

WORLD WATCH LIST 2022

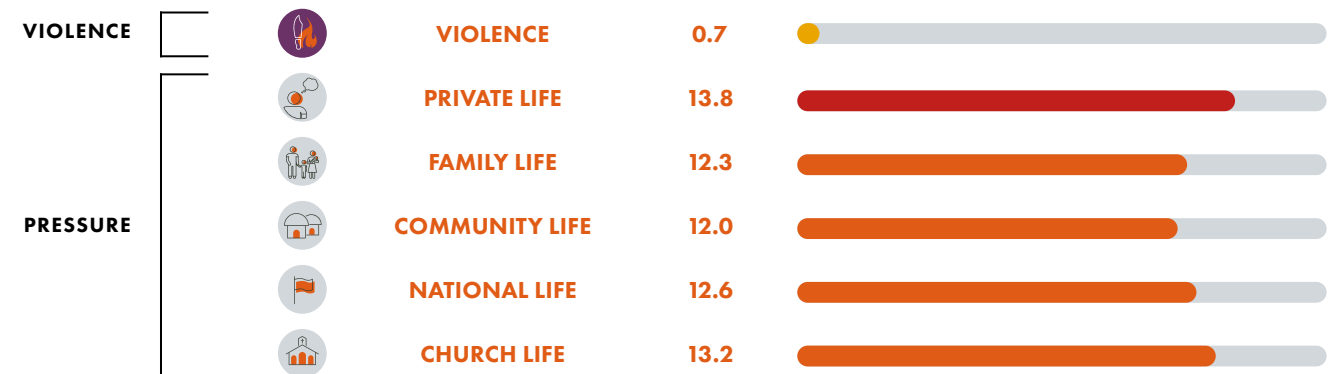
SITUATION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR CHRISTIANS

WORLD WATCH LIST NO.
45

Tajikistan



LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AND PRESSURE



Each of the six categories is scored out of a maximum of 16.7 points. The categories added together total 100 points (6 x 16.7 = 100).¹ Red = extreme level, orange = very high, yellow = high

Key findings

The government puts pressure on all 'deviating' groups by tightening existing laws and enforcing them strictly. Indigenous Christians with a Muslim background bear the brunt of rights violations both at the hands of the state and from family and the community. Russian Orthodox churches experience the fewest problems from the government as they do not usually attempt to make contact with the Tajik population. The youth law has left Christians (and other religious minorities) in legal limbo as it is not clear what is still allowed.

¹World Watch Research measures pressure across all spheres of life as well as violence (full methodology [here](#) – password: freedom).

Quick facts

LEADER

President Emomali Rahmon

POPULATION

9,657,000

NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS

65,300 (0.7%)²

MAIN RELIGION

Islam

GOVERNMENT

Presidential Republic

on church activities since it is estimated that about 50% of all Christians are in this age category. In January 2018, [amendments to the law on religion](#) came into force, which included allowing the state to increase religious organizations' requirements to report all their activities and seek state approval for the appointment of all imams. Under the guide of preventing religious extremism, authorities crack down on believers, including restrictions on wedding and funerary banquets, and extra-legal bans on beards and hijabs.

How the situation varies by region

Pressure from the Muslim environment on converts is greater outside the major cities.

Context

Main Religions	Number of adherents	Percentage
Christians	65,300	0.7
Muslims	9,459,000	97.9
Atheists	16,000	0.2
Agnostics	95,800	1.0

Source³

Tajikistan has the highest percentage of Muslims in Central Asia, but it would be wrong to call Tajikistan a Muslim country. Seventy years of atheism during the Soviet era have left their mark and the secular government keeps Islam firmly under control. Most citizens follow Islamic culture rather than strict teachings. Most Christians are Russian Orthodox (ethnic Russians) around 3,000 are Tajiks who have converted to Christianity. No religious activities beyond state-run and controlled institutions are allowed and Protestants in particular (who are seen as extremists, unlike Orthodox Christians) experience significant violations. Tajikistan shares a long border with Afghanistan which brings concerns of infiltration by radical Islamic groups, as well as trafficking of opium.

A new law regulating religious affairs was implemented in August 2011. It prohibits all religious youth work with citizens under 18 years of age. This had a huge impact

Who is affected?

Communities of expatriate Christians

These are not involuntarily isolated groups and so have not been counted as a separate category in WWL analysis.

Historical Christian communities

Historical Christians include the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). They are not involved in evangelism among Tajiks so they can function without much interference since the Tajik regime does not consider them a threat. What is more, the Tajik government does not wish to provoke Russia by attacking the ROC.

Converts to Christianity

Christian converts with a Muslim background are under strong pressure from family and community as conversion is seen as an ethnic, national and religious betrayal, which brings shame upon the family.

Non-traditional Christian communities

After converts, this category experiences the second most violations (raids, threats, arrests and fines) due to active evangelism.

²Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

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Main sources of persecution and discrimination

Dictatorial paranoia:

Only state-controlled institutions are allowed. Pressure from the authorities has increased since 2015, causing a rise in the number of raids on meetings, Christian materials confiscated and an increase in Christians being fined and interrogated. Protestants are regarded as dangerous followers of an alien sect with the aim to destroy the current political system.

Islamic oppression blended with clan oppression:

If indigenous citizens (who are Muslim) convert to Christianity, they experience pressure and occasionally physical violence from their families and communities to force them to return to their former faith, especially in rural areas. Some converts are put in domestic incarceration or expelled from their homes. Many choose to keep their faith a secret.

How are men and women differently affected?

