

Country WID Profile

(Republic of Uzbekistan)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency
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Country WID Profile (Uzbekistan)

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Abbreviations

(Uzbekistan)

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DPT/DT	Diphtheria, Polio and Tetanus/Diphtheria and Tetanus
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SME	Small and Medium-size Enterprise
SOE	State-owned Enterprise
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UDHS	Uzbekistan Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile							Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita (98)	Growth rate of real GDP (98)		Inflation Rate (98)	Gini coefficient (96)		
	US\$870	4.4%		17.7%	0.32		1,2
Public Sector (98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others		
Expenditure to sectors	9.6%	7.2%	9.6%	4.2% (97)	NA		4
Population (98)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate (90-96)			
Total	23.5 million	38.2%		2.3%			1,3
Women	50.4%						1
Industry/GDP (98)	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Others			
	26.4%	15.0%		35.3%			2
Proportion of workers	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP			
Total ('98)	39.4%	12.7%	8.1%	NA			1,3
Women	35%	13%	1.8%				5
Labour Indicators	Total No. (97)	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total			
Total	11,826 thousand	0.5% (98)	750 sum (98)	NA			2
Women	NA	NA					
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total			
Member of parliament	19/250 (98)			Managers	17.5% (98)		6,7
Ministries	2/25			Technicians	51.0%		9,8
Deputy ministries	0/24						9
Law for Women		Year	Details				
Marriage Law		1998	Family Code				5
Election Law		NA					
Law against Domestic Violence		NA					
Employment Equality Law		1995	Labour Code				5
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year		
UN General Assembly on 18th December 1979 "Convention on Liquidation of All Forms of Discrimination Towards Women					1995		
Policy of WID			Year	Details			
The Decree of the President, "On Measures for Strengthening the Role of Women in State and Social Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"			1995				5
The State Program "Measures for Strengthening Women's Status"			1999				5
Governmental organization of WID							
National Machinery							
Republican Women's Committee of the Complex for Family, Maternity and Childhood Protection (1991)							5

References

- 1) Country Brief: Uzbekistan, <http://www.worldbank.org>, World Bank, 1999)
- 2) Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999
- 3) Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit
- 4) Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, 1999
- 5) Woman of Uzbekistan 1999
- 6) The National Platform for Action on the Improvement of Women's Status in Uzbekistan and on the Advancement of Women in the Society, Women's Committee of Uzbekistan "Gender and Development" unit, Tashkent, November 2000
- 7) Report on the Status of Women in Uzbekistan, UNDP, GID Unit, Center for Economic Research; Tashkent 1999
- 8) "Gender Equality in Uzbekistan: Status and Development Perspectives," conference materials, USAID/Winrock International; September 7-8, 2000
- 9) JICA Uzbekistan Office Report

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy (96)	Total 70.2		Population growth rate	2.3% (90-96)	1,2
Expansion of health service	Doctor/1000 population (89-94)	3.5	Nurse and Midwife/1000 population	27.03	2,5
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP, 97)	3.3%				1,2
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children	
	Total	32.5 persons (96)	BCG (98)	98%	1
	Female	NA	DPT3 (98)	96%	3
Under-5 mortality rate (per1,000)			Polio (98)	94%	3
	Total	60 persons (98)	Measles (98)	92%	3
Family planning	Contraceptive rate	56% (98)	Total fertility rate (98)	3.6%	3
	Births attendance rate	98% (96)	Age at first marriage	NA	4
	Maternal anemia rate	61% (96)	% of infants with low birth weight	NA	4
	Maternal mortality rate	12 persons per 0.1million (96)			1
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate	37%	3
	Iodine deficiency	NA	Malnutrition: severe underweight	5% (98)	3
Community health service (98)					
	Access to safe water	urban 99% rural 88%	Access to adequate sanitation	urban 100% rural 99%	3
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected (2001.1.1)		AIDS cases (2001.1.1)		6
	Statistics	2	210		

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile						Ref.
Education system		Compulsory education (12 year), Primary education (4 year)				
Public expenditure on education						
	% of GDP (97)	7.2%				1
Adult literacy rate (96)		Total 99.1				1
	by race					
Primary education (98)		Net enrollment ratio		Female ratio of higher education		
	Male	83%		education	24.6%	3,5
	Female	83%		humanities	39.9%	3,5
	<Educational Issues>	Rapid population growth		social sciences	NA	
Secondary education (98)		Gross enrollment ratio		natural sciences engineering	10.4%	5
	Male	99%		medical	11.4%	3,5
	Female	87%				3
	<Educational Issues>	Obsolete facilities and equipment of practical and technical education				
Higher education (96)		Enrollment ratio				
	Total	12%				1
	Female/Total	39.4%				1

References

- 1) Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, 1999
- 2) Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit
- 3) Information Statistics: Uzbekistan, <http://www.unicef.org>, 1999
- 4) Demographic and Health Survey 1996, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1996
- 5) Women of Uzbekistan 1999
- 6) Information from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan

2. General Conditions of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Woman

General Situation of Woman

- The situation of women in Uzbekistan is of fewer disadvantages in the social, economic, and political stages due to the legacy of the Socialism during the FSU period.
- Like all FSU countries, Uzbekistan has impressive education and health indicators for a country of its per capita income. Literacy rates are at OECD levels, enrollments are high, and gender differentials have not emerged as an issue (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

In the 60-70s of the 19th century, a part of Central Asia was annexed to zarist Russia. In 1924, within the Soviet Union, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was set up. In 1991 following the break-up of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan declared its independence. After independence in 1991, the Government of Uzbekistan embarked on a process of gradual reforms toward a market economy and democratization.

