

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix A: Sections

Appendix B: Government partnerships with civil society organizations

Appendix A includes tabulations of selected questions in the global survey questionnaire. The table numbers correspond to the numbers of the questions.

The 45 countries which submitted questionnaires were divided into the following subregions:

1. Central Asia (CA): Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan (4 countries)
2. New EU Member countries (EU13): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia (10 countries)
3. Older EU Member countries (EU15): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden (13 countries)
4. Eastern Europe and Caucasus (EEC): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine (7 countries)
5. South-Eastern Europe (SEE): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey (6 countries)
6. Non-EU members with advanced economies (Non-EU): Andorra, Israel, Norway, Switzerland, United States (5 countries)

The EU15 and Non-EU subregions include the economically most advanced countries in the UNECE region. The UNFPA questionnaire for Kosovo is additionally included in the SEE subregion. The analysis centres, therefore, on 46 questionnaires.

Appendix A: Sections

SECTION 1

Table 1.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy that explicitly addresses the interaction between population and sustainable development? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100
EEC	7	0	0	7	100
EU13	8	2	1	11	72.7
EU15	4	4	5	13	30.8
NON-EU	0	5	0	5	0.0
SEE	5	1	0	6	83.3
TOTAL	28	12	6	46	60.9

Table 1.5: Responses to ICPD issues on population and sustainable development (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues related to the interaction of population and sustainable development	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?			Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes	No		(1)	(2)	
a. Eradicating poverty with special attention to income generation and employment strategies	31	4	11	29		30	5	20	80
b. Strengthening food security	23	9	14	20		20	4	15	78.9
c. Promoting environmental resources management	31	4	11	28		27	8	17	68
d. Reducing territorial inequalities	26	6	14	24		22	6	14	70
e. Achieving fair trade relations	19	7	20	15		16	3	13	81.3
f. Improving solid waste management	32	3	11	28		31	9	16	64
g. Fostering sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation	36	0	10	33		32	11	14	56
h. Addressing the population trends/dynamics in ecologically vulnerable areas	14	12	20	9		12	6	6	50
i. Addressing the implications of population trends in large urban agglomerations	17	11	18	9		12	2	10	83.3
j. Addressing the needs of people living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems	15	11	20	12		12	7	4	36.4
k. Other	2	4	40	1		2	1	1	50

(*) five out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 2

Table 2.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing the needs of adolescents and youth (10–24 years)? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100
EEC	7	0	0	7	100
EU13	9	0	2	11	81.8
EU15	11	1	1	13	84.6
NON-EU	4	1	0	5	80.0
SEE	6	0	0	6	100
TOTAL	41	2	3	46	89.1

Table 2.5: Responses to ICPD issues regarding adolescents and youth (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding adolescents and youth	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?			Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes	No		(1)	(2)	
a. Creating employment opportunities for youth	41	0	5	37		37	6	29	82.9
b. Addressing the adverse effects of poverty on adolescents and youth	32	6	8	26		28	3	21	87.5
c. Addressing the violence, exploitation and abuse of children, adolescents and youth, including sexual exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation	38	1	7	31		33	5	25	83.3
d. Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for adolescents and youth to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	35	3	8	26		30	5	25	83.3
e. Ensuring that adolescents and youth have the same rights and access to sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV prevention services	37	2	7	28		29	5	24	82.8
f. Collecting age- and sex-disaggregated data on the socioeconomic status of adolescents and youth	26	9	11	18		20	4	18	81.8
g. Other, specify	5	3	38	4		5	1	4	80

(*) Two out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 2

Table 2.12: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing ageing and/or the needs of older persons? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	3	1	0	4	75.0
EEC	7	0	0	7	100.0
EU13	8	1	2	11	72.7
EU15	11	0	2	13	84.6
NON-EU	3	0	2	5	60.0
SEE	5	1	0	6	83.3
TOTAL	37	3	6	46	80.4

Table 2.16: Responses to ICPD issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?		Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes		(1)	(2)	
a. Enabling older persons to live independently as long as possible	35	4	7	30	29	8	24	75
b. Providing social services including long-term care	38	1	7	35	36	8	25	75.8
c. Enabling older persons to make full use of their skills and abilities	29	6	11	24	26	7	18	72
d. Extending or improving old-age allowances/pensions and/or other income support schemes for older persons, including non-contributory pensions	34	3	9	30	31	2	27	93.1
e. Providing affordable, appropriate and accessible health care to meet the needs of older persons	33	2	11	27	28	7	19	73.1
f. Addressing neglect, abuse and violence against older persons	28	7	11	21	23	5	16	76.2
g. Preventing discrimination against older persons, especially widows	22	10	14	14	17	5	11	68.8
h. Promoting employment opportunities for older workers	30	7	9	18	23	10	14	58.3
i. Providing support to families caring for older persons	30	7	9	21	25	9	19	67.9
j. Collecting age- and sex-disaggregated data on the socioeconomic status and living conditions of older persons	36	0	10	23	24	7	19	73.1
k. Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for older persons to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	28	7	11	11	22	4	18	81.8
l. Other, specify _____	3	3	40	3	2	0	2	100

