



## **Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development**

### **Background**

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development<sup>1</sup> and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.<sup>2</sup> Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.<sup>3</sup>

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>3</sup> ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

### Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework<sup>4</sup> are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.<sup>5</sup> As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: [www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference](http://www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference).

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: [escap-sdd@un.org](mailto:escap-sdd@un.org) Please do not hesitate to contact **escap-sdd@un.org** should you have any questions.

## I. Contact information

**Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.**

Country Russian Federation	
Ministry/Office/Agency Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation	
Name contact persons (First and Last)	Title/Position
Email	Telephone
Mailing address Moscow, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation	
Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference.	
Yes:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No:	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>4</sup> See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

## National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development? If “yes”, please provide information for the question below. If “no”, please skip section III below.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Name of the coordination mechanism and website link if available: <i>Please elaborate:</i>			
1.3	Year of establishment: <i>Please elaborate:</i>			
1.4	What level does the coordination mechanism operate at:	<input type="checkbox"/> Prime minister or highest level of government <input type="checkbox"/> Minister <input type="checkbox"/> Director <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Please elaborate:</i>		
1.5	Are civil society organizations included as members of the coordination mechanism?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.6	Does the coordination mechanism have formalized Terms of Agreement or other formal operating agreements? If “yes”, please elaborate on the functions of the coordination mechanism:		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7	How often does the coordination mechanism meet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input type="checkbox"/> Ad-hoc, as needed <input type="checkbox"/> The committee has not yet met <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):		
1.8	Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link for members of the coordination mechanism: <i>please elaborate:</i>			

## II. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized

by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements, good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

## A. Poverty eradication and employment

### *Overall policy environment*

1.A.	<p>Are any <b>priority actions</b> for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>Thanks to prompt and consistent decisions, last year the poverty rate reached 9.8%.</p> <p>Social inequality has also decreased. Targeted support measures provide more than a 40% increase in the share of people who at the age of 21 are among the 10% of potential wealthy citizens.</p> <p>9.8% is an annual value. In the first quarter, the poverty level is always a bit higher than in the last quarter.</p> <p>The task is to achieve the national goal: by the year 2030, there should be a twofold reduction in the level of poverty compared to 2017.</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p><b>The national project “Demography”</b></p> <p><a href="https://xn--80aapampemcchfino7a3c9ehj.xn--plai/projects/demografiya">https://xn--80aapampemcchfino7a3c9ehj.xn--plai/projects/demografiya</a></p> <p><a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/demography">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/demography</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p><b>2019-2024</b></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>The national project “Demography” combines 5 areas – financial support for families, the older generation, employment promotion, strengthening public health and popularizing sport culture.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is responsible for the first 3 elements of the national project “Demography” mentioned above.</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The demographic situation is difficult. The generation born in the 90s today are 20-30-year-old men and women. Accordingly, the size of this age group is decreasing, and this is a consequence of long-term demographic trends. The factor we can work with is fertility.</p> <p>Therefore, our common task is to create all the conditions for families to make decisions about the birth of their first, second, third child.</p> <p>Together with demographic scientists, we developed a system for monitoring fertility. It is based on statistical data, information entered in the medical birth certificate, data from the All-Russian Population Census.</p> <p>With its help, “portraits” of women and families were compiled by age in order to target each factor that constrains fertility.</p> <p><u>Financial support for families.</u></p> <p>In the context of rapidly rising prices, it was necessary to protect the income of citizens.</p> <p>Thanks to the norms adopted by the State Duma, it became possible in 2022 to further increase pensions, basic benefits, and the minimum wage. By decree of the President, since June 1, 2022, they were increased by 10%. Plus, taking into account the additional indexation from January 1, 2023 all these parameters managed to outgrow the pace of inflation.</p> <p>Special attention was paid to the income of working citizens.</p> <p>The minimum wage grew at a faster pace – faster than the subsistence minimum of an able-bodied citizen.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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On January 1, 2024, by decree of the President, the minimum wage shall increase by 18.5% – up to 19,242 rubles. In other words, the minimum wage will be 16.6% higher than the subsistence minimum. The task is to make the minimum wage 30% greater than the subsistence minimum.

A comprehensive needs assessment was set up.

Today, it allows to take into account dozens of different circumstances that affect the financial situation of families. This includes emergency housing and providing for situations when the parents are ill or are caring for an elderly relative.

An integrated family support system was launched on January 1, 2023. A unified allowance for children and pregnant women was introduced. This year a total of 1.7 trillion rubles will be allocated to finance this measure. This is twice as much as was provided for monthly child benefits in 2020.

Over 13 million families received *maternity capital certificates* under the national project “Demography”. 8.5 million apartments and houses were bought or built thanks to this support measure.

In addition, to solve the housing problem, families are now entitled to have their mortgage paid off following the birth of their 3rd child, and a program of concessional lending has been launched.

At the same time, an analysis of the demographic situation by regions showed a significant influence of cultural and socio-economic factors, pointing to the critical necessity of regional programs to increase the birth rate. Based on the Methodological recommendations of the Ministry of Labor, such programs are now being developed. We expect them to be adopted by early July 2023.

A number of additional steps are also needed at the federal level. First of all, the legislative consolidation of the status of a large family.

An updated version of this draft Decree has been submitted to the Government. It proposes to establish that a large family is a family with 3 children.

At the same time, this status and the right to receive support measures will remain even if the children are 23 years old as long as they are continuing their full-time education. The regions will retain the right to expand their federal status.

**Federal project “Promotion of employment”  
(part of the national project “Demography”)**

(a) the strategy name/link  
[https://xn--80aapampemcchfmo7a3c9ehj.xn--plai/projects/demografiya/sodeystvie\\_zanyatosti](https://xn--80aapampemcchfmo7a3c9ehj.xn--plai/projects/demografiya/sodeystvie_zanyatosti)  
<https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/demography/2>  
<https://trudvsem.ru/information-pages/support-employment/>

(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan  
**from 2021 to 2024**

(c) page number that references this action area

(d) main elements of the action area

(d) its impact

Another important priority is the labor market.

Given the large-scale exodus of foreign companies from the labor market, the government, legislators, regional authorities, employers and

trade unions have all mobilized to keep unemployment rates under control.

Support measures were quickly rolled out to almost half a million job seekers and staff.

There was no unemployment spike. Moreover, today unemployment is at its lowest level – 3.3% or 2.4 million people.

With a high demand for labor, a job seeker market has formed.

In a number of industries, we are faced with a shortage of personnel, with a shortage of individual specialists. And this is a serious challenge for the employment and education system.

Therefore, we are reconfiguring support measures – already with an emphasis on training the specialists we lack.

Measures for vocational training and additional professional education for certain categories of citizens are being implemented in order to expand the possibility of employment of citizens, reduce the period of finding work and securing the highest quality employment. Vocational training for certain categories of citizens is carried out in accordance with the needs of the labor market or in accordance with requirements of a particular employer for guaranteed employment.

Starting from 2022, within the framework of this federal project, the following categories of citizens can apply for professional training:

- citizens aged 50 and older
- citizens of pre-retirement age
- women who are on maternity leave until the child turns 3
- women who are not employed and have children of preschool age aged 0 to 7
- young people under the age of 35
- unemployed citizens registered with employment bodies
- employees at risk of dismissal.

At the same time, for unemployed citizens, the conclusion of a tripartite agreement between the employment center, an educational organization and a citizen, fixing employment obligations is mandatory, which will provide training for specific jobs.

Average period of study – 3 months.

The selection of educational programs is carried out taking into account the needs of regional labor markets. Each region has its own set of programs. This is done in order to increase the chances of citizens to find employment and obtain in-demand skills. The training can be organized remotely.

Employment service bodies provide professional orientation of citizens, if necessary, help choose the most suitable direction of study, select vacancies and assist in finding employment or starting their own business for citizens who have completed their studies.