WOMEN

Men and women are equal under law, but traditional culture puts women in a subservient position to men and domestic violence is widespread. Female converts from Islam are particularly vulnerable to intolerance, discrimination and violence, as women do not have the independence or freedom to choose their own religion. Women risk house arrest, beatings, rejection, harassment, and forced marriage. If already married, domestic violence and forced divorce is likely. The state also prohibits use of religious clothes or symbols, including those worn by female Christians.

- Abduction
- Forced marriage
- Incarceration by family/house arrest
- Violence - physical
- Violence - psychological
- Violence - sexual
- Violence - verbal

MEN

Like much of Central Asia, men in Tajikistan normally hold leadership roles within families and churches, and are therefore targeted in this capacity. They are pressured by the police via interrogation, fines and the disruption of meetings. Violations by the state also include searches, detention, interrogation, confiscation, fines and imprisonment. When detained, men suffer verbal and physical abuse, threats, beatings and pressure to inform. Known converts can lose jobs and suffer beatings, discrimination and ostracization at the hands of their communities and families. Mandatory military service also exposes Christians to persecution.

- Denied access to social community/networks
- Denied inheritance or possessions
- Discrimination/harassment via education
- Economic harassment via work/job/business
- Economic harassment via fines
- Imprisonment by government
- Incarceration by family/house arrest
- Military/militia conscription/service against conscience
- Travel bans/restrictions on movement
- Violence - physical
- Violence - psychological
- Violence - verbal



WWL 5 year trend

WWL Year	Position on Open Doors World Watch List	Persecution score out of 100
2022	45	64.62
2021	33	66.13
2020	31	64.59
2019	29	64.60
2018	22	65.38

The score for Tajikistan in WWL 2022 decreased by just one point compared to WWL 2021, from 66 to 65 points. While the scores for the 'private' and 'family' spheres of life declined slightly, those for 'Community', 'National' and 'Church' life went up slightly. It was the lower score in the 'violence' section that resulted in the drop of one point. As in most other countries in Central Asia, the pressure on Christians in Tajikistan is highest in the 'Private' and 'Church' spheres of life, which reflects the influence of the two dominant Persecution engines in the country: Islamic oppression and Dictatorial paranoia. Muslim families, friends and villagers exert pressure especially on converts, while the government imposes many restrictions on the functioning of Christian churches.

Examples of violence in the reporting period

No reports of violent incidents have been published in the media. WWL sources have provided data, but for security reasons no detailed information can be given.

WWL Year	Churches or Christian buildings attacked or closed	Christians detained	Christians physically or mentally abused	Christians internally displaced
2022	0	0	37	1
2021	1	3	18	13

This table includes only a few categories of faith-based violence during the reporting period - see [here](#) for full results. Since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as minimum figures. In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10, 100 or 1000) is given which in reality could be significantly higher.



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Private life

Conversion is officially allowed but viewed as a betrayal to family and culture. It can lead to violence and pressure, as community members try to make converts recant. Many converts choose to keep their faith secret.

Family life

Where a parent converts to Christianity, family members will try to take custody of the children in order to raise them according to Islamic principles. The law does not permit under 18s to take part in activities linked to a church or mosque. Christian children experience slander from community members and Muslim children are often kept from having contact with them. All children are required to study 'History of Religions' at high school, which is taught from a Sunni Muslim perspective.

Community life

Non-Orthodox Christians will be monitored by members of their community and local state officials by means such as phone-tapping, and can be harassed, interrogated and threatened. This is particularly true for known converts.

National life

The Constitution protects religious freedom. However, the Religion Law of 2009/2011 (with its amendments of January 2018) requires compulsory registration of all religious organizations. Any church activities by non-registered groups are illegal. There is a ban on unlicensed religious education and censorship of any religious materials. The law on parents' responsibilities prohibits young people under 18 from participating in the activities of religious organizations.

Church life

The August 2011 laws prohibit any church youth work. The government must approve the production, importation, sale and distribution of religious materials by registered religious groups, which in effect is a ban on all religious materials used by unregistered religious groups. There are restrictions on foreign Christians visiting Tajikistan. They need a special visa which is very difficult to obtain.



International obligations & rights violated

Tajikistan has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights in the following international treaties:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Tajikistan is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:

- Christian converts are ostracized and faced with opposition and violence by their families and communities (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Christian children are not allowed to participate in church activities (ICCPR Art. 18 and CRC Art. 14)
- Ownership of religious literature is severely restricted beyond international permitted limitations (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 19)
- Christian female converts are forced to marry non-Christian men and pressured to renounce their faith (ICCPR Art. 23; CEDAW Art. 16 and ICESCR Art. 10)

Situation of other religious minorities

Tolerance of religious minorities has continued to decline. The Jehovah's Witness community has been deemed illegal since 2007. Members of Zoroastrians and Shia Muslims reported a rise in pressure and hostility from family and community ([USCIRF 2020](#)). The authorities have continued to harass women wearing hijabs and men with beards, and government officials issued statements discouraging women from wearing 'non-traditional or alien' clothing, including hijabs.



Open Doors in Tajikistan

Open Doors provides immediate aid to Central Asian believers when they are imprisoned or excluded from families and communities, and deprived of livelihood and employment because of their faith in Christ. Open Doors also strengthens the persecuted church in Central Asia primarily through:

- Literature distribution
- Prayer support
- Biblical training
- Children/youth training
- Women's ministry
- Advocacy and awareness training (SSTS)
- Presence ministry
- Vocational training
- Social-economic development projects

About this brief

- This brief is a summary of the full Country Dossier produced annually by World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. It may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © 2021 Open Doors International.
- The WWL 2022 reporting period was 01 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.
- The full Country Dossier for this country can be accessed [here](#) (password: freedom). The latest update of WWL methodology, as well as the complete WWL 2022 ranking and reports, can be found [here](#) (password: freedom).

All photos in this dossier are for illustrative purposes.
