



# Baseline assessment for child-related SDG indicators of Turkmenistan

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## List of abbreviations

<b>CME</b>	Child mortality estimates
<b>DESA</b>	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>ECA</b>	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
<b>ECD</b>	Early childhood development
<b>GoT</b>	Government of Turkmenistan
<b>IAEG-SDGs</b>	Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators
<b>IGME</b>	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>MAPS</b>	Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support
<b>MAWR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MoC</b>	Ministry of Culture
<b>MoD</b>	Ministry of Defence
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of energy
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MoFE</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economy
<b>MOG</b>	Ministry of Oil and Gas
<b>MoHMI</b>	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>MoLSP</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population
<b>MoMS</b>	Ministry of Municipal Services
<b>NEET</b>	Not in employment, education or training
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NIDHR</b>	National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights
<b>PISA</b>	Programme for International Student Assessment
<b>SCEPRL</b>	State Committee of Turkmenistan for Environment Protection and Land Resources
<b>SCFI</b>	State Committee on Fisheries Industry
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SECS</b>	State Enterprise on Caspian Sea
<b>SMS</b>	State Migration Service
<b>SSC</b>	State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WS</b>	Water and Sanitation

# Children are central to the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda charts an ambitious course for the coming decade and beyond. Underlying the entire agenda is a commitment by United Nations Member States to tackle inequalities and to leave no one behind. This commitment is especially crucial for assuring that the most disadvantaged children and families benefit from the Agenda in the years to come. The SDGs can only deliver on the promise of equity and leaving no one behind if the world knows which children and families are thriving and which are being left behind – both at the launch of the Agenda and throughout its implementation. Understanding the situation of children in relation to the SDGs is crucial both for the well-being of children and for reaching the global goals. While there is no goal that exclusively addresses children, the majority of

the SDG targets at the global level are related to children either directly or indirectly.

The 2030 agenda brings to surface bold data challenges that UNICEF has a long history of meeting. Over the past 70 years, the organisation has played a leading role in highlighting inequities in the situation of children and women. The first report on the State of the World’s Children, published 35 years ago, underlined the need for ‘hard evidence’ to support the implementation and monitoring of international targets. Since then, UNICEF has actively supported countries all over the world to improve the availability and use of child-related data<sup>1</sup>, including in Turkmenistan.



<sup>1</sup> United Nations Children’s Fund, *Is every Child Counted: Status of data for children in the SDGs*, 2017.

The Government of Turkmenistan (GoT) is committed to advancing the 2030 Agenda having already adapted and adopted SDGs in 2016 and is currently working on integration of SDG targets and indicators into national programmes and plans of actions as well as on design of an SDG monitoring system with technical assistance from UN. One of the country's main priorities is generation and analysis of data on children since Turkmenistan realizes that, as the rest of the world, it cannot and will not reach most SDGs unless the specific needs of children are monitored and addressed throughout the course of the 2030 Agenda.

The country was the first in the region to use tablets for collecting data on the situation of children, women and families as part of the 2015-16 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). There are also discussions in the country on further strengthening the

Following this first section, the second section summarizes the SDG adaptation and integration process in Turkmenistan and provides information about key characteristics of all 187 SDG indicators adopted by the country. The third section describes the methodology of the assessment, including limitations faced during the exercise. The fourth section, which is the core of the report, embodies baselines assessment for child-related SDG indicators of Turkmenistan, including a quick goal-by-goal assessment. The final section identifies priorities and next steps for enhancing the collection, analysis and use of data within the SDG framework.

administrative data systems for ensuring sustainable and systematic monitoring of SDGs.

This report, which was prepared in close consultation with the State Statistics Committee, is the first attempt in Turkmenistan to look into availability, recentness and disaggregation of data to serve as baselines for SDG indicators, focussing primarily on child-related indicators. This sub-group includes 55 indicators accounting for 29 per cent of all indicators adopted by Turkmenistan. The report considers data availability and when possible establishes status and trends both at national and disaggregated levels. It does not try to assess progress or build scenarios for reaching SDG targets, although for selected indicators trend data are also presented.





# SDGs and Turkmenistan

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## SDG ADAPTATION AND INTEGRATION PROCESS




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On 20 September 2016, the GoT formally adopted a list of 17 SDGs, 148 targets and 187 indicators to be implemented over the next 15 years. The SDGs roll-out in the country has followed a three-stage process adopted by the United Nations and the Government, that includes the following stages: (i) defining the SDGs relevant to Turkmenistan; ii) integrating the nationally prioritized SDGs into the national development plans; and (iii) setting up a measuring system to measure the progress of SDG implementation.