2.A.	<p>Have there been any <b>amendments or improvements</b> to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide: <b>Please also see 1.A.</b></p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p><b>Long-term Program to Promote Youth Employment for the period up to 2030, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated December 14, 2021 No. 3581-r</b></p> <p><a href="http://static.government.ru/media/files/rPqTKcZXAGKm9YF3xVcoANoHZSUnnpE6.pdf">http://static.government.ru/media/files/rPqTKcZXAGKm9YF3xVcoANoHZSUnnpE6.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_403576/660f87b058296087dc23eaae04a8be3728d31b2f/">https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_403576/660f87b058296087dc23eaae04a8be3728d31b2f/</a></p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p><b>from 2021 to 2030</b></p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The purpose of the Program is to create conditions to realize the professional, labor and entrepreneurial potential of young people in the context of transformational processes in the labor market.</p> <p>The main objectives of the Program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developing youth career strategies in accordance with personal and professional abilities and the needs of the labor market. These activities are aimed primarily at empowering young people through the development of public and analytical services on a single digital platform in the field of employment and labor relations “<i>Work in Russia</i>” (hereinafter referred to as the “<i>Work in Russia</i>” portal), dedicated to various aspects of the labor market, the development of industrial tourism in order to familiarize people with professions and enterprises and ensure interdepartmental coordination by the employment service bodies of career guidance activities in the regions of the Russian Federation;</li> <li>- ensuring that the education young people get meets the professional and qualification requirements of employers. The main task here is to improve the system for developing and distributing control figures for educational organizations in order to bring them closer to the needs of the labor market, the system for organizing industrial practice by digitalizing the entire processes between the employer, student and educational organization on the portal “<i>Work in Russia</i>”;</li> <li>- creating conditions for the professional development of young people through the combination of education and labor (entrepreneurial) activity. As part of this task, proposals will be prepared to expand the opportunities for combining education and labor (entrepreneurial) activities, as well as to revise professional and qualification requirements in order to enter the labor market at a younger age. In addition, events are planned aimed at developing and supporting the entrepreneurial initiative of young people, in particular the project “<i>Country of</i></li> </ul>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>Masters”, which will provide an opportunity for personal support of young people in entrepreneurship;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creating additional mechanisms to reduce the risks of youth unemployment. As part of solving this problem, we plan to implement measures for vocational training of various categories of young people, subsidizing employment, including for persons with disabilities. It also provides for measures to improve the activities of career centers (promoting the employment of graduates) of educational organizations, assistance in the relocation of young citizens from labor-surplus regions to labor-deficient ones.</li> </ul> <p>As a priority, the activities of the Program will be aimed at promoting the employment of students and graduates whose areas of study (specialties) will be in the zone of risks associated with unemployment.</p>	
<b><i>Achievements and good practices</i></b>		

3.A.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013?  <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p><b>Social contract.</b>  Social contract – state assistance in finding a job, starting your own business and overcoming a difficult life situation.  Social contract was launched in 2013 and is available to all citizens with income below the subsistence level (poor families, poor citizens living alone).  Maximum size - \$ 4,375 (or 350 thousand ₺)  The plan is to sign 250 thousand contracts.  About 6.1% (875.6 thousand) of the poor were covered by the social contract mechanism in 2022.  Nearly one in three people come out of poverty. 71% have increased their income.  Measures of the social contract: assistance in finding a job, starting your own business, personal household management, overcoming a difficult life situation.</p> <p><b>Social Fund of Russia.</b>  On January 1, 2023, the Pension Fund and the Social Insurance Fund were merged into the Social Fund of Russia.  Citizens can now apply for all federal types of support in “single window mode” to the unified client services of the Social Fund.  By the end of this year, we will incorporate 11 more measures into the Social Fund, which can be claimed online or during a personal visit.  Simultaneously with the merging of the funds, we’ll also introduce a single rate of insurance contributions.  For businesses, these changes made reporting much simpler and made it possible to pay all their social security contributions in a single payment.  The single rate has also increased the protection of workers: as early as this year, 4 million people employed under civil law contracts have been included in the social insurance system. They were given the opportunity to use paid sick leave, maternity benefits, and payments for caring for a child up to one and a half years, linked to their income level.  This measure also works towards solving the most important task - <i>increasing the birth rate</i>. Starting next year, thanks to the introduction of a single rate, we will get an increase in the maximum amount of insurance benefits.  In other words, working citizens with wages above the average, who today are postponing the birth of a child for fear of significantly losing income, will be able to receive benefits in a larger amount.  So, for example, the maximum amount of the monthly benefit for caring for a child up to one and a half years for working citizens will increase to 49 thousand rubles in the year 2024, and in the year 2025 it will exceed 66 thousand rubles per month.</p>
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4.A.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Under the national project “Demography” you can get the skills demanded by employers.</p> <p>This year, educational organizations that conduct training according to professional programs were pulled into the project. This will help train almost 140,000 future employees.</p> <p>Another measure is the promotion of labor mobility. There’s now a program to facilitate employment-related residence relocation.</p> <p>An organization can receive, on average, 260 thousand rubles if it transports an employee from another region or even a remote area.</p> <p>Special attention is paid to young people who are finishing their studies.</p> <p>We have launched a program to monitor the employment of graduates. <i>Based on this data, a long-term program to promote youth employment until 2030 was developed.</i></p> <p>In order to successfully integrate into the labor market, young people need to acquire practical skills during the learning process. September 2022 saw the launch of a new service on the “Work in Russia” portal – Internships and Practices.</p> <p>III Internship offers from all over the country will be combined in a single open database. Next year, we will supplement the functionality of the portal with a showcase of proposals for targeted admission in accordance with the amendments to the legislation.</p> <p>The changed labor market also requires the renewal of the State Employment Service itself. Such work under the national project “Demography” is also underway. Now all the main services of the centers have already been standardized and transferred to a digital format.</p> <p>We continue to train employees. 10 thousand specialists received new knowledge, and this year another 6 thousand people will join them.</p> <p>We are increasing the pace of infrastructure modernization. By the end of the year there will be over 550 new institutions.</p> <p>A network of employment centers has also been set up in new regions. Today there are already 78 of them. We train specialists according to uniform standards, the functionality of the “Work in Russia” portal. After June 20, retraining under the national project “Demography” will begin in these regions as well.</p> <p>The new Employment Service in all regions of the country is set to become an institution responsible for staffing the economy and career support of a citizen throughout their life.</p> <p>The basis for this is laid in the draft Law on Employment.</p>
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### Challenges

In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.A.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.A.	Lack of overall political support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.A.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Lessons learned</b>					
17.A.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>					
18.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):			

19.A.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</li> </ul>
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## B. Health

### *Overall policy environment*

1.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>1. (a) the strategy name/link  <a href="#">Decree of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin dated July 21 2020, #474 “On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030”.</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan  <a href="#">2020-2023</a></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area  <a href="#">N/A</a></p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">preserving the population, health and well-being of people,</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">ensuring sustainable growth of the population of the Russian Federation;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">increasing life expectancy to 78 years;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">halving the poverty rate compared to 2017;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">increasing the share of citizens systematically engaged in physical fitness and sports, up to 70 percent.</a></li> </ul> <p>(e) its impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">improving the country's demographic trends;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">promoting a healthy lifestyle.</a></li> </ul> <p>2. (a) the strategy name/link  <a href="#">Decree of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin dated March 11, 2019 #97 “Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring chemical and biological safety for the period up to 2025 and beyond”.</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan  <a href="#">2019-2025</a></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area  <a href="#">N/A</a></p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">conducting fundamental research for the early detection of new and known pathogens;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">establishing a procedure for issuing preventative vaccination certificates, as well as the creating and maintaining a federal register of preventative vaccination certificates;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">creating domestic bioinformatic and genetic microorganism databases;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">setting up production of domestic laboratory equipment to provide microbiological, including molecular genetic research;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">preventing and limiting the spread of antimicrobial resistance in the Russian Federation, its systematic monitoring;</a></li> <li>– <a href="#">creating fundamentally new effective means of specific</a></li> </ul>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>prevention, developing means and methods for the treatment of dangerous infectious diseases.</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Improving health system preparedness for emerging biological threats.</p> <p>3. (a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>Decree of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin dated July 2, 2021 #400B “National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation”.</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increasing the quality and accessibility of medical services, including vaccination and provision of medicine;</li> <li>– ensuring sustainability of health systems, adapting them to new challenges and threats, creating reserves of medicine and medical devices;</li> <li>– strengthening the biological risk monitoring system.</li> </ul> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Realizing healthcare-related constitutional rights and guarantees throughout the entire country, including measures to combat infectious diseases.</p> <p>4. (a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>National project "Health".</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>2019-2024</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– upgrading the primary health system;</li> <li>– combating cardiovascular diseases;</li> <li>– combating oncological diseases;</li> <li>– maintaining children's' health, including via the creation of a modern infrastructure for providing medical care to children;</li> <li>– training qualified medical organization personnel;</li> <li>– developing a network of national medical research centers and introducing innovative medical technologies;</li> <li>– creating a single digital healthcare platform based on the unified state health information system (EGISZ);</li> <li>– scaling the export of medical services;</li> </ul> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>The main goal of the project is to achieve the 78 years life expectancy indicator by 2030.</p>	
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2.B.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “health” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>1. (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link  <a href="#">Action plan to combat chronic viral Hepatitis C in the Russian Federation until 2030.</a>  (b) date of implementation and time frame  2022-2030  (c) its main elements  – educating the population on Hepatitis C prevention, diagnostics and treatment;  – increasing the professional skills of medical workers in Hepatitis C;  – creating a unified register of patients with Hepatitis C;  – developing national production of medicine for treating Hepatitis C.  (d) its impact  Reducing the incidence of hepatitis C and chronic viral hepatitis C mortality rate.</p> <p>2. (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link  <a href="#">Federal Law dated December 30, 2020 #492-FZ "On Biological Safety in the Russian Federation".</a>  (b) date of implementation and time frame  N/A  (c) its main elements  – reducing the spread of infectious diseases, including those related to medical services;  – preventing drug resistance;  – preserving and restoring normal human microbiota;  – preventing diseases common to humans and animals;  – creating, preserving and upgrading collections of pathogenic microorganisms and viruses.  (d) its impact  Protection of the population and environment from the impact of hazardous biological factors.</p> <p>3. (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link  <a href="#">Strategy for preventing the spread of antimicrobial resistance in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030</a>  (b) date of implementation and time frame  2017-2030  (c) its main elements  – informing the population on the use of antimicrobials;  – increasing the skills of specialists in areas related to antimicrobial resistance;</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  No <input type="checkbox"/>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increasing the use of modern methods and standards for laboratory diagnostics, including the molecular one;</li> <li>– ensuring systematic monitoring of the spread of antimicrobial resistance;</li> <li>– developing antimicrobials and alternative medicines;</li> <li>– improvement of measures to control the circulation of antimicrobials, chemical and biological agents, the implementation of restrictions that exclude their uncontrolled use.</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Reducing the burden of antimicrobial resistance.</p>	
4.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>Strategy for preventing the spread of HIV in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>2021-2030</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– informing the population on the use of antimicrobials;</li> <li>– increasing the skills of specialist in the areas related to antimicrobial resistance;</li> <li>– increasing the use of modern methods and standards for laboratory diagnostics, including molecular one;</li> <li>– ensuring systematic monitoring of the spread of antimicrobial resistance;</li> <li>– development of antimicrobials and alternative medicines;</li> <li>– improvement of measures to control the circulation of antimicrobials, chemical and biological agents, the implementation of restrictions that exclude their uncontrolled use.</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Ensuring the continuity of measures aimed at preventing new cases of HIV infection, as well as improving the quality of life and life expectancy of people living with HIV.</p>	
5.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>Federal Project "Creation of a unified digital contour in healthcare based on a unified state information system in the field of healthcare (EGISZ)"</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– further equipping medical workers with automated workstations;</li> <li>– providing a secure data transmission network;</li> <li>– creating federal registers of medical workers, medical organizations, a federal electronic registry, a federal integrated electronic medical record, a federal register of electronic medical documents, a subsystem for maintaining registers of medicinal products for medical use, a federal register of</li> </ul>	