Uzbekistan is a double-landlocked country located in the center of the Central Asia. In the north-east Uzbekistan shares borders with Kyrgystan; in the north and north-west – with Kazakhstan, in the south-west – with Turkmenistan and in the south-east – with Tajikistan. In the south, there is a short border with Afghanistan. Since ancient times, the Uzbek land served as a particular bridge between countries in the fields of commerce and culture. Ancient caravan routes passed through this country.

As of January 1, 1998, the population of Uzbekistan amounted to 23.5 million people. The total territory of the country is 447.4 thousand square kilometers. The average density of population is 53.4 people per square kilometer, which is the highest density of population in Central Asia. This figure becomes even more impressive, if one takes into account the fact that 71% of the territory consists of desert steppe. The density of population changes heavily depending on the territories (Report of the National Observatory, European Training Foundation, 1998)

In 1997, the number of the female population was 101.7% of the male population. Over the 90s, the rate of population growth has been gradually decreasing; anyhow, the absolute growth is still high. The birth rate is also decreasing. In 1997, it was 26.0 (in 1985 – 37.4, in 1995 – 29.8). The rate of death slightly increased in 1997, if compared to 1990 (6.2 and 6.1 respectively). In 1985, this indicator was 7.2 (Report of the National Observatory, European Training Foundation, 1998).

Uzbekistan is rich in natural resources such as coal, copper, gold, natural gas, oil, silver, and uranium, and with a well-educated population and qualified labor force it enjoys significant economic potential. Primary commodities, together with cotton fiber, account for about 75% of merchandise exports, with cotton alone accounting for 40%. Despite the difficult terrain (only 10% is cultivated), agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP and employs about 40% of the labor force. In this context, the heavy use of agro-chemicals, the diversion for irrigation of huge amounts of water from the two rivers that feed the region (Amu Darya and

Syrdariya), and poor drainage systems have caused enormous health and environmental problems in recent years, exemplified by the Aral Sea disaster (Country Brief: Uzbekistan, <http://www.worldbank.org>, World Bank, 1999).

Uzbekistan's 1998 GNP per capita is estimated at US\$870, placing it among lower-middle income economies (Country Brief: Uzbekistan, <http://www.worldbank.org>, World Bank, 1999).

The situation of women in Uzbekistan is of fewer disadvantages in the social, economic, and political stages due to the legacy of the Socialism during the FSU period. Like all FSU countries, Uzbekistan has impressive education and health indicators for a country of its per capita income. Literacy rates are at OECD levels, enrollments are high, and gender differentials have not emerged as an issue (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999). The gross primary-school enrolment rate in 1998 was 76% for girls and 78% for boys, while the gross secondary-school enrolment rate was 87% for girls and 99% for boys in 1998 (Information Statistics: Uzbekistan, <http://www.unicef.org>, 1998).

In the health sector, outcome indicators relative to both other Central Asian countries and lower middle income countries are favorable, in particular for maternal mortality rate of 12 per 100,000 births in 1996. Infant mortality rates are higher in urban areas (35.9 per 1,000 live births in 1996) than in rural areas (31.0 per 1,000 live births in 1996), although this may be a product of greater under-reporting in rural areas (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

As for the working environment, no data is available here. However, female presence among high-ranked officials, managers in private companies and directors and teachers of primary and general secondary schools are obvious. At the same time, it might be also true that the gender gap is existing due to its traditional Islamic way of living and thinking, although there is the regional difference between urban and rural areas and eastern and western part of the country.

[Cultural and Social Background]

Uzbekistan's population grew at around 2.3% per year in 1990-96, slower than the 2.5% annual average growth recorded in the 1980s. This slowing of the population growth rate is mostly due to large-scale emigration by ethnic minorities. Between 1989 and 1995, there was a net emigration from Uzbekistan of 565,000, most of whom were of Russian or other European extraction. The birth rate, however, has also fallen, from 33.3 per 1,000 population in 1989 to 27.8 per 1,000 in 1995 (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit).

The population is increasingly young and increasingly rural. In 1995, 43% of the population was under 16 (according to the most recent data available). In 1996, 61.8% of the population lived in rural areas, compared with 59.4% in 1980. Since then, rural population growth has been 10.3% higher than urban population growth because ethnic Uzbeks, about 70% of whom live in rural areas, tend to have larger families. The fact pace of population growth means that nearly four times as many ethnic Uzbeks are entering the workforce as are leaving it, and there is therefore considerable pressure to create new labor-intensive industries.

The growing rural population is also putting pressure on the country's already strained land and water resources (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit).

More than 130 nationalities live in Uzbekistan. The main ethnic group is Uzbek (75.8%), followed by the Russian, Ukrainian, Tajik, Kazakh, Tatar and Karakalpak people. The Uzbek were the third-biggest ethnig group in the Soviet Union after Russians and Ukrainians. The official language is Uzbek (Report of the National Observatory, European Training Foundation, 1998).

The "Russian-speaking population" – a term which encompasses non-indigenous, non-Muslim groups including Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and Koreans – is in decline. Only the Koreans, who are often successful traders and businessmen, have not emigrated in large numbers. Most of the "Russian-speakers" live in cities, particularly Tashkent. Data on the ethnic breakdown in Uzbekistan are not easily accessible. The government massages the absolute figures, and the position is complicated by the fact that in the past many people, especially Tajiks, came under pressure to declare themselves as Uzbeks. As a result, the number of Tajiks is thought to be greatly understated (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit).