As part of the second stage, the UN agencies have been working closely with the Government to support integration of the nationally prioritized SDG targets and indicators into the national sector plans, programs and strategies. The Rapid Integrated Assessment has helped establish the current status of affairs in terms of integration and proposed a roadmap for next steps. As a first step toward establishment of the institutional coordination mechanism, the Government has instituted a working group responsible for SDGs, made of Government and NGO representatives (47 national institutions). The Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFE) is the coordinating body for monitoring progress in implementation of SDGs<sup>2</sup>.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) has agreed to support the integration and prioritization

process with two MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support) missions in 2017. MAPS is a UN interagency undertaking that represents a crucial opportunity to mobilize the UNCTs and leverage the UN Agencies' collaborative advantages to contribute to human-centred and rights-based sustainable development. The first mission, which took place in June, recommended that the focus of the second MAPS mission be to address sustainable and equitable regions in Turkmenistan – an emphasis on sustainable and inclusive economic development. Within this area of support, there were three areas, where acceleration could be seen as contributing:

-  Inclusive and sustainable economic growth through economic diversification,
-  Social development for all,
-  Building resilience through climate change adaptation.

In addition, the report recommended that the second phase MAPS mission should have a strong data component to build on the efforts to date on nationalizing SDGs. The report of the second MAPS mission, which took place in November, is expected soon.

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<sup>2</sup> For more information on the SDG adaptation process in Turkmenistan, visit the website of the UN in Turkmenistan: <http://tm.one.un.org>

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF SDG INDICATORS ADOPTED BY TURKMENISTAN

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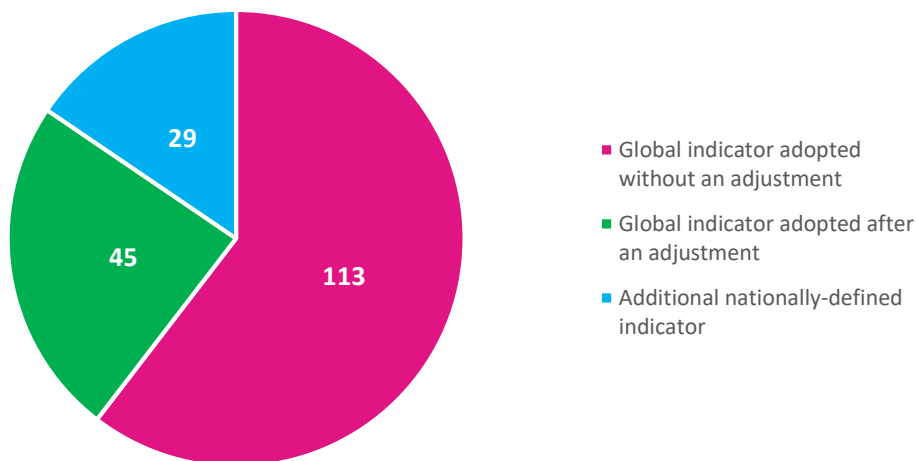
Under the third stage, the UN agencies have been working with the GoT to design an SDG measurement system for Turkmenistan.

To date, the approved SDG indicators have been assessed against the following key functions on the overall statistical measurement system: (i) methodology development, (ii) data collection, (iii) data processing, (iv) SDG database preparation, (v) analysis of SDG data, (vi) preparation of SDG

goal/target/indicator report; and (vii) preparation of SDG reports for national and international reporting by compiling goal reports from the line ministries.<sup>3</sup>

Out of 187 adopted indicators, 113 are global indicators adopted without adjustments, 45 are global indicators adopted with adjustment and 29 are nationally defined indicators.

**Figure 1. Indicators by level of adjustment during adoption by Turkmenistan**



Source: UNICEF calculations based on adopted SDG indicator list of Turkmenistan.

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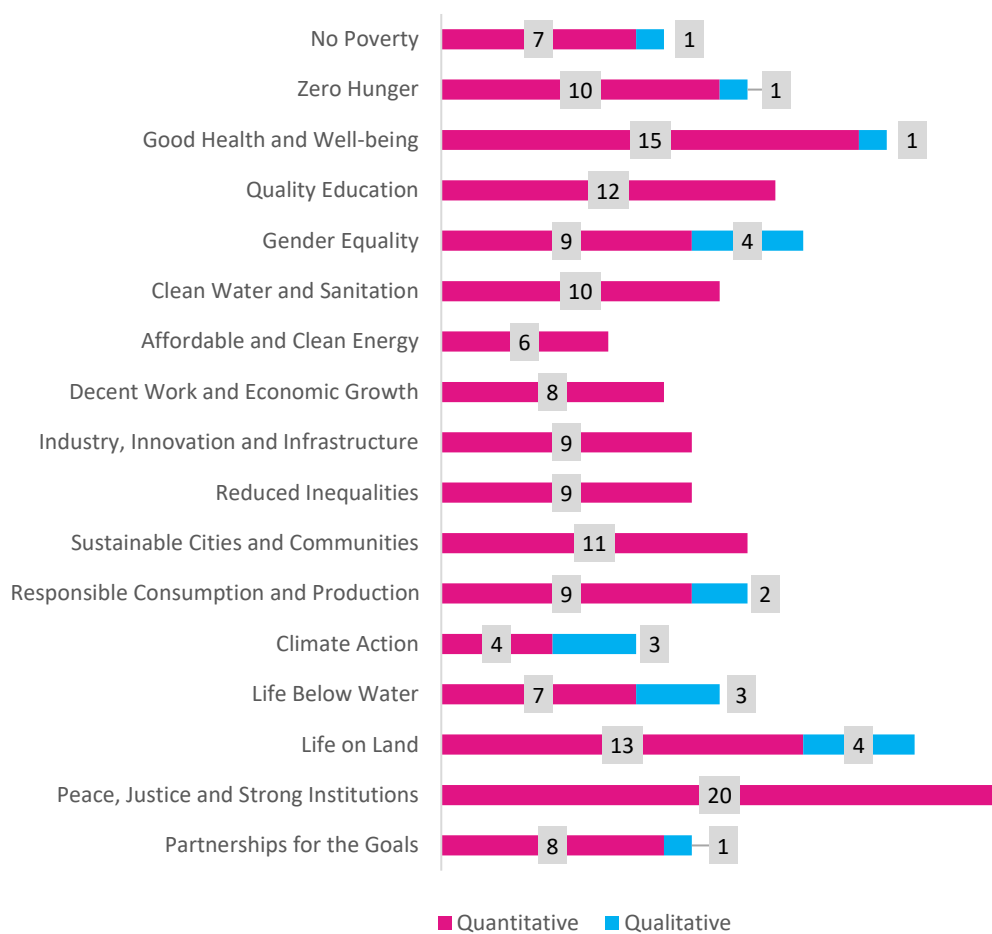
<sup>3</sup> Gereltuya Altankhuyag, *The overall statistical measuring system for SDGs, targets and indicators*