(*) five out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 2

Table 2.23: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing the needs of persons with disabilities? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100
EEC	7	0	0	7	100
EU13	10	0	1	11	90.9
EU15	11	0	2	13	84.6
NON-EU	5	0	0	5	100
SEE	6	0	0	6	100
TOTAL	43	0	3	46	93.5

Table 2.27: Responses to ICPD issues regarding the needs of persons with disabilities (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding persons with disabilities	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity?			Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes	No		(1)	(2)	
a. Ensuring a general education system where children are not excluded on the basis of disability	38	1	7	35		36	3	29	90.6
b. Creating employment opportunities for persons with disabilities	40	0	6	37		37	7	27	79.4
c. Ensuring that persons with disabilities have the same rights and access to sexual and reproductive health care, including family planning information and services and HIV prevention services	33	3	10	24		27	5	20	80
d. Developing infrastructure to ensure that persons with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public	37	1	8	31		36	10	22	68.8
e. Strengthening and extending comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes for persons with disabilities	38	1	7	33		37	5	27	84.4
f. Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for persons with disabilities to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	34	6	6	23		31	2	28	93.3
g. Guaranteeing to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds	36	2	8	24		32	6	24	80
h. Promoting equality by taking all appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided in all aspects of economic, social, political and cultural life	33	5	8	22		26	7	21	75
i. Providing support to families caring for persons with disabilities	35	5	6	30		32	4	25	86.2
j. Collecting data on the civil, political and socioeconomic status of persons with disabilities disaggregated on the basis of sex, age, place of residence, ethnicity, social origin or any other status	31	9	6	23		26	6	18	75
k. Other, specify _____	9	1	36	8		9	0	6	100

(*) Two out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 3

Table 3.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing urbanization and internal migration? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	3	1	0	4	75.0
EEC	6	1	0	7	85.7
EU13	6	1	4	11	54.5
EU15	7	2	4	13	53.8
NON-EU	4	1	0	5	80.0
SEE	5	0	1	6	83.3
TOTAL	31	6	9	46	67.4

Table 3.5: Responses to ICPD issues regarding urbanization and internal migration (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding urbanization and internal migration	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?			Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes	No		(1)	(2)	
a. Promoting the growth of small or medium-sized urban centres	25	6	15	22		24	4	18	81.8
b. Promoting rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization	23	7	16	22		22	4	16	80
c. Promoting decentralization	18	9	19	12		16	7	10	58.8
d. Ensuring land, housing, services and livelihoods of poor people in urban areas	18	10	18	17		18	4	12	75
e. Facilitating the integration of rural-to-urban migrants	7	20	19	5		6	2	4	66.7
f. Promoting environmental management of urban agglomerations	16	9	21	15		16	4	11	73.3
g. Promoting health, education, training and employment support for internally displaced persons (where relevant)	11	13	22	10		11	4	6	60
h. Proactive planning for urban population growth	13	15	18	12		12	4	8	66.7
i. Other, specify _____	3	3	40	1		1	1	1	50

(*) 12 out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 4

Table 4.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing international migration and development?

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100
EEC	7	0	0	7	100
EU13	9	1	1	11	81.8
EU15	7	6	0	13	53.8
NON-EU	3	2	0	5	60.0
SEE	6	0	0	6	100
TOTAL	36	9	1	46	78.3

Table 4.5: Responses to ICPD issues on international migration and development (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding international migration and development	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?		Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes		(1)	(2)	
a. Addressing the root causes of migration so that migration is by choice, not necessity	21	16	9	17	18	4	14	77.8
b. Protecting migrants against human rights abuses, racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia	37	5	4	30	31	4	27	87.1
c. Taking gender and age into account in formulating immigration policies	17	24	5	11	16	3	15	83.3
d. Addressing the factors that contribute to forced internal displacement	15	21	10	12	15	3	10	76.9
e. Strengthening support for international activities to protect and assist refugees and displaced persons	34	8	4	28	32	3	23	88.5
f. Combat trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants	38	3	5	33	34	2	29	93.5
g. Facilitate the flow and use of remittances to support development	18	20	8	12	13	5	11	68.8
h. Strengthening dialogue and cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination	32	7	7	25	30	3	25	89.3
i. Improving disaggregated data on international migration (including forced migration) taking age, sex and other equity and vulnerability variables into account	25	14	7	17	21	6	16	72.7
j. Other, specify _____	5	2	39	4	5	0	4	100