[Limited Sources of Information]

The authorities' refusal to release data makes it very difficult for international organizations wishing to publish data on Uzbekistan. No regular government statistical publications are available in Uzbekistan. Economic data are considered to be highly sensitive. The occasional figure is cited in official pronouncements, but data are never publicly available and are never produced in a standard format. For example, the contents of the national budget and expenditures have never been disclosed to the public yet. Data from the World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and OECD tend to rely heavily on government figures, resulting in poorer quality and reliability. It is common for IMF, OECD, World Bank and EBRD data to be inconsistent (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit)

2-2 Government Policy on in the Fields of WID/Gender

Government policy in the fields of WID/Gender

- Under the influence of the transition to market economy, the government has taken measures of social policy in the field of support to the population and its protection from negative effects of the reforming process.
- The social protection system, updated in 1994, was based on the principle of equity and targeting children and families with low income.

[Policies of Social Protection]

In Uzbekistan, the transition from planned socialist economy to market economy was accompanied, as in all other states that have chosen this way of development; by initial reduction of production, unemployment growth, decrease and stronger differentiation of life style. Over the period of 1991-95, in the republic, the average money income per capita was reduced by two times. An evident gap in the income level of population exists among various regions, between towns and rural areas, among different social groups. According to the report “On Human Development” prepared in Uzbekistan under the aegis of UNDP in 1998, each fourth family (24.7%) of the total number of families, that consist of at least five members, can be classified as poor. Poverty is more probable in the families with four and more children (38.3%) and with 3 children (19.6%) (Report of the National Observatory: Uzbekistan, European Training Foundation, 1998).

In this situation, measures of social policy in the field of support to the population and its protection from negative effects of the reforming process acquire special importance. One of the crucial principles of the Uzbek model of transition to market economy is a strong social policy. During the initial reforming phase, a wide range of various means and techniques of state regulation was used to adapt the people to new economic conditions. In particular, direct payments in form of regularly indexed salaries, pensions, grants, allowances and compensation, as well as indirect payment in the form of exemptions and various subsidies were practices. Another important direction of social protection of the population consisted in the implementation of measures aimed at the inner consumer market protection and maintaining the level of consumption of main foodstuffs and non-food goods.

In 1994, the social protection system in Uzbekistan was radically changed. The updated social policy was based on the principle of equity. Social protection became more purposeful and targeted. Its major beneficiaries became children and families with low income. In Central Asia and, first of all, in Uzbekistan, a unique form of social self-organization, a sort of self-administration of citizens – “Makhallja” has existed since ancient times and has been maintained. Assistance through “Makhallja” resulted the simplest and most effective mechanism; at “Makhallja” special funds were set up that are financed from state and local budgets, voluntary allocation of means by enterprises and organizations, entrepreneurial structures and private persons. On 1st January 1997, “Makhallja” were entitled to register, determine the level of needs, assign and pay benefits to families with children. Formally, these functions were fulfilled by enterprises and social security bodies. The same year, over 40% of families received benefits. An average benefit per family amounted to almost 900 sum, i.e. was increased by three times.

2-3 National Machinery

Republican Women's Committee of the Complex for Family, Maternity and Childhood Protection	
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National machinery	Republican Women's Committee of the Complex for Family, Maternity and Childhood Protection
Establishment	1991
Number of Workers	Approx. 3,000
Budget	NA
Purpose	Improvement of women's status

(a) Related Agencies and Programs under the Complex for Family, Maternity and Childhood Protection

Besides the Republican Women's Committee, there are Association of Business Women, Child Fund, Fund "Makhallja", Fund "Navruz", Fund "Soglom Avlod Uchun" ("For healthy generation") under the Complex in order to promote the women empowerment programs and activities.

(b) Training

No data is available.

(c) Women Political Participation

No data is available.

[Major Activities by Other Ministries and Agencies Related to WID / Gender]

Ministries & Agencies	Major activities
Ministry of Public Education	– Quantitative and qualitative improvement of accessibility to primary education in urban and rural areas
Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education	– Educational reform for qualitative improvement of secondary specialized education – Improvement of scientific and specialized education and vocational education
Ministry of Public Health	NA

3.WID/Gender Issues by Sectors

3-1 Education

Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Uzbekistan has impressive education indicators for a country of its per capita income. Literacy rates are at OECD levels, enrollments are high, and gender differentials have not emerged as an issue– Uzbekistan's education system is not geared towards the demands of a modern economy. Set up in the Soviet era, the system is poorly organized and unable to cope with rapid population growth.– Ethnic Uzbeks were poorly educated by Soviet national standards, and standards have fallen since independence.

[General Situation]

Uzbekistan's education system is not geared towards the demands of a modern economy. Set up in the Soviet era, the system is poorly organized and unable to cope with rapid population growth. Nevertheless, in view of the country's income level, Uzbeks are well educated, with an illiteracy rate of just 3%. Ethnic Uzbeks were poorly educated by Soviet national standards, and standards have fallen since independence. Scientific and technical education has suffered a similar decline (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit).

Since its independence, the country had the 9-year compulsory education system (4-year primary education and 5-year junior secondary education). In order to improve the scientific and technical education in the secondary education and to produce more practical and academic human resources, the government has commenced the new education reform since 1998 and introduced the new compulsory education system of 12-years, which consists of 4-year primary education, 5-year general secondary education and 3-year secondary specialized education. This education reform is to be promoted with the target year of 2005.

