

Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information			
Country name: SERBIA			
Category per decision 2013/31: PINK	Current programme period: 2016-2020	Cycle of assistance: 1	
B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
Output 1			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health action plan in place	0	1	1
• Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health in crisis situations integrated into state emergency-preparedness plans	No	Yes	Yes
• Gender-based violence prevention, protection and response integrated into national sexual and reproductive health programmes	No	Yes	Yes
<p>Key Achievements <i>(input also from the last CP evaluation)</i></p> <p>The adoption of the first ever National programme for sexual and reproductive health (28 December 2017) presents a milestone in the field of SRH, and UNFPA had a significant role in that process. The other two output indicators have been already achieved: the Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health in crisis situations was integrated into the draft of the state emergency-preparedness plans (yes), and the integration of gender-based violence prevention and protection measures and response was included into national sexual and reproductive health programs. A resource package for GBV developed by UNFPA and WAVE was adapted for the Republic of Serbia and ToT trainings for GBV were conducted with an aim to strengthen health professionals' capacities to deal with GBV. National guidelines for contraception were developed and training organized for doctors from the primary health care on family planning.</p>			
Output 2			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of policies or programmes that address or include marginalized adolescents and youth needs	0	2	2
• Number of civil society initiatives involving young men and boys in addressing gender-based violence	1	3	3

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

The planned number of quantified indicators per year was achieved, such as a number of policies or programs that address or include marginalized adolescents and youth needs. An example for this output achievement is the localization of SDGs, which was initiated in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Serbia. An output indicator related to number of civil society initiatives involving young men and boys in addressing GBV has been also achieved, through creating local “Be a man” clubs and trainings, and BOYS on the MOVE life skills programs for boys and young man from migrant/refugee population, and MenCare campaign on fatherhood in Serbia. UNFPA supported pilot of PAZISEX mobile app for peer education, revision of one of the first websites for adolescent sexual and reproductive health: <https://vaznojedaznas.org/>, workshops aimed at raising awareness about the importance of sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, *With and for girls initiative* to empower young girls to become leaders and advocate for reducing harmful gender stereotypes.

Output 3

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of policies developed at national level using secondary analysis of census data	0	3	3

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

There is clear evidence that the National program for SRH was developed upon a very accurate situational analysis, as well as Strategy for encouraging birth, or Public Health Strategy. The UNFPA CO, in collaboration with the Minister without portfolio in charge of demography and population policies, has responded well to identified gaps in evidence, and has completed a number of studies, in order to inform policy makers about the selected topics. Number of studies were conducted about current status and needs of older people, demographic situation in selected municipalities, population dynamics and harmonizing employment and parenthood, and to enable the mapping of inequalities at the sub-national level.

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				All delivery points in the country have recommended medicines

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	58.4 per cent, (18.4 percent of modern contraceptive)	2014 MICS round 5 2014	X (results of the MICS Round 6, conducted in 2019 will be available in the next few months)	2020	CO supported MICS Round 6 together with UNICEF and European Union. Results of MICS round 6 (conducted in 2019) will be available soon. It is anticipated that the use of modern contraceptives remained low due to costs of contraceptives, and misconceptions among women and doctors.
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	Not available				
Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	Not applicable				With the exceptions of one product, contraceptives are not reimbursed by health insurance, they are available on the market and paid by users
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	98.3 % in general population 98.5 % in Roma population	2014 MICS round 5 2014	xx (will be available in the next few months)	2020	New MICS results should be available soon
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	2020	National guidelines on contraception based on human rights were developed in 2017 and revised in 2019

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)	59.6% (62.5% of males versus 50% of females)	2013 National Health Survey	X (2019)	2020	The Latest Health survey EHIS was conducted in 2019, and result should be available soon
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	0 specific budget	2016	around 10,000 USD in 2018, 20,000 million RSD in 2019	2020	Since the adoption of the first National Program for SRH budget is allocated for its implementation in 2018 and increased for 2019 and 2020

Summary of National Progress

(a) The first National Program on Sexual and Reproductive Health was adopted at the end of 2017; (b) the National Guidelines on Contraceptives endorsed in 2017; (c) the National Programme on Health System Response in Emergency drafted which includes MISP based procedures for sexual and reproductive health in emergencies, (d) number of Schools for Parenting established throughout the country. (e) Maternal mortality decreased to 10.8 per 100000, (f) New National HIV Strategy 2018-3025 with the Action Plan 2018-2025 adopted.

UNFPA's Contributions

The 1st country programme supported the Government to improve access to quality sexual and reproductive health and advance response to gender based violence in regular and humanitarian circumstances. gender equality and strengthen population data. It resulted in the followings: (a) the National Program on Sexual and Reproductive Health adopted; (b) the National Guidelines on Contraceptives endorsed; (c) Minimum Initial Service Package integrated in the National Programme on Health System Response in Emergency, (d) gender-based violence prevention and protection measures and response was included into national sexual and reproductive health programs. (e) A resource package for GBV developed by UNFPA and WAVE was adapted for the Republic of Serbia in 2015 and since 2016 ToT trainings for GBV were conducted with an aim to strengthen health professionals' capacities to deal with GBV. (f) In addition to this work, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed that are modelled against Minimum Standards for Prevention (MISP) and Response to GBV in Emergencies. (g) research on sexual and reproductive health of women with disabilities was conducted, which informed planning of the further activities.