(*) Three out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 4

Table 4.7: Level of priority of international migration issues (number of questionnaires)

International migration issues	Extent of being addressed			
	1=low	2=somewhat low	3=somewhat high	4=high
Sending countries				
a. Addressing the root causes of migration and making remaining in one's country a viable option for all people	6	9	8	9
b. Facilitating inflows of remittances with sound economic policies and adequate banking facilities	11	7	10	3
c. Making provisions for voluntary repatriation and safe return of migrants, including forced migrants	0	6	13	16
d. Facilitating exchange of information on migration policies	1	3	20	13
e. Facilitating the reintegration of migrants	2	8	13	12
f. Creating mechanisms for promoting diaspora investments and contributions to the communities of origin	7	9	10	7
Receiving countries				
g. Ensuring the same treatment to documented migrants and members of their family accorded to nationals with regard to basic human rights	1	3	8	39
h. Protecting women and children who migrate as family members from abuse and denial of their human rights	1	2	12	27
i. Working towards integration of family reunification into national legislation	3	2	21	17
j. Preventing racist and xenophobic actions and policies	1	5	8	26
k. Preventing the exploitation of undocumented migrants and protecting their basic human rights	2	4	11	23
l. Preventing international trafficking in migrants; and protecting them against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia	2	2	8	28
m. Making potential migrants aware of the legal conditions for entry, stay and employment in host countries	1	4	17	22
n. Facilitating the integration of migrants, including forced migrants	1	7	12	21
o. Preventing discrimination against migrants on the basis of age, sex, race, HIV status, religion or disability	1	3	12	23

Table 4.7: Level of priority of international migration issues (number of questionnaires) (continued)

All countries				
p. Engaging in bilateral or multilateral negotiations on, inter alia, readmission agreements that protect the basic human rights of undocumented migrants in accordance with relevant international instruments	1	1	23	17
q. Strengthening support for international activities to protect and assist refugees and displaced persons	-	3	17	22
r. Providing access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, to migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees	2	2	18	17
s. Supporting the data gathering and monitoring of stocks and flows of migrants	1	3	15	24

SECTION 5

Table 5.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing the needs of the family and the well-being of individuals?

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100
EEC	7	0	0	7	100
EU13	10	0	1	11	90.9
EU15	11	0	2	13	84.6
NON-EU	5	0	0	5	100
SEE	6	0	0	6	100
TOTAL	43	0	3	46	93.5

Table 5.5: Responses to ICPD issues on the needs of the family and the well-being of individuals (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues addressing the needs of the family and the well-being of individuals	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?		Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes		(1)	(2)	
a. Increasing efforts to ensure health, education and welfare services function collaboratively and effectively	38	3	5	30	35	5	29	85.3
b. Facilitating compatibility between labour force participation and parental responsibilities	37	3	6	31	35	5	29	85.3
c. Providing financial and social protection schemes to single-parent families	32	8	6	31	30	4	24	85.7
d. Developing the capacity to monitor the impact of policies on the well-being of families	25	12	9	21	24	3	20	87
e. Providing effective assistance to families and the individuals within them who are affected by specific problems	38	4	4	35	35	4	31	88.6
f. Preventing children's abuse and neglect and providing assistance to children victims of abuse, neglect or abandonment, including orphans	40	0	6	31	36	3	32	91.4
g. Assisting families caring for family members with disabilities or living with HIV	33	5	8	28	31	7	21	75
h. Ensuring good-quality early childhood care and education for working families, including extended day-care programmes	34	4	8	29	30	5	24	82.8
i. Supporting and assisting vulnerable families (very poor, victims of humanitarian crisis, drought etc.)	34	5	7	27	31	7	23	76.7
j. Supporting educational programmes concerning parental roles, parenting skills and child development	36	4	6	30	33	7	26	78.8
k. Others, please specify	5	3	38	3	4	0	4	100

(*) Two out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

SECTION 6

Table 6.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100.0
EEC	6	0	1	7	85.7
EU13	9	1	1	11	81.8
EU15	11	2	0	13	84.6
NON-EU	4	0	1	5	80.0
SEE	5	0	1	6	83.3
TOTAL	39	3	4	46	84.8

Table 6.3: Does the national policy, programme or strategy on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and rights include the following HIV-related issues? (number of questionnaires)

HIV-related issue	Yes	No	No response	Total
Voluntary counselling and testing within family planning	35	3	8	46
Behaviour change communication on HIV within SRH services	35	3	8	46
Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV	34	3	9	46
Sexually transmitted infection and HIV prevention services	37	2	7	46