[Government Policy and Budget]

Recent public expenditures reveal interesting characteristics and some shifts in the structure of education spending, both by level of education and type of expenditure. First, the level of education spending (as a share of GDP as well as of total budgetary expenditures) has been remarkably high and stable for a transition economy. During 1995-97, education recurrent spending accounted for 20 percent of total budgetary spending and around 7 percent of GDP. Even with the exclusion of capital expenditures, this was among the highest in the ECA region, where the unweighted average of public education expenditure as a share of GDP in 1996 was 4.8 percent, having fallen from 5.2 percent in 1995 (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

Second, education spending has shifted gradually towards middle schools (i.e. compulsory 6-18 years old), which increased from around 44% to almost 57% of total public education spending. This increase was at the expense of vocational and technical education (VET) (which fell from 20% to below 14% in the period), higher education (which fell from 8.6% to 6.2%) and "other institutions" (10% to 7%) (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

Third, the composition of expenditures has changed. Between 1995 and 1997, wage costs and scholarships rose from around 44% and 5% of the total, respectively, to just under 52% and 9%, respectively. Offsetting these increased shares were falls in the share spent on nutrition, from almost 19% to 10%, capital repair and inventory which fell from a combined 5.9% to 3.6%, and “other” expenditures (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

Table-1 Uzbekistan: Pattern of Education Spending 1995-97

	1995	1996	1997
Level of Education Spending			
As share of GDP	7.2%	7.7%	7.2%
As share of total budgetary	21.8%	21.2%	22.4%
Expenditure Share by Level of Schooling			
Pre-school	18%	16%	17%
Middle school	44%	52%	57%
Higher	9%	8%	6%
Vocational and Technical (VET)	20%	14%	14%
Other	10%	9%	7%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Looking towards the future, the government of Uzbekistan has major plans for reform of the education system, which are summarized in the National Program for Personnel Training approved by the Oliy Majlis in 1997. The Program covers the entire education sector, and outlines plans for reform over the short and long terms. The Program is important, in that it acknowledges the need for fundamental reorientation of the education system towards one, which is more suited to the needs of a market economy, and also promotes the role of education in rebuilding national identity in the post-Soviet period.

[Primary, Secondary and Higher Education]

Literacy rates are at OECD levels, enrollments are high, and gender differentials have not emerged as an issue (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999). The gross primary-school enrolment rate in 1998 was 76% for girls and 78% for boys, while the gross secondary-school enrolment rate was 87% for girls and 99% for boys in 1998 (Information Statistics: Uzbekistan, <http://www.unicef.org>, 1998) (see Table-2).

Table-2 Uzbekistan: Education Outcome Indicators, 1996

	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy rate	99.7	98.6	99.1
Mean years of schooling	13.8	10.0	11.4
Education attainment index	0.933	0.875	0.895
Share of girls in total secondary enrollment	46.5%		
Share of women in higher education	39.4%		

Source: UNDP, 1997, Human Development Report

At the same time, enrollment data for recent years reveal significant downward shifts, which

are of concern (see Table-3). Points to note include: (i) the decline in pre-school enrollments from a low base. This is more dramatic when viewed over the longer term, as the decline from 1991-92 alone was 5 percentage points. This pattern of decline is typical in Central Asia, as is the large differential between rural and urban enrollments, and the relatively more severe decline in rural pre-school enrollments; (ii) the sharp decline in the share of 19 year old continuing in full time education; and (iii) the decline in cohort share going into higher education (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

Table-3 Uzbekistan: Enrollment Trends by Age Group/Level, 1992-96

Level of system/age group	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Pre-school (0-6 years)	31	29	26	25	24
- urban	48	45	42	40	37
- rural	23	21	19	17	16
General and post-general (6-23)	57	59	51	50	47
- o/w share of 19 year olds in full time education	31	26	26	25	21
Higher education	16	18	13	13	12

Source: Marnie, S. and Klugman, J., 1998, "Social Development in Uzbekistan", Consultancy Report for the ADB

[Culture and Religion in Education]

The government of Uzbekistan has promoted to the "compulsory education in Uzbek language" through teaching in Uzbek language and development of textbooks in Uzbek language, although it still accept the flexibility of using local ethnic languages including Russian, Tajik, Kalakalpak etc.

3-2 Health

Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maternal Mortality Rate fell from 24.1 per 100,000 births in 1993 to 12 in 1996, and Infant Mortality Rate fell from 40.0 per 1,000 live births in 1993 to 32.5 in 1996. – These improvements were made by wide dissemination of family planning method and antenatal care among women of the reproductive age.

[General Situation]

The standard healthcare in Uzbekistan has been adversely affected by the emigration of doctors from the Russian and other European communities, and by a drop in funding. The government claims that in 1989-94 there were on average 106 people per hospital bed and 282 per doctor. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the UN, the number of medical students fell from 4,800 in 1991 to just 1,500 in 1995, a drop of 69%. Data on healthcare expenditure are unreliable, but it is estimated that spending fell from 5.9% of GDP in 1991 to 4% of GDP in 1996. Hospital bed numbers are estimated to have dropped by 16% between 1990 and 1994 (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit).

Like other former Soviet republics, Uzbekistan is trying to reduce healthcare inefficiencies and costs by reducing in-patient care. Primary healthcare, particularly in rural areas, is now receiving more attention as less emphasis is put on hospital medicine. Maternal and Infant mortality rates are falling (see Table below). Contraception is more widely used, which has helped reduce maternal deaths by extending the gap between pregnancies. Life expectancy is also rising (Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99, the Economist Intelligence Unit).

