебными центрами, школами, местными организациями, неправительственными организациями, профсоюзами, организациями работодателей или торговыми палатами.

Профессионально-техническое обучение (без отрыва от производства) для взрослых, включая схемы ученичества: эти программы отличаются от программ профессионально-технического обучения с отрывом от производства тем, что обучение происходит в реальной рабочей обстановке, обычно на предприятии компании.

Понятие ученичества значительно различается в разных странах. Однако здесь имеются в виду те программы, где обучение совмещено с работой. Как правило, учеников готовят для определенных профессий (таких как сварка или ковроткачество), при этом подготовка осуществляется в минимально короткий срок под наблюдением опытного работника, который выступает в качестве наставника. По окончании такой программы может выдаваться официально признаваемое свидетельство (формальная система ученичества), но оно может и не выдаваться (неформальное ученичество).

Программы второго шанса (программы социализации): эти программы предназначены для людей, которые упустили возможности получения образования и нуждаются в документе об образовании для трудоустройства, например молодые правонарушители, которые хотели бы вернуться в общество и т.д. Эти программы могут включать, среди прочего, консультирование, профессиональную подготовку, помощь с жильем, дотации на трудоустройство, общественные работы.

Финансовые стимулы для профессиональной подготовки: имеются в виду денежные стимулы, предоставляемые предприятиям и учебным заведениям (в денежном выражении или в виде возврата налоговых платежей) или учащимся (как правило, в форме учебных ваучеров или компенсации расходов, понесенных на обучение). Они могут предоставляться как безработным, так и молодым работникам (в формальной или неформальной экономике).

3. Создание рабочих мест

Субсидирование заработной платы: реализация программ, направленных на уменьшение затрат предприятий на рабочую силу. Это может быть снижение налогов (т. е. предприятия, принимающие на работу определенные категории граждан, получают снижение налога на прибыль или налога на рабочую силу).

Уменьшение затрат может также иметь форму денежных грантов предприятию для частичного или полного покрытия той части общих затрат на рабочую силу, которые относятся к лицу, принятому на работу, или ваучеров, которые работодатели могут погасить при предоставлении рабочего места молодому сотруднику – участнику программы.

Программы общественных работ: эти программы позволяют центральному (местному) органу власти, донорской или неправительственной организации финансировать и (или) выполнять какую-либо программу, создающую временные рабочие места.

Такие программы дают двойной результат: создание краткосрочных рабочих мест (выравнивание потребления/уменьшение бедности) и создание общественных благ в форме новой инфраструктуры (улучшения существующей инфраструктуры) или в форме предоставления новых услуг.

Программы самозанятости (профессиональная подготовка, гранты и кредиты): целью этих программ является оказание необходимой поддержки молодежи для открытия бизнеса. Они могут включать одно или несколько из следующих направлений: рекомендации по перспективности деловых начинаний; учебные курсы по созданию малого бизнеса и управлению малым бизнесом; безвозмездные гранты; льготные кредиты и специализированные услуги (маркетинг, финансы, внешние рынки, системы поставок и т. д.).

Развитие предпринимательства (информация, образование и профессиональная подготовка): целью этих программ является предоставление информации и профессиональной подготовки по вопросам предпринимательской деятельности. Как правило, целевой группой такой программы являются студенты или выпускники школы.

4. Интегрированные программы

Это комплексные многофункциональные программы, объединяющие целый ряд других программ, часть которых описаны выше (например, услуги по трудоустройству, повышение квалификации и создание рабочих мест), а также программ, рассматриваемых в следующих разделах (например, программы приобретения опыта работы, гранты).

Их цель состоит в том, чтобы помочь человеку, выходящему на рынок труда, одновременно преодолеть многочисленные барьеры, с которыми он сталкивается. Различные виды программ (например, консультирование, развитие навыков поиска работы, профессионально-техническое обучение и общественные работы) могут сочетаться последовательно или параллельно. В некоторых странах имеются системы молодежных гарантий, где молодым безработным (как правило, зарегистрированным в государственной службе занятости) предоставляют расширенные консультации, профессиональную ориентацию и индивидуальное планирование занятости и предлагают работу, место учебы (академическое образование или профессионально-техническое обучение) и другие меры помощи, расширяющие возможности их трудоустройства. Одной из характеристик таких программ является обязательство со стороны служб занятости найти работу каждому молодому человеку, который был безработным в течение определенного периода времени (обычно три месяца).

5. Другие виды программ и услуг

Программы приобретения опыта работы: они включают программы, целью которых является приобретение людьми опыта работы (с оплатой или без оплаты) на государственном или частном предприятии. Сюда входят стажировки, организуемые образовательными учреждениями для своих студентов.

Пособия на транспорт, уход за детьми и другие пособия: эти пособия предоставляются в виде наличных или льгот на покрытие расходов, связанных с участием в программе (например, профессиональная подготовка или общественные работы).

Другие денежные и неденежные пособия: они включают любой тип права, предоставляемого участникам программ для преодоления конкретных препятствий при поиске работы или на начальном этапе работы (например, использование телефона для связи с работодателями, новая одежда для бездомных, ищущих работу, с тем чтобы они могли прийти на интервью и т. д.).

Вступая в 2021 год, мир по-прежнему переживает беспрецедентный кризис в сфере занятости и доходов и сталкивается с повышенным уровнем неопределенности.

Принимаемые на протяжении года политические меры должны будут сочетать в себе развертывание вакцинации, меры в сфере здравоохранения и меры поддержки экономики и рынка труда. Разработчикам политики будет необходимо стремиться к поддержанию устойчивого и всеобъемлющего восстановления, уделяя повышенное внимание занятости, доходам, правам работников и социальному диалогу – то есть восстановлению, ориентированному на человека.

При этом крайне важно, чтобы наиболее пострадавшие группы (в частности молодежь, женщины, низкооплачиваемые и низкоквалифицированные работники) получили поддержку в поиске возможностей для достойного труда и не испытали долгосрочных пагубных последствий.



Dilmurod YUSUPOV,
Co-founder of SHAROIT PLUS inclusive
recruiting platform

Promoting disability inclusive employment in Uzbekistan: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

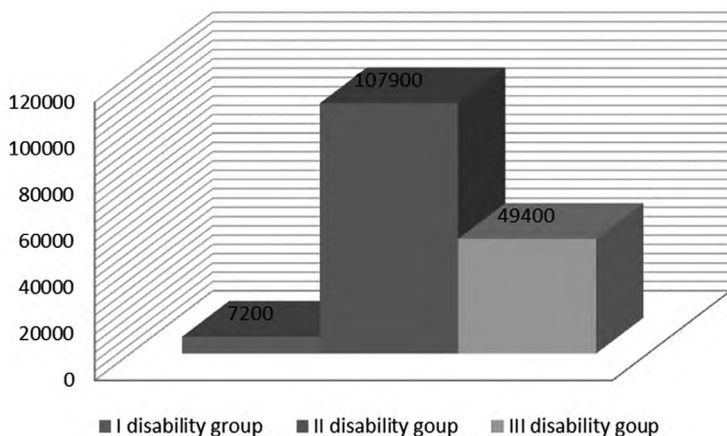
Data from the UN Situation Analysis (2019)

- There are 346,083 persons with disabilities of working age in Uzbekistan.
- Only 7.1% are formally employed (according to other estimates only 2% of persons with disabilities are formally employed).
- Persons with disabilities are 4 times less likely to be employed than persons without disabilities
- More barriers for disability inclusive employment in rural areas where only 5.8% of persons with disabilities are employed.
- Only 4.4% of women with disabilities are employed compared to 8.9% of men with disabilities.

Challenges: label of “unemployables”

- Outdated disability assessment and determination system by Medical Labour. Expert Commissions (VTEK) which make persons with disability “unemployable”.
- Disability certificate contains “the degree of loss of professional capacity to work” which is usually marked as “unfit to work”, “can work in specially created conditions”.
- In total 162.2 persons with disabilities are recognized as “employable” out of 693,9 registered persons with disabilities.

Distribution of registered persons with disabilities recognized as “employable” by disability group in 2019



Challenges: prejudices and negative stereotypes

- Disability is conflated with lack of working capacity both by the system of social protection and society in general.
- A purely medical understanding of persons with disabilities as “sick” people who always need special medical care.
- A compassionate attitude and a charitable approach to persons with disabilities that leads to dependency.
- Segregated and low-quality education of persons with disabilities at home and in specialized boarding schools.
- Deliberate and unconscious discrimination on the basis of disability in the open labor market.

Challenges: lack of legislation enforcement

- 3% quota for employment of persons with disabilities in both public and private sectors with more than 20 employees regulate by local government bodies.
- Lack of enforcement of administrative liability (fines and penalties) for failure to comply with the employment quota by the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Overprotective legislation which disincentivizes employers from recruiting persons with disabilities
- Legislation does not address discrimination on the basis of disability in the open labour market.
- Lack of legal awareness about labour rights of persons with disabilities.

Solutions: disability inclusive recruitment web portal

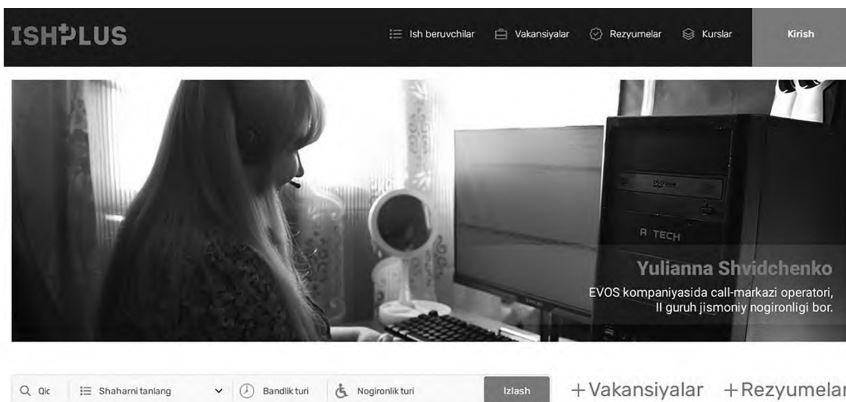
Services for employers:

- Selection of suitable candidates with disabilities.
- Consulting.
- Support in adapting workplaces (accessibility audits).
- Trainings and seminars

Services for job seekers with disabilities:

- Selection of suitable vacancies, internships, vocational courses.
- Support in finding jobs (preparing resume and for job interviews).
- Protection of labour rights.

Solutions: first disability inclusive recruitment web portal in Uzbekistan - www.ishplus.uz



Loyiha haqida
Loyiha hamkorlari
Bizni qo'llab-quvvatlang
Kontaktlar
Telegram kanal
Telegram bot
Zaif ko'ruvchilar uchun versiya
UZ

ISHPLUS

Ish beruvchilar
Vakansiyalar
Rezyumelar
Kurslar
Kabinet

Qidiruv...

Shaharni tanlang
Bandlik turi
Nogironlik turi
Izlash

+ Rezyumelar

Axborot texnologiyalari, Internet, Telekom (0)

- Dasturlash (0)
- Operatorlik ishi (4)
- SMM marketing (1)
- Grafik dizayn (0)
- Ma'lumotlar bazasi bilan ishlash (0)
- Axborot texnologiyalari sohasi (0)

Banklar va kredit (0)

- Kassa hodimi (1)
- Bank ekspeditorlari (1)

Biznes va moliya (0)

- Buxgalteriya xizmatlari (1)
- Menejer (0)

EVOS

Tashkilot: TM "EVOS" (EVOS)
Call-markazi operatori
Toshkent sh.
Chop etildi: 03.05.2021

1000000 so'mdan

Batafsil

Kraftpaket

Tashkilot: "FLEXO PACK PLUS" MCHJ (KRAFTPAKET)
Qadoqlovchi ayollar
Toshkent sh.
Chop etildi: 03.05.2021

Birinchii oy sinov muddati davrida 1700000 so'm, keyingi oydan ishga qarab

Batafsil

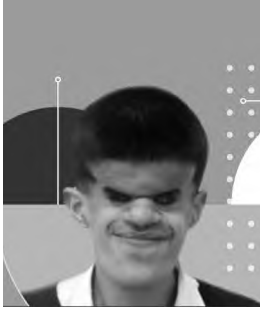
Tashkilot: "Toshkent Metropoliteni" JSC (Toshkent Metro)

Solutions: public-private partnership

- Create a business disability council / forum to promote inclusive employment practices through B2B communication (examples: Business Disability Forum in the UK, Business Disability Council in Russia, Disability IN in the USA).
- Holding the annual forum "Biznes teng imkoniyatlar uchun" (Business for Equal Opportunities), combined with a fair of vacancies, internships, professional training courses for persons with disabilities.
- Mentoring / coaching of young persons with disabilities by business representatives.

Solutions: encouraging inclusive employers

- State certification system for inclusive employers. Example: Disability Confident Scheme in the UK.
- National Disability Inclusion Index for employers. Example: The Disability Equality Index (DEI) in the USA.
- Integration of the "Inclusive Employer" nomination in the HR award "The Best Employer of Uzbekistan" from DaVinci Management Consulting.
- Inclusion of the "Equal Opportunities" nomination in the "HR Brand Award" from HeadHunter (hh.uz Uzbekistan).