Table 6.6: Responses to ICPD issues on the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?			Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes	No		(1)	(2)	
a. Increasing women's access to information and counselling on sexual and reproductive health	39	5	2	29		33	7	27	79.4
b. Increasing women's access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, regardless of marital status and age	36	7	3	24		30	7	24	77.4
c. Increasing indigenous people's and cultural minorities' access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, regardless of marital status and age, including access to contraception	32	9	5	18		23	7	16	69.6
d. Increasing access of persons with disabilities to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, regardless of marital status and age, including access to contraception	27	10	9	15		20	8	13	61.9
e. Increasing men's access to sexual and reproductive health information, counselling and services	32	9	5	18		23	8	19	70.4
f. Provision of adequate food and nutrition to pregnant women (including nutrition supplementation)	25	13	8	15		20	6	16	72.7
g. Referrals to essential and comprehensive emergency obstetric care (EmOC)	34	4	8	20		27	1	26	96.3
h. Access to antenatal care	37	2	7	25		28	4	24	85.7
i. Increasing access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents	38	3	5	27		34	6	26	81.3
j. Providing social protection and medical support for adolescent pregnant women	33	6	7	20		23	3	22	88

Table 6.6: Responses to ICPD issues on the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (number of questionnaires*) (continued)

k. Increasing access to STI/HIV prevention, treatment and care services for vulnerable population groups and populations at risk	42	1	3	33	39	6	31	83.8
l. Increasing access to voluntary and confidential HIV testing	41	2	3	32	37	3	33	91.7
m. Eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and treatment for improving the life expectancy of HIV-positive mothers	40	2	4	27	37	6	27	81.8
n. Integration of SRH and HIV services	30	10	6	18	25	6	19	76
o. Screening and treatment for breast cancer	41	2	3	31	37	7	30	81.1
p. Prevention and management of the consequences of unsafe abortion	28	11	7	17	21	6	18	75
q. Screening and treatment for cervical cancer	37	4	5	28	32	11	22	66.7
r. Access to safe abortion services to the extent of the law	30	6	10	17	23	4	21	84
s. Other , specify_____	7	3	36	3	4	1	6	85.7

(*) Three out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

Table 6.9: Accountability mechanisms used to address people's claims on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Accountability mechanisms	Accountability mechanisms used?	
	Yes	No
a. Judiciary	22	9
b. National human rights institutions	18	15
c. Parliamentary commissions	18	14
d. Administrative mechanisms of protection	24	9

Table 6.14: Promulgation and enforcement of national laws responding to selected ICPD issues (number of questionnaires)

ICPD priority area	Promulgation		Enforcement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
a. National law protecting the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health	37	3	34	1
b. Access to safe abortion	37	5	32	2
c. Non-discrimination in access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV services	34	6	32	1
d. Protection against coercion, including forced sterilization, forced marriage etc.	33	6	27	1
e. Protecting the rights of people living with HIV	33	5	29	2

Table 6.15: Sexual and reproductive health services currently being offered through the primary health care system in the public sector (number of questionnaires, no response in 4)

Service	Yes	No
Contraceptive services		
a. Counselling	42	0
b. Information	42	0
c. Access to at least 3 contraceptive methods	38	4
d. Access to emergency contraception	35	7
e. Access to male condoms	35	7
f. Access to female condoms	23	17
Maternity care		
g. Information about maternity care, including delivery with a skilled attendant	42	0
h. Prenatal care	42	0
i. Essential obstetric care	41	1
j. Emergency obstetric care	39	2
k. Postnatal care including contraceptive services	41	1
l. Infertility services (including prevention, diagnosis, treatment and referral)	35	4
m. Safe abortion to the extent of the law	34	8
n. Post-abortion counselling	38	2
o. Post-abortion care	37	3
Sexually transmitted infections		
p. Prevention	42	0
q. Detection/testing	40	2
r. Treatment and care	40	2
HIV		
s. Prevention	43	0
t. Voluntary counselling and testing	42	1
u. Treatment	30	12
v. Care and support	37	6
w. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission and treatment for improving the life expectancy of HIV-positive mothers	35	8
x. Contraceptive services for people living with HIV	36	6

Table 6.15: Sexual and reproductive health services currently being offered through the primary health care system in the public sector (number of questionnaires, no response in 4) (continued)

