

Format for the Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: Uzbekistan		
Category per decision 2013/31: pink	Current programme period: 2016-2020	Cycle of assistance: 4th

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>
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Output 1

National institutions have improved capacity to develop rights-based policies and to implement mechanisms for the delivery of integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health and HIV, with a focus on rural populations and those affected by the Aral Sea environmental disaster

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of new national guidelines, protocols and standards for the provision of quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services focused on the rural population developed	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i> PHC adapted (translated) into Uzbek
<input type="checkbox"/> National cervical cancer screening and care programme is in place	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>In progress</i> According to the Presidential Resolution #4513 of November 8, 2019 the Government made a decision to pilot the new screening program for cervical cancer based on HPV testing. The Ministry of Health requested UNFPA to support the piloting based on which the national cancer screening and care programme will be developed in 2021.

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

UNFPA has been instrumental in supporting important SRH-related legislation and by-laws, including the Law on Protection of Reproductive Health of Citizens adopted in March 2019.

National guidelines/protocols, namely: 1. Uzbek version of WHO medical eligibility criteria for contraceptive use; 2. National guideline on colposcopy; 3. Updated national NMCR standards; 4. Student's handbook (EMOC in midwifery undergraduate); 5. National FP standards; 6. National perinatal service standard; 7. National ANC protocol; 8. National protocols on SRH/FP services for PLWHA; 9. ANC standards for PHC adapted (translated) into Uzbek; 10. Revised integrated SRH programme for postgraduate education of GPs on antenatal care, normal birth and some obstetrics conditions were revised, obstetrics surveillance system was adopted and institutionalised were developed with UNFPA support and adopted. UNFPA together with the Ministry of

Health reviewed the international best practices in improving maternal health and reduction of maternal deaths, and based on the review developed the Ministry of Health order on regionalization of perinatal care system. According to the order the maternities will be rearranged in the three-tier system, when the first district level can refer difficult cases to better equipped and trained second – inter district, or if necessary to dedicated third level – regional perinatal centers. This will help offload the second and third levels from normal deliveries to focus on provision of high-quality 24/7 care to difficult cases.

UNFPA supported the mandatory training of undergraduate midwives on CEmOC in all higher education medical institutions. The NMCR and CEMD have been introduced and national reports were produced with good analysis and recommendations to improve the management, ensure availability of supplies, qualified medical health. However, benefits of introducing NMCR and CEMD appear to have been offset by a Ministry of Health order that obligates the prosecutor’s office to be informed about every case of maternal death.

Output 2

National institutions have strengthened capacity to develop and implement laws, policies and programmes that ensure access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health education and services for adolescents and youth

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<input type="checkbox"/> New national comprehensive sexuality education curriculum aligned with international standards is developed	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	Yes. UNFPA in partnership with the ministries of health and public education “Basics of Healthy Lifestyle and Family” in lyceums and vocational colleges (age group 15-18) in 2018, and healthy lifestyle education in schools in 2019. In 2020-2021 the program is planned to be refined and scaled up to cover more regions.
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of national primary health protocols on youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services compatible with international standards	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	In progress In 2016-17, UNFPA supported the adaptation and piloting of the WHO Adolescent Job Aid Manual which was subsequently adopted by the Ministry of Health. National primary health protocol is being developed and adopted by the end of the programme cycle in 2020

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

With the support of UNFPA, the government has begun to introduce healthy lifestyle education for youth that is guided by international standards and good practices. In first instance, lyceum and vocational college students were receiving healthy lifestyle education from teachers trained and equipped with methodological materials thanks to UNFPA. Further, the Ministry of Public Education, jointly with the Ministry of Health and the Youth

Union, and with UNFPA’s support, initiated a school-based pilot project on peer-to-peer education, which targets 10th-grade girls in three districts of Djizzak region, with the intention to institutionalize peer education in schools.

Output 3
National policies and protection systems for promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based violence are strengthened in line with CEDAW requirements

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of national programmes on sexual and reproductive health that incorporate gender-based violence prevention, protection and response	<p><i>0</i></p>	<p><i>1</i></p>	<p><i>1</i> The Law on Protection of Reproductive Health of Citizens guarantees women’s reproductive rights free of violence and coercion. The Law on Protection of Women from Violence also guarantees reproductive rights. To implement these laws the National Gender Commission in partnership with development partners led by UNFPA are developing the National Gender Equality Strategy.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> A functioning tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights, recommendations and obligations issued by the human rights treaty bodies is in place	<p><i>No</i></p>	<p><i>Yes</i></p>	<p><i>Yes</i> The Government guarantees reproductive rights of citizens, provision of quality, free healthcare services for all. There are also complaint mechanisms are in place through the Ministry of Health, and in case of violence through law enforcement. However, the social norms condition women not to complain. So, awareness raising is needed.</p>

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)
Helping to close an important policy gap, and in support of implementing the 2015 CEDAW concluding observations, UNFPA contributed to the creation of a national legal framework for improving women’s status. In

2019, the President of Uzbekistan signed two laws on gender equality, and protection of women from violence. UNFPA in coordination with the National Gender Commission convened international partners to draft the first National Gender Equality Strategy which is expected to be adopted in the second half of 2020.