Please provide contributions to those outcomes only to which the CP contributed. Not all outcome areas are expected to be covered under UNFPA contributions.

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)	28.3% (26.7% of males versus 29.9% of females)	2013			
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes	NA			Access is not conditional on age or marital status

Summary of National Progress

National Youth Strategy of the Republic of Serbia has been adopted for period 2015-2025.

National Programme on SRH recognised youth as the most significant groups who needs specific targeted interventions.

National institutions, supported by many UN agencies, including UNFPA, and civil society organisations, have been working on the realisation of the goals defined by the comprehensive and multisectoral National Youth Strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA supported a number of policies or programs that address adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health needs, through supporting pilot of PAZISEX mobile app for peer education, Revision of one of the first websites for adolescent sexual and reproductive health: <https://vaznojedaznas.org/>, workshops aimed at raising awareness about the importance of sexual and reproductive health of adolescents,

UNFPA mobilized more than 2500 boys and girls through a variety of activities designed to address gender equality and gender-based violence through *With and for girls initiative* to empower young girls to become leaders and advocate for reducing harmful gender stereotypes, and through several initiatives involving young men and boys in addressing GBV, through creating local “Be a man” clubs and trainings, and BOYS on the MOVE life skills programs. UNFPA included student organisations in activities related awareness rising on cervical cancer prevention, familz planning, safe behaviours and supported engagement and civic participation of adolescents and youth.

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?	Yes	2016	Action Plan for 2016/2018	2018	Strategy for Gender Equality 2016- 2020 with Action Plan for 2016- 2018.
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	2013	NA	2018	Reproductive rights not mentioned explicitly in UPR
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	3.8 % in general, but 37% in Roma population	MICS Round 5 (2014)	X	2020	New MICS results should be available soon

Summary of National Progress

According to the new EU Index of Gender Equality for Serbia (December 2018), the largest amount of progress made in gender equality was in the area of politics, due to the increased participation of women in the parliament, government, and local assemblies. Serbia has a relatively high Gender Development Index 0.969 (global average: 0.924), and a Gender Inequality Index of 0.185 (a higher index indicates higher inequalities). Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in public finance was introduced by the Government in 2015,

The Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, which entered into force on 1 June 2017, has brought changes into the existing practices of the institutional response to violence and provided urgent protection and support to victims of domestic violence. However, not all aspects of the Istanbul Convention have been incorporated into the law.

UNFPA's Contributions

The activities related to gender equality (GE) and gender-based violence (GBV) have been implemented as cross cutting issues, through Outcome 1 on SRH and Outcome 2 on Adolescents and Youth and Outcome 4 according to the CPD 2016-2020

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	2011			Next Census scheduled for 2021, preparations are ongoing
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	2014 MICS Round 5 2013 National Health Survey	Yes in 2019 MICS Round 6 2019 and 1 2019 Health Survey	2020	Results should be available soon
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	YES	2015-2017			Evaluation of National youth strategy 2008-2015 done in 2015 Strategic interventions were evaluated process of development of the National Programme on SRH

Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	Proportion not available	2016	Not available	2020	Serbia does not have a population policy, but the Government adopted the Strategy on Birth Encouraging which is based on comprehensive analysis of population trends
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Summary of National Progress

In 2018, the Government adopted the Strategy on Birth Encouraging which is based on comprehensive analysis of population trends

In 2019, The Statistical Office of Serbia implemented two national level surveys MICS Round 6 and European Health Interview Survey, which will contribute to the development planning. Results of both survey will be available in the forthcoming weeks.

UNFPA's Contributions

The UNFPA CO, in partnership with the Cabinet of the Minister without portfolio in charge of demography and population policy, Commissioner for the protection of Equality and Red Cross of Serbia has completed a number of studies, in order to inform policy makers about current status and needs of older people, digital literacy of older people, demographic situation in selected municipalities in Serbia, about harmonizing employment and parenthood, etc. UNFPA supported Statistical Office of Serbia to assess the levels of emigration in period 2011-2018 and calculate corrective factor for application of population based indicators.

UNFPA supported the initial activities related to implementation of MICS Round 6, in 2018 and 2019, together with UNICEF and European Union. Results will be important for the further development planning.

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure²)	
Choose only those relevant to your CP						
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	1.101	1.082	0.418	0.308	1.519	1.39
Youth policies and Programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	0.284	0.277	0.183	0.146	0.467	0.423

² For the year 2020 we used actual expenditure until now + estimate for the rest of the year

Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights						
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	0.301	0.293	0.0	0.0	0.301	0.293
Programme coordination and assistance	0.262	0.254	0.0	0.0	0.262	0.254
Total	1.948	1.906	0.601	0.454	2.549	2.36