Reproductive cancers (including breast, cervical and prostate)		
y. Prevention	40	1
z. Detection/testing	40	1
aa. Treatment and care	32	7
bb. HPV vaccination	26	14
cc. Services to detect and treat the consequences of sexual violence	32	5
Obstetric fistula services		
dd. Prevention	26	10
ee. Detection	26	10
ff. Referral for treatment	27	9
gg. Reintegration for women who undergo fistula repairs	23	13
Adolescent sexual and reproductive health, including HIV		
hh. Information and counselling	42	0
ii. Services (including access to contraceptives)	37	3
jj. Adolescent- and youth-friendly comprehensive SRH services (that are confidential, private and affordable for adolescents and youth)	34	6
Female genital mutilation/cutting		
kk. Prevention	15	15
ll. Treatment and care	12	15

Table 6.16: Existence and availability of strategies/actions to address sexual and reproductive health as an integral part of primary health care system (number of questionnaires; no response in 4)

Service/action existing and available	Yes	No
a. Standards for SRH service delivery, including maternity care, family planning and STIs/HIV	36	4
b. Guidelines for SRH service delivery, including maternity care, family planning and STIs/HIV	36	2
c. Existence of an SRH costing package integrated into primary health care provision	22	15
d. Referral mechanisms for SRH services	34	2
e. Health information system disaggregated by age	31	5
f. Health information system disaggregated by sex	32	3
g. Health personnel trained in SRH, including midwifery skills	37	2
h. Health personnel trained in HIV/AIDS counselling	40	2
i. Health personnel trained in reproductive rights	32	6
j. Health personnel trained in screening for gender-based violence (including FGM/C)	28	9
k. Mechanisms to monitor quality of SRH service delivery	27	9
l. Health personnel trained in elimination of stigma towards and discrimination against key populations, including young people, people living with HIV, sex workers and clients, men who have sex with men, transgender people and people who use drugs	35	6
m. Mechanisms to guarantee participation of community-based organizations	26	10
n. Standards, guidelines and training for health care providers on informed contraceptive choice and provision of non-coercive services	30	6

Table 6.18: Special sexual and reproductive health programmes and initiatives including those related to HIV, aimed at reaching specific target groups (number of questionnaires; no response in 22)

Group	Yes	No
a. Adolescents and youth	22	1
b. Extremely poor people	11	10
c. Indigenous people	8	11
d. Ethnic minorities	19	4
e. Documented migrants	16	6
f. Undocumented migrants	10	10
g. Internally displaced persons	10	10
h. Refugees	15	6
i. People living with HIV	22	2
j. Key populations at higher risk of HIV	21	2
k. Persons with disabilities	11	9
l. Older persons	10	10

Table 6.19: Strategies used under the current national policy/programme on sexual and reproductive health to reduce financial barriers to services (number of questionnaires; no response in 4)

Strategies	Yes	No
a. Cross-subsidization	11	18
b. Government taxation (tobacco, alcohol)	20	9
c. Targeted pro-poor subsidies	16	14
d. Social marketing	15	13
e. Community-based services	21	11
f. Peer outreach	19	13
g. Demand creation (e.g. conditional cash transfers)	2	23
h. National health insurance	29	8
i. Community insurance schemes	4	21
j. Free services at point of care	31	5
k. Universal free care	17	15

Table 6.21: Specific programmes available to ensure the access of adolescents and youth to sexual and reproductive health information and services that warrant and respect privacy, confidentiality and informed consent (number of questionnaires; no response in 12)

Areas where programmes are available	Yes	No
a. Contraceptives	30	1
b. Sexual violence/sexual exploitation	27	2
c. STIs, including HIV	33	0
d. Gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices	24	5
e. Respect, tolerance and non-discrimination of sexual minorities	24	5
f. Intimate partner violence	26	4
g. Safer sex	30	1

Table 6.24 Mechanisms in place to ensure implementation of policies and programmes to monitor maternal morbidity and mortality (number of questionnaires; no response in 8)

Monitoring mechanisms		
a. National health information system	35	3
b. Direct obstetric case fatality rate monitoring	32	4
c. Mandatory notification of maternal deaths	36	2
d. Routine maternal death reports at the national level	25	10
e. Routine data collection on obstetric fistula (indicators collected in national health information system)	10	23
f. Routine data collection on post-partum care	24	12
g. Public independent inquiries (by national human rights institutions, parliamentary commissions, commissions on women etc.)	19	16
h. Policy and budget monitoring surveys (PETS, QSDS, CSCs, social audits etc.)	15	18

Table 6.29: Level of priority of ICPD issues regarding HIV in national programming