UNFPA supported the establishment of a new hotline service run by the Women’s Committee (now Ministry to support makhalla and family) is available for women at risk and survivors of GBV. UNFPA trained operators, legal counsellors and psychologists to provide psychosocial and legal support to GBV survivors.

UNFPA also supporting the introduction of multi-sector response to GBV in three regions. Standard Operating Procedures for the national police, health system, mahalla structure and shelters are developed and these institutions will implement and test multi-sector response system to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

Output 4

National institutions have enhanced capacity to develop and monitor socioeconomic policies and programmes that integrate evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV and their links to sustainable development

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of databases with population-based data accessible for development and monitoring of socioeconomic policies and programmes at national and subnational level	1	4	1 Database with population-based data for the local governments in the Aral Sea region
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of population-based research activities/surveys that allows for an estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators and for the mapping of socioeconomic inequalities conducted by national research institutions with UNFPA support	7	10	5 Two surveys with a total 1,600 respondents: 1. survey to study the role of men in families and 2. reproductive health promotion; and study on promoting healthy lifestyles and reproductive health of youth in Uzbekistan. 3. The national population projection for 2018-2050 developed and shared with national partners. 4. Population projections covering all regions developed. 5. Census capacity assessment; 5. Draft Census Law; 6. Census plan and structure; 7. Census Project Document developed.

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

UNFPA is helping to close the population data gap. It has supported the government to conduct population projections at national and regional levels. A web-portal database was launched covering the Aral Sea region, but appeared underused.

Starting from early 2019 when the Government adopted the Decree to conduct the first Population and Housing Census in Uzbekistan in three decades, UNFPA responded to: 1) conduct initial capacity assessment; 2) prepare detailed census plan and management structure; 3) draft Census law; 4) Census project document; 5) Census methodological documents and bylaws; 6) communication outputs.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ¹	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					
Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list	NA		NA		
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total), women aged 15-49	63	2006	68	2019	MICS 2006 UNFPA, https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA_PUB_2019_EN_State_of_World_Population.pdf
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total), women aged 15-49	89,3	2006	88%	2019	MICS 2006 UNFPA, https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA_PUB_2019_EN_State_of_World_Population.pdf
Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	NA		NA		
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	100%	2013	100%	2015	WHO (2013). European Health for All database,

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

					January 2013 edition [offline database]. . Copenhagen The World Bank, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.BRTC.ZS
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence	NA		NA		
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)	NA		NA		
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	?		?		

Summary of National Progress.

The maternal mortality ratio decreased by more than one third between 2001 (34.1 per 100,000 live births) and 2013 (20.0 per 100,000 live births). Antenatal and maternal services are fully accessible including for the most vulnerable groups. Family planning services are improving in terms of accessibility and quality.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has contributed to development of national policies and protocols aligned with the international standards, improving the quality of family planning and maternal services through raising the potential and capacity of the national institutions including new approaches to monitoring and surveillance as well as increasing access to the information.

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	NA		NA		
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Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	NA		Yes	2019	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of reproductive health of citizens dd. March 11, 2019 No. ZRU-528
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Summary of National Progress

Current legislation becomes supportive for the SRH services for adolescents and youth, also some limitations regarding parent consent exist. SRH services are free.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has contributed to ensuring universal access to reproductive health through activities to advance the regulatory system, strengthen reproductive health commodity security, develop service delivery capacities, and inform the population.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth

Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	NA				Gender Strategy is under development
Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle	NA				
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	NA				

Summary of National Progress

UNFPA's Contributions

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?	No		No		Census is planned for 2022
Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?	NA			2019	https://stat.uz/en/press-center/news-committee/550-useful-information/7198-

					<u>sample-household-survey</u>
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	No	2015	No	2019	
Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	NA	2015	Yes	2020	A law on census of population signed by the President of Uzbekistan in March 202

Summary of National Progress

Due to recent socio-economic and political reforms initiated by the president, the proposal for a population census was included in the State Programme for Implementation of the Uzbekistan's Strategy of Actions for 2017-2021. In March 2020, the Presidential Law on Conducting the Census in Uzbekistan in 2022 was signed.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has trained, exposed and closely collaborated with the State Committee on Statistics to convene stakeholders, including from the regions, to prepare for undertaking a population census, the first time in 30 years, and which should also help to gather data for a number of localised SDG indicators. The country office also supported a capacity assessment as well as a census plan and budget.

UNFPA has contributed to strengthening capacities of the national statistical authorities in collection, analysis and application and supported development of new methodological guidelines for geodemography curriculum. UNFPA and the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan have intensified their collaboration. UNFPA has been particularly instrumental in conducting new population projections, for the first time with the help of international consultants

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Choose only those relevant to your CP						
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	2.0		0.5		2.5	
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	1.0		0.2		1.2	
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	1.0		0.1		1.1	
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	1.0		0.2		1.2	

Programme coordination and assistance	0.3		-		0.3	
Total	5.3		1.0		6.3	