Mirsaid MUKHTOROV,

Counselor on Inclusive Projects in the Art & Culture Development Foundation under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan

First of all, I would like to thank the United Nations Development Program and National Centre for Human rights for inviting me to this important conference. Using this opportunity, with great pleasure I would like to congratulate everybody on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by Uzbekistan which is very great achievement. I would also like to express the appreciation and gratitude to everyone, who contributed in achieving this important milestone.

It is a fact that there are more than 760000 people with disabilities in our country. And approximately 600000 can work, but unfortunately only 7% of them have permanent work. We have a lot of reasons why the situation is so bad.

As a young person with disability, I would like to share my experience with you. In total there are 13 boarding schools for visually impaired children in our country. I completed my primary and secondary education in the Boarding School Number 77 for visually impaired children in Tashkent. In 2020, 22 pupils have finished with me. 15 of them wanted higher education and 12 of them managed to become students of universities. Most of the graduates of our school prefer to apply to national higher educational facilities such as the National University, University of Pedagogy, Institute of culture, and Conservatory of Music. The professions that are considered to be most popular among visually impaired school graduates are the teacher of social or humanitarian sciences, teacher of English, math, or music. For the last five years, due to our President's initiatives, and preferences allocated to people with disabilities the share of students with disabilities at higher education has grown by 2%, however, the graduates of schools for visually impaired tend to enter the same universities. Why is it so?

Firstly, I believe, it is lack of information available from other universities on allowances provided to the students with disabilities. Secondly, there is great hesitation from my peers to try different options to their predecessors and move away from the paved path. And this mainly due to potential challenges they think they may have with employment. Thirdly, perhaps we are lack of identifying our talents which would help to choose the right specialty to continue our education. The fourth reason, I would like to highlight, is the character of my peers with visual impairment and disability. There is great shyness for being different, and lack of confidence. These two factors play big role in the ability to assimilate to professional society. The last reason, perhaps to go in conjunction with the first factor I highlighted – is lack of inclusivity by some of the universities.

With great satisfaction, however, it is important to say that we are witnessing significant changes comparing to the past situation. There is growing number of school leavers with disability applying to universities and specialties, which traditionally were not the first choice of people with disability. As an example, one of my classmates was accepted and is studying in the prestigious Lomonosov Moscow State University. It is very rare and great achievement.

For my high education I chose the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. The reason for choosing it was my aim to work on promoting and protecting the rights of people with disabilities,

to have international experience and develop skills to contribute in development of my country.

From my personal experience, I can say that the role of mentors is immense, especially for children with disability. Throughout my time in primary and secondary school I had great support from my teachers and school staff. As an example, when I was in school, I was referred by my teachers to after school piano lessons which was provided within our school. I continued with piano lessons, which gave me opportunity to compete in various local and international competitions. I travelled several countries. Later on, it helped me with my employment as well.

This summer, I was offered a job in the Art & Culture Development Foundation under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a counselor on inclusive projects. My current employer has made my workplace as inclusive as possible and accommodated all needs one with impaired vision may need for work. As such, I would like to express my gratitude to the fund and its management for being an “example to follow” for inclusivity in workplace. I have been tasked to work on cultural projects with integration of people with disabilities and looking forward to work on many projects. I am helping to implement the projects, which help culture become inclusive. We would like to print music notes in Brail, this project will support the study of visually impaired learners in music schools. I will do my best so as to aid persons with disabilities to attain more goals and demonstrate high achievements in the sphere of art and culture.

Finally, I would like to say that if we resolve the problems of people with disability are facing in higher education, we will see the integrated and fully inclusive society, where people with disability could use their skills to the maximum and make their contribution to the society. We see a lot of attention by our President and the government to develop this field, and confident that we will see further significant changes and prospects in the very near future.

Once again, I would like to thank the National Centre for Human rights and the UNDP for organizing this important conference. Thank you for your attention.



Индира ХОЛДАРОВА,
заместитель председателя Центрального Совета
Союза молодежи Узбекистана

Уважаемые участники мероприятия!

Уважаемые коллеги!

Прежде всего, позвольте поприветствовать всех участников и выразить признательность за организацию данного мероприятия.

Мы высоко ценим диалог с нашими партнерами, коллегами и заинтересованы в расширении партнерства и взаимодействия.

В прошлом году, по инициативе Представительства ЮНИСЕФ в Узбекистане, совместно с Общенациональным движением «Юксалиш» и Союзом молодежи Узбекистана проведено национальное исследование «Молодежь Узбекистана: вызовы и перспективы». Основной целью исследования было представить обзор ситуации с молодежью в ключевых сферах их жизни с точки зрения самих молодых людей и их собственными голосами.

По итогам исследования выявлены ключевые проблемы, с которыми сталкивается молодежь: сложность получения высокооплачиваемой работы, поддержание достойного уровня жизни и приобретение необходимых жизненных навыков.

Кроме того, Союзом молодежи Узбекистана совместно с Представительством ЮНИСЕФ в Узбекистане организована работа по реализации образовательной программы социальных инноваций и социального предпринимательства «UPSHIFT» или «ImkonLab».

Данная образовательная программа реализуется в 34 странах мира и признана как одна из самых инновационных и успешных программ по оказанию помощи в трудоустройстве молодежи.

В рамках «ImkonLab», молодые люди разрабатывают решения социальных проблем, получая новые знания и навыки, работая в группах, в открытой, дружественной и располагающей атмосфере.

Образовательная программа поддерживает молодежь в получении жизненных навыков (проведение опросов и изучение потребностей людей для которых разрабатывается решение, анализ полученных данных, решения проблемы, навыки общения и презентации своих идей), а также получении предпринимательских навыков и предпринимательского мышления, что, в свою очередь, стимулирует нахождение новых возможностей и трудоустройства молодежи.

Кроме того, программа стимулирует повышение чувства уверенности в себе и открытости к изменениям: молодые люди начинают считать себя более квалифицированными, с лучшими возможностями трудоустройства в будущем.

Пилот программы был реализован в прошлом году в регионе Приаралья.

Как вам известно, одной из самых крупных в новейшей истории глобальных экологических катастроф, испытываемой странами и 62-миллионным населением Центральной Азии, является трагедия Аральского моря, которая по своим эколого-климатическим, социально-экономическим и гуманитарным последствиям представляет прямую угрозу устойчиво-

му развитию региона, здоровью, генофонду и будущему проживающих в нем людей.

В этой связи, образовательная программа была нацелена именно на наиболее уязвимую молодежь региона Приаралья.

В связи с успешной реализацией в Каракалпакстане, в текущем году программа реализована в Сурхандарьинской и Ташкентской областях. В следующем месяце, в случае улучшения эпидемиологической ситуации, проект будет реализован и в Самаркандской области.

Так как же работает «ImkonLab»? Программа сочетает в себе ведущие подходы к развитию молодежи и подростков. Можно выделить 3 основных этапа программы:

Первый этап, привлечение молодежи к участию, прием заявок и отбор 10 команд. При отборе мы отдаем предпочтение командам молодежи из отдаленных регионов, молодежи с инвалидностью и другим уязвимым группам.

Второй этап, 10 команд принимают участие в интенсивном тренинге, нацеленного на разработку идей по решению той или иной социальной проблемы. На этом этапе тренеры и менторы, используя различные хорошо разработанные методики и инструменты, помогают молодежи изучить и понять ключевые причины и проблемы, нужды своей целевой аудитории и разработать, смоделировать решение.

И на последнем этапе, 5 самых многообещающих решений получают начальное финансирование и поддержку менторов в реализации своих идей на протяжении нескольких месяцев.

Уважаемые коллеги!

Пользуясь возможностью, в целях создания дополнительных условий для трудоустройства и самозанятости молодежи, а также предоставления ресурсов для развития трудовых навыков, особенно молодых людей из отдаленных районов, хочу призвать наших партнеров и коллег, в случае заинтересованности, оказать содействие в реализации программы «ImkonLab» во всех регионах страны.

В завершении своего выступления, хочу еще раз выразить слова признательности за организацию данного мероприятия.

Желаю всем участникам успешной работы и надеюсь на активный диалог в будущем.

Благодарю за внимание!



MODERATORLAR



ELDOR TULYAKOV
"Taraqqiyot strategiyasi" markazi
Ijrochi direktori, O'zbekiston
Respublikasi Gender komissiyasi a'zosi



ILAYDA ESKITAŞÇIOĞLU
"Avlodlar tengligi"
Yoshlar Global Ishchi
guruhli a'zosi, Turkiya

PARALLEL SESSIYA – C

GENDER TENGSIZLIGINI O'ZGARTIRISH VA AVLODLARARO ALOQALARNI YARATISH UCHUN YOSHLAR YETAKCHILIGI



SHUKURGELDI MIRADOV
BMning Markaziy Osiyo uchun elchilarining
preventiv diplomatiya bo'yicha mintaqalararo
tarmog' i rahbari, Turkmaniston



ÖZLEM TUNÇAK
Ombudsman, Turkiya



VALENTINA URTAN
Milliy gender bo'yicha
yoshlar faoli



GABRIELA ALVAREZ MENTE
Gender masalalari bo'yicha Maslahatchi,
BMning Aholishunoslik bo'yicha jamg'armasining
Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo
mintaqaviy byurosi



ROZALIN MARBINAR
EHTning yoshlar va hafsizlik
masalalari bo'yicha mahsus vakili



SHOHINAXON BAHROMOVA
Women Up, Go Viral (O'zbekiston) va
TEDxMstSq ayollar manfaatlari
loyihalari koordinatori



ULZIISUREN JAMSRAN
"BMT-ayollar" Qirg'iziston va
O'zbekiston bo'yicha vakili

PARALLEL SESSIYA – C:

GENDER TENGSIZLIKNI O'ZGARTIRISH VA AVLODLARARO ALOQALARNI YARATISH UCHUN YOSHLAR YETAKCHILIGI


Shukurgeldi MYRADOV,

Leader, the Interregional network of the UN Ambassadors for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, youth activist, Turkmenistan

“We must urgently transform and redistribute power, if we are to safeguard our future and our planet. That is why all men should support women’s rights and gender equality. And that is why I am a proud feminist”. – UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres.

So am I Mr. Guterres, so am I Recently, humankind has started increasingly relying on youth and hoping that their potential can solve global problems. I completely agree with that. As a youth representative and activist, I would like to express my opinions and ideas from this very perspective.

As you can see in the video of street interviews, reflecting the real and sincere opinions of our youth, the topics of gender equality and women empowerment are immensely crucial and concern not only Central Asia, but the entire planet! Someone hopes that education can help to solve this problem, while others believe that we all need to eradicate outdated gender stereotypes.

Answering the question “What concrete measures can be taken to advance youth leadership in the context of the recovery and development from gender and leaving no one behind perspectives?”, I believe that the answer lies precisely in the youth. I will be happy to share 3 of such solutions with you today!

Based on my own experience, when I started volunteering in youth centers in my country at the age of 13, I began to conduct sessions on the topic of gender equality to my peers using the peer-to-peer education method, which allowed me to convey reliable information in an understandable language. Returning to 2021, now, for example, having become a member of the YOUThLead and YOUThAct projects and with the support of UN Women ECA, my international teammates and I managed to successfully implement a project for young people from 5 continents and 35 countries who have not yet been involved in youth activism promoting gender equality but would like to. Within the framework of this project, we, as motivated young people, wanted to create a platform for sharing experiences, but also a platform for realizing leadership and creativity potential of youth.

Consequently, our first concrete measure is creating or joining youth, students, school alliances and to encourage your peers and yourselves to conduct sessions on gender equality, or in other words, just to spread the credible words. On behalf of the UN Preventive Diplomacy Ambassador for Central Asia, based on the practice I can ensure you how such preventive measures can be efficient. It is better to inform someone and direct in the right social path, before threats and right violations can appear.

Before moving to our next 2 solutions, let me state that we almost always tend to talk. There is even saying as ‘Actions speak louder than words’, right? For the sake of inclusiveness and the spirit of today’s world conference where the rights and diversity of people are valued, I would like to add my contribution, just by presenting you the rest of my solutions in other languages in which our participants speak and to show you that we can easily act for what we stand starting from right now.

Итак, регион Центральной Азии объединяющий пять народов, которые культурно схожи, но и в то же время имеющих отличия. Нас объединяет и единая история, и караваны Великого Шелкового пути, а также общие амбиции достичь устойчивого будущего сейчас, как и празднование нашего 30-летнего юбилея независимости. Связующим элементом тут является культурный аспект. А это значит, что наша второе конкретное решение, которое мы можем принять это активно продвигать и внедрять гендерное равенство через развитие межкультурного общения! Я предлагаю провести «Межкультурный фестиваль стран Центральной Азии под названием Молодёжьвидение», где активный молодой активист сможет продвигать повестку гендерного равенства и расширить права женщин через самые различные призмы культуры своей страны, такие как национальная музыка, одежда, танцы, поэзия и искусство.

