Turkmenistan

UNFPA

Overview

Turkmenistan, a middle-income country, has experienced steady growth in GDP since the late 1990s. The Government promotes a pronatalist policy and there has been a steady increase in the total fertility rate for the country from 2.3 in 2007 to 2.5 in 2010ⁱ.

Only 35% of women of reproductive age in the country use modern methods of contraceptionⁱⁱ. The maternal mortality ratio is 67 deaths per 100,000 live birthsⁱⁱⁱ, however there is a significant difference between official and international data on this issue.

The Government of Turkmenistan has improved reproductive health commodity security and expanded healthy lifestyle education to all grades of secondary school as a mandatory subject. The Government is also committed to improving the quality of reproductive health care, including maternal health services with a focus on emergency obstetric care and screening and treatment for cervical cancer. Further efforts are required to generate consistently credible, timely and accessible data for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNFPA Country Programme Focus and Priorities

The UNFPA began working in Turkmenistan in 1992 supplying contraceptives, basic medical equipment and training. Today, the UNFPA is implementing its third Country Programme for the period of 2010-2015. The UNFPA's activities in Turkmenistan are in-line with the needs of the country, specifically focusing on: increasing access to and utilization of quality maternal and newborn health services; promoting access to sexual and reproductive health services and sexual education for adolescents and young people; and improving the availability of data and analysis pertaining to population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and gender equality.

i UNDESA Population Division ii National Reproductive Health Center, 2012 iii Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010; UNPFA

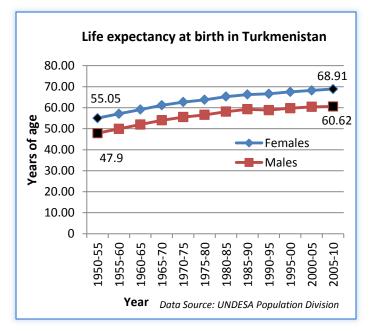
Turkmenistan UNFPA Country Office: <u>http://turkmenistan.unfpa.org/</u>

Eastern Europe & Central Asia Regional Office: http://eeca.unfpa.org/ Partnerships

The UNFPA's principle partner continues to be the Government of Turkmenistan, in particular the Ministry of Health and related public entities. The UNFPA also partners with other UN agencies active in the country, as well as the United States Aid for International Development (USAID), in areas related to maternal health and youth.

The UNFPA leads the UN Joint Programme for Census. In collaboration with UNICEF and UNHCR in Turkmenistan, the UNFPA provides support for the 2012 Population and Housing Census preparation, in-taking and further data dissemination.

UNFPA Turkmenistan also partners with BBC World Service Trust on promoting reproductive health and rights, including adolescent reproductive health through mass media. In addition, UNFPA cooperates with the private sector by establishing a partnership with the international oil and gas company RWE DEA AG in the area of health statisticians' capacity development.



Turkmenistan has been experiencing a steady improvement in life expectancy over the past decades

UN House 40, 1995 Street, Ashgabat, 744013, Turkmenistan Tel: +993 12 425250 E-mail: <u>halmuradova@unfpa.org</u>

Hakki Yeten Cad, Selenium Plaza 10/C, Floor 18-19, Besiktas Istanbul, 34349, Turkey Tel: +90 212 705 3659 E-mail: <u>eecaro@unfpa.org</u>

Indicators

POPULATION	1990	Most re	cent
Total population in thousands	3 668	5 042	2010
Total population in thousands, male	1 809	2 483	2010
Total population in thousands, female	1 859	2 559	2010
Total population, 0-14, %	40.5	29.2	2010
Total population, 15-59, %	53.3	64.7	2010
Total population, 60+, %	6.2	6.1	2010
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	4.6	2.5	2010
Life expectancy at birth, male, years	59.3	60.6	2010
Life expectancy at birth, female, years	66.3	68.9	2010
Total dependency ratio (0-14+65+/15-64)	79.4	50.0	2010
Net migration rate, per 1000 population	- 2	- 2	2010



Turkmenistan

Data Source: UNDESA Population Division



UNFPA supports maternal health programmes across Turkmenistan; maternal mortality is decreasing

1990	Most	recent
95.8 1996	99.5	2006
42.3	6.9	2010
284.8	58.7	2010
-	99	2006
-	83	2000
-	10.1	2000
-	61.8	2000
-	45.2	2000
	95.8 1996 42.3	95.8 1996 99.5 42.3 6.9 284.8 58.7 - 99 - 83 - 10.1 - 61.8

Data Source: WHO (HFA-DB)

^WHO (GHO-DR) # UNDESA

19	90	Most	recent
26.0		16.8	2012
39.9	1995	42.1	2002
-		-	
	26.0		26.0 16.8

Data Source: Official UN Millennium Development Goals Indicators website

HIV and other STIs	1990	Most recent
Percentage of adults aged 15-49 years who are HIV infected	-	-
Percentage of sex workers in capital city who are HIV infected	-	-
Percentage of men who have sex with men in capital city who are HIV infected	-	-
Percentage of people who inject drugs in capital city who are HIV infected	-	-
Percentage of sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	-	-
Percentage of men reporting condom use the last time they had anal sex with a male partner	-	-
Percentage of sex workers with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	-	-
Percentage of men who have sex with men with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	-	-
Percentage of people who inject drugs with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	-	-
Syphilis incidence per 100,000 #	4.6	0.7 2002
Congenital Syphilis incidence per 100,000 #	-	0.067 1995

Data Source: UNGASS

WHO (HFA-DB)

YOUTH	1990	Most recent
Percentage of young people (15-24) with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	-	-
Percentage of young people (15-24) who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	-	-
Percentage of all live births to mothers aged under 20 #	3.9 1991	4.0 1992
Adolescent abortions per 1000 live births (aged under 20) #	-	-
Data Source: UNGASS # WHO (HFA-DB)		