

ADDING IT UP

Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health in Central Asia

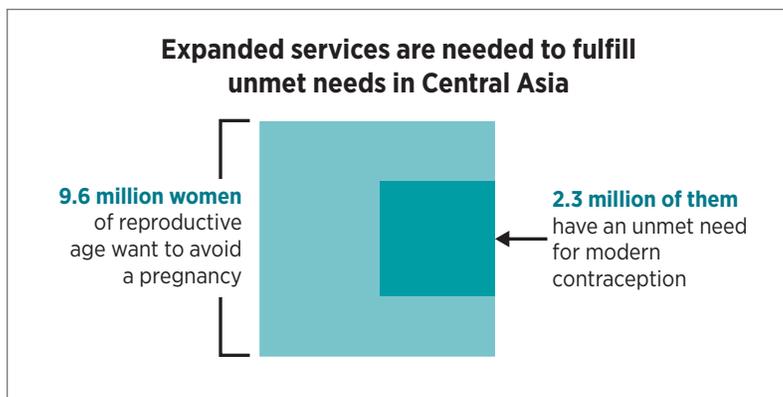


The Adding It Up study examines the need for, impact of and cost of fully investing in sexual and reproductive health care—services that together ensure people can decide whether and when to have children, experience safe pregnancy and delivery, have healthy newborns, and have a safe and satisfying sexual life.

WHO: Women of reproductive age (15–49) in five low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)* in Central Asia in 2019

WHAT: Contraceptive services, maternal care, newborn care, abortion services and treatment for the major curable STIs

Unmet needs for services in Central Asia



Lack of high-quality sexual and reproductive health care puts women at risk.

- 319,000 have abortions in unsafe conditions
- 380 die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth
- 846,000 do not receive the treatment they need for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and trichomoniasis

Among women who want to avoid a pregnancy, unmet need is higher for adolescents aged 15–19 than for all women aged 15–49 (52% versus 24%).

Each year, 1.6 million women in Central Asia give birth, and many do not receive needed care

	196,000 make fewer than four antenatal care visits		52,000 do not deliver in a health facility
	36,000 do not receive the care they need following a major obstetric complication		56,000 have newborns who do not receive needed care for complications

Cost of meeting all service needs in Central Asia

\$6.81 per capita annually—\$1.90 more per capita than current costs—would provide all women in need with:

Modern contraception

Maternal and newborn care

Abortion services

STI treatment

Every \$1 spent on contraceptive services beyond the current level would save \$3.15 in maternal, newborn and abortion care because contraception reduces the number of unintended pregnancies.

* Countries classified by the World Bank as having a 2018 gross national income per capita of \$12,375 or less. LMICs in this subregion are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Impacts of expanding and improving services

Investing in sexual and reproductive health care in Central Asia would greatly reduce risks for women and newborns

	Annual no. at current levels of care	–	Annual no. if all needs are met	=	No. averted if all needs are met	% change if all needs are met
Unintended pregnancies	694,000		144,000		550,000	-79%
Unplanned births	72,000		14,000		58,000	-80%
Unsafe abortions	319,000		67,000		252,000	-79%
Maternal deaths	380		220		160	-42%
Newborn deaths	19,000		8,000		11,000	-60%
HIV infections in babies ≤6 weeks	170		20		160	-89%
Cases of infertility caused by untreated STIs	33,000		0		33,000	-100%

Notes: Based on 2019 data. Numbers are rounded. Percentage change was calculated from unrounded data.

For additional detail, see appendix to the full report at <https://www.guttmacher.org/report/adding-it-up-investing-in-sexual-reproductive-health-2019>.

Investing for the future

- The interventions that make up the recommended care have proven feasible to implement in diverse settings around the world.
- Investing in them provides national and local governments, the private sector and international development partners with good value for money.
- By saving lives and improving women's health and well-being, sexual and reproductive health care benefits individuals and families and contributes to countries' social and economic development. Such care would also enable people to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.

Source

The information in this fact sheet can be found in Sully EA et al., *Adding It Up: Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health 2019*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2020.

Acknowledgments

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Good reproductive health policy starts with credible research

[guttmacher.org](https://www.guttmacher.org)

125 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038
212.248.1111
info@guttmacher.org

Find the full report and appendix tables at <https://www.guttmacher.org/report/adding-it-up-investing-in-sexual-reproductive-health-2019>.