ICPD issues regarding HIV	Level of priority (1=low, 2=somewhat low, 3=somewhat high, 4=high)			
	1	2	3	4
a. Protection and promotion of the human rights of individuals:				
1. People living with HIV	0	3	10	26
2. Key populations at higher risk*	0	4	10	26
3. Adolescents and youth	0	6	17	17
4. HIV orphans	10	4	6	9
5. Persons with disabilities,	7	10	14	6
6. Racial, religious, ethnic, linguistic or other minorities	5	7	17	8
7. Indigenous people	10	2	5	9
8. Prisoners and other detained persons,	1	9	13	15
9. Migrants/ undocumented migrants/mobile populations	3	8	18	8
10. Refugees	4	13	14	7
11. Internally displaced persons	10	7	6	5
b. Voluntary and confidential HIV testing and counselling	0	1	10	28
c. Increase of female condom access and use	14	9	6	9
d. Increase of male condom access and use	1	0	15	24
e. Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and improving the life expectancy of HIV-positive women	1	2	6	30
f. Provision of antiretroviral therapy for adults	0	0	6	33
g. Provision of antiretroviral therapy for children in paediatric formulation	1	3	4	31
h. HIV prevention services, primary health care services and other health services, provide non-judgemental, non-stigmatizing and relevant services for people living with HIV, key populations at higher risk and young people	0	4	9	27
i. Provision of services for the comprehensive management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	0	5	14	19
j. Access to user-friendly prevention, treatment, care and support services for key populations at higher risk	0	4	13	22
k. Management of TB/HIV co-infection	0	2	16	21
l. Outreach to key populations at higher risk	0	6	11	22
m. Support community-led organizations of key populations at higher risk of HIV, young people, people living with HIV and people affected by HIV as partners in HIV programming	1	8	7	23
n. Prevention of stigma towards and discrimination against people living with HIV and people affected by HIV by raising awareness	0	5	16	18

Table 6.32 Areas on health, morbidity and mortality considered as priorities in the country's national health policy framework or strategy (number of questionnaires; no response in 6)

Area	Yes	No
a. Prevention of maternal mortality	31	5
b. Prevention of maternal morbidity	34	3
c. STIs	34	2
d. HIV	38	0
e. Prevention/elimination of gender-based violence	28	4
f. Child mortality	31	5
g. Immunization	33	4
h. Malaria	7	22
i. Tuberculosis	27	9
j. Communicable diseases	30	5
k. Non-communicable diseases	29	7
l. Neglected tropical diseases	4	24
m. Nutrition	30	7
n. Obesity	23	12
o. Mental health	29	6

SECTION 7

Table 7.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing gender equality and empowerment of women? (number of questionnaires)

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100
EEC	6	1	0	7	85.7
EU13	11	0	0	11	100
EU15	12	0	1	13	92.3
NON-EU	4	1	0	5	80.0
SEE	6	0	0	6	100
TOTAL	43	2	1	46	93.5

Table 7.5: Responses to ICPD issues on gender equality and empowerment of women (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?			Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes	No		(1)	(2)	
a. Increasing women's participation in the formal and informal economy	44	1	1	32		41	10	30	75
b. Increasing women's representation in political processes and public life	37	4	5	21		36	9	24	72.7
c. Ending gender-based violence	45	0	1	38		43	8	30	78.9
d. Improving the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data	44	0	2	30		39	3	32	91.4
e. Collection and analysis of data on the social and economic status of women	35	6	5	25		27	4	24	85.7
f. Ending child marriage/forced marriage	22	15	9	14		21	4	15	78.9
g. Preventing trafficking and smuggling in persons, particularly girls and women	41	0	5	31		36	7	25	78.1
h. Improving the welfare of the girl child, especially with regards to health, nutrition and education	26	11	9	20		21	4	18	81.8
i. Improving the situation of and addressing the needs of women in rural areas	30	9	7	25		27	7	19	73.1
j. Engaging men and boys to promote male participation, equal sharing of responsibilities such as care work	36	4	6	20		27	8	23	74.2
k. Ending female genital mutilation/cutting	12	21	13	9		10	1	6	85.7
l. Other, specify_____	7	3	36	4		7	2	6	75

(*) All questionnaires addressed this issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

Table 7.8: Monitoring mechanisms to ensure the implementation of policies and programmes promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and addressing gender-based violence (number of questionnaires; no response in 3)

Mechanisms available	Yes	No
a. National commissions on women	27	12
b. National human rights institutions	32	5
c. Parliamentary commissions	34	4
d. Social accountability mechanisms and/or administrative mechanisms	29	4
e. Gender statistics dissemination and publications/gender statistics integrated into management information systems	38	2
f. Conducting periodic population-based surveys	31	4
g. Other mechanisms	15	5

Table 7.10: Promulgation and/or enforcement of national laws responding to particular ICPD priority areas related to gender equality and empowerment of women (number of questionnaires; no response in 3)