	<p>regulatory and reference information in the field of healthcare, registers of patients HIV, tuberculosis, orphan diseases, as well as mortality and birth rates;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– introduction and development of electronic services for making an appointment with a doctor, for vaccination, medical examination, preventive medical examination, planned hospitalization, telemedicine consultation;</li> <li>– organization of access of citizens to electronic medical documents (protocols of laboratory and instrumental research, electronic prescriptions, electronic sick leave, certificates).</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Improving the efficiency of the health system, citizens are provided with the availability of digital services, including telemedicine technologies, electronic doctor appointments, electronic prescriptions.</p>	
6.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project "Development of the primary health system"</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– completion of the formation of a network of medical organizations of primary health;</li> <li>– ensuring optimal accessibility for the population (including residents of settlements located in remote areas) of medical organizations providing primary health;</li> <li>– optimizing the work of medical organizations providing primary health;</li> <li>– reducing the waiting time in line when citizens apply to medical organizations;</li> <li>– simplifying the procedure for making an appointment with a doctor.</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– patient-oriented medical organization, the hallmarks of which are a benevolent attitude towards the patient, the absence of queues due to the correct organization of processes and the work of personnel, high-quality medical care, the priority of preventive measures in primary health;</li> <li>– reduction in mortality from diseases of the circulatory system to 450 cases per 100,000 population by 2024.</li> </ul>	
7.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project "Fight against cardiovascular diseases"</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– comprehensive improvement of the structure and functioning of the system of providing medical care to patients with cardiovascular diseases, including optimizing their routing,</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– equipping medical organizations with modern medical and diagnostic equipment,</li> <li>– training and advanced training of medical workers,</li> <li>– widespread introduction of effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation,</li> <li>– organization of quality control of medical care, as well as the development of an electronic health care system.</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact Decrease in mortality from diseases of the circulatory system by 2024.</p>	
8.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project "Fight against oncological diseases"</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements – improvement of measures for primary and secondary prevention of oncological diseases, including the expansion of the list of studies of the prophylactic medical examination program and preventive examinations to ensure early detection of malignant neoplasms.</p> <p>(d) its impact Decrease in mortality from neoplasms, including malignant ones, to 185 cases per 100,000 population by 2024.</p>	
9.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project "Development of children's health, including the creation of a modern infrastructure for providing medical care to children"</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements – measures to ensure accessibility and creation of a modern infrastructure for the provision of medical care to children in children's polyclinics and children's hospitals.</p> <p>(d) its impact Decrease in infant mortality (up to 4.5 cases per 1 thousand born children) by 2024.</p>	
10.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project "Provision of medical organizations of the health system with qualified personnel".</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements – provision of medical organizations with qualified personnel, including the introduction of a system of continuous education of medical workers, including using distance learning technologies.</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	

	<p>Elimination of personnel shortage in primary health medical organizations.</p> <p>11. (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project “Development of a network of national medical research centers and the introduction of innovative medical technologies”.</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements – carrying out activities to complete the formation of a network of national medical research centers; – implementation of innovative medical technologies, including an early diagnosis system and remote condition monitoring of patient health, and clinical guidelines.</p> <p>(d) its impact Completion of the formation of a network of national medical research centers and the introduction of innovative medical technologies, including an early diagnosis system and remote monitoring of the health status of patients, to improve the quality of medical care assistance to the population of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>12. (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Federal Project “Development of export of medical services”.</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) its main elements – improving the mechanism for exporting medical services; – development of a communication campaign for raising the level of awareness of foreign citizens about medical services provided on the territory of the Russian Federation; – development of a system for monitoring statistical data of medical organizations by volume of medical services rendered to foreign citizens; – creation of a coordinating center for issues of export of medical services.</p> <p>(d) its impact Increase the volume of export of medical services by at least 4 times compared to 2017 (up to 1 billion USD) for the period up to 2024.</p>	
<b><i>Achievements and good practices</i></b>		

3.B.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of health in the country since 2013?  <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving the detection of malignant neoplasms of the skin, including melanoma, at an early stage, through the implementation of measures for their prevention and early detection in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;</li> </ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Including genetically engineered biological therapy, used to treat patients with chronic dermatoses, in the clinical and statistical groups of the CHI system;</li> <li>3. Introducing telemedicine “doctor-patient” consultations, as well as AI-based technologies (speech recognition technologies for voice-filled medical records, a medical decision support system, computer analysis of studies of magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography, fluorography, radiography, mammography);</li> <li>4. Reduced infant mortality rates;</li> <li>5. Upgrading medicine supply chains;</li> <li>6. Legislation on tobacco and alcohol products.</li> </ol>
4.B.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing health programmes that other countries may find useful?  <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Federal Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– "Development of the primary health system",</li> <li>– "Fight against cardiovascular diseases",</li> <li>– "Fight against oncological diseases",</li> <li>– "Development of children's' health, including the creation of a modern infrastructure for providing medical care to children",</li> <li>– "Provision of medical organizations of the health system with qualified personnel",</li> <li>– “Development of a network of national medical research centers and the introduction of innovative medical technologies”,</li> <li>– “Creation of a single digital contour in healthcare based on a unified state health information system (EGISZ)”</li> <li>– “Development of export of medical services”.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Target program of the Ministry of Health of Russia "Modernization of primary health in the Russian Federation"</li> <li>3. National project "Medical examination of the population";</li> <li>4. Electronic registers in health – registers of patients, medical organizations etc.</li> </ol>

### Challenges

In implementing priority actions for health, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.B. Lack of human resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Salary subsidies as part of the “Healthcare development” program



6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>See above.</i>
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, state-funded programs to encourage and assist people to abandon unhealthy habits.
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. COVID-19, Reducing the volume of planned medical care in 2020-2021.
16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Lessons learned</b>					
17.B.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>					
18.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):			

19.B.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</li> </ul>
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## C. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Overall policy environment		
1.C.	<p>Are any priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>1. (a) the strategy name/link Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated October 9, 2007 #1351 “The concept of the demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025”</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2007–2025</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area N/A</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area – decreasing the number of maternal and child deaths, as well as those by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis – strengthening the reproductive health of the population, children and adolescence health; – measures aimed to decrease the number of abortions.</p> <p>(d) its impact Increasing the life expectancy of the population</p> <p>2. (a) the strategy name/link National project "Demography".</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 5-14</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area Federal Project “Financial support of families upon childbirth”</p> <p>(e) its impact Improving the living standards of young families</p> <p>3. (a) the strategy name/link National strategy of actions in the interest of women 2023-2030</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2023-2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 7</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area – promoting a healthy lifestyle among women and girls; – increasing accessibility of primary health services; – preventing the spread of reproductive system diseases.</p> <p>(e) its impact – Reducing the number of abortions; – Strengthening female health.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.C.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>1. (a) the strategy name/link National project "Demography".</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2019-2024</p> <p>(c) main elements of the action area Federal Project “Financial support of families upon childbirth”</p> <p>(d) its impact Improving the living standards of young families</p> <p>2. (a) the strategy name/link National strategy of actions in the interest of women 2023-2030</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2023-2030</p> <p>(c) main elements of the action area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– promoting a healthy lifestyle among women and girls;</li> <li>– increasing accessibility of primary health services;</li> <li>– preventing the spread of reproductive system diseases.</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reducing the number of abortions;</li> <li>– Strengthening female health.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b><i>Achievements and good practices</i></b>		
3.C.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mandatory examination for the detection of syphilis in patients hospitalized for inpatient treatment.</li> <li>2. Mandatory examination for the detection of syphilis in pregnant women.</li> <li>3. Mandatory medical examination, which includes, among other things, an examination for the detection of syphilis for foreign citizens and stateless persons who are issued permits for temporary residence, a residence permit, a patent, a work permit in the Russian Federation.</li> <li>4. Increasing the availability of medical care in dermatovenereology;</li> </ol>	