Table Comparative Health Indicators for Uzbekistan (selected years)

Indicator	Uzbekistan		Other Central Asia	Lower middle income
	1993	1996	1995	1995
Life Expectancy ^{a)}	70.4	70.2	68	67
- Urban	71.7	71.5		
- Rural	69.3	69.1		
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ^{b)} (per 1,000 live births)	40.0	32.5	43	41
- Urban	40.4	35.9		
- Rural	39.9	31.0		
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (per 100,000 births)	24.1	12	79 ^{c)}	165

Notes:

a) Life expectancy for 1994 and 1996;

b) IMR adjusted upward by 25% for Uzbekistan and Central Asia to compare to WHO definition of live birth;

c) MMR does not include Tajikistan, and uses 1993 data for Turkmenistan.

Source: WDR various years; UNDP HDR various years; and World Bank Staff estimates

[Government Policy and Budget]

The efficiency problems in the sector have been brought into sharp focus by the squeeze on public spending in recent years. Public health recurrent expenditures have fallen from around 4.7% of GDP in 1992 to only 3.3% in 1997, and is projected to stay at this level in 1998. Real per capita spending in the sector has remained around 50% of 1990 levels since 1994, having experienced a large phased decline between 1991 and 1993. Nonetheless, the sector has broadly held its own in terms of government spending priorities. In terms of the regional distribution of territorial health expenditures, Uzbekistan appears to have done significantly better than many of its FSU stable between 1991 and 1995 at 11-15% (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

The government has recognized a number of the problems in the sector, and has responded with a health reform strategy. This is outlined in Presidential Decree “On the State Program of the Health System of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of November 1998. This formally approves the state program on sectoral reform for the period 1998-2005, developed by the Republican Commission on Health Reforms. It is also supported by the World Bank’s Health Project, which places strong emphasis on strengthening primary care, particularly in rural areas, and making it more cost-effective (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

[Child and Maternal Health]

The 1996 Uzbekistan Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) is a nationally representative survey of 4,415 women age 15-49, sponsored by the Ministry of health and funded by USAID. The following information about child and maternal health in Uzbekistan is prepared based on the UDHS report.

Fertility

Survey results indicate a total fertility rate (TFR) for all of Uzbekistan of 3.3 children per women. Fertility levels differ for different population groups. The TFR for women in urban areas (2.7 children per women) is substantially lower than for women in rural areas (3.7). The TFR for Uzbeki women (3.5 children per women) is higher than for women of other ethnicities (2.5). Among the regions of Uzbekistan, the TFR is lowest in Tashkent City (2.3 children per women).

The UDHS data show that fertility has declined in Uzbekistan in recent years. For example, fertility among 25-29 year-olds has fallen by one-third over the past 20 years. The declining trend in fertility can be seen by comparing the completed family size of women near the end of their childbearing years with the current TFR. Completed family size among women 45-49 is 4.6 children which is one child more than the current TFR.

Overall, one-third of nonfirst births (30%) in Uzbekistan take place within 24 months of the previous birth. The median birth interval is 2.5 year. The median age at which women in Uzbekistan begin childbearing has been holding steady at about 21.5. Most women have their first birth while in their early twenties, although about one-quarter of women give birth before age 20. One-half of married women in Uzbekistan (51%) do not want to have more children, and a large majority of women (75%) want either to delay their next birth by at least two years (24%) or to stop childbearing altogether. These are the women who are

potentially in need of some method of family planning.

Family Planning

Knowledge of contraceptive method is high among women in Uzbekistan. Knowledge of at least one method is 89%. High levels of knowledge are the norm for women of all ages, all regions of the country, all educational levels, and all ethnicities. However, knowledge of sterilization was low; only 27% of women reported knowing of this method. Among currently married women, 68% report having used a method of contraception at some time. The women most likely to have ever used a method of contraception are those age 30 and above.

Overall, among currently married women, 56% report that they are currently using a contraceptive method. More than half (51%) are using a modern method of contraception and another 4% are using a traditional method. The IUD is by far the most commonly used method; almost account for only a small amount of use among currently married women: pills and condoms (2 % each), and injectables and female sterilization (1% each). Thus, the practice of family planning in Uzbekistan places high reliance on a single method, the IUD, although the pill, condom and injectables are widely known.

The vast majority of women obtain their contraceptives through the public sector (98%): 55% from a government hospital, and 18% from a women's consulting center. The source of supply of the method depends on the method being used. For example, most women using IUDs obtain them at hospitals (58%) or women's consulting centers (19%). Government pharmacies supply 26% of pill users and 90% of condom users. Pill users also obtain supplies from women's consulting centers or polyclinics (24%). Private sector provision of contraceptive is a relatively new phenomenon in Uzbekistan. The survey found that private pharmacies accounted for only 3% of pill supplies. However, the private sector is expected to become increasingly important.

Maternal and Child Health Care Service

Uzbekistan has a well-developed health system with an extensive infrastructure of facilities that provide maternal care services. This system includes special delivery hospitals, the obstetrics and gynecology departments of general hospitals, women's consulting centers, and doctor's assistant/midwife posts (FAPs). There is an extensive network of FAPs throughout rural areas.

Virtually all births in Uzbekistan (94%) are delivered at health facilities: 94% in delivery hospitals and less than 1% in either general hospitals or FAPs. Only 6% of births are delivered at home. Almost all births (98%) are delivered under the supervision of medically trained persons: 94% by a doctor and 4% by a nurse or midwife.

The survey data indicate that a high proportion of respondents (95%) receive antenatal care from professional health providers: the majority from a doctor (85%) and a significant proportion from a nurse or midwife (10%). The general pattern in Uzbekistan is that women seek antenatal care early and continue to receive care throughout their pregnancies. The median number of antenatal care visits reported by respondents is 8.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected in the UDHS for all children under three years of age. In Uzbekistan, child health cards are maintained in the local health care facilities or day care centers rather than in the homes of respondents.