*adopted by Turkmenistan Government on 20 September 2016, Mission Report, June 2017.*

SDG indicators can be classified as quantitative or qualitative. Quantitative indicators aim for a specific value (numeric, rate of change or absolute number), while qualitative indicators (e.g. 5.1.1 *Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex*) do not show numeric measures as such but describe something in more of qualitative terms. Moreover, some, such as Indicator 1.5.3

concerning *Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies* are quantitative at the global level, while becoming qualitative at the national level, measured by availability of a strategy. About 90 per cent of indicators adopted in Turkmenistan are quantitative. Figure 2 indicates the distribution of indicators under each goal by whether they are quantitative or qualitative.

**Figure 2. Indicators by type: quantitative and qualitative**



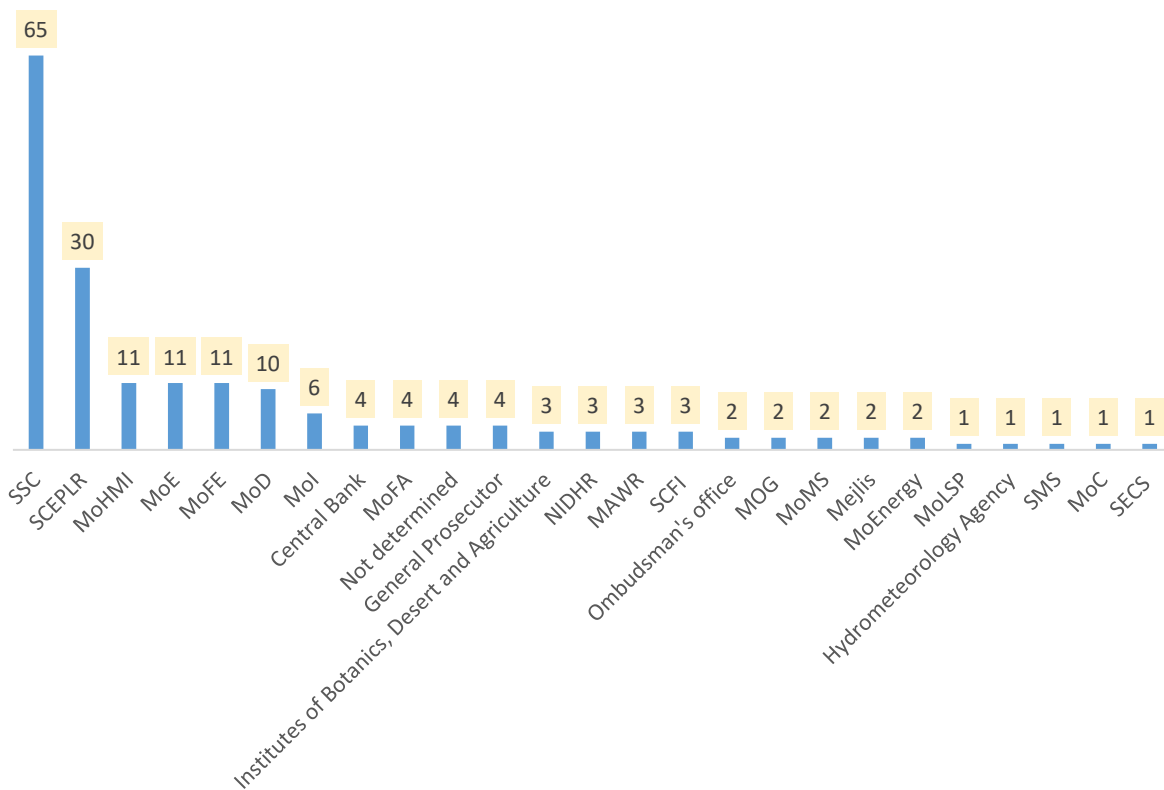
Source: UNICEF calculations

The draft SDG measurement system of Turkmenistan<sup>4</sup> already identifies responsible government entities. The State Statistics Committee (SSC) has the highest number of indicators, for the data collection of which it is going to be responsible, covering more than a third of all indicators (65), followed by the State Committee of Turkmenistan for Environment Protection and Land Resources (SCEPRL) and the Ministry of Finance and Economy (30 and 11 indicators, respectively).