4.C.	Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
	The Project “Reproductive Health” implemented in 6 constituent entities of the Russian Federation and aimed at ensuring sustainable population growth by maintaining the reproductive health of men and women. It includes: – an assessment of reproductive attitudes among citizens aged 15-17 and 18-45 years old, – an assessment of reproductive health among citizens aged 15-17 and 18-35 years old, – increasing medical literacy and awareness of the population about risk factors and a healthy lifestyle.				
<b>Challenges</b>					
In implementing priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.C.	Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
6.C.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
7.C.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
8.C.	Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.C.	Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.C.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> No				
<b>Lessons learned</b>					
17.C.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>  The main direction in maintaining reproductive health in the Russian Federation is the development of preventive medicine, starting from childhood. However, nowadays, the age of childbearing is much more influenced by reproductive attitudes and reproductive behavior. Therefore, providing children with information on healthy childbearing, as well as the prevention of abortion in terms of anti-abortion counseling for pregnant women in a situation of reproductive choice is now of paramount importance.				
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>					
18.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):			

19.C.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</li> </ul>
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## D. Education

Overall policy environment		
1.D.	<p>Are any priority actions for education included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>The general vector of education system development has been set out in the strategic planning documents developed at the federal level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy of National Security of the Russian Federation,</li> <li>- Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation,</li> <li>- Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federation for the Period to 2025,</li> <li>- The strategy of Economic Security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030,</li> <li>- Strategy for the development of the information society for 2017-2030.</li> </ul> <p>The provisions of these documents define education as one of the strategic national priorities, and the strategic goal of the state policy in the field of education is to increase the availability of quality education that meets the requirements of innovative economic development, modern needs of society and every individual citizen.</p> <p>The tools to achieve this strategic goal are:</p> <p>Increasing the role of human capital as the main factor of economic development;</p> <p>Improving quality of general, vocational, and higher education, and developing educational infrastructure to provide economic security and improve the quality and accessibility of services in the social sphere to meet effectively the needs and demands of the people;</p> <p>Creating an integral system of personnel training in pursuit of the country's scientific and technological development;</p> <p>Creating favorable conditions for the application of scientific and technological advances in the interests of the socio-economic development of Russia.</p> <p>In turn, developing and implementing sectoral strategic planning documents, as well as organizing project activities have been the main tools for the implementation of state policy in the field of education since 2015-2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy for the Development of Education of the Russian Federation until 2025,</li> <li>- In order to achieve the level of "digital maturity" of the science and higher education industry, Decree No. 3759-r of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 21, 2021, approved the strategic direction for the digital transformation of science and higher education.</li> </ul> <p>The main vector of medium-term planning is Decree No. 474 of the President of the Russian Federation dated July 21, 2020 and entitled "On National Development Goals of the Russian Federation until 2030" (hereinafter, Decree No. 474), which defined the national</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>development goals of the Russian Federation and target indicators for their achievement.</p> <p>Pursuant to Decree No. 474, the strategic priorities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the achievement of national goals for the next 10 years, including the education system, are defined in the Unified Plan for the achievement of national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024 and for the planning period until 2030, according to which the implementation of breakthrough scientific and technological and socioeconomic development will be provided within the national project "Science and Universities", including through the implementation of the state program of the Russian Federation " Education Development" (SPED), the state program of the Russian Federation "Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation" (SP STD).</p>	
2.D.	<p>Are any priority actions for education included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>- Federal Law No. 273-FZ of December 29, 2012 "On Education in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter referred to as the On Education) came into force on September 1, 2013.</p> <p>- The Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education has updated the federal state educational standards of higher education (hereinafter, FSES HE) for all specialties and areas of training. The updated FSES HE standards provide the possibility for educational institutions of higher education to develop flexible educational programs, to expand the possibility of strengthening the practical training of students with the participation of employers, to form the focus (profile) of the educational program by concentrating on a particular field and (or) the sphere of professional activity. Professional competencies of graduates are formed by educational institutions of higher education independently on the basis of professional standards, if available, and/or taking into account the current requirements of the labor market, the needs of the industry and specific region.</p> <p>- In accordance with the Presidential instruction "on expanding the opportunities for students to shape their educational path, the Federal Law was adopted on May 26, 2021, No. 144-FZ which amends the Education Law currently in force, including the development of higher education programs.</p> <p>In the updated version of the Law on Education educational programs of higher education are developed by educational organizations in terms of professional competences on the basis of professional standards, if available, and can include competences, attributed to one or more specialties and directions of training on the corresponding levels of professional education or to the enlarged groups of specialties</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>and directions of training, as well as to the field (fields) and type (types) of professional activity, including taking into account the possibility of students simultaneously obtaining several qualifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to organize the interaction between an educational organization and an organization, carrying out activities related to the relevant educational program (hereinafter, the employer), the order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Education dated August 5, 2020 № 885/390 approved the Regulations on the practical training of students, which allows universities to carry out educational activities in the form of practical training at the place of future employment. In particular, disciplines (modules), workshops, laboratory work and other types of learning activities can be implemented in the form of practical training involving the performance of certain elements of work related to future professional activities.</li> <li>- An educational organization and an employer may interact through the network form of educational programs implementation. The procedure for the organization and implementation of educational activities in the network form of educational programs implementation was approved by a joint order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Education on August 5, 2020 № 882/391.</li> <li>- Additionally, within the framework of Presidential instruction execution regarding the issue of revising lists of specialties and areas of training in higher education and taking measures for their consolidation, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education issued Order № 89 on February 1, 2022 approving a new list of specialties and areas of training in higher education. Taking into account the educational cycle, the new list of specialties and areas of training is to take effect from September 1, 2025. The new list is focused on the current needs of the labor market and meets the national priorities and tasks set by the President of the Russian Federation, the strategic directions of spatial development, priorities in the changes of the economy and social sphere.</li> <li>- At present the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the expert community are working on the formation of a new national system of education, which will provide more opportunities for coordinating the educational paths of students and the education system as a whole with the interests of the labor market, taking into account the current priorities of socio-economic and scientific and technological development of the country. The transition to the new</li> </ul>	
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	model of higher education is planned to commence on September 1, 2025.	
3.D.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “education” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>A program called Priority 2030 for strategic academic leadership (hereinafter, the Priority 2030 program) is being implemented as part of the federal project "Development of Integration Processes in Science, Higher Education and Industry".</p> <p>The Priority 2030 program is aimed at supporting development programs for universities and is focused on helping Russian universities contribute to achieving the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, balanced spatial development of the country, and ensuring the accessibility of quality higher education in the regions of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>In 2021, a competitive selection process was conducted for the Priority 2030 program, as a result of which 106 universities became participants in the Priority 2030 program and 15 universities became candidates for the Priority 2030 program for the years 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>The total amount of funding for 106 universities for 2022 was 32.3 billion rubles.</p> <p>The size of the basic part of the grant was 100 million rubles, the minimum size of the special part of the grant of one university being 117.7 million rubles, and the maximum size being 824.2 million rubles.</p> <p>In 2022, an additional selection was made for the Priority 2030 program from among universities engaged in educational activities and located in the Far Eastern Federal District (FEFD)".</p> <p>Based on the results of the selection, eight universities in the Far Eastern Federal District became participants in the Priority 2030 program.</p> <p>The amount of grants allocated to a FEFD university participating in the Priority 2030 program in 2022 was 71.25 million rubles. The total amount of funding totaled 570 million rubles in 2022.</p> <p>After examining the reports on the development program implementation by the participating universities and candidates for the Priority 2030 program, the Commission of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education for the selection of universities for the Priority 2030 program has decided to pick up 119 universities participating in the Priority 2030 program and 10 universities as candidates for the year 2023.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>Five universities previously selected as candidates for the Priority 2030 program became its participants for 2023. They are Tula State University; Russian Biotechnology University (ROSBIOTECH); Tolstoy State Pedagogical University in Tula; Gorodovikov State University in Kalmykia and Moscow State Psychological and Pedagogical University.</p> <p>The size of the basic part of the grant allocated for 2023 was 100 million rubles for each university, and 71.25 million rubles for FEFD universities.</p> <p>48 universities are recipients of the special part of the grant:  17 universities in the Research Leadership area;  31 universities in the "Territorial and (or) Branch Leadership" area.</p> <p>The size of the special part of the grant was as follows: the first group of universities received 819.57 million rubles, the second one 351.2 million rubles and the third one 117.08 million rubles.</p> <p>The number of strategic projects currently underway as part of the Priority 2030 program is over 430.</p> <p>The amount of extra-budgetary funding for research and development by the universities participating in the program Priority 2030 totals more than 34,017 million rubles.</p> <p>More than 783 thousand students were trained in additional professional programs, including through online courses.</p> <p>More than 320 million rubles were earned by making use of exclusive rights to the results of intellectual activity (under a license agreement, an agreement on alienation of exclusive rights).</p> <p>As part of the federal project Human Resources Development in the IT Industry, the project Digital Departments is being implemented to provide students with the opportunity to obtain additional IT qualifications at "digital departments" of the universities participating in the Priority 2030 strategic academic leadership program.</p> <p>By the end of 2022 more than 110 thousand students had been enrolled in "digital departments", more than 83 thousand of them had passed a comprehensive assessment of digital competencies on the basis of ANO HE University Innopolis.</p> <p>14 higher educational institutions which are candidates for participation in the Priority 2030 program also took part in the project, they opened "digital departments" on a proactive basis by using extra-budgetary funds. More than 2.5 thousand young people study at the candidate universities.</p>	
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	<p>All students are trained in 496 educational programs, which have been evaluated and approved for implementation. In order to assess the compliance of the developed programs with the requirements of leading IT companies and industries, additional programs of IT university profiles were approved of by the industry working groups set up for the following 12 main priority industries:</p> <p>Information and communication technologies;  Transportation infrastructure;  Manufacturing industry;  Health care;  Construction;  Financial services;  Art and Culture;  Education;  Energy Infrastructure;  Urban economy;  Agriculture and agroindustrial complex;  Extractive industries.</p>	
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### ***Achievements and good practices***