А следующее последнее решение, которое я представлю вам сегодня будет на французском.

Donc, La conférence mondiale d'aujourd'hui est une plate-forme excellente et unique pour notre région pour échanger une spectre de points de vue différents. Je suis incroyablement reconnaissant d'avoir l'opportunité d'être ici et d'offrir mon point de vue. Nous devons donc nous assurer que ces plateformes sont omniprésentes et régulières. Et cela nous amène à la 3ème solution - Mener des discussions de jeunesse appelées "Peace Talks", car les aspects de la consolidation de la paix et de la garantie de la sécurité sont directement liés à l'égalité des genres. Les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU telles que "2250 jeunes, paix et sécurité", "1325 femmes, paix et sécurité" seront notre mandat pour de telles discussions.

So, you heard 3 different measures that can be taken by ourselves and all of us together! I have a question for you now! I will be very happy if you answer it during your speeches or during the discussions a little later. So, what do you think is the best way to promote gender equality and youth activism? Is it a lens of culture, creativity or peacebuilding?

In conclusion, I want to suggest you – Let's altogether carry the "Torch of Peace, Trust, and Innovations", and the 2030 Agenda will become reachable, and the Gender Equality goals will be met!



Celile Özlem TUNÇAK
Ombudsman, Turkey

Dear Young People,
Esteemed Officials of the National Human Rights Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Esteemed Representatives of United Nations Youth Rights Unit and other units,
Distinguished participants,

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the National Human Rights Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan for inviting the Ombudsman Institution for representing the Republic of Turkey; I would also render my thanks to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for supporting this organization. As the Ombudsperson responsible for women's and children's rights, I would like to state that I am honored to attend the World Youth Rights Conference on Youth Engagement in Global Action.

The Ombudsman Institution is a constitutional legal remedy seeking mechanism established under the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. Our Institution supervises the administration with the decisions it makes regarding the functioning of public services, upon complaint. It also guides the society with its encouraging role in terms of human rights and promoting a culture of seeking legal remedies. The Ombudsman Institution is a mechanism that ensures the right to participation of women, children and young people. It promotes and develops a culture of seeking legal remedies.

Establishing a platform for young people to discuss ideas, priorities, solutions and innovations through the World Conference on Youth Rights is an important opportunity for resolving the problems affecting children and youth. We appreciate that young people are asked for their opinions on issues that concern them, and that they participate in such platforms, especially through international human rights mechanisms. This is also a concrete initiative in terms of protecting and promoting rights. We are looking forward to seeing the positive results of the UN-sponsored World Conference on Youth Rights in the medium and long term.

Youth is the main element of our social structure, and it is possible to define the concept of youth in various ways. Chronologically, it is defined as an age category. In the report titled "UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-2017", the General Assembly of the United Nations defines youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24. The Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Turkey defined a youth age category specific to Turkey by referring to the country's conditions. Accordingly, in Turkey youth policies cover individuals between the ages of 14-29.

Traditionally, both in Turkey and in the world, young people are seen to be relatively less active in public political processes, and they are generally determined as the target audience, not decision makers, in the institutions that provide services and NGOs.

The fact that young people are the actors of change and the future, shall be considered as a basic principle in every plan and organization. Young people shall be the ones to be consulted first in shaping the future, especially when it comes to the needs analysis. For an efficient partic-

ipation of the youth, it is extremely important to have the confidence, right timing and a proper system. Young people should be considered to be more than just a target audience who receive services. The fact that most of the youth projects are focused on filling spare time, rather than strategies that will involve young people and encourage them to participate in decision-making mechanisms, is a reflection of the misvaluation of the youth.

Participation firstly starts with knowing one's own rights. Primarily, young people should be informed about the rights they have as individuals, and then activities should be organized to increase public awareness regarding democracy and civil society. For this, the acquisition of basic knowledge and skills in formal education institutions (primary education, high school and university) should be considered as a solid step.

For young people to carry out effective and sustainable activities on decision-making mechanisms, they need to reach the position of producing information in this field, not just receiving it. It is possible for young people to take on the role of service creators, rather than just being the target group benefiting from services, through participation in decision-making mechanisms and transferring their experiences to new generations. It is essential that programs and projects of all levels are carried out with this vision.

In our country the voting age was lowered to 18 in 1995 and the age of candidacy was lowered to 18 in the 2017 Referendum. Accordingly, young parliamentarians started to take office in the 2018 elections in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, which is the most effective decision-making authority in our country (8 members of parliament between ages of 18 and 29). With this step, we have included our youth in the national decision-making process at the highest level.

During the preparation phase of National Development Plans, the public, private sector, civil society and universities come together. "Child and Youth Specialized Commission" has been established. The Commission aims to develop policy recommendations with an eye to increasing the participation of the young in social and economic life, improving the quality of services offered to the young, improving the quality of life of disadvantaged children and increasing their access to basic services, and providing the environment and conditions in which all children can develop their potential. Young people can present their opinions and recommendations to these commissions directly or through non-governmental organizations.

In Turkey, youth leader is used as a professional title. Youth Leadership training programs are also organized in Turkey by the Turkish Youth NGOs platform with the support of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

There are 22.8 million children (ages 0-17) in Turkey. There are 12.9 million young people (ages 15-24), which is 15.4% of the total population. 1.7 million of the 3.7 million registered Syrian people are children while there are 750 thousand young Syrian refugees (ages 15-24). Turkey strives to provide access to public services on the basis of equal opportunity to foreign children and young people under international protection and temporary protection, as well as a high number of children and young people.

In terms of their function, Ombudsman institutions, which are independent national human rights institutions as defined by the UN, are mechanisms that ensure effective access of children and young people to public services.

Children and young people can apply directly to the Turkish Ombudsman Institution and ask for help in resolving their problems with the administrations.

As the Ombudsman Institution, we receive direct applications from children and young people in our country. We have created a specific website for children at www.kdkcocuk.gov.tr where they can file an application directly. We receive applications from everyone, including citizens, foreigners and tourists, from our e-application link <https://ebasvuru.ombudsman.gov.tr/> for adults.

We contribute to the development of the culture of children's and youth rights by evaluating the applications we receive from children and young people. In the activities we carry out, we

strive to raise public awareness in different areas such as the rights of children, women and the disabled, and to raise awareness of a right-based approach.

The Ombudsman Institution mechanism in Turkey refers the demands of children and young people to the administrations and to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey with annual reports. In this way, it enables children and young people to participate in democratic governance.

We make our evaluations on the basis of an inclusive and holistic range of rights, including the right of children and young people with special needs to participate in social life and to benefit from public services on an equal basis with others.

In this way, we ensure that children's and young people's views are taken into account on matters that concern them.

We have focused on developing a system where children who participate in various activities in the field of human rights in primary and secondary education can continue their achievements at university. Since 2017, the Chief Ombudsman Mr. Şeref MALKOÇ has sent letters to all rectors recommending the establishment of student clubs based on Ombudsman Institution, seeking legal remedies, law, equity and human rights at their universities.

101 student clubs have been established, more than 1000 club member students have been contacted, and joint studies have been carried out with them.

Within the scope of the objectives of our Institution, it is important:

- that young people get to know the legal remedy-seeking mechanisms in Turkey;
- that the legal remedy-seeking culture of university youth be promoted;
- that young people believe that the future of Turkey will be built on the values of justice, equity, and human rights;
- that young people learn the basic principles to be followed for good administration in the public sector;
- that young people be provided with effective access to public services, and their expectations be raised for high-quality and eligible public services;
- and student clubs are guided regarding their activities at their universities.

Although limited in the pandemic conditions, the "Training Program of the Ombudsman Institution to Strengthen Communication and Relationships with Children and the Young" continued online.

In this way, the Ombudsman Institution strives to provide continuity and opportunities for children, who will be tomorrow's young people, to participate in legal remedy-seeking mechanisms.

In this context, I think that the developments in childhood and thus the full provision of children's rights are very important in terms of access to education, health and employment for young people who are on the agenda of the Conference. The realization of children's rights should be recognized as an important part of the rights of young people.

The Ombudsman Institution's role as a bridge between applicants and administrations is an important mechanism that contributes to the realization of children's and youth rights.

WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING MECHANISMS

For gender-sensitive development policies and actions, it is a must for women to be primarily involved in decision-making mechanisms.

Equal participation is one of the most important elements of democracy, human rights, and good administration.

- Preparation and implementation of policies based on gender mainstreaming in all areas,
- Developing more effective solutions for women's problems and needs,
- Sensitive approach to women's problems,
- Organizing studies to improve the status of women, and

– Rapid, effective, and sustainable development.

Necessitate the presence of women in decision-making mechanisms.

Girls should have access to quality education at the same level as boys.

Policies and practices regarding the adoption of equal opportunities for women and men should be implemented by raising awareness both within the family and throughout the country through formal education, starting from early ages.

Employees should be given equal rights. The participation of women in employment should be ensured on equal terms with men (examples can be given as equal pay for equal work, accessible day nursery, "baby in the office" application) It is important that local governments put emphasis to this issue.

The Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT) was established in 2009. It aims to monitor the developments both in Turkey and the international arena on the protection and promotion of women's rights and ensuring equality between women and men, to inform the Grand National Assembly of Turkey about these developments, and to present its views on the related draft laws and proposals. With this development in Turkey, policy determination and implementation of equal opportunities for women and men is handled by the specialized committee in the Parliament, which is the supreme decision-making authority.

In order to realize large-scale transformation projects on gender mainstreaming, various stakeholders such as governments, private sector, international organizations, civil society altogether need to produce holistic policies and to reflect the decisions taken in accordance with these policies into practices.

In order not to "leave anyone behind", it is of great importance that we internalize sustainable development goals, which is the only key especially for women, youth and future generations to live together in a better world and in peace, and work together with determination without losing our hope.

**Shokhinakhon BAKHROMOVA,**

Coordinator of Women Up, Go Viral and TEDxMstSq projects

About the project: the WomanUP (at the American Center Tashkent) is a youth-focused discussion club to empower and support young women. It is for them, about them, and partly led by them. It provides a safe environment where they can discuss topics that specifically relate to them. The discussion club encourages free expression and allows space for organic conversation.

The first step of the club is mainly focused on self-establishment and confidence building, defining issues women experience in Uzbek society. The next step is cultivating a sense of leadership and community. As this group of young women are expected to become mentors for other girls who surround them.

- 280 of active participants who contribute to community building (WomanUP);
- 100 young women stepping in STEM (UNDP);
- 86 young women startups (UNDP);
- 16 young women who perform as opinion leaders (UNDP);
- 38 young women leaders went through leadership training at leadership summer camp (UNDP).

These are the number of young women that I have interacted with, worked with and went through the leadership development process within the past 2 years within WomanUP and projects through my involvement at UNDP. I'm hopeful that the number of women will keep increasing.

Why do you want to bring women into leadership? Can't you empower without leadership? These are some of the questions I receive regarding my views and activities. In fact, the idea of balanced leadership is "frightening" to many in Uzbekistan, as if women empowerment can put men's position in jeopardy. Demystifying balanced leadership, it needs to be highlighted that it is about educating a nation for development, where emphasis is put not only on women, but also men, who should become allies to push our way out.

Women in leadership have untapped potential in Uzbekistan, which is almost equal to the idea of having half of the demography dormant. Diversity, creativity and transformational solutions to problems is all about bringing women's perspective into the decision making table by inviting more women into a dialogue through leadership positions.

It is in the best interest of our country to encourage women to seek out leadership opportunities and high-profile positions. Share of women in the leadership of state bodies and large organizations of Uzbekistan – 2,9% (2019).

Through women's leadership I discover change in the form of confidence that many young women report back, higher levels of self esteem and eagerness to take responsibility over their lives and make choices and many messages "I did it! I got a scholarship! I became a finalist" really keep me on the float.

However, every time I feel how I'm making the lives of these women complicated with all the knowledge and capacity building activities as they go back to the same environment they came from. Where living afterwards becomes even harder. My point is whether our institutions,

workplaces and organizations are ready for women leaders? How can organizations change the normal, not just raising awareness during several-day campaigns?

If my message was of the “I have a dream” type, it would be like this: I have a dream that a young woman applying for work will make it to the interview without being stopped at home and not allowed to go out. Once she reaches her interview, she will not be bombed by “we work till midnight, the work schedule simply will not fit you”, instead we can finally redirect our efforts towards life and work balance, and it wouldn’t take three times more effort to be acknowledged compared to male colleagues at ministries and other institutions/agencies. I have a dream that a young woman applying for work will not be questioned “What if you get married?”, instead she will be asked what organization can do to help her to become who she wants to be.

Transformational Uzbekistan needs transformational leaders – women. I firmly believe that everything I do on this stage is to precipitate such leaders and bring them to the decision making table. But the question I addressed you with earlier stays valid: whether our institutions, workplaces and organizations are ready for women leaders?