In the context of Turkmenistan, the collection of state statistics is performed by designated

bodies of state statistics while the collection of agency-specific statistics undertaken by respective ministries and agencies<sup>5</sup>. Indicators, developed by the State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, are considered to form state statistics. With this classification and according to the draft measurement system for SDGs, state statistics will account for 42 per cent of all indicators (78 out of 187) while 58 per cent will be measured through agency-specific statistics and administrative data (See Table 1 for details).

**Figure 3. Indicators by responsible government entity for data collection**



**Source:** The overall statistical measuring system for SDGs, targets and indicators adopted by Turkmenistan Government on 20 September 2016, Mission Report

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

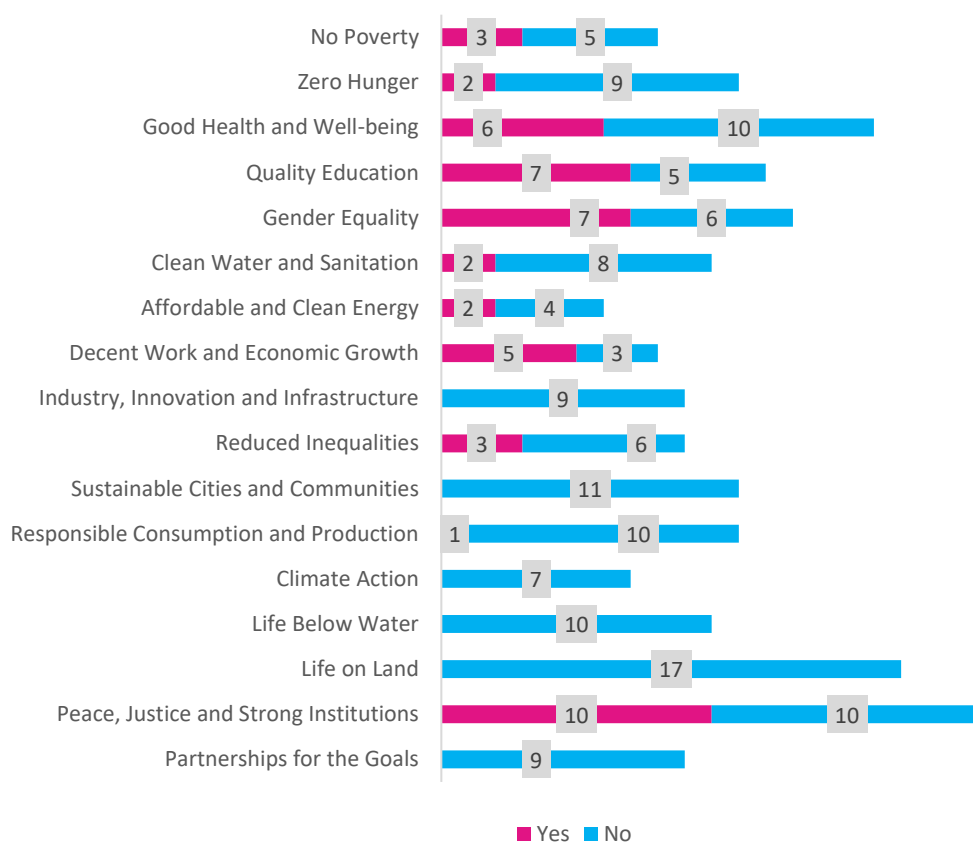
<sup>5</sup> Law of Turkmenistan on Statistics: [www.stat.gov.tm](http://www.stat.gov.tm)

Indicators can also be classified on the basis of the data source to be used to measure them, although for a certain group of indicators often multiple sources may be used. The main sources of data in Turkmenistan include reporting systems, censuses, surveys and administrative data. Some indicators lend themselves to household surveys, some to administrative data sources, some to both. One advantage of household survey data, comparing to administrative data sources is that it allows more detailed disaggregation. On the other hand, administrative data provide better coverage compared to surveys, if necessary

systems of data collection and analysis have been put in place. Census data are somewhere in between. Those have full coverage, but more limited for disaggregation than focused survey data.

According to the estimation of this assessment, data on a quarter of all of indicators adopted by Turkmenistan can be collected via household surveys. Some of them can also be tracked through other data sources, depending on the availability of the source, alignment of the methodology with the indicator definition, cost etc.