4.D.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of education in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p>
5.D.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing education programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>

### ***Challenges***

In implementing priority actions for education, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

<i>Challenges</i>	1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
6.D. Lack of human resources dedicated to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.D. Lack of financial resources dedicated to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.D. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.D. Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.D. Lack of overall political support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.D. Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

12.D.	Lack of international support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spread of COVID-19
16.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
17.D.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of education programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Difficulties in the education system and ways to overcome them during the pandemic.</p> <p>Under the conditions of the epidemiological situation in this country in 2020 the only way not to interrupt the learning process in educational organizations was a partial and/or complete transfer of the educational process to digital platforms using e-learning and distance learning technologies.</p> <p>Under extreme conditions, the leading educational organizations of the country responded promptly to the request of the current circumstances and were able to provide all interested students and teachers with access to their training materials and online courses, as well as share their experience in developing and using them. On the whole, the educational organizations coped with the set tasks, since global digitalization and active use of e-learning were already a priority of the country's state policy in the sphere of higher education by that time.</p> <p>In order to reduce the risks of mass spread of the new coronavirus infection in the Russian Federation, the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education provided extensive methodological and regulatory support to the country's higher educational institutions for implementing educational programs under the new conditions. Orders were issued, explanatory letters and methodological materials sent out.</p> <p>The proctoring system was improved and optimized due to the need to conduct the state final and intermediate attestations in the distance mode.</p> <p>With regard to foreign students with no opportunity to study in the Russian Federation due to restrictions on international communications Russia's Ministry of Science and Higher Education additionally recommended that higher education institutions do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce fees for dormitories or extension of the terms of payment for dormitories in case a student does not live there;</li> <li>- Regulate issues concerning the payment of stipends to foreign students who are outside the territory of the Russian Federation;</li> </ul>				



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Interact with incoming foreign nationals, including the placement of information in an accessible form on official websites;</li><li>- Organize training for foreign nationals who are abroad.</li></ul> <p>The forced transition of the educational process to a distance format during the pandemic, as well as the global digitalization of all sectors of the economy set new challenges for the system of higher education, which is reflected in the regulation of the normative basis to ensure the educational process.</p> <p>The Ministry of Science and Higher Education has introduced into all the FSES HE levels of Bachelor's and Specialist's degrees its requirements for the formation of students' competencies in the field of digital technologies - the ability to understand the principles of operation and to use modern information technologies in professional activities, as well as the ability to develop algorithms and computer programs suitable for practical application.</p> <p>In addition, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the professional community have developed digital modules for the study of artificial intelligence, information technology and programming. The modules have been sent down to educational institutions of higher education to be included in their educational programs.</p>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	
18.D.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>	
19.D.	<div><div>Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply.</div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</div></div></div>

20.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
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## E. Gender equality and women's empowerment

### *Overall policy environment*

1.E.	<p>Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link  <b>National Action Strategy for Women 2023-2030,</b>  <b>Decree dated December 29, 2022 No. 4356-r</b>  <a href="http://government.ru/news/47493/">http://government.ru/news/47493/</a>  <a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/37/4">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/37/4</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan  <b>from 2023 to 2030 year</b></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Observing the principle of equal rights for men and women in various spheres of life and increasing the economic independence and political activity of Russian women have become the key goals of the National Strategy of Action for Women for 2023-2030.</p> <p>Russian women are focused on full employment and career growth, combined with family responsibilities and raising children. At the same time, the proportion of women in industries where wages remain below the average for the economy ranges from 60 to 80%. As a result, with a high level of education and employment, the wage gap between women and men remains at a noticeable level – 28%.</p> <p>Russia aims to solve these and other problems by generating interest among women in technical and technological specialties, involving women in the digital economy, creating a system of continuous education and advanced training, developing remote forms of employment, and expanding women's participation in businesses. The strategy will be implemented in two stages – from 2023 to 2026 and from 2027 to 2030. A plan for its implementation will be developed in the near future.</p> <p>The strategy was approved to replace a similar document, which expired in 2022.</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link  <b>Coordinating Council under the Government of the Russian Federation for the implementation of the National Action Strategy for Women for 2023-2030</b>  <a href="http://government.ru/departments/480/members/">http://government.ru/departments/480/members/</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan  <b>from 2023 to 2030</b></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The Coordinating Council under the Government of the Russian Federation for the implementation of the National Strategy for Action in the Interests of Women was established to ensure the smooth interaction of federal government bodies, government bodies of the regions of Russia, local governments, public associations, scientific and other organizations when considering issues related to the implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>The main tasks of the Council are:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organizing interactions between federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, public, scientific and other organizations on improving policies in the field of improving the status of women;</li> <li>- preparing proposals for determining priority areas and measures of state policy in the interests of women;</li> <li>– interacting coordinating structures for the implementation of the Strategy in the regions of Russia.</li> </ul>	
2.E.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Gender equality and women’s empowerment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide: Please see 1.E.</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b><i>Achievements and good practices</i></b>		

3.E.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment in the country since 2013?  <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Following the completion of the Strategy for Women for 2017-2022, the Strategy for the period 2023-2030 was approved.</p> <p>The new Strategy preserves the continuity of the state female empowerment policy. Along with this, it is envisaged to solve new tasks arising from both new challenges and the increasing role of women in the socio-economic development of society.</p> <p>The strategy includes 5 priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) strengthening the position of women in the socio-political life of the country. Creating conditions for the development of their civil activity;</li> <li>2) enhancing the role of women in the socio-economic development of society, improving their quality of life;</li> <li>3) expanding the participation of women in priority areas of the country's socio-economic development, including the formation of new points of economic growth;</li> <li>4) maintaining the health of women of all ages. Creating conditions for increasing the role of women in the formation of a healthy society;</li> <li>5) preventing social problems for women.</li> </ol> <p>The Strategy will be implemented in two stages: 2023-2026 and 2027-2030.</p> <p>As a result of the implementation of the Strategy, a system of measures should be formed aimed at ensuring the implementation of the principle of equal rights and freedoms for men and women and creating equal opportunities for their realization by women in all spheres of life, at increasing the economic independence, political activity, opportunities for self-realization of women, as well as at overcoming stereotypes regarding the social roles of men and women.</p> <p>For the first time, the Strategy provides for annual monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of state policy in the interests of women. It will be held based on a wide range of indicators that characterize the change in the status of women in all areas of the Strategy.</p> <p>An action plan was approved for the implementation in 2023-2026 of the National Action Strategy for Women for 2023-2030.</p> <p>The draft plan includes the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preventing social disadvantage of women;</li> <li>- maintaining the health of women of all ages. Creating conditions for increasing the role of women in the formation of a healthy society;</li> <li>- increasing the role of women in the development of society, improving their quality of life;</li> <li>- expanding women's participation in priority areas of the country's socio-economic development, including the formation of new points of economic growth;</li> <li>- Strengthening the position of women in the socio-political life of the country.</li> </ul> <p>Creating conditions for the development of their civic engagement</p> <p>In the regions of the Russian Federation, regional plans are being developed to improve the status of women and coordinating bodies are being formed to implement policies in the field of improving the status of women.</p>
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4.E.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing gender equality and women's empowerment programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Most Russian women are focused on full employment and professional growth, while attaching just as much importance to family and children. Caring for children and family members who are completely or partially deprived of the ability to service themselves, as a rule, falls on women's shoulders. Women have a high household load.</p> <p>According to Rosstat surveys, working women spend 2-2.5 hours more on housekeeping tasks than men. On weekdays, women spend an average of almost 4 hours on housework. Men – only 1.5 hours. On weekends it is 5 and 2.5 hours respectively. This creates problems for women in combining family responsibilities and work.</p> <p>A woman should not be forced to choose between her family and children or work and career. In this regard, the task of the state is to provide women with high-quality employment, create conditions that allow the greatest possible balance between work and family needs in order to equalize women's opportunities in the labor market. In order to create conditions for women to combine professional and family responsibilities, <i>the availability of services for supervision and care of children</i> of preschool age has been significantly increased.</p> <p>In practice, 100% accessibility of the services of state and municipal preschool educational organizations for children aged 3 to 7 years has been ensured. Children aged from two months to three years are provided with preschool spots by 96,13%. This contributed to the growth of employment of women with children. The employment rate of women with one child increased in 2021 to 84,6%, with two children to 77,5%.</p> <p>Since 2018, a long-term care system has been created, the main goal of which is to provide citizens in need of care with the provision of comprehensive social services and medical care in a familiar, comfortable, family (home) environment, as well as professional support for their families. A pilot implementation of a long-term care system for those who are completely or partially deprived of the ability to care for themselves has been launched. As of 2023, 34 regions of the Russian Federation are participating in the pilot project.</p> <p>Employment centers are introducing a new service – career counseling. For working women, for young mothers, for women who find themselves in a difficult life situation, separate services are provided aimed at building a successful career. Changing production and technology trends dictate the need for women to improve skills or update their professional knowledge throughout their working lives. An event is being implemented to organize vocational training and additional vocational education for women on leave to care for a child under the age of three, as well as women who are not employed and have children of preschool age. Training is carried out according to professions and specialties in accordance with the needs of the labor market or in accordance with the requirements of a particular employer and guaranteed employment. Women get the opportunity to update their professional knowledge and skills, which helps to increase their competitiveness in the labor market, and also allows them to find a job that is most suitable for combining with the duties of raising a child.</p> <p>Remote work is becoming more and more popular. In 2020, remote employment activities became legally regulated. This also creates an additional opportunity for women to combine work responsibilities with family needs.</p>
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Currently, more and more attention is paid to developing a corporate culture focused on supporting working women with children, creating conditions for equal professional development of men and women.