MODERATORLAR



**ALISHER
SA'DULLAYEV**

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar
ishlari agentligi direktori



**RISHARD
KOMENDA**

BMning Inson huquqlari bo'yicha
Oliy komissari boshqarmasining
Markaziy Osiyo uchun mintaqaviy
byurosi rahbari

3-YALPI MAJLIS

YOSHLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH VA TARG'IB ETISH UCHUN MAVJUD XALQARO VA MINTAQAVIY VOSITALAR VA MEXANIZMLARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH



**Dr. SAEED
MOHAMMAD AL GHUFLI**

IHT Inson huquqlari bo'yicha mustaqil
doimiy komissiyasi raisi



ANASTASIA FUSCO

Yoshlar va xavfsizlik masalalari
bo'yicha maslahatchi,
YXHT Bosh kotibi idorasi



ANTJE ROTHMUND

Yevropa Kengashining Yoshlar
departamenti boshlig'i



ARMANDS PUPOLS

BMning Markaziy Osiyo uchun preventiv
diplomatiya bo'yicha mintaqaviy markazining
inson huquqlari va siyosiy masalalar
bo'yicha markazi vakili



ALIYA YUNUSOVA

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining
Inson huquqlari bo'yicha vakili (Ombudsman)
o'rinbosari — Bola huquqlari bo'yicha vakil



NUR AZIA MOHD AWAL

Bolalar ishlari bo'yicha komissar
(SUHAKAM), Malayziya



AMILA HUSIC

Loyiha koordinatori, Bosniya va
Gersogovina Jurnalistlar assotsiatsiyasi



ARINA EFREMOVA

Yoshlar rivojlanish institutida inson
huquqlari va targ'ibot bo'yicha koordinator,
Qirg'iziston

3-YALPI MAJLIS:

YOSHLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH VA TARG'IB ETISH UCHUN MAVJUD XALQARO VA MINTAQAVIY VOSITALAR VA MEXANIZMLARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH



Antje ROTHMUND,
Head of the Youth Department, Council of Europe

Thank you very much for inviting the Council of Europe to this important conference. I am joining you this morning from our headquarters in Strasbourg France. From my office I can see the European Court of Human Rights. The Council of Europe is Europe's leading human rights organisation, it comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All our member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights and the Court rules on individual and state applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights laid out in the Convention for the 830 million people living in our member states.

In the field of Youth, the Council of Europe has been engaging young people with human rights and democratic values for half a century. Our mission is to broaden youth participation at all levels, to deepen knowledge about and for youth and, most important for today's conference, we work to strengthen young people's access to rights so that young people and all forms of youth civil society can rely on an enabling environment for the full exercise of all their human rights and freedoms.

So, what does the Council of Europe do to promote and protect the rights of young people?

Surely you have noticed that I did not mention "youth rights". This is not a coincidence, it is related to the definition of "youth" used in the Council of Europe:

Let's start with the definition of "children": here we work on the basis of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child – meaning we use a legal definition embracing all children and young people between 0 and 18 years of age.

When it comes to "youth", our member states do not have an agreed definition of the age of "youth", there are many different approaches. In the Council of Europe, we use a sociological definition and describe "youth" as the period in life from dependent childhood to autonomous adulthood, i.e. the moment when a young person can sustain e.g. their own family, their own housing, has their own income etc.

Consequently, the Council of Europe, with the ministries in charge of youth affairs and our Advisory Council on Youth, develops policies, standards, recommendations and programmes, taking into account the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the European Social Charter.

Today, I would like to draw your attention to three of our most recent and most relevant policy documents which promote the rights of young people. I am convinced they can serve as best practice also on global level. You will find all these recommendations in various language versions on the youth portal of the Council of Europe www.coe.int/youth.

1. Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2016)7 on Young people's access to rights

This important policy document is based on the understanding that young people are in theory protected by the same legal documents as anyone else, but that, in practice, they come up against many obstacles when accessing their human and social rights. The recommendation calls on member states to take measures to remove any legal, administrative and practical obstacles to young people's access to rights as this is an essential element for building a culture of human

rights, democracy and rule of law in Europe today. More concretely, it suggests measures concerning for example access to education, including non-formal education and youth work, social inclusion, youth mobility and youth participation, access to information and healthcare services. In Europe this document has become an important reference for the definition of youth policies and youth strategies in member states.

2. Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2019)⁴ on supporting young refugees in transition to adulthood

This recommendation was motivated by a very worrying reality for young refugees arriving in Europe: when refugees who arrived as children turn 18, they often face sudden changes in their rights and in their access to essential services as they are no longer eligible for support or benefit from the rights that are granted to children. When support across diverse sectors such as education, employment, housing and healthcare abruptly ends, young refugees may end up in situations of exploitation, abuse or other harm.

The Council of Europe recommends that support goes beyond the 18th birthday, for example protection from discrimination and abuse, ensuring access to education and social services (including legal advice), helping with the transition to the labour market, safeguarding the right to family reunification and improving the legal framework of states. The recommendation also emphasises the role of youth work and non-formal education in helping young refugees to transition to adulthood, as well as the importance of encouraging young refugees to be culturally, socially and politically active in their host societies.

3. Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2015)³ on the Access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights

This recommendation calls on member states to implement public policies that take into consideration the specific situations and needs of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to prevent and eradicate poverty, discrimination, violence and exclusion.

We are particularly proud of the fact that young people and local youth projects were involved in defining their needs and in drafting this recommendation. We call it our Enter! project.

For this Enter! recommendation, we have also published a user-friendly guide – Taking it Seriously – to help public authorities, civil society and young people implement the proposed measures. The project activities are centred around training courses for youth workers and their local level projects as well as various publications. A game for young people to learn about social rights – Enter! Dignityland – supports learning and action.

Conclusion

I encourage you wholeheartedly to study the recommendations and the accompanying projects on our website www.coe.int/youth, I trust these policy documents can inspire your work to promote the rights of young people.

To conclude, I would like to stress that in the Council of Europe we are deeply concerned by the democratic deficits resulting from the failure of states to engage young people in democratic processes and the negative effect on young people's access to rights.

At the same time, we are convinced that young people have considerable capacities and a fundamental role to play in the building of societies which promote and practice human rights, social inclusion, intercultural dialogue, gender equality and the active participation of young people.

International institutions and public authorities have a duty to speak up for young people and to create the space they need to speak, to contribute, as well as to access and enjoy their rights.



Алия ЮНУСОВА,
Уполномоченный по правам ребенка,
Республики Узбекистан

Уважаемые участники Всемирной конференции, дамы и господа!
Хочу поблагодарить наших докладчиков за презентации.

Мы живем в эпоху глобализации. Сегодня в центре нашего внимания молодежь, которая является стратегическим ресурсом каждого государства, основным проводником социально-экономического, технического и культурного прогресса. С чем сегодня сталкивается молодежь? Мы обсудим это на конференции. Именно сегодня важен диалог и взаимопонимание, которые будут направлены на установление устойчивого развития взаимоотношений и сотрудничества в интересах молодежи. Это также диалог между народами, так как молодежь принадлежит к разным культурам. Объединить молодежь, достичь диалога возможно только при уважении и признании прав равенства друг друга, толерантности, а также отсутствии дискриминации.

Достичь успехов в продвижении вперед к заданным целям, молодежь может только в случае ее признания в качестве движущей прогрессивной силы. Молодежь, должна четко осознавать свою незаменимую и важную роль в достижении устойчивого прогресса и стабильности общества. Она должна иметь доступ как к новейшим достижениям и открытиям в науке и технике, так и к их применению. Быть представлена на всех уровнях принятия решений.

Мы должны говорить о вовлечении молодежи в глобальные действия, о конструктивном участии молодежи в общественной и политической жизни. Насколько сегодня обеспечивается доступ молодежи к реализации их целей и задач? Поддерживается ли участие молодежных движений в политической активизации, в сфере управления социальной жизнью общества, волонтерской деятельности? Какова роль молодежи в защите социальной справедливости и нравственности? Возможно наступило время, когда необходимо укрепить позиции молодежи. Возможно требуется разъяснение и вовлечение молодежи в решение их проблем, которые тесно связаны с мировыми процессами глобализации по изменению климата, распространению COVID-19, сокращению бедности, голода, окружающей среды, существенно влияющие на права человека, молодежи и особенно детей (доступ к качественному образованию, здравоохранению, питьевой воде, поддержка лиц с инвалидностью и молодых семей с детьми, обеспечение жильем, занятости и т.д.). Проблемы детей и молодежи, участвующих в вооруженных конфликтах и боевых действиях, радикальных экстремистских и террористических организациях или оказавшихся на территории вооруженных конфликтов, в зоне боевых действий, проблемах беженцев. Тревожная информация поступает сегодня из Афганистана.

Мы сталкиваемся с новыми вызовами в связи с глобальным изменением климата. Климатические катаклизмы и стихийные бедствия – пожары, сель, наводнения, засуха, буквально охватывают мир. Наиболее уязвимыми становятся дети.

К сожалению, сегодня молодёжь часто оказывается перед фактом уже принятых без её участия решений. Поэтому наша основная задача гарантировать поддержку, вовлечение и участие молодёжи в различные социально значимых проектах на международном, региональном и местном уровнях. Не менее важным является создание условий для формирования лидеров молодежных организаций, а также поддержка молодежных инициатив по созданию диалоговых международных площадок для объединения усилий, обмена опытом, наилучшими практиками и перспективами конструктивного сотрудничества и тесного взаимодействия, оказания взаимной помощи и поддержки. Необходимо заложить прочные основы проведения совместных научных исследований по изучению проблем глобализации и преодолению ее последствий.

Не менее важным является вовлечение молодежи в общественную жизнь, с целью обеспечения стабильности в обществе. Можно предложить создание международных курсов, школ, институтов по подготовке молодежных лидеров. Но инициативы все должны исходить от молодежи.

Несомненно, прогресс цивилизации определяется возможностью каждого человека внести свой вклад в развитие и благосостояние общества, индивидуально или сообща с другими. И хочу пожелать, в связи с этим, успехов.

Спасибо за внимание.



Dato' Noor Aziah Mohd AWAL,
Children's Commissioner, SUHAKAM Malaysia

Distinguish guests,

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Government of Uzbekistan for this invitation and giving me the opportunity to make a short speech on the topic Improving Existing International and Regional Instruments and Mechanisms for Protecting and Promoting Youth Rights.

Realisation & Education

In Malaysia, youth is defined as a person aged 15 years to 30 years and we have a special Ministry for them namely Ministry of Youth and Sports. The 15–18 years come within the definition of children under the portfolio of Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. Malaysia has signed and ratify CEDAW, CRPD and CRC. Our Federal Constitution also have provisions on fundamental liberties in Art 5 to 13 (Right to live, freedom of movement, speech, assembly and religion as well as right to education and property. As such Youth Rights are guaranteed through these provisions and international instruments.

As for CEDAW and CRC, it is important to adopt them as part of our domestic laws. The Federal Constitution was amended in 1999 to insert the word “gender” into Art 8 where no one should be discriminated based on gender. This was the first step taken to give equal rights to men and women (boys and girls) after ratifying CEDAW in 1995. Malaysia has passed the Person with Disability Act in 2008 was passed to implement CRPD. As for CRC, the Child Act 2001 was passed to implement some of the provisions in CRC. This means that the basic principles of CEDAW and CRC are implemented and must be fulfil.

As we know the instruments and mechanisms cannot be changed overnight but it requires a long-term effort and strategy and includes many approaches. The National Human Rights Institution like SUHAKAM have the responsibilities to advise Government in matters relating to violation of human rights and to advise Government to fulfil the implementation of the conventions. It is also the responsibility of SUHAKAM to promote, educate, create awareness at all levels of society, government, and non-government organisations, and most importantly the duty bearers and various stake holders. As NHRI, SUHAKAM cannot work alone and we work closely with CSOs and right holders. Hence for children, we have established the Children Consultative Council consisting of 25 children that will meet regularly to discuss current issues relating to children and make recommendations to Children's Commissioner for improvements of promoting and protecting child's rights.

We have observed that sometimes in many situations the domestic laws may not fully reflect the UNCRC and in fact may contradict the UNCRC that many countries have ratified. In order to fully protect, promote youth rights it has to be able to fully inculcate children's rights by mirroring their commitments such as stated in the UNCRC and SDG's. The aim of improving will be ineffectual when domestic laws are not abiding and are outlining exceptions especially when it has ratified and recognized these rights on the international level.

The inadequate protection against discrimination for example is compounded by the existence of many discriminatory provisions within a country's legislation. To fully realise this, it is crucial for education and awareness to be enhanced and disseminated.

Youth Empowerment and Participation Secondly, it is pivotal to listen and let children or youth participate and share their views.

Children and Youth participation are must be enhanced. For children the MWFC has set up National Council For Children and SUHAKAM has established CCC. For youth the Malaysian Youth Parliament was set up in January 2015 with 138 elected members aged 18 to 25 years old. Youth Parliament give young people an insight into workings of Parliament Malaysia and raise awareness of the working of the Government. Three sessions are held each year and each sessions is 3 days. When we first held the election in 2014, 8632 from 171,094 registered youths voters voted to elect their youth MP. Turn out is low about 1.4% from the 12 millions youth and we certainly have a lot of work to make the rights' holder realised that this is a great opportunity to empower them and to enhance youth participations.