In Uzbekistan, the percentage of children 12-23 months of age who have received all World Health Organization (WHO) recommended vaccinations is high (85%). BCG vaccination is usually given in delivery hospitals and was nearly universal (98%). Almost all children (100%) have received the first doses of polio and DPT/DT. Coverage for the second doses of polio and DPT/DT is also nearly universal (98%). The third doses of polio and DPT/DT have been received by more than 94% of children. This represents a dropout rate of only 3 and 5% for the polio and DPT/DT vaccinations, respectively. A high proportion of children (92%) have received the measles vaccine.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Agriculture remains the backbone of Uzbekistan's economy, accounting for a quarter of GDP, 60% of foreign exchange earnings, and 40% of employment. In addition, agriculture supports large food and nonfood processing industries.
- However, it greatly depends on the production of cotton and wheat, which has suffered low productivity.
- Farm restructuring and value-added agriculture-related industry are highly required in order to cover the large labor force in rural areas.

[General Situation]

The Government's strategy in agriculture is to promote greater productivity and growth, in recognition of agriculture's major share in the economy. There is also a clear strategy to move away from an agriculture-based economy into an industrialized economy. These objectives assign an important role to the agricultural sector. Agriculture is simultaneously intended to grow, to become more efficient, to contribute to the creation of rural employment, and to provide resources for investment in other sectors of the economy. In a very broad sense these objectives can be internally consistent and reflect the true potential of the sector. However, the instruments used to pursue these objectives are internally contradictory, and the record of achievement is mixed (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

[Agriculture]

Agriculture remains the backbone of Uzbekistan's economy, accounting for a quarter of GDP, 60% of foreign exchange earnings, and 40% of employment. In addition, agriculture supports large food and nonfood processing industries. After declining sharply in 1996, agricultural production rebounded by 5.8% in 1997 primarily because of good weather. Cotton and grain output increased by 8.7% and 6.7%, respectively, compared with their production levels in 1996. Agricultural production in 1998, however, grew by only 4% due to a sharp 12% fall in the production of cotton (20% short of the targeted figure). Poor weather and the lack of effective incentives for producers were contributory factors. Nevertheless, grain output grew by 9% and production of vegetables and meat increased. This reflected the government's policy to encourage greater domestic production of grain, horticulture products, and meat so as to reduce imports of those items (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

Cotton yields decreased from 2.7 tons per hectare in 1991 to 2.2 tons per hectare in 1998. While wheat yields almost doubled from 1.3 tons per hectare in 1991 to 2.5 tons per hectare in 1998, there were concerns about the government's policy of achieving wheat self-sufficiency because the external supply of wheat is cheaper and more reliable. The flow of resources into and out of primary agriculture places a strain on the budget and productivity, and raises questions about the efficient use of the large transfers granted to the state-owned cotton-marketing agency. In the financial flows to and from the sector and the approaches to farm restructuring and land reform are insufficient to support the growth of rural incomes and employment. FDI in agriculture and agro-industries is still negligible, and although a number of projects have been prepared, their implementation falls far below expectations.

Since independence, the total commitments of investments and credits to agriculture with sovereign guarantee reached \$5 billion. But as of January 1998, the actual utilization of these resources amounted to only about \$330 million (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

[Farm Restructuring and Land Tenure]

Since 1991, a number of changes have been introduced into the structure and organization of agricultural enterprises in an effort to create a stronger sense of ownership on the part of the workforce. The former state farms have been reorganized into various forms of non-state collective enterprises. Most collective farms remain much as they were during the late Soviet period. Various experiments to reconfigure the collectives to place greater autonomy at brigade level have been tried. These experiments are within the collectivist framework, and resemble similar experiments in the late 1980s. On some enterprises more fundamental changes have been introduced, also on an experimental basis. These include:

- creation of joint stock companies (societies of shareholders), with non-land assets owned in shares by the labor force;
- the association of peasant farmers, in which the lands of the original collective are divided among households but much of the cultivation is undertaken jointly;
- the producers' cooperative (shirkat) within which production assignments are contracted out to constituent households (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

Key issues affecting rural employment and incomes are thus the extent to which approaches to farm restructuring match households with identified parcels of land, and the degree to which they feel their tenure rights to the land are secure. Although the new Land Code, passed in 1998, has a number of positive features, it does not support changes in farm structure and land tenure consistent with growth in incomes and rural employment. Key issues are (i) the land tenure rights recognized in the law are not tradable, (ii) the rights of enterprises are more secure than those of the constituent households of the enterprises, even if the households are allocated a parcel of land under a family contract. Both of these features reduce incentives for rural people to invest in their land to improve its productivity, or to shift toward production of higher valued crops and products. Because the tenure rights are not tradable, land mortgage as an instrument of finance is not likely to develop, since a commercial lender would not be able to sell the security in case of default on the loan (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

[Rural Standards of Living and Employment]

Data on the living standards of rural residents are not available. A new household survey is due to be launched which should provide an assessment of current living standards. The survey will not, however, provide insight into changes in living standards over time. Data on wages are also inadequate. Even though agricultural wages are reported to have fallen relative to other wages in the economy – from a level about one third above average public sector wages in 1991 to less than half of average public sector wages in 1997 – wage data may not fully reflect agricultural incomes. However, the resource transfers out of agriculture, estimated above, imply downward pressures on living standards (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

The government seeks to create employment in rural areas to respond to growth in population and to address chronic problems of underemployment in agriculture. Improved investment in the health and education of rural people and better provision of rural services, such as clean drinking water and piped gas are intended to make rural areas more attractive places of live and to reduce internal migration to urban areas. Changes in the organization of agricultural enterprises are intended to increase the sense of ownership of agricultural producers, and to increase the efficiency of operation, thereby contributing to higher incomes and increased economic vitality in rural areas. So far the changes in organization of enterprises have been quite modest and price and marketing policies have severely constrained income growth in agriculture. Experience in other countries has shown that growth in agricultural earnings can be a catalyst for growth in rural nonagricultural activities, such as rural services and small-scale industry. Conversely, it is difficult to achieve growth in employment in rural activities other than agriculture when agricultural earnings are declining (Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review, World Bank, August 25, 1999).

