

Priority areas 4, 5 and 6 above and refer to initiatives within the

2000 in 2021. UNFPA also supported the strengthened capacity of Members of Parliament, the Ministry of Health, healthcare institutions and civil society organisations on program budgeting and medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEF). Further, the Costed Implementation Plan (CIP) on Family planning (FP) for the period 2021-2024 was endorsed, consisting of a roadmap of the MoH on how to achieve the FP targets especially for women in vulnerable situations. In order to maintain awareness regarding the need for reproductive health services during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensure that women's basic health needs are met, key messages and health education materials on information about COVID-19 risks for women and female health workers were disseminated.

UNFPA also contributed to

The Spotlight Initiative delivers much needed services which are in line with World Health Organisation and United Nations guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID 19

_____ :

In _____, UNFPA, in collaboration with UN Women and WHO, have jointly developed 'Data Collection on Violence against Women and COVID 19 Decision Tree' to guide actors to decide when and how to best collect data on women's experiences of violence and their access and use of relevant services during the COVID 19 pandemic.

In _____, UNFPA supported the Government to improve the health system response to GBV survivors through the development of a package of clinical protocols and technical manuals for nurses, psychologists and social workers in order to provide care for GBV survivors at the primary health care level. Also UNFPA supported the development of distance based training courses for primary health care providers on providing basic care for GBV survivors. In the context of a regional initiative in Central Asia to address GBV, UNFPA also supported the government to improve the mechanisms of a multi-sectoral response to gender-based violence with a special focus on the needs of people with disabilities who are subjected to GBV in Kazakhstan. Information on reproductive health and gender-based violence was adapted into different disability friendly formats (sign language, video audio, Braille and Easy to read formats).

In _____, the Central Asian initiative on GBV, was rolled out by engaging health professionals, police and social sector actors to ensure the access to and scaling up of the referral pathways to vulnerable girls and women. UNFPA also supported the Government in the implementation and monitoring of the second National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2021-2025 which builds on the 2018 Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on CEDAW, other international human rights obligations relating to gender equality, the assessment results of the first Action Plan for 2016-2020, and relevant SDG goals and targets linked to gender equality committed to by the government. UNFPA continued to advocate for improving national legislation to prevent domestic violence in line with the international norms and standards.

UNFPA's interventions included data generation and analysis to monitor the health system response to sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence in _____; provision of support to the governments of _____ and _____ to address legal frameworks related to reducing domestic violence, GBV, and improving gender equality.

In _____, UNFPA continued to support the government to address the needs of women and girls in the development of two key policy documents: the Law on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, which was aligned with the Istanbul Convention and the National Health 2030 Strategy, and engage in joint programming initiatives with agencies including UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, civil society organisations include the Red Cross and Y-PEER, development partners namely the the European Union and the United Kingdom. UNFPA also designed and deployed life saving mobile sexual and reproductive health services, innovative and fully integrated into the national health system for those left behind in underserved areas, severely affected by COVID-19 pandemic.

This section will provide key recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action based on the analysis provided in the report

_____ recommendations based on challenges experienced related to the implementation of the initiatives highlighted in Sections 3 and 4

The United Nations system should continue to provide support based on the development priorities of LLDCs, particularly within the context of the response and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, regional and global initiatives such as the 2030 Agenda and the “Roadmap for Accelerated Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for LLDCs” in the Remaining Five Years. The implementation of the roadmap should account for enhancing capacity and building resilience in the national health, economic, social, harnessing the demographic dividend and governance systems through data collection and analysis on the overall COVID-19 case management and socioeconomic situations.

In response to COVID-19 and other crises, government policies, non-governmental partners, the private sector, academia, UN system funds and programmes and specialised agencies, and other development partners should account for the lessons learned from innovations employed and challenges experienced during the pandemic, and respective responses and recovery efforts. Interventions should also account to the implementation of relevant development frameworks such as the SDGs and the DPA for LDCs to address

... , including the use of population data to effectively utilise evidence-based approaches to planning for development, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian interventions

... , to ensure that supply chains and provision of services are not disrupted

... to ensure that learning opportunities are not disrupted in formal and informal education settings

... that are also gender-responsive in order to ensure persons who are employed in informal and formal economies, particularly women, young people and people with disabilities are not overlooked in recovery efforts

... and GBV referral systems are functioning according to national guidelines that address the needs of persons at high risk of experiencing violence

... , mental health, and psychosocial support; and

... in order to cultivate compassion, raise awareness of and protection from the virus, promote healthy behaviour and social norms change, reduce stigma and discrimination while supporting the building of safer and more resilient communities