On 18th July 2019, Parliament passed a bill to reduce the right to vote from 21 to 18 years old. The Bill amended the Federal Constitution Art 119(1) but the Act has yet to be enforced.

At Regional level, ASEAN Children's Forum has been established and the 5th ACF was held in Brunei 6-8 August 2018. Asean Youth Forum has also been established, which was held annually and has been organised in the pass 10 years. These Regional program should be formalised and recognised by all State Parties. In doing so, we are able to improve and enhanced regional instruments or institution to empower our youth.

Technical Legal System/Side

Lastly, I would touch upon the Technical Side of things that includes reporting, monitoring, receiving complaints, consulting stakeholders and the public.

Reporting as we all know includes General Comments are based on the experience gained by the Committee through the reporting procedure, and draw the attention of the States parties to insufficiencies revealed, and also suggest improvements to that procedure. Reports provide an opportunity for the State party to present to each treaty body the extent to which its laws and practices comply with the human rights treaties which it has ratified or to which it has acceded such as for example UNCRC, CRPD or CEDAW.

Monitoring mechanisms are also vital to improve the efficiency of the actual implementation of these standards at the domestic level. Monitoring Human Rights in each country will also contributed to important legal developments for the purposes of enhancing the protection of individuals , in this case youth or children.

Addressing complaints are also critical in developing better legal systems as for example, UN bodies must look into complaints and offer solutions. The same applies in the domestic legal framework where complaints should be brought forward to higher authorities. In some cases, are also brought to the court/legal system. Infringement of human rights must not only be acknowledged but must be remedied.

Children and youth are our future generations and the future of the nation is in their hands. We must ensure that their rights are not violated and various measures must be taken by International. Regional and national agencies to promote and protect their rights.

Thank you for listening.



Арина ЕФРЕМОВА,

координатор по вопросам прав человека и пропаганды Института развития молодежи, Кыргызстан

Добрый день, уважаемые коллеги!

Хотелось бы поблагодарить за приглашение к участию на Конференции. Очень радует инициатива поставить права молодежи в центр внимания на глобальном и региональных уровнях.

Для начала, я хотела бы представиться. Меня зовут Арина Ефремова, и я являюсь Координатором по правам человека в Институте развития молодежи в Кыргызстане.

В первую очередь, хочется отметить, что проблемы, которые будут затронуты мною позже, могут быть неприменимыми к молодежи в определенных странах или контекстах, однако, важно отметить, что для некоторых молодых людей эти проблемы – каждодневная реальность. Неоспоримо сложно дополнить существующие конвенции и международные нормы по правам человека чем-то новым, или решением универсальных для каждого молодого человека проблем. Однако, тот факт, что молодежь находится на разных уровнях реализации своих прав в зависимости от места жительства, экономического и социального статуса а также других факторов, еще раз подчеркивает необходимость ввести обязательства по правам молодежи на глобальном уровне, чтобы выполнить принцип универсальности прав человека.

В данной секции, предлагаю рассмотреть на примере Кыргызстана меры, которые необходимо внедрить на глобальном уровне, чтобы удостовериться, что молодые люди имеют доступ к полной реализации своих прав без дискриминации.

По результатам исследований, одной из самых актуальных проблем молодых людей в Кыргызстане является справедливое трудоустройство. Молодые люди чаще всего становятся жертвами нарушения трудовых прав, в частности неформальная работа, несвоевременная и неполная заработная плата, небезопасные условия труда. На глобальном уровне, необходимо ввести обязательство государств поднимать правовую грамотность о трудовых правах, разрабатывать политики продвижения достойного труда среди молодежи, работать с работодателями для мейнстриминга трудовых прав молодых людей, поднимать профессиональный потенциал молодежи.

Также, стоит отметить необходимость предоставления возможностей для молодых людей участвовать в политическом развитии своих стран. Часто наблюдается тенденция дискриминации молодежи в процессах принятия решений на государственном уровне, а также отсутствие желания выслушать их голоса. Мы наблюдаем активность молодежи в политическом, социальном секторах во всех странах, что еще более подчеркивает необходимость глобального обязательства стран создавать условия для конструктивного и плодотворного участия молодежи, предоставлять платформы для молодежи, а также выделять особое внимание развитию гражданской ответственности молодых людей.

Заключительным пунктом являются трудности реализации права на образование, с которыми столкнулись миллионы молодых людей по всему миру ввиду пандемии COVID-19. Несмотря на присутствие данного права в Декларации по правам человека и ее вытекающих Пактах, а также в Конвенции по правам ребенка, право на доступное образование универсально хорошего качества должно снова быть подчеркнуто на глобальном уровне с учетом возникшей необходимости перехода на дистанционное образование.

Рекомендации, упомянутые мною выше, предназначены для того, чтобы государства, при выполнении своих обязательств по правам человека, имели обязательство стратегически планировать с учетом нужд и реалий молодых людей, тем самым развивая целый пласт населения, и обеспечивая устойчивое будущее.

Спасибо за внимание.

YOPILISH MAROSIMI



Akmal SAIDOV,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi Spikerining birinchi o'rinbosari,
Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazi direktori

Assalomu alaykum hurmatli Konferentsiya ishtirokchilari!

Xonimlar va janoblar!

Konferentsiya ishtirokchilariga, aziz yoshlarga tashkilotchilar nomidan faol ishtirok uchun, shuningdek barcha ma'ruzachilar, moderatorlar, so'zga chiqqanlarga yana bir bor minnatdorchilik izhor etaman.

Konferentsiya videoaloqa shaklida o'tkazilayotganligi sababli ayrim texnik nosozliklar uchun tashkilotchilar nomidan uzrimizni ham bildiraman.

Ishtirokchilar soni bo'yicha ayrim raqamlarga to'xtalmoqchiman.

Birinchidan. Butunjahon konferentsiyasida 500 dan ortiq ishtirokchidan tashqari, yana 300 ga yaqin videoulashishlar orqali qatnashayotganlar bor. Shularning 70 foizdan ziyodi bevosita yoshlardan iborat bo'lsa, ularning 40 foizini qizlar tashkil etmoqda.

Ikkinchidan. Konferentsiyada 13 ta xalqaro tashkilot, 7 ta mintaqaviy tashkilot, 11 ta xalqaro nodavlat notijorat tashkiloti, 15 ta xorijiy davlatning inson huquqlari bo'yicha milliy institutlari vakillari, 7 ta mamlakatdan yoshlar bilan ishlash bo'yicha parlamentlar va davlat idoralari, 5 ta mamlakatdan ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari, 15 ta mamlakatdan yoshlar tashkilotlari va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, O'zbekistonda akkreditatsiyadan o'tgan 20 dan ortiq diplomatik missiya vakillari qatnashmoqda.

Uchinchidan. Xorijiy ishtirokchilarning umumiy soni 40 dan ortiq mamlakatdan 150 dan ziyod kishini tashkil etgan bo'lsa, milliy ishtirokchilarning umumiy soni 350 dan ortiq kishidan iborat.

To'rtinchidan. "Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish" mavzusidagi Yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasida 67 nafar ma'ruzachi so'zga chiqdi. Shundan 49 nafari xorijiy ekspertlar, xalqaro va mintaqaviy tashkilotlar vakillari hisoblanadi. Milliy ma'ruzachilar 18 nafar bo'lib, 10 nafari yoshlardir.

Beshinchidan. Konferentsiyaning birinchi kuni tafsilotlari 50 dan ortiq mahalliy va 30 dan ortiq xorijiy OAVda yoritildi. Xalqaro anjumanimiz ishi, shuningdek Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda (Telegram, Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, V Kontakte va boshqalar) keng yoritilib bormoqda. YouTube kanali orqali bevosita jonli efirga uzatilmoqda.

Oltinchidan. Konferentsiyaning birinchi kunidagi 3 ta yalpi hamda 3 ta parallel sessiyalarda 30 dan ortiq ishtirokchi munozaralarda ishtirok etdi. Barcha ma'ruzalar konferentsiya veb-saytida joylashtiriladi.

Yettinchidan. Konferentsiya chatiga 50 ga yaqin taklif, savol va fikr-mulohazalar kelib tushdi. Mazkur taklif va mulohazalarning aksariyati yoshlardan kelmoqda, ularda yoshlar o'z muammolarining keng qamrovli yechimlari yuzasidan asosli takliflarini bayon etmoqda.

Ma'lumki, Butunjahon konferentsiyasi yakunlari bo'yicha Toshkent yoshlar deklaratsiyasini qabul qilishni rejalashtirganmiz. Ushbu hujjatning loyihasi bo'yicha ham takliflar kelib tushmoqda.

Konferentsiya davomida ishtirokchilar tomonidan bildirilgan bir qator takliflar, jumladan, Yoshlar kengashlarini tuzish, BRM bo'yicha Yoshlar elchilarini joriy qilish, yoshlar uchun inson

huquqlari sohasidagi ta'limni rivojlantirish, Inson huquqlari uyini tashkil qilish kabi masalalar diqqatga sazovordir.

Toshkent yoshlar deklaratsiyasini qabul qilish uchun uning taklif va mulohazalarimiz bilan to'ldirilgan matnini o'qib eshiritish taklif qilinmoqda.

Hurmatli Konferentsiya ishtirokchilari!

Toshkent yoshlar deklaratsiyasining qabul qilinishi bilan barcha ishtirokchilarni tabriklayman.

Hujjatning yakuniy variantini Konferentsiya saytiga joylashtiramiz.

Toshkent yoshlar deklaratsiyasi bo'yicha takliflarni inobatga olgan holda, uni O'zbekiston Prezidentiga, boshqa davlatlarga, BMT Bosh kotibi va boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlarga yuborish tavsiya etilmoqda.

Ishonchim komilki, Konferentsiya ochiq va amaliy munozaralar ruhida o'tmoqda. Undagi munozara va mushohadalar, o'z navbatida, yoshlarning huquqlari hamda imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, huquqlarini himoya qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Biz yoshlar oldida turgan muammolar va kamsitishlarni tan olishimiz va ularga qarshi kurashish uchun ular bilan birga ishlashimiz kerak. Bugun nafaqat yoshlar va yoshlar vakillarining aytganlarini tinglash, balki ular aytgan so'zlariga muvofiq harakat qilish, shuningdek yoshlar hayotiga ta'sir qilishuvchi qaror qabul qilish hamda ularning harakat erkinligi va mustaqilligini kafolatlash muhimdir.

Bu o'rinda yoshlar uchun maxsus munosabat yoki qo'shimcha huquqlar haqida emas, balki yoshlarni ishtirok etish huquqidan to'liq foydalana olishlarini ta'minlash haqida Konferentsiya mobaynida juda ko'p marotaba ta'kidlab o'tildi.

Yoshlar shunchaki kelajagimiz emas, balki ular hozirgi kunimizdir. Agar biz barqaror rivojlanishga erishmoqchi bo'lsak, yoshlarning jamiyatimizdagi o'rni va mavqeini qayta ko'rib chiqishimiz kerak. Bu aksioma yana bir bor konferentsiyamiz davomida o'z tasdig'ini topdi.

Men yoshlar vakillarini so'zlarini eslamogchiman: "Biz o'z kuchimizga va so'zlarimizning kuchiga ishonishimiz kerak. Bizning so'zlarimiz dunyoni o'zgartirishi mumkin".

Barchangizni ushbu ezgu tashabbusni qo'llab-quvvatlashga chorlayman.

Ishonamizki, joriy yilning 12–13 avgustida bo'lib o'tgan "Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish" mavzusidagi Yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi ishtirokchilarining tajribasi ushbu maqsadga erishishga yordam beradi.

Barcha ishtirokchilarga kelgusi tadbirlargacha xayr demogchiman.

E'tiboringiz uchun rahmat.

TOSHKENT YOSHLAR DEKLARATSIIYASI

“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish”

(2021 yil 12-13 avgust, Toshkent sh.)

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati, xususan, Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazi BMTning Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Oliy komissari boshqarmasi, BMTning O‘zbekistondagi mamlakat jamoasi, YeXHTning O‘zbekistondagi loyihalari muvofiqlashtiruvchisi, F.Ebert nomidagi jamg‘arma, BMTning tinchlik o‘rnatish jamg‘armasi bilan hamkorlikda **“Yoshlar–2020: global hamjihatlik, barqaror taraqqiyot va inson huquqlari”** mavzusidagi inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Samarqand veb-forumining davomi sifatida 2021-yilning 12–13-avgust kunlari **“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish”** mavzusida yoshlar huquqlari bo‘yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi o‘tkazildi.