[Forestry and Fishery]

No data is available.

3-4 Economic activities

Economic activities

- Over the last years, the share of people of productive age within the population structure has been constantly growing. In the rural areas such growth was faster than in urban areas.
- The official unemployment rate was low at 0.5% of the labor force (or 40,100 people) in 1998, but the actual unemployment rate may be well above 5%. The official unemployment data exclude considerable hidden unemployment in state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and in the rural areas (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).
- About half of the workers officially registered as unemployed were women (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

[General Situation]

There is no official labor market monitoring in Uzbekistan. The overall situation in the labor market in Uzbekistan, as in many transition countries, is quite complex. There is considerable disproportion between various sectors and qualifications. Certain territorial, sex-age and other mismatches have been identified. At the same time, macroeconomic stabilization started in 1995 and a certain economic revival between 1996-1997 induced some positive changes in the labor market.

Over the last years, the share of people of productive age within the population structure has been constantly growing. If compared to 1994, in 1997 the number of employed people increased by 529,700 (6.5%) and amounted to 8.68 million people. The increment against 1996 was 119,000 people. In the rural areas such growth was faster than in urban areas. Still, since 1990 the number of the economically active population has been decreasing. This tendency is stronger in the urban than in the rural areas.

Table: Principle Indicators of Economic Activity, Employment and Unemployment
(000 people)

	1995	1996	1997
Labor resources, total (incl. Teenagers and working people of dependent age)	11,097.3	11,436.5	11,826.0
Economically active population	8,733.6	9,009.4	9,170.4
Including occupied population (employees, self-employed and members of their families)	8,449.2	8,558.3	8,680.0
Unemployed, total (acc. To the ILO methodology)	284.4	451.1	490.4
Including officially registered in employment services	31.0	33.9	35.4
Level of economical activity (% to the total of labor resources)	78.7%	78.8%	77.5%
Unemployment rate (% to economically active population)	3.3%	5.0%	5.3%

Source: Report of the National Observatory: Uzbekistan, European Training Foundation, 1998

The highest employment rate is typical for the population between 35 and 44 years of age. More than 80% of this age group is employed. Among male population, this indicator is even higher and amounts to 91%. The distribution of the employed among various branches still demonstrates a distorted structure of economy with a hypertrophied agricultural and service sectors and a small industrial one (Report of the National Observatory: Uzbekistan, European Training Foundation, 1998).

[Industry]

In 1997, industrial production increased by 2.2% mainly on account of the start-up of several new joint ventures for manufacturing television sets, video cassette recorders (VCRs), and automobiles. The government's efforts to stimulate the development of small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) producing consumer goods and nonconsumption durable items were also a contributory factor. However, the growth of industrial output slowed in 1998 primarily because of the fall in the external demand for Uzbekistan's major industrial exports (gold and gas), as well as the decline in their world prices. In addition, the relatively insipid growth performance of the sector resulted from structural rigidities in the economy, factor market distortions, import compression by the government, and the slower growth of foreign direct investment (FDI).

The performance of the industry subsectors varied. Production of oil, natural gas, cement, cotton fibers, and synthetic yarns expanded because of the government's strong support. In recent years, the government made efforts to promote the development of these subsectors through provision of budgets and directed bank credit on concessional terms. By contrast, output continued to decline in machinery, chemical fertilizers, steel, ferrous metal, paper, and some consumer goods (e.g., cotton textile and dairy products). Overall, industry's share of GDP shrank from 26% in 1996 to 22.8% in 1998. There appears to be some rebound in industrial production in the first half of 1999, with officially reported growth being 4.5% compared to the same period last year (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

[Employment and Wages]

Economic recovery since 1996 has contributed to employment growth. The number of employed steadily increased from 8.1 million in 1994 to 8.7 million in 1998, an average growth rate of 1.8% per annum. The government's employment programs played a contributory role as more than 346,000 persons found jobs under the programs in 1997. As a result of structural reforms, employment continued to shift from the public sector to the nascent private sector, particularly to the service sector. More than 90% of the employed are currently in the non-state sector and about 40% are self-employed. Employment growth was rapid banking and insurance, retail, wholesale and catering trade. Those sectors were able to absorb a large number of laborers because, being undeveloped during the FSU era, they expanded after the privatization of small enterprises was virtually complete. Employment in housing services and the government also grew rapidly by 7.7% and 5.8% during 1994-1997. An estimated 55% of the employed population worked in the rural areas (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

The official unemployment rate was low at 0.5% of the labor force (or 40,100 people) in 1998,

but the actual unemployment rate may be well above 5%. The official unemployment data exclude considerable hidden unemployment in state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and in the rural areas. The SOEs and collective farms often retain surplus employees to avoid massive layoffs and potential social unrest. In addition, many unemployed people were not officially registered as such because of low unemployment benefits. About half of the workers officially registered as unemployed were women (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

To mitigate the social costs of the transition to a market economy, the government attempted to create job opportunities in the rural areas and adjust the wages of public sector employees. A presidential decree issued only 1 July 1998 raised the wages of public sector employees by 50% and pensions by 60%. The increase in wages will further raise real average wages. Nevertheless, these wage and pension adjustments will impose an additional fiscal burden on the government since they have to be met from the state budget (Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan, Asian Development Bank, August 1999).

