Uzbekistan's Protection Orders and 2023 Criminalisation of Domestic Violence — Thousands of Orders, but Mahalla Reconciliation and Light Sentencing Blunt Enforcement (Cautionary Case)

Gender Equality · Good practice · Uzbekistan

Quality score: 48/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Uzbekistan's 2019 law and 2020 decree created police protection orders, and a 2023 law criminalised domestic violence and allowed orders of up to a year; yet in Samarkand ~70% of order cases ended in reconciliation and fewer than 3% of abusers were sanctioned.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	1/3
Impact on gender equality	0/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	0/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

C-NAPSE web research — accessed 2026-11-22

Government of Uzbekistan (Ministry of Internal Affairs; Supreme Court) — accessed 2026-11-22

ICJ — Briefing paper on GBV law in Uzbekistan (2023) — accessed 2026-11-22

Anhor.uz — Impunity and protection orders in Samarkand (2021) — accessed 2026-11-22

Amnesty International — Uzbekistan criminalises domestic violence (2023) — accessed 2026-11-22

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