Yoshlar huquqlari bo‘yicha Butunjahon konferentsiyasi ishida milliy va yoshlar parlamentlari, inson huquqlari bo‘yicha milliy institutlar, yoshlar tashkilotlari, davlat organlari, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va akademik hamjamiyat vakillaridan iborat 500 nafar ekspert, shuningdek Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti va uning ixtisoslashtirilgan muassasalari (BMT, BMT Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Oliy komissari boshqarmasi, BMTning Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Oliy komissari boshqarmasining Markaziy Osiyo uchun mintaqaviy bo‘linmasi, BMTning maorif, fan va madaniyat masalalari bilan shug‘ullanuvchi tashkiloti – YuNESKO, Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti, BMT bolalar jamg‘armasi – YuNISEF, BMTning Aholishunoslik jamg‘armasi, BMT Taraqqiyot dasturi, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining OIV/OITS bo‘yicha qo‘shma dasturi – YuNEYDS, BMT – Ayollar, aholi yashash manzillari bo‘yicha BMT dasturi, BMTning Qochoqlar ishlari bo‘yicha Oliy komissari boshqarmasi), Parlamentlararo Ittifoq, Evropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti, shu jumladan YeXHT Parlament Assambleyasi, Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti, Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo‘stligi, Evropa Kengashi, Osiyo Parlament Assambleyasining taniqli ekspertlari ishtirok etdi.

Biz – **“Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish”** mavzusidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo‘yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi ishtirokchilari pandemiya va undan keyingi davrda yoshlar oldida turgan asosiy muammolarni, shuningdek yoshlar o‘z huquqlarini amalga oshirishdagi mavjud bo‘shliqlar va to‘siqlarni ***muhokama qilib***, barcha yoshlarning inson huquqlarini himoya qilish, targ‘ib etish va amalga oshirishga sodiqligimizni ***tasdiqlab***, quyidagilarni ta’kidlaymiz:

Pandemiya va yoshlar

Jahon koronavirus pandemiyasi (COVID-19) bilan bog‘liq misli ko‘rilmagan global favqulodda holatning guvohi bo‘lib turibdi. Pandemiya yoshlarning hayotini o‘zgartirdi, ularni salomatlik, munosib ish va mashg‘ulot, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va ovqatlanish, shuningdek ijtimoiy yakkalanish va uzoqlashishga taalluqli yangi qiyinchiliklarga moslashishga majbur qildi. Pandemiya ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, bandlik tizimlariga teng kirish imkoniyatidagi zaif nuqtalarni va nomutanosibliklarni nafaqat yuzaga chiqardi, balki hech kimni ortda qoldirmaslik yondashuvi bilan ularni isloh etish va mustahkamlash harakatlarining faollashuviga turtki berdi.

Biz ijtimoiy zaif qatlamlar, xususan, yosh ishsizlar, uysizlar, migrantlar, qochoqlar, mahbuslarga alohida e’tibor qaratib, yoshlarni vaksinatlash va davolash bilan bog‘liq muammolarni hal etish uchun yetarlicha mablag‘ ajratilishiga chaqiramiz.

Yoshlar – Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarining “drayver”i

2030-yilgacha mo‘ljallangan kun tartibida yoshlar islohotlarning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi deb atalgan va ularga o‘z shaxsiy imkoniyatlarini namoyon qilish hamda kelajak avlodlarga munosib dunyoni barpo etish vazifalari ishonib topshirilgan. Yoshlar parlamentlari, yoshlar tashkilotlari va boshqa barcha manfaatdor tomonlar jamoalarda pandemiya qarshi kurashishda asosiy hissa

qo'shadilar hamda inqiroz va inqirozdan keyingi harakatlarni boshqarishda muhim rol o'ynaydilar. Konstruktiv ishtirok va jalb qilinish, yoshlar huquqlarini kengaytirish yoshlar siyosatini ishlab chiqish jarayonlarining barcha bosqichlarida hamda yoshlar hayotiga mahalliy, milliy, mintaqaviy va xalqaro darajada ta'sir etuvchi qarorlar qabul qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, biroq yoshlar hali hamon qarorlar qabul qilishning rasmiy jarayonlarida va siyosiy hayotdagi ishtiroki sezilarli darajada istisno etiladi.

Biz harakatlar o'n yilligida barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga (BRM), ularning tegishli maqsadlari va majburiyatlariga erishishga qat'iy intilishga hamda xabardorlikni oshirishga chaqiramiz. Biz shuningdek, **BRMga erishish** maqsadida o'z mamlakatlari va mintaqalari uchun rivojlanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari bo'yicha siyosiy muloqot va jarayonlarga qo'shilish; erishilgan natijalar hamda BRMga erishish uchun qabul qilingan choralar to'g'risida mustaqil monitoring va hisobot berish; shuningdek Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini amalga oshirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar to'g'risida aholining xabardorligini oshirish vazifalarini bajaruvchi BRMning Yoshlar elchilari lavozimini joriy etishga mamlakatlarni da'vat etamiz.

Tinchlik va xavfsizlik, barqaror rivojlanish, inson huquqlarini targ'ib qilishda yoshlar muhim rol o'ynashi mumkinligini, qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonida yoshlarning faol, mazmunli va inklyuziv ishtirokining muhimligini ta'kidlab, **Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning "Biz parlamentdagi yoshlar uchun!"** tashabbusini hisobga olgan holda, **biz** davlatlarni **yoshlar parlamentlarini** tashkil etishga ko'maklashishga, tashkil etilganlarini mustahkamlashga chaqiramiz, shuningdek **Yoshlar parlamentlari butunjahon assotsiatsiyasini** tashkil etishni taklif qilamiz. Parlamentlararo Ittifoqning tashabbusiga muvofiq parlamentlarda yosh ayollar va erkaklarga kvota hamda saylash va saylanish huquqini olish uchun yagona yoshni joriy qilishni tavsiya qilamiz.

Biz milliy genderga yo'naltirilgan yoshlar strategiyalarini (kontseptsiyalar, dasturlar) qabul qilishga va yoshlar bilan bog'liq aniq muammolarni hal qilishda siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ijtimoiy ishtirok etishning yangi shakllarini qo'llashga, xususan, **"Hech narsa biz haqimizda bizziz"** va **"Hech kimni chetda qoldirmaslik"** tamoyillarini hisobga olgan holda yoshlar huquqlarini rag'batlantirish hamda qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun davlat organlari, inson huquqlari bo'yicha milliy institutlar huzurida **yoshlar kengashlarini** tuzish, shuningdek inson huquqlari va gender tengligini targ'ib qilish masalalarida ishtirok etuvchi yoshlar tashkilotlarini har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlashga da'vat etamiz.

Yoshlar yetakchiligi va gender tengligi

Yoshlarning teng ishtiroki va yetakchiligi nafaqat o'zgarish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish, balki jamoalar va yoshlarni o'z hayotiga ta'sir qiladigan qarorlar qabul qilishga safarbar qilish uchun juda muhim hisoblanadi.

2021-yilning mart oyida Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Ayollar holati bo'yicha komissiyasining (CSW) 65-sessiyasi natijalariga ko'ra biz davlatlar hamda boshqa manfaatdor tomonlarni qonunchilik va qaror qabul qilishdagi yetakchi ayollardan ibrat olish uchun yosh ayollarni ular bilan tanishtirish, yosh ayollar va qizlarni rag'batlantirish, ularning tarmoqlarini kengaytirish hamda ularga to'liq ishtirok etish imkoniyatini berishga qaratilgan tashabbuslarni ko'rsatishga chaqiramiz. Biz davlatlarni yosh ayollar va qizlarning ta'lim, texnologiya va ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish, yetakchilik va murabbiylik dasturlari, texnik va moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash, jismoniy avtonomiya hamda zo'ravonlik va kamsitishdan himoya qilish, yosh ayollar va qizlarni davlat va xususiy sohalarida rahbarlik lavozimlarini egallashiga to'liq hamda teng imkoniyat berishga chaqiramiz.

Yoshlarning ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyati

Ta'lim olish butun dunyoda yoshlarning asosiy huquqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. BRMning to'rtinchi maqsadi umumqamrab olingan va adolatli sifatli ta'limni ta'minlash hamda barcha uchun butun umri davomida ta'lim olish imkoniyatini rag'batlantirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Aynan

yoshlar Jahon ta'lim dasturi to'rtinchi bosqichining maqsadli guruhi sifatida belgilangan bo'lib, unda inklyuziv, tinch va osoyishta jamiyatni yaratish maqsadida gender tengligi, inson huquqlari va kamsitmaslik masalalari bo'yicha ta'lim va tayyorgarlikka, shuningdek xilma-xillikni integratsiyalash va hurmat qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgandir.

Biz davlatlarni o'zlarining rivojlanish strategiyasi va COVID-19ga javoblarida yosh ayollar va erkaklarning ta'lim olish, kasb-hunar ta'limi va qayta tayyorlashdan teng foydalanishiga alohida e'tibor berishga hamda ta'limga inson huquqlari va gender tengligini kiritishni ta'minlashga chorlaymiz.

Biz Inson huquqlari sohasidagi Jahon ta'lim dasturini amalga oshirish bo'yicha milliy komissiyalar (kengash) tuzishga, Inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim bo'yicha Milliy dasturlarni (Harakatlar dasturi) qabul qilishga, shu jumladan, gender tengligi va kamsitmaslik mavzularini kiritish orqali inson huquqlari bo'yicha maxsus ta'lim dasturlarining joriy etilishini ta'minlashga chaqiramiz.

Biz Hukumatlar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlardan o'smirlar va yoshlarning faol hamda konstruktiv ishtirokida yoshlarga ishga joylashish uchun tegishli ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lish va yashash uchun mablag' olishga imkoniyat beruvchi, jumladan, kasbiy ta'lim dasturlari va xususiy sektor ishtirokiga ko'maklashuvchi o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish hamda joriy etishlarini so'raymiz.

Yoshlar uchun inson huquqlari bo'yicha ta'lim va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan ishonchli, xavfsiz, qulay, shu jumladan, yoshlarga inson huquqlari bo'yicha axborot-resurs markazlarini ("**Inson huquqlari uyi**") tashkil etish orqali foydalanish imkoniyatini ta'minlash zarurligini yana bir bor **tasdiqlaymiz**.

Biz har bir jamiyatning taraqqiyoti, ushbu jamiyatning kelajagi bog'liq bo'lgan yosh avlodning sog'lom va barkamol rivojlanishi bilan belgilanishini e'tirof etamiz. **Biz sog'liqni saqlash** masalalari bo'yicha mustaqil qaror qabul qilishlari va uni muhofaza qilish mas'uliyatini o'z zimmlariga olishlari uchun yoshlarning salohiyatini oshirish zarurligini tan olamiz, bu qaror qabul qiluvchi shaxs tomonidan alohida e'tiborni talab qiladigan asosiy elementlardan biridir. Shu nuqtai nazardan, sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi ta'lim, sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qilish va BRM 3 ga erishish hamda yoshlar orasida OIV tarqalishiga qarshi kurashish, 2030-yilga qadar OITS va COVID-19 ta'sirini tugatishda, ayniqsa, Internet orqali yolg'on xabarlar tarqatilishiga qarshi kurashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

Biz Hukumatlarni yoshlarning sog'lom atrof-muhit va umumiy ijtimoiy himoya, ijtimoiy va tibbiy xizmatlardan foydalanishini ta'minlashga ko'maklashuvchi, shuningdek yoshlarning sog'liqni saqlash masalalari bo'yicha xabardorligini oshirish hamda keng qamrovli jinsiy ta'lim, reproduktiv salomatlik va huquqlarni himoya qilish, kamsitishsiz OIV dasturlarini o'z ichiga olgan sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi xizmatlardan foydalanish imkonini ta'minlash orqali qulay sharoitlar yaratilishi uchun o'smir va yoshlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari, diniy yetakchilar va xususiy sektorlar bilan hamkorlikda ishlashga chorlaymiz.

Yoshlar va bandlik

Butun dunyoda yoshlarning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlardan foydalanish cheklanganligini, ayniqsa, pandemiya sharoitida bandlikni ta'minlashda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelayotganini tan olib, **biz Yoshlarning** bandligini ta'minlash bo'yicha milliy harakatlar rejasini qabul qilib, xususiy sektor bilan hamkorlikda ishlab va uning amalga oshirilishiga mablag' ajratib, yoshlarning ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari hamda mehnat sohasidagi inklyuziv siyosatga ustuvor e'tibor qaratishga chaqiramiz.

Biz yoshlarning bandligi va tadbirkorlik dasturlarini amalga oshirish hamda ishtirok etish, shu jumladan, yoshlarning ijtimoiy zaif qatlamlarini jalb qilish orqali yoshlar tashkilotlari, yosh tadbirkorlik tuzilmalariga ko'maklashishga chaqiramiz.

Hukumatlar, ijtimoiy sheriklar, xususiy sektor, akademik tashkilotlar, fuqarolik jamiyati va boshqa muhim manfaatdor tomonlar yosh erkak va ayollarda bandlik yoki tadbirkorlik faoliyati

imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish hamda barcha uchun ochiq raqamli iqtisodiyot va jamiyatni qurishlari uchun zarur bo'lgan raqamli ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishni ta'minlashlari zarur. Raqamli ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lgan yoshlar ko'proq ma'lag' ishlash imkoniyatiga ega va raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadilar.

Biz Hukumatlarni Yoshlarda raqamli ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishning Milliy strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishni va innovatsiya, tadbirkorlik faoliyati va raqamli iqtisodiyotda ish o'rinlarini yaratish uchun qulay sharoitlarni yaratishga chaqiramiz.