Companies organize special programs for the professional development of employees and set goals to increase the share of female staff and executives.

An internal audit of the distribution of wages and bonuses between male and female employees is carried out in order to comply with the principle of “equal pay for work of equal complexity and intensity”.

There are psychological support programs for women when they return to work after maternity leave, work on a flexible schedule for this category of women, etc.

There are programs aimed at developing the professional personal and leadership skills of women. Among them is the project “Women in the Digital Economy. STEM project” of the Council of the Eurasian Women's Forum, aimed at developing women's business skills in the context of the digitalization of the economy.

The use of digital technologies in education and the growing popularity of remote employment create new opportunities for providing quality employment, especially for women, by letting them combine their professional and family responsibilities.

Social support requests are filed mainly by women. And the latter interact with state institutions more often too. The use of digital technologies makes these procedures easier and more comfortable for women.

In Russia, this work is carried out within the framework of *the Social Treasury project*. As part of the “Social Treasury”, citizens are informed about social support measures with the paperwork for the provision of payments and benefits in one single application being simplified.

### Challenges

In implementing priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.E.	Lack of human resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.E.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.E.	Lack of overall political support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.E.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.E.	Lack of international support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.E.	Lack of development partner coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.E.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender equality and women's empowerment not followed (e.g., involvement of women, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.E.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				



<b>Lessons learned</b>		
17.E.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>	
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>		
18.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
19.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):

## F. Adolescents and young people

<b>Overall policy environment</b>		
1.F.	Are any priority actions for adolescents and young people included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (e) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>  No <input type="checkbox"/>

2.F.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Adolescents and young people” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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<b>Achievements and good practices</b>					
3.F.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i>				
4.F.	Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Challenges</b>					
In implementing priority actions for adolescents and young people, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? <i>please elaborate:</i>
5.F.	Lack of human resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.F.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.F.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.F.	Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.F.	Lack of overall political support related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.F.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.F.	Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.F.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of adolescent and young people programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				

<b>Lessons learned</b>		
17.F.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of adolescents and young people not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>	
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>		
18.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
19.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):

## G. Ageing

### Overall policy environment

1.G.	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link <b><i>Strategy of Actions in the Interests of Citizens of the Older Generation in the Russian Federation until 2025, approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 5, 2016 No. 164-r</i></b> <a href="http://government.ru/docs/21692/">http://government.ru/docs/21692/</a> <a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/37/2">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/37/2</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan <b><i>from 2016 to 2025</i></b></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The key objectives of the Strategy are a sustainable increase in the duration, level and quality of life of older citizens, stimulating their active longevity.</p> <p>The Strategy defines the goals, principles, tasks and priority areas of the state social policy in relation to citizens of the older generation.</p> <p><b><i>Priority directions of the Strategy:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulating employment of elderly citizens;</li> <li>- increasing the level of their financial and digital literacy;</li> <li>- ensuring access of elderly citizens to information and educational resources;</li> <li>- developing modern forms of social services, improving the healthcare system, developing the social services market, protecting the rights of senior citizens;</li> <li>- creating conditions for organizing leisure activities for the elderly;</li> <li>- adopting a differentiated approach to determining the forms of social support for older citizens.</li> </ul> <p>The number of elderly citizens in Russia is growing, and, according to Rosstat forecasts, by 2023 their share in the total population will be 26.7% (39.5 million people).</p> <p>The practical implementation of the Strategy is carried out in two stages within the framework of the adopted Action Plans.</p> <p>The demographic situation also affects the organization of social services.</p> <p>Life expectancy is growing.</p> <p>Each region of the Russian Federation has its own activities, taking into account local specifics.</p> <p>Last year, <i>Active Longevity programs</i> covered 3.5 million people. These are additional education, sports, creativity and volunteering services.</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link <b><i>Federal project “Older Generation” (part of the national project “Demography”)</i></b> <a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/demography/3">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/demography/3</a> <a href="https://xn--80aapampemcchfmo7a3c9ehj.xn--plai/projects/demografiya/starshee_pokolenie">https://xn--80aapampemcchfmo7a3c9ehj.xn--plai/projects/demografiya/starshee_pokolenie</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan <b><i>from 2019 to 2024</i></b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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(c) page number that references this action area

(d) main elements of the action area

(d) its impact

The “Older Generation” Federal project is aimed at improving the quality of life and life expectancy of elderly citizens.

Work within the framework of the project is carried out in 3 main areas:

- increasing the period of active longevity and healthy life expectancy;
- creating a system of long-term care for the elderly;
- bringing social service organizations in the regions of the Russian Federation into proper condition and eliminating queues in them.

A significant role in improving the quality and length of life of older citizens is played by the possibility to receive medical care quickly. Within the framework of the federal project “Older Generation”, the provision of geriatric and medical care is being improved, specialized geriatric centers are being created, preventive examinations of elderly citizens are being carried out, including medical examinations, including using telemedicine technologies.

In order to provide qualified specialized medical care to the older population, the project organized the systematic development of the geriatric service on a three-level basis.

119.1 thousand citizens older than working age received help on geriatric beds. In the regions of the Russian Federation 77 regional geriatric centers have been established to coordinate and provide methodological support for the development of geriatric services in the regions, as well as implementation of medical activities.

The coverage of the pilot implementation of the set of measures aimed at preventing falls and fractures in the elderly is expanding. In 2021, it was being implemented in 7 pilot regions.

In 2022 it was being implemented in 10 new regions.

A program for the prevention of cognitive disorders in elderly patients has also been launched in the regions of Russia. This will help to identify diseases at an early stage and provide the necessary medical care in a timely manner.

The most important factor in supporting the elderly is giving them the opportunity to stay with their family and at the same time receive adequate care.

Since 2019, as part of the federal project “Older Generation”, *a long-term care system has been created*, the main goal of which is to provide citizens in need of care with the provision of comprehensive social services and medical help in a familiar, comfortable, family (home) environment, as well as professional support for their families.

A system of long-term care is being introduced in a pilot format in certain regions of the Russian Federation. It is based on best world practices.

Every year, an increasing number of older citizens are involved in regional programs and projects aimed at improving the quality of life of elderly citizens.