**Figure 4. Indicators by their suitability to be measured through household surveys**



Source: UNICEF calculations

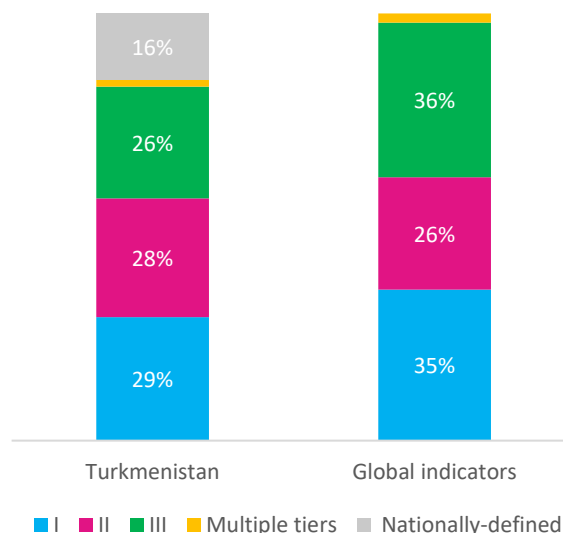
A significant characteristic of the SDG indicators is the tier classification that was developed by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in order to facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework. All indicators at the global level are classified into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level, as follows:

**Tier I:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

**Tier II:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

**Tier III:** No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

**Figure 5. Indicators by tier classification**



**Source:** Calculations based on the adopted SDG indicator list of Turkmenistan and IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators, 20 April 2017

As of 20 April 2017, Tier Classification for 232 Global SDG Indicators<sup>6</sup> contains 82 Tier I, 61 Tier II and 84 Tier III indicators. In addition, there are five indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers). The IAEG-SDG reviews indicator development and updates the global Tier classification at each meeting and will conduct comprehensive reviews of the global indicator framework in 2020 and 2025.

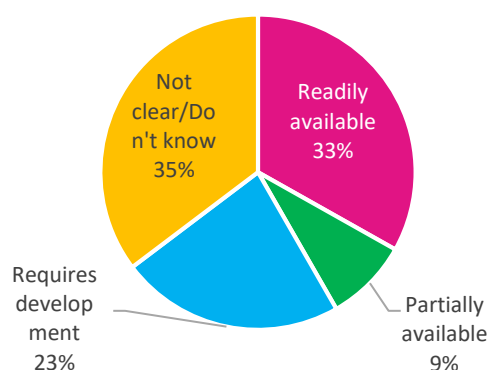
In Turkmenistan, there is almost equal distribution of indicators among Tiers, with 29 per cent in Tier I, 28 per cent in Tier II and 26 per cent in Tier III. Two per cent of indicators adopted by Turkmenistan are currently having multiple tiers at the global level, while 16 per cent of indicators are nationally defined.

<sup>6</sup> IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators, 20 April 2017.

Lastly, the adopted SDG indicators can be classified based on the assessment of data availability for them. Such a preliminary assessment was conducted in Turkmenistan, but without going into details of indicator definitions and putting together actual data<sup>7</sup>. During the exercise, three levels of availability were defined for all adopted indicators:

- 🌐 Readily available indicators
- 🌐 Partially available indicators are those, for which data are available but not exactly following the definition in the approved SDG indicator framework or data could be available but the methodology is not.
- 🌐 Indicators requiring development are need a new methodology and new data collection methods. They require considerable resources to start being measured.
- 🌐 Indicators that fall under the category of “Not clear/Don't know” are defined as such if ministries or agencies do not have a clear idea or do not know how to develop a methodology, collect data and process them or do not fully understand the indicator definition.

**Figure 6. Indicators by subjective assessment of data availability**



**Source:** The overall statistical measuring system for SDGs, targets and indicators adopted by Turkmenistan Government on 20 September 2016, Mission Report

According to the assessment, one third (33 per cent) of the total number of approved SDG indicators can be already reported on. For 35 per cent of indicators the government entities do not have a clear idea or do not know how to develop a methodology, collect data and process them. Data for 9 per cent of indicators are partially available, while for 23 per cent of indicators a new methodology and new data collection methods need to be developed.

A Presidential Decree was issued at the end of 2017 to approve the institutional structure for SDG monitoring with roles and responsibilities specified.

<sup>7</sup> Altankhuyag, G.



Table 1 provides a summary of key characteristics of the adopted SDG indicators by goals.