Biz gender omillarini hisobga oladigan **STEM (ilm, texnologiyalar, injeneriya va matematika)** tashabbuslarini yaratishni rag'batlantiramiz va raqamli gender bo'shliqlari va raqamli jamiyatda zo'ravonliklarni bartaraf etamiz.

Biz sifatli inklyuziv ta'limning mavjudligi, sifatli jamoatchilik qo'llab-quvvatlashining mavjudligi va ish bilan ta'minlash kabi tizimli omillarni takomillashtirish orqali imkoniyati cheklangan yoshlarning bandligini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha tashabbuslarni taklif qilishga chaqiramiz.

Yoshlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish mexanizmlari

Biz yoshlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va rag'batlantirish, shu jumladan, BMTning 2030-yilgacha **Yoshlar strategiyasi**, Yoshlar manfaatlar uchun Butunjahon harakatlar dasturi, **Inson huquqlari sohasidagi Butunjahon ta'lim dasturining** to'rtinchi bosqichi (2020–2024 yy.) qabul qilinishi bo'yicha xalqaro va mintaqaviy sa'y-harakatlarning hissasini e'tirof etamiz.

Biz “Hech kimni e'tibordan chetda qoldirmaslik” tamoyilini hisobga olgan holda, erkaklar va ayollarning teng vakilligini ta'minlaydigan yoshlar vakillarini Bosh Assambleya, Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengash va uning funktsional komissiyalari, Inson huquqlari bo'yicha kengash, Yuqori darajadagi siyosiy forum, BMTning Korporativ ijtimoiy javobgarligining har yilgi sessiyalari va BMTning boshqa tegishli konferentsiyalari, shuningdek xalqaro mintaqaviy tashkilotlarning tegishli tadbirlarida milliy delegatsiyalar tarkibiga jalb qilishga chaqiramiz.

BMTning Inson huquqlari bo'yicha kengashi muhokamasiga **“Pandemiya sharoitida yoshlar huquqlari”** rezolyutsiyasi, shuningdek Inson huquqlari kengashining **Yoshlar huquqlari masalalari bo'yicha Maxsus ma'ruzachisi** lavozimini ta'sis etish loyihalarining kiritilganini **ma'qullaymiz**.

Xalqaro yoshlar hamkorligi va qo'shma dasturlarning muhim rolini tasdiqlab, **biz** O'zbekistonning **Yoshlar huquqlari to'g'risidagi konventsiyani** ishlab chiqish va qabul qilish bo'yicha, shuningdek **Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo mamlakatlari Yoshlar kengashini** tashkil etish, **Markaziy Osiyo Yoshlari forumini** o'tkazish to'g'risidagi tashabbuslarini **qo'llab-quvvatlaymiz**.

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh kotibining Yoshlar ishlari bo'yicha Elchisi lavozimi ta'sis etilganligini (2013 yil) ma'qullab, yoshlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, targ'ib qilish va amalga oshirish muhimligini ta'kidlagan holda, davlatlarni **yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha** samarali, mustaqil va plyuralistik **milliy organlarni** (ombudsman, komissiya, markaz, kengash) tashkil etishga **chaqiramiz**.

Biz, “Global harakatlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish” mavzusidagi Yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha butunjahon konferentsiyasi ishtirokchilari, ushbu asosda yuqorida qayd etilgan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni, shuningdek yoshlarning noyob qarashlari va hissalarining mazmunan hisobga olinishini ta'minlash maqsadida yoshlarning faol ishtiroki hamda yoshlar bilan hamkorlikda insonga yo'naltirilgan inson huquqlariga asoslangan kompleks va o'zgaruvchan global kun tartibining yanada amalga oshirilishida ko'maklashishni o'z zimmamizga olamiz.

TASHKENT YOUTH DECLARATION

"Involving Youth in Global Action"

(12–13 August 2021, Tashkent)

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the National Center for Human Rights in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Country Team in Uzbekistan, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Uzbekistan, and with technical support of UN Peace Building Fund held the **World Conference on Youth Rights "Involving Youth in Global Action"** on August 12–13, 2021, as a continuation of the Samarkand Human Rights Web Forum on the theme **"Youth–2020: Global Solidarity, Sustainable Development and Human Rights."**

The conference was also attended by 500 development partners, including representatives of national and youth parliaments, national human rights institutions, youth organizations, government agencies, civil society institutions and the academic community, and also leading experts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies (OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UN Women, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR), Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Council of Europe, the Asian Parliamentary Assembly participated in the work of World Conference.

We, the participants of the **World Conference on Youth Rights "Involving Youth in Global Action"**, having discussed the main challenges facing young people during and after the pandemic and also gaps and barriers to enjoy fully their rights; **reaffirm** our commitments to protecting, promoting and realizing the human rights of all young people, and **underline** the following:

Pandemic and youth

The world is witnessing an unprecedented global emergency related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The pandemic has changed the lives of young people, forcing them to adapt to new challenges in health, decent work and employment, food security and nutrition, and social exclusion and alienation. The pandemic has not only highlighted the existing weaknesses and gaps in equal access to quality education, health care, employment systems, but also gave impetus to the intensification of efforts to reform and strengthen them from leaving no one behind approach.

We call for the provision of sufficient funding to address issues related to free vaccination and treatment of young people, paying special attention to socially vulnerable groups, in particular young unemployed, homeless, migrants, refugees, HIV positive, prisoners.

Youth as drivers of the Sustainable Development Goals

In the 2030 Agenda, youth is identified as a driver of change and is entrusted with the task of unleashing their own potential and building a world fit for future generations. Youth parliaments, youth organizations and all other stakeholders are key contributors to the community response to the pandemic and play an important role in the managing the crisis and post-crisis efforts. Meaningful participation, engagement and empowerment of young people play an important role in all stages of youth policy development and decision-making processes that affect the lives of young people at the local, national, regional and international levels, but young people are still largely excluded from the formal decision making and political participation.

We call for raising awareness and pushing hard to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals throughout the Decade of Action, their respective targets and commitments. We also encourage countries to introduce the post of **Youth SDGs Ambassadors**, whose tasks will include

an inclusion into policy dialogues and processes on development priorities for their countries and regions; an independent monitoring and reporting on results achieved and actions taken to achieve the SDGs as well as raising public awareness on a progress of implementation of the sustainable development goals.

Emphasizing the important role that youth can play in promoting peace and security, sustainable development, human rights, and the importance of active, meaningful and inclusive youth participation in decision-making, and taking into account the Inter-Parliamentary Union initiative ***"We are for youth in parliament!"*** we call on states to facilitate the establishment of ***youth parliaments*** and, where they already exist, to strengthen them, and we propose the establishment of a ***World Association of Youth Parliaments***. In accordance with the initiative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, we recommend the allocation of quotas for young women and men in parliaments and the introduction of a single age for obtaining the right to vote and be elected.

We call for the adoption of ***national gender responsive youth strategies*** (policies, programmes) and the use of new forms of political, economic, cultural and social involvement and participation in solving specific issues concerning young people, using online and offline methods, in particular, to create ***youth councils*** at government bodies, national institutions on human rights to promote and support youth rights, taking into account the principles of ***"Nothing about us without us"*** and ***"Leave no one behind"***, as well as provide comprehensive support to youth organizations involved into promotion of human rights and gender equality .

Youth leadership and gender equality

Youth's equal engagement and leadership is vital, not only to create spaces for change but to also mobilize communities and young people in decision making which influences their lives.

In line with the outcomes of 65th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) of March 2021 ***we encourage*** states and other stakeholders to create initiatives to expose young women to women leaders as role models and to legislative and policymaking spaces, to motivate young women and girls, broaden their networks and strengthen their opportunities to become fully engaged actors. We call upon states to ensure young women and girls' full and equal access to education, technology and skills development, leadership and mentorship programmes, increased technical and financial support, bodily autonomy and protection from violence and discrimination as a way to enable young women and girls to grow into leadership positions in public and private spheres.

Youth access to education and health care

Education is one of the fundamental rights of young people around the world. SDG 4 calls for inclusive and equitable quality education and the promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all. It is youth that has been identified as the target group for Phase 4 of the World Program - with a focus on education and training on gender equality, human rights and non-discrimination, and inclusion and respect for diversity in order to create inclusive and peaceful societies.

We urge governments to prioritize equal access to education, training and re-training for young women and men in their COVID-19 response and recovery policies and actions, and ensure the inclusion of the human rights and gender equality in education.

We call on the creation of ***national commissions (councils) for the implementation of the World Program for Human Rights Education***, to adopt National Programs (Action Plans) for Human Rights Education, to ensure the implementation of special educational programs on human rights, including through ***mainstreaming gender equality*** and non-discrimination.

We ask governments and other stakeholders, with the active and meaningful participation of adolescents and young people, to develop and implement educational programs to enable young

people to acquire appropriate skills for employment and livelihoods, including the promotion of vocational education programs and private sector participation.

We reaffirm the need to ensure youth access to reliable, safe and youth-friendly human rights education and information and communication technologies, including through the creation of human rights information and resource centres (**Human Rights House**) for youth.

We recognize any society's progress is defined by the healthy and harmonious development of the young generation, on which the future of this society depends. **We acknowledge** the need to build the capacity of young people so that they can make their own decisions about health and take responsibility for protecting it is a key element that requires a special attention of decision makers. In this context, health education, health promotion and evidence-based information are critical in reaching SDG 3 and combating the spread of HIV among youth to end the AIDS by the 2030, and impact of COVID-19, especially to combat the spread of misinformation on the Internet.

We urge governments to work in partnership with adolescents and youth, the media, religious leaders and the private sector to create an enabling environment that promotes young people's access to healthy environments and universal access to health care, social protection and social services and health care, and ensuring health awareness raising and access to youth-friendly health services.

Youth and employment

Recognizing that young people around the world are challenged by limited access to social and economic opportunities and employment, especially in the context of a pandemic,

We call for prioritization of youth employment opportunities and inclusive labor policies by adopting a national action plan for youth employment, working with the private sector and allocating a budget for its implementation.

We call for assistance to youth organizations, young entrepreneurship structures in the implementation and participation in youth employment and entrepreneurship programs, including by attracting socially vulnerable youth groups.

Governments, social partners, the private sector, academia, civil society and other key stakeholders must ensure that young women and men equally develop the digital skills they need to take advantage of employment or business opportunities and build inclusive digital economies and societies. Young people with advanced digital skills have the opportunity to earn more and contribute to the prosperity of the digital economy.

We urge governments to design national strategies to develop digital skills for youth and create an enabling environment for innovation, entrepreneurship and job creation in the digital economy.

We encourage the creation of gender sensitive **STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics)** initiatives; and address gender digital gaps, and violence in digital spaces.

We encourage to undertake initiatives to support the employment of youth with disabilities through improving systemic factors such as the availability of quality inclusive education, availability of quality community and employment supports.

Mechanisms for protecting the rights of youth

We recognize the contributions of international and regional efforts to protect and promote the rights of youth, including the adoption of the United Nations **Youth Strategy 2030**, the World Program of Action for Youth, Fourth phase (2020–2024) of the **World Programme for Human Rights Education**.

We call on States to include youth representatives, ensuring gender equal representation and taking into account the leaving no one behind principles, in official national delegations to the

General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, the Human Rights Council, the High-level Political Forum, the annual sessions of United Nations Commission on Status of Women and other relevant United Nations dialogues and processes, as well as relevant events of international regional organizations.

We welcome the submission to the UN Human Rights Council of the draft resolution “Youth rights during a pandemic”, as well as the establishment of the post of **Special Rapporteur on the rights of youth** of the UN Human Rights Council.

Reaffirming the important role of international youth cooperation and joint programs, **we support** the initiatives of Uzbekistan on the development and adoption of the **Convention on the Rights of Youth**, as well as the creation of the **Youth Council of Central and South Asia**, and the holding of the **Central Asian Youth Forum**.

Welcoming the establishment of the post of the United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth (2013), and stressing the importance of protecting, promoting and realizing the rights of young people, **we call** on States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic **national youth rights bodies** (Ombudsman, Commission, Center, Council).

We, the participants in the World Conference on Youth Rights “Involving Youth in Global Action”, hereby accept and commit ourselves to the above measures and to further the implementation of comprehensive, human rights-based, human-centered and transformative global agendas, with the active participation of youth and in collaboration with youth, ensuring that the unique perspectives and contributions of young people are meaningfully taken into account.

ТАШКЕНТСКАЯ МОЛОДЕЖНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ «ВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ» (12–13 августа 2021 года, г. Ташкент)

Правительство Республики Узбекистан, в частности Национальный центр по правам человека в партнерстве с Управлением Верховного комиссара ООН по правам человека (УВКПЧ), Страновой командой ООН в Узбекистане, Координатором проектов ОБСЕ в Узбекистане и Фондом Фридриха Эберта и при технической поддержке Фонда миростроительства ООН провели 12–13 августа 2021 года **Всемирную конференцию по правам молодежи на тему «Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия»**, в качестве продолжения Самаркандского веб-форума по правам человека на тему **«Молодежь 2020: глобальная солидарность, устойчивое развитие и права человека»**.