ICPD priority area	Promulgation		Enforcement	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
a. Women's property rights, including right to own, buy, and sell properties or other assets equally with men	35	5	29	3
b. Access to financial services, including credit and negotiation of contracts in woman's own name	34	5	27	7
c. Legal equal rights for women to inheritance	36	4	28	3
d. Protection of women's property through harmonized laws on marriage, divorce, succession and inheritance	37	3	30	3
e. Provision against gender discrimination at work (in hiring, wages, benefits etc.)	41	0	41	1
f. Provision against sexual harassment	39	2	36	5
g. Measures against trafficking and smuggling of persons, particularly women and girls	42	0	39	0
h. Provision for paid maternity leave	39	3	38	1
i. Provision for paid paternity leave	34	8	34	3
j. Criminalization of rape and other forms of sexual exploitation	43	0	36	1
k. Criminalization of marital rape	37	5	30	4
l. Criminalization of intimate partner violence	41	1	33	4

Table 7.10: Promulgation and/or enforcement of national laws responding to the following ICPD priority areas related to gender equality and empowerment of women (number of questionnaires; no response in 3) (continued)

m. Ensuring men's financial support to their children	39	3	32	2
n. Provision regarding minimum legal age at marriage for females of less than 18	38	1	31	3
o. Criminalization of sexual exploitation of young people, particularly girls	42	0	34	2
p. Preventing the use of children in pornography	41	0	34	2
q. Protecting the girl child against harmful practices, including FGM/C	27	13	19	7
r. Day-care centres /facilities for breastfeeding mothers (public sector)	24	15	21	8
s. Day-care centres /facilities breastfeeding mothers (private sector)	22	17	20	7
t. Discouragement of polygamy	29	7	22	6

Table 7.11: Priorities on gender equality and empowerment of women addressed in the current national context

Priorities	Level of priority (1=low, 2=somewhat low, 3=somewhat high, 4=high)			
	1	2	3	4
a. Increasing women's access to banking and credit	10	10	11	7
b. Institutionalizing gender-responsive budgeting	12	17	7	5
c. Eliminating discrimination against working women, including pregnant working women	1	8	13	19
d. Increasing provisions to enable both spouses to take family leave	5	7	11	16
e. Promoting equal access and control over household resources	6	13	8	10
f. Increasing participation of men and boys in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women (including prevention of gender-based violence and female genital mutilation/cutting)	1	10	15	14
g. Promoting policies to encourage involved fatherhood including for care work	4	9	14	12
h. Addressing skewed sex ratios	10	8	6	11
i. Promoting grass-roots and community-based participation in the implementation of policies/programmes on gender equality	3	7	15	15
j. Informing communities about the consequences of child marriage and early childbearing	10	15	7	4

SECTION 8

**Table 8.1: Does the country have a national policy, programme or strategy addressing education issues?
(number of questionnaires)**

Region	Yes	No	No response	Total	Yes as %
CA	4	0	0	4	100.0
EEC	7	0	0	7	100.0
EU13	8	0	3	11	72.7
EU15	11	0	2	13	84.6
NON-EU	4	0	1	5	80.0
SEE	6	0	0	6	100.0
TOTAL	40	0	6	46	87.0

Table 8.5: Responses to ICPD issues regarding education in the national context (number of questionnaires*)

ICPD issues regarding education	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/ strategy or through an institutional entity?		Budget allocated to the issue		Implementation measures were taken	Assessment of progress of implementation (**)		Percentage on schedule
	Yes	No	No resp.	Yes		(1)	(2)	
a. Keeping more girls and adolescents in secondary schools	29	6	11	26	28	3	26	89.7
b. Ensuring equal access of girls to education at all levels (primary, secondary and tertiary)	30	6	10	26	25	1	29	96.7
c. Improving educational infrastructure, such as separate toilet facilities and adequate transportation	27	8	11	24	24	3	25	89.3
d. Facilitating school completion for pregnant girls	16	19	11	8	14	5	15	75
e. Improving the safety of pupils, especially girls, in and on their way to and from school	22	14	10	20	20	3	22	88
f. Revising the contents of curricula to make them more gender-sensitive	32	5	9	22	27	9	22	71
g. Revising the contents of curricula to incorporate population issues, where appropriate	23	14	9	15	19	3	20	87
h. Promoting non-formal opportunities for education and literacy	30	6	10	23	25	4	24	85.7
i. Providing training and employment opportunities to out-of-school girls and illiterate adults	28	7	11	24	21	6	21	77.8
j. Promoting age-appropriate sexuality education and counselling in schools	29	7	10	20	25	3	24	88.9
k. Incorporating population and SRH information into the teachers' training curricula	20	15	11	13	13	6	12	66.7
l. Conducting information campaigns on population issues in the context of a national population policy	12	18	16	9	12	2	9	81.8
m. Addressing gender-based violence and bullying in schools	27	8	11	20	25	5	18	78.3