	<p>Regional programs are focused on the introduction of new technologies in the field of health care, social protection, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle for older citizens, strengthening social communications and organizing educational processes in the "third age", including the pre-retirement period.</p> <p>Among the main tasks of regional programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensuring access of older citizens to information and educational resources;</li> <li>- developing financial literacy and financial planning skills among older people;</li> <li>- creating conditions for the organization of physical culture and sports, leisure of older citizens and developing social tourism;</li> <li>- growing the volunteer movement.</li> </ul>	
2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area "Ageing" since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p><b>Please see 1.G.</b></p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b><i>Achievements and good practices</i></b>		

3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of ageing in the country since 2013?  <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Another area of social services is providing support for those who need constant care. As life expectancy increases, the number of those for whom such assistance is relevant increases. In this matter, we are acting in a comprehensive manner on several fronts.</p> <p>First, we are developing a network of state boarding schools. We revised the approach to such projects so that the living conditions in these institutions were as close as possible to domestic ones. Since 2019, 41 facilities have been built for more than 4,000 locations, 14 of them last year, and 2 in 2023. By the end of the year, another 16 such institutions for almost 1,900 locations will be commissioned.</p> <p>We are gradually changing the living conditions in existing organizations. 2020 introduced new requirements regarding equipment and daytime employment. The staff of boarding schools is changing. More and more new positions are appearing – social educators, psychologists, technical assistants and others. Secondly, we support businesses that build non-state institutions. The first projects drawing from federal and regional co-financing were launched last year in the Samara and Tambov regions.</p> <p>The most difficult – the third block – developing long-term care at home. Today, 34 regions of the Russian Federation are participating in this pilot project. By the end of this year, our task is to extend this system to all regions of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>The long-term care package is a set of 50 social services related to supporting human mobility, health, hygiene and nutrition. Special assistance is paid to relatives. Under this model, relatives have the opportunity to partially or fully return to work. At the same time, the project allows family members to be trained and employed as caregivers themselves – with formal employment and wages. And most importantly, the quality of life of the recipients of services – the elderly, persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Guided by this approach, we've completely revised the procedure for passing a medical and social examination. Now 80% of citizens pass the examination remotely. The duration of the procedures has been reduced by three times. An important issue is the provision of technical means of rehabilitation (TMR). Last year, foreign sanctions resulted in a price spike. For some positions – the price doubled or tripled, especially when it came to consumer goods like diapers, absorbent underwear and female hygiene goods.</p> <p>Thanks to colleagues from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Roszdravnadzor (State healthcare watchdog) we brought in new manufacturers from friendly countries to the domestic market. And the introduction of a single supplier mechanism for diapers and a number of products helped to stabilize prices and establish regular deliveries.</p> <p>The priority now is developing the rehabilitation assistance sector. Such terms as “social employment” and “accompanied living” have been legislated.</p>
4.G.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful?  <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>



## Challenges

In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G.	Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.G.	Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.G.	Lack of international support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.G.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? please elaborate and provide specific examples:				

## Lessons learned

17.G.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples:
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<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>		
18.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
19.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):

## H. International migration

<b>Overall policy environment</b>		
1.H.	<p>Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>1. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 19, 2012 No. 1666 “On the Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025”;</p> <p>2. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of October 31, 2018 No. 622 "On the Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for 2019 - 2025".</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>1. Until 2025;</p> <p>2. From 2019 to 2025.</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>1. Subparagraph "k" of paragraph 21.1 of the Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025;</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2. Clauses 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 of the Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for 2019-2025;

**(d) main elements of the action area**

1. - strengthening international cooperation regarding regulating migration processes, ensuring the rights of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and the rights of citizens of the Russian Federation abroad;
2. - ensuring the simplicity and transparency of procedures and a clear understanding of conditions regarding:
  - entry into the Russian Federation, including the issuance of visas;
  - obtaining the right of residence in the Russian Federation, including for the purpose of carrying out labor activities;
  - acquiring citizenship of the Russian Federation;
  - developing mechanisms for the organized attraction of foreign workers;
  - creating institutions and mechanisms of social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens, taking into account their age, professional, national, cultural and other characteristics, as well as the specific regional and ethno-cultural ways of life of the population of the Russian Federation;
  - providing foreign citizens, regardless of their migration status, income level and other circumstances, with equal opportunities to access migration-related public services and information;
  - increasing the availability of educational services for foreign citizens, including via improving the rules regarding entering the Russian Federation and staying within it for foreign citizens for the purpose of studying in Russian educational institutions;
  - improving the legal framework for combating illegal migration, including punitive measures for violating the migration legislation of the Russian Federation, in particular regarding foreign citizen submitting forged or faked documents and knowingly fraudulent information, facilitating their submission or committing fictitious actions in order to obtain the right to enter the Russian Federation, reside in it, engage in labor activities or acquire citizenship of the Russian Federation;
  - improving state control (supervision) in terms of entry into the Russian Federation, exit from the Russian Federation, transit through its territory, residence of foreign citizens and their labor activities within the territory of the Russian Federation;
  - implementing measures aimed at identifying and suppressing violations of the migration legislation of the Russian Federation, the organization of illegal migration, human trafficking, the use of forced labor, including in collaboration with the competent authorities of foreign states;
  - improving migration control mechanisms aimed at ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, including countering criminal, terrorist and extremist activities;
  - maintaining high standards and further developing mechanisms to assist foreign nationals seeking protection on the territory of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the international legal obligations of the Russian Federation and taking into account the observance of the interests of Russian citizens;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensuring the readiness of concerned federal executive authorities in cooperation with the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to receive and accommodate foreign citizens in the event of their emergency mass arrival in the Russian Federation;</li> <li>- providing refugees, persons granted temporary asylum, and people applying for that status with assistance regarding their social and cultural adaptation, taking into account the vulnerability of their situation;</li> <li>- creating additional tools for regulating migration flows, taking into account the socio-political and socio-economic situation in the countries from which foreign citizens arrive in the Russian Federation;</li> <li>- implementing Russia's obligations under international migration treaties;</li> <li>- signing, if necessary, international treaties, taking into account the purpose, principles, tasks and main areas of action of the Russian Federation's migration policy;</li> <li>- securing the mutual interests of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union;</li> <li>- participating in the activities of international organizations, interacting with foreign partners and international institutions in order to improve the quality of regulation of international migration flows;</li> <li>- ensuring the fruitful participation of the Russian Federation in cooperation with foreign states, international organizations and associations regarding the creation of a positive, balanced and unifying international agenda and the adoption of decisions on migration issues;</li> <li>- exchanging experience in implementing migration policies and managing migration processes;</li> <li>- improving the effectiveness of mechanisms to counter illegal migration, including the expansion of readmission agreements;</li> <li>- improving mechanisms for exchanging information about citizenship and other migration-related data, as well as enhancing the security of such data during their processing and cross-border transfer;</li> <li>- monitoring the socio-political and socio-economic situation in foreign states whose citizens are granted protection in the Russian Federation.</li> </ul> <p>(d) its impact</p>	
2.H.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area "International migration" since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 22, 2019 No. 265-r "On the action plan for the implementation in 2019-2021 of the Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for 2019-2025".</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>2019-2021</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

### ***Achievements and lessons learned***

3.H.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of international migration in the country since 2013?  <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Signed on February 8, 2013 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the procedure for the stay of citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan on the territory of the Russian Federation;</li> <li>2. Signed on July 11, 2014 in Sochi, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Armenia on the procedure for the stay of citizens of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Republic of Armenia and citizens of the Republic of Armenia on the territory of the Russian Federation;</li> <li>3. Signed on March 22, 2013 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the fight against illegal migration;</li> <li>4. Signed on April 15, 2013 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on readmission and the Executive Protocol on the procedure for its implementation;</li> <li>5. Signed on November 15, 2013 in Minsk, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on readmission and the Executive Protocol on the procedure for its implementation;</li> <li>6. Signed on September 3, 2014 in Ulaanbaatar, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia on readmission and the Executive Protocol on the procedure for its implementation;</li> <li>7. Signed on October 16, 2014 in Belgrade, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on readmission and the Executive Protocol on the procedure for its implementation;</li> <li>8. Signed on June 2, 2015 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Slovak Republic on cooperation in the fight against illegal migration;</li> <li>9. Signed on June 22, 2015 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on readmission and the Executive Protocol on the procedure for its implementation;</li> <li>10. Signed on February 2, 2016 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the transfer and reception of persons who illegally entered and are illegally staying on the territory of the Russian Federation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Executive protocol on the procedure for its implementation;</li> <li>11. Signed on April 5, 2017 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the organized recruitment and involvement of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for temporary labor activities on the territory of the Russian Federation;</li> <li>12. Signed on April 19, 2019 in Moscow, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the organized recruitment of citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan for temporary labor activities on the territory of the Russian Federation;</li> </ol>
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	<p>13. Signed on July 19, 2020 in Minsk, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on mutual recognition of visas and on other issues related to the entry of foreign citizens and stateless persons into the territory of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Establishment of the Union State;</p> <p>14. On April 5, 2021, the President of the Russian Federation signed Federal Law №60-FZ “On the Adoption by the Russian Federation of the Charter of the International Organization for Migration”. According to the resolution of the IOM Council of 24 November 2020 and in accordance with the IOM note verbale dated April 28, 2021 №ODG/190/2021, The Russian Federation has acquired the status of a full-fledged member of this Organization since April 19, 2021.</p> <p>15. Signed on May 21, 2021 in Moscow, and on June 17 2021 in Tashkent, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedure for the stay of citizens of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the territory of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>16. Signed on September 16, 2021 in Moscow, and on February 23, 2022 in Dushanbe, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on readmission and the Executive Protocol on the procedure for its implementation were signed. Implementation of the Agreement and the Executive Protocol will speed up the resolution of issues related to the return of foreign citizens who have violated the migration legislation to the country of nationality, will shorten the period of their detention in special institutions, and will contribute to the observance of their civil rights;</p> <p>17. Approved by Resolution No. 6 of the Supreme State Council of the Union State of Russia and Belarus dated November 4, 2021, the Concept of the Migration Policy of the Union State.</p>																														
4.H.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful?  <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>																														
<b>Challenges</b>																															
<p>In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?          [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>																															
<i>Challenges</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th><i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.H. Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>6.H. Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>7.H. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>8.H. Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>9.H. Lack of overall political support related to international migration</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>	5.H. Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		6.H. Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		7.H. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		8.H. Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		9.H. Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.H.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
17.H.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of international migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b><i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i></b>					
18.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):			