В конференции также приняли участие 500 представителей национальных и молодежных парламентов, национальных институтов по правам человека, молодежных организаций, правительственных учреждений, институтов гражданского общества и академического сообщества, а также ведущие эксперты Организации Объединенных Наций и ее специализированных учреждений (УВКПЧ, ЮНЕСКО, МОТ, ЮНИСЕФ, ЮНФПА, ПРООН, ЮНЭЙДС, ООН-Женщины, ООН-ХАБИТАТ, УВКБ), Межпарламентского союза, Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе, в том числе Парламентской Ассамблеи ОБСЕ, Организации исламского сотрудничества, Содружества независимых государств, Совета Европы, Азиатской парламентской ассамблеи.

Мы, участники **Всемирной конференции по правам молодежи на тему «Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия»**, обсудив основные вызовы, стоящие перед молодежью в период пандемии и после, а также пробелы и препятствия на пути для полной реализации своих прав; **подтверждаем** свою приверженность защите, поощрению и реализации прав человека всех молодых людей, **подчеркиваем** следующее:

Пандемия и молодежь

Мир становится свидетелем беспрецедентной глобальной чрезвычайной ситуации, связанной с пандемией коронавируса (COVID-19). Пандемия изменила жизнь молодых людей, вынудив их адаптироваться к новым вызовам, касающимся здоровья, достойной работы и занятости, продовольственной безопасности и питания, а также социальной изоляции и отчуждения. Пандемия не только высветила существующие слабые места и пробелы в равном доступе к качественному образованию, здравоохранению, системам занятости, но и дала импульс наращиванию усилий по их реформированию и укреплению, не оставляя никого позади подхода.

Мы призываем обеспечить достаточное финансирование для решения вопросов, связанных с вакцинацией и лечением молодых людей, уделив особое внимание социально уязвимой группе, в частности молодым безработным, бездомным, мигрантам, ВИЧ-инфицированным, заключенным.

Молодежь – драйверы Целей устойчивого развития

В Повестке дня на период до 2030 года молодежь названа движущей силой перемен и им доверена задача раскрыть свой собственный потенциал и построить мир, пригодный для жизни будущих поколений. Молодежные парламенты, молодежные организации и все другие заинтересованные стороны вносят основной вклад в реагирование на пандемию в общинах и играют важную роль в управлении кризисными и посткризисными усилиями. Конструктивное участие и вовлеченность, расширение прав молодежи играют важную роль на всех этапах процессов разработки молодежной политики и принятия решений, которые влияют на жизнь молодежи на местном, национальном, региональном и международном

уровнях, однако молодежь, по-прежнему, в значительной степени исключена из формального процесса принятия решений и участия в политической жизни.

Мы призываем повышать осведомленность и настойчиво добиваться достижения Целей устойчивого развития в течении Десятилетия действий, их соответствующих целевых показателей и обязательств. Мы призываем также страны внедрить должность **молодежных посланников ЦУР**, чьи задачи будут включать включение в политические диалоги и процессы по приоритетам развития для их стран и регионов; независимый мониторинг и отчетность о достигнутых результатах и мерах, принятых для достижения ЦУР, а также повышение осведомленности общественности о ходе реализации целей устойчивого развития.

Подчеркивая, важную роль, которую молодежь может играть в продвижении мира и безопасности, устойчивого развития, прав человека, и важность активного, содержательного и инклюзивного участия молодежи в процессе принятия решений, а также с учетом инициативы Межпарламентского союза **“Мы — за молодежь в парламенте!” мы призываем** государства содействовать учреждению **молодежных парламентов**, а там, где они уже существуют, укреплять их, а также предлагаем учредить **Всемирную ассоциацию молодежных парламентов**. В соответствии с инициативой Межпарламентского союза рекомендуем выделение в парламентах квот для молодых женщин и мужчин и введение единого возраста для получения права избирать и быть избранным.

Мы призываем принимать **национальные гендерно-ориентированные молодежные стратегии** (политика, программы) и применять новые формы политического, экономического, культурного и социального вовлечения и участия в решении конкретных вопросов, касающихся молодежи, с использованием онлайн и офлайн методов, в частности, создавать **молодежные советы** при государственных органах, национальных институтов по правам человека для поощрения и поддержки прав молодежи с учетом принципов **«Ничего о нас без нас»** и **«Не оставлять никого в стороне»**, а также оказывать всестороннюю поддержку молодежным организациям, занимающимся поощрением прав человека и гендерного равенства.

Молодежное лидерство и гендерное равенство

Равное участие и лидерство молодежи жизненно важны не только для создания возможностей для перемен, но и для мобилизации сообществ и молодежи на принятие решений, влияющих на их жизнь.

В соответствии с итогами 65-й сессии Комиссии ООН по положению женщин (CSW) от марта 2021 года **мы призываем** государства и другие заинтересованные стороны создавать инициативы, направленные на то, чтобы познакомить молодых женщин с женщинами-лидерами в качестве образцов для подражания и в законодательных и директивных органах, мотивировать молодых женщин и девочек, расширять их сети и расширять их возможности стать полноправными участниками. **Мы призываем** государства обеспечить молодым женщинам и девочкам полный и равный доступ к образованию, технологиям и развитию навыков, программам лидерства и наставничества, расширению технической и финансовой поддержки, физической автономии и защите от насилия и дискриминации как способу, позволяющему молодым женщинам и девочкам занимать руководящие должности в государственной и частной сферах.

Доступ молодежи к образованию и здравоохранению

Образование является одним из основных прав молодежи во всем мире. В ЦУР 4 содержится призыв обеспечить всеохватное и справедливое качественное образование и поощрять возможности обучения на протяжении всей жизни для всех. Именно молодежь определена в качестве целевой группы четвертого этапа Всемирной программы – с уделением особого внимания образованию и подготовке по вопросам гендерного равенства,

прав человека и недискриминации, а также интеграции и уважению разнообразия с целью создания инклюзивных и мирных обществ.

Мы настоятельно призываем государства уделять приоритетное внимание равному доступу к образованию, профессиональной подготовке и переподготовке для молодых женщин и мужчин в своих стратегиях восстановления и действиях по реагированию на COVID-19 и обеспечивать включение прав человека и гендерного равенства в образование.

Мы призываем создавать **национальные комиссии (советы) по реализации Всемирной программы образования в области прав человека**, принимать Национальные программы (планы действий) образования в области прав человека, обеспечивать внедрение специальных образовательных программ по правам человека, в том числе путем **включения гендерного равенства** и не дискриминации.

Мы просим правительства и другие заинтересованные стороны при активном и конструктивном участии подростков и молодежи разработать и внедрить учебные программы, чтобы дать молодым людям возможность приобретать соответствующие навыки для трудоустройства и получения средств к существованию, включая содействие программам профессионального образования и участие частного сектора.

Мы вновь подтверждаем необходимость обеспечить доступ молодежи к надежным, безопасным и благоприятным для молодежи образования по правам человека и информационно-коммуникационным технологиям, в том числе, путем создания информационно-ресурсных центров по правам человека (**«Дом прав человека»**) для молодежи.

Мы признаем, что прогресс любого общества определяется здоровым и гармоничным развитием молодого поколения, от которого зависит будущее этого общества. **Мы признаем** необходимость наращивания потенциала молодежи, с тем чтобы она могла самостоятельно принимать решения по вопросам здоровья и брать на себя ответственность за его охрану, является одним из ключевых элементов, требующим особого внимания со стороны лиц, принимающих решения. В этом контексте санитарное просвещение, пропаганда здорового образа жизни и научно-обоснованная информация имеют решающее значение для достижения ЦУР 3 и борьбы с распространением ВИЧ среди молодежи, чтобы покончить со СПИДом к 2030 году, и влияние COVID-19, особенно для борьбы с распространением дезинформации в Интернете.

Мы настоятельно призываем правительства работать в партнерстве с подростками и молодежью, средствами массовой информации, религиозными лидерами и частным сектором для создания благоприятных условий, способствующих обеспечению доступа молодых людей к здоровой окружающей среде и всеобщему доступу к социальной защите, социальным услугам и медицинскому обслуживанию, а также обеспечивая повышение осведомленности по вопросам здоровья и доступ к благоприятным для молодежи услугам в области здоровья.

Молодежь и занятость

Признавая, что во всем мире молодые люди испытывают трудности от ограниченного доступа к социальным и экономическим возможностям, обеспечению занятости особенно в условиях пандемии,

Мы призываем уделять приоритетное внимание возможностям трудоустройства молодежи и инклюзивной политике в области труда, приняв национальный план действий по обеспечению занятости молодежи, работая вместе с частным сектором и выделив бюджет на его реализацию.

Мы призываем оказать содействие молодежным организациям, молодым предпринимательским структурам в реализации и участии в программах занятости и предпринимательства молодежи, в том числе путем привлечения социально уязвимых групп молодежи.

Правительства, социальные партнеры, частный сектор, академические организации, гражданское общество и другие ключевые заинтересованные стороны должны обеспечить

развитие у молодых мужчин и женщин цифровых навыков, необходимых им для того, чтобы воспользоваться возможностями занятости или предпринимательской деятельности и построить открытые для всех цифровые экономику и общество. Молодые люди с развитыми цифровыми навыками имеют возможность зарабатывать больше и содействуют процветанию цифровой экономики.

Мы настоятельно призываем правительства разработать национальные стратегии развития цифровых навыков у молодежи и создать благоприятные условия для инноваций, предпринимательской деятельности и создания рабочих мест в цифровой экономике.

Мы поощряем создание инициатив **STEM (наука, технологии, инженерия и математика)**, учитывающих гендерные аспекты; и устраняем гендерные цифровые пробелы и насилие в цифровых пространствах.

Мы призываем предпринимать инициативы по поддержке занятости молодежи с ограниченными возможностями путем улучшения системных факторов, таких как доступность качественного инклюзивного образования, доступность качественной поддержки сообщества и занятости.

Механизмы защиты прав молодежи

Мы признаем вклад международных и региональных усилий по защите и поощрению прав молодежи, в том числе принятие **Молодежной стратегии Организации Объединенных Наций** на период до 2030 года, Всемирной программы действий в интересах молодежи, Четвертого этапа (2020–2024 годы) **Всемирной программы образования в области прав человека**.

Мы призываем государства включать представителей молодежи, обеспечивая равное представительство мужчин и женщин и принимая во внимание принципы **«никого не оставлять без внимания»**, в официальные национальные делегации на Генеральной Ассамблее, Экономический и Социальный Совет и его функциональные комиссии, Совет по правам человека, Политический форум высокого уровня, ежегодные сессии Комиссии Организации Объединенных Наций по положению женщин и другие соответствующие диалоги и процессы Организации Объединенных Наций, а также соответствующие мероприятия международных региональных организаций.

Мы приветствуем внесение на рассмотрение Совета ООН по правам человека проектов резолюции **«Права молодежи в период пандемии»**, а также учреждения поста **Специального докладчика по вопросам прав молодежи** Совета ООН по правам человека.

Подтверждая важную роль международного молодежного сотрудничества и совместных программ, мы поддерживаем инициативы Узбекистана по разработке и принятию **Конвенции ООН о правах молодежи**, а также созданию **Молодежного совета стран Центральной и Южной Азии**, проведении **Форума молодежи Центральной Азии**.

Приветствуя учреждение должности Посланника Генерального секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций по делам молодежи (2013 год) и подчеркивая важность защиты, поощрения и реализации прав молодых людей, **призываем** государства создавать эффективные, независимые и плюралистические **национальные органы по правам молодежи** (Омбудсман, Комиссия, Центр, Совет).

Мы, участники Всемирной конференции по правам молодежи “Вовлечение в глобальные действия”, настоящим принимаем и обязуемся осуществлять вышеупомянутые меры и содействовать дальнейшему осуществлению комплексных, основанных на правах человека, ориентированных на человека и преобразующих глобальных повесток дня, при активном участии молодежи и в сотрудничестве с молодежью, обеспечивая, чтобы уникальные взгляды и вклад молодых людей были содержательно в них учтены.





INSON HUQUQLARI BO'YICHA O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MILLIY MARKAZI

GLOBAL HARAkatLARGA YOSHLARNI JALB QILISH

**Mavzusidagi yoshlar huquqlari bo'yicha
butunjahon konferensiyasi to'plami**

Nashr uchun mas'ul
Muharrirlar

Texnik muharrir
Kompyuterda sahifalovchi

M. Tillabayev
M. Palnova, R. Arslonova,
L. Ruzikulova
N. Safarova
A. Jumaniyazov

Chop etishga 2022-yil 9-iyunda ruxsat berildi.

Bichimi: 70x100 1/16.

«PT Serif» garniturasida ofset usulida chop etildi.

Shartli bosma tabog'i 10,4. Nashr tabog'i 8,6.

Adadi 100 nusxa. 12-buyurtma.

Inson huquqlari bo'yicha
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazida chop etildi.
100029, Toshkent, Islom Karimov ko'chasi, 15.