4. WID/Gender Projects by Other Donors

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
General					
Education					
Senior Secondary Education Project	Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education	Asian Development Fund	2000-2005	57,000,000	Improvement of secondary specialized education, curriculum development, teachers' training
Health					
Uzbekistan-Health 1(@)	Ministry of Health, Tashkent	World Bank			Improve the quality and cost effectiveness of PHC, particularly in rural areas by strengthening the management and financing of PHC.
Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Project	Goskomprognostat, Mr. Alexander Mironenkov, 45A, Uzbekistan Str. Tashkent	World Bank			Provision of safe drinking water along with the improved hygiene education and sanitation facilities and decrease water-borne diseases.
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery					
Institutional Support for Sustainable Agricultural Development	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	ADB		600,000	Strengthening the existing rural business advisory center to provide agribusiness advisory and agricultural extension services to the project beneficiaries
Uzbekistan-Karshi Pumping Cascade Rehabilitation Project	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	World Bank			To increase reliability, efficiency and sustainability of pumped water supply in the region where 1.5 million people depend on this water source particularly for domestic and industry purpose.
Uzbekistan-Cotton Sub-Sector Improvement Project	Government of Uzbekistan, State Committee for Forecasting and Statistics	World Bank			Support the government efforts at increasing productivity in the cotton sector
Economic Activities					
Mineral Exploration in the southern Nuratau Apea	National Committee of Geology	JICA	1997 ~ 2000		
Others					
The Study for improvement of management and Tariff Policy in the Water Supply Services	Ministry of Macro Economy/Statistics, Ministry of Public Affairs	JICA	1999~2000		
Furthering Policy Reform in the Railway Sector	Uzbekistan Temir Yullari	ADB		600,000	Development of railway sector for fulfilling the main objectives of socio-economic development and poverty reduction in areas unserved by the railway
Development of the Insurance Industry	State Insurance Supervision Board	ADB		300,000	
Pilot Water Supply Engineering Project	Goskomprognostat	World Bank			Pilot project for community based water supply and distribution scheme

5 WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

[International Organization]

Organization	Name and Specialty	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Asian Development Bank	V.N. Gnanathurai (Resident Representative)		32, Kuloltuprok Street, Tashkent 700100 Tel(998 712)547287 Fax(998 71)1001390 E-mail:urmadb@globalnet.uz
TACIS (Technical Assistance for CIS Countries)	Shukhrat m. Akhundjanov (Director General)		16-a, Shakhriabz St., 4 th floor, Tashkent, 700015, P.O.Box 2885 Tel(998 71)152-6679 Fax(998 71)152-7088 E-mail:shukhrat@bcc.com.uz http://new.bcc.uz/
GTZ	n.a.		Tel:541970 Fax:406295
UNESCO	Mr. Barry Lane, Director of Office		6,Shodlik, Tashkent 70000 Tel(998 712)642457 672237 Fax(998 712)672457 672237 E-mail: b.lane@unesco.org Tashkent@unesco.org
UNICEF			Obid Akromkhodjaev Str., 11 700100, Tashkent Tel(998 71)173-8390~91 Fax(998 71)120-6508 E-mail: uzba@unicef.org

[Government Organization]

Organization	Name and Specialty	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Republican Women's Committee			
Ministry of Health			
Ministry of Public Education			
Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education	Sadulla Tadjiyev (The Centre of Secondary and Vocational Education)		5. Mustakillik square, Tashkent ciy 700078 Tel(371)139-1627 Fax(371)139-4386
Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations	Dr. Hasan S. Islamkhodjaev		16A SH.Rashidov St., Tashkent 700017 Tel(998 71)139-1589 Fax(998 71)139-1990
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources			4, Navoi Street, Tashkent, 700004

[NGO]

Organization	Name and Specialty	Report and Writing	Contact Address

5 WID/Gender Information Sources

5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

[Socio/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Available at
Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review	World Bank	1999	World Bank
Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan	Asian Development Bank	1999	Asian Development Bank
Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99	The Economist Intelligence Unit	1998	The Economist Intelligence Unit
Country Report 3 rd Quarter 1998: Uzbekistan	The Economist Intelligence Unit	1998	The Economist Intelligence Unit
Republic of Uzbekistan – Recent Economic Developments	International Monetary Fund	1998	International Monetary Fund

[Education]

Title	Author	Year	Available at
Report of the National observatory: Uzbekistan	European Training Foundation	1998	European Training Foundation

[Health]

Title	Author	Year	Available at
Demographic and Health Survey 1996	Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan	1998	Demographic and Health Surveys, Macro International Inc.

6 Reference

Title	Author	Year	Available at
General			
Uzbekistan Social and Structural Policy Review	World Bank	1999	World Bank
Country Economic Review: Uzbekistan	Asian Development Bank	1999	Asian Development Bank
Country Profile: Uzbekistan 1998-99	The Economist Intelligence Unit	1998	The Economist Intelligence Unit
Country Report 3 rd Quarter 1998: Uzbekistan	The Economist Intelligence Unit	1998	The Economist Intelligence Unit
Republic of Uzbekistan – Recent Economic Developments	International Monetary Fund	1998	International Monetary Fund
Education			
Report of the National observatory: Uzbekistan	European Training Foundation	1998	European Training Foundation
Health			
Demographic and Health Survey 1996	Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan	1998	Demographic and Health Surveys, Macro International Inc.

7. Definition

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.