**Table 1. Main characteristics of indicators**

	Type		Can be collected via household surveys		UN Tier #20 April 2017					Data collection		Total
	Quantitative	Qualitative	Yes	No	I	II	III	Multiple tiers	Nationally-defined	Agency-specific statistics	State Statistics	
No Poverty	7	1	3	5	1	5	2	0		5	3	8
Zero Hunger	10	1	2	9	3	4	3	0	1	6	5	11
Good Health and Well-being	15	1	6	10	10	6		0		3	13	16
Quality Education	12		7	5	3	4	2	2	1	6	6	12
Gender Equality	9	4	7	6	2	6	4	1		5	8	13
Clean Water and Sanitation	10		2	8	3	4	2	0	1	5	5	10
Affordable and Clean Energy	6		2	4	2			0	4	4	2	6
Decent Work and Economic Growth	8		5	3	6	2		0		1	7	8
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9			9	7		2	0		2	7	9
Reduced Inequalities	9		3	6	3		4	0	2	6	3	9
Sustainable Cities and Communities	11			11	1	5	5	0		9	2	11
Responsible Consumption and Production	9	2	1	10	1		5	0	5	10	1	11
Climate Action	4	3		7		2	3	0	2	7		7
Life Below Water	7	3		10	1		4	0	5	10		10
Life on Land	13	4		17	2	5	3	0	7	16	1	17
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	20		10	10	5	9	6	0		13	7	20
Partnerships for the Goals	8	1		9	4		4	0	1	1	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>187</b>

# **Baseline Assessment Methodology**

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## SELECTION OF CHILD-RELATED INDICATORS

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The sub-group of **55** SDG indicators, captured within the scope of the assessment, are defined as child-related SDG indicators and include:

**39** indicators that were identified as child-relevant at the global level in UNICEF's 'Every Child Counts' publication and adopted by Turkmenistan;

**16** additional indicators that were identified as child-related at the country level. Twelve of them are global while four indicators are nationally-defined.

The lists of indicators under each category are provided as appendices to the report.



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## SOURCES OF DATA

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The main sources of data for this baseline analysis are:

### The 2015-16 Turkmenistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).

MICS is a global household survey programme. Developed and supported by UNICEF, [MICS](#) (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) is one of the largest international household survey programmes worldwide. It is designed to collect estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of families, children and women. Since the inception of MICS in the 1990s, over 300 surveys have been carried out in more than 100 countries. Until now, Turkmenistan has conducted two rounds of MICS, in [2006](#) and [2015/16](#). MICS data are an integral part of the state statistics. The data from the most recent MICS have not yet been reflected in the global SDG database.



### Other available data on the global SDG database<sup>8</sup>.

[SDG database](#) is the dissemination platform of the Global SDG Indicators Database and presents country level data and global and regional aggregates compiled through the UN System and other international organizations. The database is maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), a division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).<sup>9</sup>



Additional state statistics from the [official publications of the State Statistics Committee](#).

Recently updated data on childhood mortality rates from the database of the [Inter-Agency Group on Mortality Statistics](#), which have not been reflected in the global SDG database yet.

[Assessment of UNICEF staff and relevant partners](#) for some of the qualitative indicators.

When it comes to disaggregation of data, the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS is the primary source. While the SDG database includes some disaggregation, this is limited to sex, age and type of residence (urban/rural) for a very small number of indicators.

This report is based on the data for the last 5 years, i.e. data available since 2012. Thus, any data representing 2011 or before will not be included as baselines even if they are part of the Global SDG database.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>, Last updated: 28 July 2017

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

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## LIMITATIONS

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- This baseline assessment is an attempt to apply the global SDG monitoring framework at a country level and as such, is affected by the limitations that exist in the global framework. It is particularly pronounced for the cases of:
  - **Composite indicators that become multiple indicators when actual data availability is assessed.** Examples include indicators 1.3.1 concerning *percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems* and 4.5.1 concerning *parity indices for education indicators*. Therefore, while a summary analysis is presented for 53 indicators, the assessment de facto covers some 100 indicators. This number will rise as some of indicators are defined in more details.
  - **Meta-data for Indicators belonging to Tier III**, for which global methodology is in the process of development. Whenever data on a proxy indicator existed for a global Tier III indicator, it was included into this assessment. Examples include indicator 1.4.1 concerning proportion of population with access to basic services and indicator 4.2.1 concerning children developmentally on track. In both cases, given the ongoing methodological work and absence any other data source, the data from the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS were used. For indicator 1.4.1, the proportion of population using improved sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities that are not shared and electricity was taken as a proxy, while for indicator 4.2.1 the early child development index of MICS was used, similar to what is happening at the global level.
- There have been changes in the list of global indicators after Turkmenistan adapted and adopted them in 2016. The latest round of changes was made during the 48th meeting of the Statistical Commission held in March 2017. While some of the modifications are editorial, some others include a complete replacement of the indicator. It has not yet been decided how the country will deal with these changes. This assessment used the indicators as adopted without considering the changes while the UN and Government find ways to reflect the changes.
- Turkmenistan is still in the process of defining roles and responsibilities in terms of monitoring of SDG indicators. Therefore, optimistically speaking, it will take a few years before responsible government entities will put in place an appropriate data collection. Disaggregated data are very limited, as in many other countries. This assessment attempted to use all the existing sources, which sometimes involved making a judgement about using one source over another, when conflicting data existed. Such cases are explained, as relevant, within the report.