19.H.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
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## I. Urbanization and internal migration

<b>Overall policy environment</b>		
1.I.	<p>Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.I.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>Achievements and good practices</b>		
3.I.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p>	
4.I.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>	
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>In implementing priority actions for urbanization and internal migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?            [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>		



Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.I.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.I.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.I.	Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.I.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Lessons learned</b>					
17.I.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>					

18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
19.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):

## J. Population and sustainable development

### *Overall policy environment*

1.J.	<p>Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link  <b><i>The Concept of the Demographic Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of October 9, 2007 № 1351</i></b>  <a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/6">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/6</a>  <a href="http://government.ru/docs/43296/">http://government.ru/docs/43296/</a>  <a href="https://docs.cntd.ru/document/902064587">https://docs.cntd.ru/document/902064587</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan  <b><i>from 2007 to 2025</i></b></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact  The demographic policy of the Russian Federation is aimed at increasing the life expectancy of the population, reducing the death rate, increasing the birth rate, regulating internal and external migration, maintaining and strengthening the health of the population and, on this basis, improving the demographic situation in the country.  The goals of the demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 are to stabilize the population by 2015 at the level of 142-143 million people and create conditions for its growth by 2025 to 145 million people, as well as improving the quality of life and increasing life expectancy by 2015 year to 70 years, by 2025 – up to 75 years.</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link  <b><i>National Action Strategy for Women 2023-2030, Decree dated December 29, 2022 No. 4356-r (See 1.E)</i></b>  <a href="http://government.ru/news/47493/">http://government.ru/news/47493/</a>  <a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/37/4">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/37/4</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>a) the strategy name/link  <b><i>The Concept of State Family Policy in the Russian Federation until 2025, Decree dated August 25, 2014 No. 1618-r.</i></b>  <a href="http://government.ru/docs/14494/">http://government.ru/docs/14494/</a>  <a href="https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/16">https://mintrud.gov.ru/ministry/programms/16</a></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact  The concept was developed by the Ministry of Labor of the Russian Federation in accordance with the plan of priority measures until 2014 to implement the pivotal provisions of the National Strategy for Action in the Interests of Children for 2012–2017 (approved by Government Decree No. 1916-r of October 15,</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>2012 and Presidential Order No. Pr-411GS (subparagraph "a" of paragraph 1).</p> <p>The main goals of the Concept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supporting, strengthening and protecting the family and the values of family life;</li> <li>- creating the necessary conditions for the family to perform its functions;</li> <li>- Improving the quality of life of families;</li> <li>- Ensuring the rights of family members in the process of their social development.</li> </ul> <p>The main objectives of the Concept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developing the economic independence of the family and the creation of conditions for the independent implementation of its social function;</li> <li>- developing a system of state support for families, including during the birth and upbringing of children;</li> <li>- creating mechanisms to support families in need of better housing conditions;</li> <li>- developing the life-preserving function of the family and the creating conditions for ensuring the health of its members;</li> <li>- increasing the value of the family lifestyle, preserving spiritual and moral traditions in family relations and family education;</li> <li>- assisting in implementing the educational and cultural and educational potential of the family;</li> <li>- ensuring social protection of families and children in need of special care of the state;</li> <li>- preventing family troubles, child neglect and homelessness;</li> <li>- Improving the efficiency of the social protection system for families with minor children involved in civil, administrative and criminal proceedings.</li> </ul> <p>The implementation of the Concept is planned in two stages (the first stage - 2015-2018, the second stage - 2019-2025) in accordance with the stage-by-stage plans approved by the Government of Russia.</p> <p>Target indicators of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Concept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- decreasing the proportion of families with children under 16 in the total number of families whose aggregate average per capita income is below the established minimum subsistence level;</li> <li>- reducing the number of non-working parents, increasing the proportion of employed citizens with family responsibilities;</li> <li>- increasing the number of children under the age of three covered by pre-school education and care services;</li> <li>- decreasing the number of divorces;</li> <li>- increasing the proportion of families that have improved their living conditions;</li> <li>- reducing the proportion of children who do not receive alimony funds in full;</li> <li>- reducing the number of abandoned newborns in maternity hospitals;</li> <li>- reducing the proportion of orphans and children left without parental care.</li> </ul> <p>The activities of the Concept are planned to be implemented within the framework of the federal budget, the budgets of the constituent</p>	
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	entities (regions) of Russia and municipal budgets, provided for the implementation of measures for social support of the family, motherhood and childhood.				
2.J.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Population and sustainable development” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p><b>Please see 1.J</b></p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>			
<b>Achievements and good practices</b>					
3.J.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of population and sustainable development in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p>				
4.J.	<p>Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>				
<b>Challenges</b>					
<p>In implementing priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>					
<i>Challenges</i>		1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population and sustainable development not followed (e.g., involvement of those most affected, or most marginalized populations, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.J.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of population and sustainable development programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Lessons learned</b>					
17.J.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of population and sustainable development not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>					
18.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):			

19.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):
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## K. Data and statistics

<b>Overall policy environment</b>					
1.K.	Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (d) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>  No <input type="checkbox"/>			
2.K.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Data and statistics” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link (b) date of implementation and time frame (c) its main elements (d) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>  No <input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Achievements and good practices</b>					
3.K.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some <b>key achievements</b> in the area of data and statistics in the country since 2013?  The process of collecting statistical data on natural population changes has been updated. October 2018 saw the last time that data on natural population movement was collected using federal statistical observation forms. Now, Rosstat receives data on the state registration of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces from the federal information system called the Unified State Register of Civil Status Acts (EGRO ZAGS).				
4.K.	Are there any <b>good practices</b> the country has developed in operationalizing data and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Challenges</b>					
In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.K.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of progress on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



9.K.	Lack of overall political support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.K.	Lack of international support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.K.	Lack of development partner coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and statistics not followed (e.g., involvement of those collecting, disseminating and analysing data and statistics.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COVID-19
16.K.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of data and statistics programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Lessons learned</b>					
17.K.	Are there any <b>lessons learned</b> in the area of data and statistics not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<b>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</b>					
18.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>implement</b> the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please elaborate</i> ):			

19.K.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to <b>report on progress regarding</b> the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</li> </ul>
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## IV. Summary questions

<b>Extraneous influences</b>			
<i>Has the COVID-19 pandemic, or other national emergencies, disasters, or crises, resulted in:</i>			
2.1	Building in more resilience when developing population programmes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i> The pandemic has helped increase the resilience of the digital health transformation and thus the accessibility of health services.
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstreaming) of population issues in policymaking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i> The pandemic has provided for further prioritization of population in health.
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from population programmes to support other programmes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i>
<b>Priority areas for further action</b>			
2.4	Please rank the priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development from highest to lowest priority in the country at the current point in time. Please use ‘1’ as the highest priority and ‘11’ the lowest priority.	<input type="checkbox"/> Poverty eradication and employment <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality and women’s empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescents and young people <input type="checkbox"/> Ageing <input type="checkbox"/> International migration <input type="checkbox"/> Urbanization and internal migration <input type="checkbox"/> Population and sustainable development <input type="checkbox"/> Data and statistics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population and sustainable development</li> <li>2. Data and statistics</li> <li>3. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights</li> <li>4. International migration</li> <li>5. Ageing</li> <li>6. Gender equality and women’s empowerment</li> </ol>	
<b>Additional comments</b>			
2.5	Are there <b>any topics that are not covered</b> in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have become critically significant in the country since 2013? For example: food security, climate change or digital transformation?		

	<p><i>please elaborate:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is necessary to pay attention to the protection of information and personal data in the field of health;</li> <li>2. Support for the organization of biomedical fundamental and applied research, including joint research programs aimed at achieving healthy longevity in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.</li> <li>3. Promotion of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of behavioral risk factors, including population measures.</li> </ol>
2.6	<p>Are there any other <b>lessons learned</b>, achievements, challenges or needs that can be shared in regard to priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have not already been addressed in this survey?</p> <p><i>please elaborate:</i> None</p>

## V. Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

### ***With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and challenge in the area of population and development:***

3.1	<p>Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Achievement <i>please elaborate:</i></li> <li>b. Challenge <i>please elaborate:</i></li> </ol>
3.2	<p>Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Achievement <i>please elaborate:</i></li> <li>b. Challenge <i>please elaborate:</i></li> </ol>
3.3	<p>Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Achievement <i>please elaborate:</i></li> <li>b. Challenge <i>please elaborate:</i></li> </ol>

THANK YOU!