

## Format for the Country Programme Performance Summary

This format is mandatory to be submitted to the Executive Board (EB) alongside the Country Programme Documents (CPDs). The summary format should factor in all evaluative evidence, such as the latest country programme evaluation, and will be posted together with other mandatory documents for access by the Executive Board.

<b>A. Country Information</b>			
<b>Country name: Belarus</b>			
<b>Category per decision 2013/31:</b>	<b>Current programme period: 2016-2020</b>	<b>Cycle of assistance:2</b>	
<b>B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement</b> <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
<b>Output 1 Strengthened policy and national institutional capacity to deliver integrated sexual reproductive health information and services (including family planning, cervical cancer prevention and HIV), with a focus on vulnerable groups</b>			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
National strategy on reproductive health is developed and adopted	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>National RH and FP policy is under approval process</i>
Number of national guidelines and protocols in obstetrics/gynaecology developed and aligned through support of UNFPA that are compliant with international standards and WHO recommendations	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>
Maternal mortality surveillance and response system (WHO “near-miss” case review methodology) operational at national and regional levels	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes, some improvement on regional level is expected</i>
National curriculum for general practitioners and doctors’ assistants training includes a component on sexual and reproductive health at international standards developed and adopted	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Educational programmes for facultative and special courses “Reproductive health for young people” are developed and adopted	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes, facultative course included reproductive health is adopted by MoE for secondary school</i>
<b>Key Achievements</b> <i>As per CPE UNFPA outputs have met with slow acceptance and incorporation of international standards and protocols in the national health system but incremental progress is noted. National guidelines on antenatal care, normal birth and some obstetrics conditions were revised, obstetrics surveillance system was adopted and institutionalised.</i>			

<b>Output 3 Strengthened national capacity to ensure compliance of national policies and mechanisms with international commitments counteracting gender-based violence and advancing gender equality</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>End-line data</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-based violence (with a focus on domestic violence) prevention, protection and response is integrated into national legislation and programmes, and is in line with international standards	<i>Not fully, improvements needed</i>	<i>Fully</i>	<i>Not fully, improvements needed</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of state institutions and civil society organizations that, with UNFPA support, has an integrated response mechanism to prevent and counteract domestic and gender-based violence	<i>70 state institutions; 19 non-governmental organizations (NGO)s</i>	<i>170 state institutions; 25 NGOs</i>	<i>170 state institutions; 23 NGOs</i>
A functioning implementation and analysis system of recommendations made by international organizations on reproductive rights and gender equality is in place	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<p><b>Key Achievements</b> <i>(input also from the last CP evaluation)</i>  <i>UNFPA has successfully supported the introduction of multi-sector mechanisms of coordination in pilot locations along with capacity development reflecting international and regional standards toward ending GBV and DV. UNFPA has effectively supported compliance of national policies with international commitments including the development of the concept of Law on Domestic Violence, while it faced the lack of political will and full-scale dialogue.</i></p>			
<b>Output 4 Strengthened national institutional capacity for the formulation and implementation of rights-based policies that integrate evidence on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>End-line data</b>
National institutional capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data by sex, age and regions is strengthened	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Number of demographic analysis and population projections integrated into national development policies and programmes	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>
Number of educational programmes on population and development integrated into curricula of institutions of higher education; educational institutions; organisations providing post-graduate educational programmes	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>
Number of national development programmes with an improved monitoring and evaluation system in place	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<p><b>Key Achievements</b> <i>With UNFPA support evidence based analysis has begun to be effectively delivered to national policy makers and international stakeholders, through collection and dissemination of high quality statistical data and user friendly publications.</i>  <i>There is practical usage of the demographic data to achieve outcomes and results, with strong technical usage for monitoring but with uncertain strategic use for program and policy development. The statistical approach currently in Belarus is not focused on outcomes and use of the demographic analysis for decision making.</i></p>			

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes <sup>1</sup>	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
<b>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</b>					
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	100	2015	100	2019	MoH statistics
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	63,1	2012	66	2019	MICS, usage of modern contraception
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	93	2012	n/a		MICS, expected in 2020
Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	n/a		n/a		
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	100	2012	100	2019	MICS
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	0	2015	1	2018	MoH publications
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)	68,5 82,1	2012	n/a		MICS, expected in 2020
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	n/a		n/a		Disaggregated budget on SRH is not available
<p><b>Summary of National Progress</b> Belarus has achieved a very low level of MMR which was 2 in 2018. Antenatal and maternal services are fully accessible including for the most vulnerable groups. Family planning services are improving in terms of accessibility and quality. CPR is comparably high although there are disparities among rural and youth in contraception use.</p> <p><b>UNFPA's Contributions</b> 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.</p>					

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

<b>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</b>					
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)	n/a		47	2019	MICS
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes	2015	Yes	2020	Improvement in legislation is needed
<p><b>Summary of National Progress.</b> Current legislation is supportive for the SRH services for adolescents and youth, also some limitations regarding parent consent exist. SRH services are free except contraceptives cost. Formal sexuality education programmes don't exist.</p> <p><b>UNFPA's Contributions.</b> UNFPA supported development of the methodology and introduction of the voluntary SRHS training course for adolescents in schools</p>					

<b>Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth</b>					
Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	Yes	2016	Yes	2020	Separate subprogramme "Family and childhood" is a part of the State Programme "Health of the nation and demographic security" for 2016-2020
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	100	2015	100	2020	National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2019
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	6,7	2014	5,7%* 7%**	2018	* - when no proper care for a child from a women side ** - when being unfaithful to a husband
<p><b>Summary of National Progress</b> The efforts Belarus is taking make it possible to make progress towards addressing the issues of equal rights and opportunities within the country and at international level. Belarus is ranked 28th in the Gender Gap Index and 27th in the Gender Inequality Index.</p> <p><b>UNFPA's Contributions</b></p>					

*UNFPA has met with success in incorporating gender equality into the drafts of the National Gender Equality and the Human Rights Plan. UNFPA has made good progress in building the basis for long term sustainability through use of national resources promoting reproductive rights and gender equality such as youth groups and NGO/CSO networks but the potential needs to be further tapped.*

**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)?	Yes	2015	Yes *	2019	*2019 census processed and being analysed, results to be disseminated August 2020
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)?	Yes	2015	Yes	2019	MICS analysis conducted 2019, previous in 2012
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	No	2015	No	2019	Elements of evaluation included into draft National Strategy on Health of Children and Adolescence
Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	45 %	2015	68 %*	2019	National 2035 Sustainable Development Strategy; National Ageing with Dignity Strategy * 7 more national development programs for 2021 - 2025 with expected accounting for population trends are

					under development
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**Summary of National Progress**

With the demographic situation of population ageing, population migration from rural to urban areas and from the country abroad the government the key development programs and national action plans are now building their strategies accounting for population trends and projections. National strategies for 2021 - 2025 are developed for addressing the needs of the population in the regions of the country, including accessibility of the essential services.

**UNFPA's Contributions**

*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. A series of surveys, including phase 1 of the Generation and Gender Survey were supported by UNFPA for strengthening demographic intelligence of the country.*

**D. Country Programme Resources**

SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	600,000	446,274	300,000	308,819	900,000	755,093
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education						
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	100,000	131,378	1,000,000	1,283,545	1,100,000	1,414,923
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	600,000	284,109	900,000	770,660	1,500,000	1,054,769
Programme coordination and assistance	200,000	885,042			200,000	885,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,746,803</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,363,024</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	<b>4,109,827</b>