**Current status of data for  
child-related SDG indicators  
in Turkmenistan**

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## SUMMARY ANALYSIS

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This initial review of the status of selected child-related SDG indicators in Turkmenistan has pointed to critical data gaps. Out of 55 child-related indicators, there are some data for 40 indicators, among which for 7 indicators data are limited or poor. Moreover, as in many other countries, disaggregated data - which can indicate the children who are thriving and those being left behind – is limited. The number of indicators with at least one dimension of disaggregated data is 19.

55 child-related

40 available

15 not available




33 in line with global definitions

7 partially available or proxy used







The below table includes summary information about data availability and disaggregation in the form of traffic lights for each of the 55 child-relevant SDG indicators of Turkmenistan. The explanation of colours for each column is provided. For the purpose of this analysis, disaggregation of indicator is considered as available if at least data on at least one dimension of disaggregation is available for (any) (sub)indicator even though the global SDG indicator may require disaggregation by multiple dimensions.














## Availability of data

-  Green – data is available in line with the SDG methodology (2012 or after)
-  Yellow – data is partially available or a proxy indicator is used (2012 or after)
-  Red – data is not available (or represents a period before 2012)




## Disaggregation of data


























-  Green – data on at least one dimension of disaggregation is available in line with the SDG definition
-  Yellow – disaggregated data is available on a sub-indicator/sub-component of the indicator or a proxy indicator
-  Red – disaggregation is not available
-  Grey – disaggregation is not applicable








**Table 2. Data availability and disaggregation for child-relevant SDG indicators of Turkmenistan**



















Child related goals	Indicators	Availability of data	Disaggregation of available data
	1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age and geographical location (urban/rural)		
	1.3.1 Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, with break down by children, retired persons, people with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims		
	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (to be defined) by sex and age group		
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies		
	1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending		
	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age		



Child related goals	Indicators	Availability of data	Disaggregation of available data
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	●	●
	3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	●	●
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendance	●	●
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	●	●
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	●	●
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	●	●
	3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 population	●	●
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	●	●
	3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population (age-standardized)	●	●
	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods**	●	●
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (10-14, 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	●	●
	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	●	●
		4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	●
4.2.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)		●	●
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex		●	●

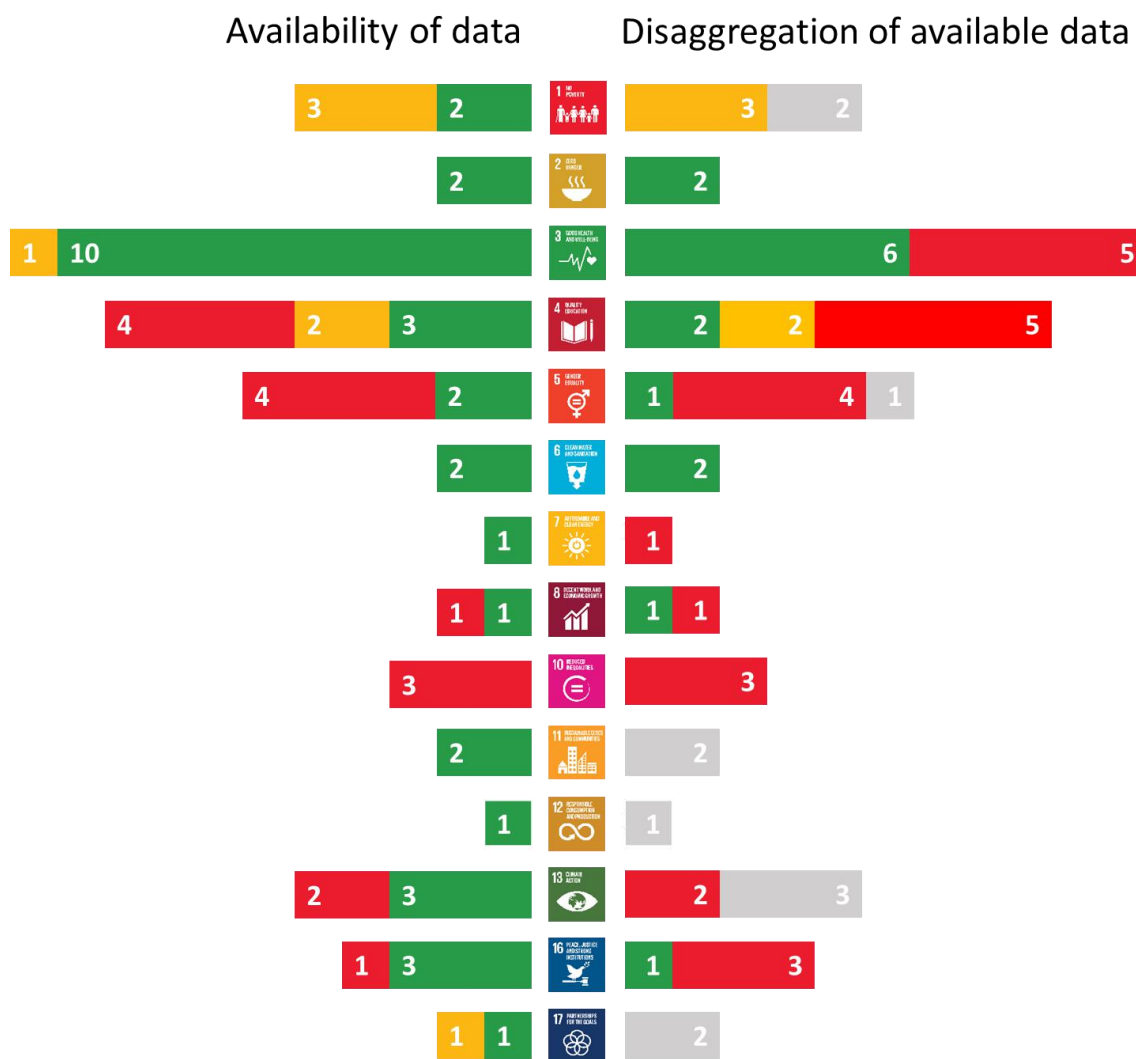
Child related goals	Indicators	Availability of data	Disaggregation of available data
	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated		
	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills. Disaggregation: by sex and location		
	4.7.1 Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. Disaggregation: sex and location (and others where data are available)		
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		
	4.a.1.a Proportion of schools meeting international quality and inclusive education standards		
	4.c.1 Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary (iii) secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level. Disaggregation: sex (and other where data are available)		
	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex		
	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		
	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		
	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		