Table 8.5: Responses to ICPD issues regarding education in the national context (number of questionnaires*) (continued)

n. Incorporating comprehensive sexuality education into young people's formal education	27	8	11	16	22	6	16	72.7
o. Incorporating life planning skills into young people's formal education	29	6	11	18	23	8	18	69.2
p. Incorporating sexual and reproductive health and life planning skills into non-formal education and vocational training for young people	16	17	13	9	13	7	10	58.8
q. Reaching out-of-school youth with SRH information and services	11	20	15	8	10	8	6	42.9
r. Other, specify_____	3	4	39	2	2	1	1	50

(*) Seven out of 46 questionnaires did not address any issue

(**) 1 = deficient or behind schedule; 2 = on schedule or ahead of schedule

Appendix B: Government partnerships with civil society organizations

(Table numbers correspond to the number of the tabulated question. The first digit in the table number indicates the section in which the question is located.)

Table 1.12: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of sustainable development (information missing in 20 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	44	1. Service delivery	17
2. International NGOs	11	2. Research and data collection	30
3. Youth groups	1	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	35
4. Academic/research centres	4	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	34
9. Other	4	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	16
		6. Education and training	28
		9. Other	2

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 2.9: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of adolescents and youth over the past five years (information missing in 7 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	75	1. Service delivery	43
2. International NGOs	14	2. Research and data collection	33
3. Youth groups	6	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	51
4. Academic/research centres	3	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	65
9. Other	2	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	23
		6. Education and training	55
		9. Other	10

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 2.20: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+) over the past five years (information missing in 10 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	68	1. Service delivery	42
2. International NGOs	6	2. Research and data collection	23
3. Youth groups	3	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	43
4. Academic/research centres	5	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	51
9. Other	8	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	23
		6. Education and training	28
		9. Other	11

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 2.31: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of persons with disabilities over the past five years (information missing in 8 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	67	1. Service delivery	46
2. International NGOs	3	2. Research and data collection	25
3. Youth groups	10	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	57
4. Academic/research centres	0	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	54
9. Other	6	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	32
		6. Education and training	36
		9. Other	10

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 3.12: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of urbanization and internal migration over the past five years (information missing in 29 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	22	1. Service delivery	14
2. International NGOs	7	2. Research and data collection	16
3. Youth groups	0	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	24
4. Academic/research centres	6	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	17
9. Other	1	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	13
		6. Education and training	15
		9. Other	3

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 4.10: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of international migration and development over the past five years (information missing in 6 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	50	1. Service delivery	43
2. International NGOs	27	2. Research and data collection	37
3. Youth groups	0	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	32
4. Academic/research centres	11	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	37
9. Other	7	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	27
		6. Education and training	31
		9. Other	10

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 5.10: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of the family and the well-being of individuals over the past five years (information missing in 6 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	67	1. Service delivery	54
2. International NGOs	19	2. Research and data collection	43
3. Youth groups	0	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	56
4. Academic/research centres	6	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	55
9. Other	10	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	27
		6. Education and training	40
		9. Other	5

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 6.26: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights over the past five years (information missing in 13 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	66	1. Service delivery	38
2. International NGOs	9	2. Research and data collection	44
3. Youth groups	2	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	45
4. Academic/research centres	6	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	65
9. Other	2	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	22
		6. Education and training	60
		9. Other	4

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 6.30: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of HIV over the past five years (information missing in 9 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	73	1. Service delivery	63
2. International NGOs	8	2. Research and data collection	53
3. Youth groups	9	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	70
4. Academic/research centres	1	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	80
9. Other	0	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	44
		6. Education and training	76
		9. Other	4

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 7.12: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of gender equality and empowerment of women over the past five years (information missing in 5 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	83	1. Service delivery	60
2. International NGOs	3	2. Research and data collection	61
3. Youth groups	3	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	68
4. Academic/research centres	7	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	72
9. Other	9	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	44
		6. Education and training	62
		9. Other	14

* CSOs may be involved in several areas

Table 8.11: Civil society organizations (CSOs) with which the government has partnered in the area of education over the past five years (information missing in 12 questionnaires)

Type of CSO	Number	Area of involvement *	Number
1. National non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	53	1. Service delivery	20
2. International NGOs	14	2. Research and data collection	33
3. Youth groups	2	3. Advocacy and policy formulation	34
4. Academic/research centres	2	4. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	40
9. Other	8	5. Monitoring and legal counsel	18
		6. Education and training	52
		9. Other	1

* CSOs may be involved in several areas