Child related goals	Indicators	Availability of data	Disaggregation of available data
	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	●	●
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	●	●
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	●	●
	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-29 years) not in education, employment or training	●	●
	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	●	●
	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	●	●
	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	●	●
	10.3.1 Number of appeals/ complaints from citizens per 100,000 people	●	●
	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	●	●
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	●	●
	12.8.1 Report/Level of population awareness and education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	●	●
	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	●	●
	13.1.1.a Number of strategies and plans reflecting issues of disaster risk reduction	●	●
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	●	●

Child related goals	Indicators	Availability of data	Disaggregation of available data
	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula and study programmes		
	13.3.1.a Number of educational institutions that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into study programmes		
	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age		
	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age		
	17.18.1 Proportion of reported sustainable development indicators adopted by Turkmenistan		
	17.18.2 Build capacity in order to increase the availability of high-quality, relevant and reliable data		

Similar to the table above, the chart below, summarizes and visualizes, availability of data at the national (left-hand side) and disaggregated (right-hand side: at least one disaggregation) levels for each of the goals.

**Figure 7. Data availability and disaggregation for child-relevant SDG indicators in Turkmenistan**



Source: UNICEF calculations

**Goal-by-goal analysis**



# No poverty

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing access to basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 3. Goal 1 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the global indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
<b>1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age and geographical location (urban/rural)</b>	I									
Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 (PPP) per day										
Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 (PPP) per day (the working poor) (15 to 24 years old) <sup>1</sup>		2016	3.26	√						
Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 (PPP) per day (the working poor) (15 years old and over) <sup>1</sup>		2016	2.87	√						
Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 (PPP) per day (the working poor) (25 years old and over) <sup>1</sup>		2016	2.8	√						
<b>1.3.1 Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, with break down by children, retired persons, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims</b>	II									
Proportion of employed population covered in the event of work injury <sup>1</sup>		2013	52.6							

<sup>10</sup> The generic information on Goals are taken from the UNDP website link: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the global indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation							
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other	
Proportion of the population covered by labour market programs											
Proportion of the poorest quintile population covered by labour market programs											
Proportion of the population covered by social assistance programs											
Proportion of the poorest quintile population covered by social assistance programs											
Proportion of the population covered by social insurance programs											
Proportion of the poorest quintile population covered by social insurance programs											
Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits											
Number of pensioners (thousand persons) <sup>2</sup>		2015	418.3			√					
Number of recipients of social benefits (thousand persons) <sup>2</sup>		2015	493.9			√					
Number of recipients of allowance for caring for children under 3 (thousand persons) <sup>3</sup>		2017	378.8								
<b>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (to be defined) by sex and age group</b>	III										
Proportion of population using improved source of drinking water <sup>4</sup>		2015/ 2016	82.8			√	√		√		
Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared <sup>4</sup>		2015/ 2016	98.6			√	√		√		
Proportion of households having electricity in their dwelling <sup>4</sup>		2015/ 2016	100			√	√				
<b>1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</b>	II		Draft								
<b>1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending<sup>5</sup></b>	I	2015	36								
Spending on education as % of total government spending <sup>5</sup>		2015	23								
Spending on health as % of total government spending <sup>5</sup>		2015	7								
Spending on social protection as % of total government spending <sup>5</sup>		2015	6								

<sup>1</sup> ILO estimates

<sup>2</sup> State Statistics Committee, Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan, Ashgabat, 2016

<sup>3</sup> MoLSP, Figure is for 1 January 2017.

<sup>4</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

<sup>5</sup> Calculations based on the 2016 Statistical Publication on Finance of Turkmenistan for years 2014-2015



## MONETARY POVERTY

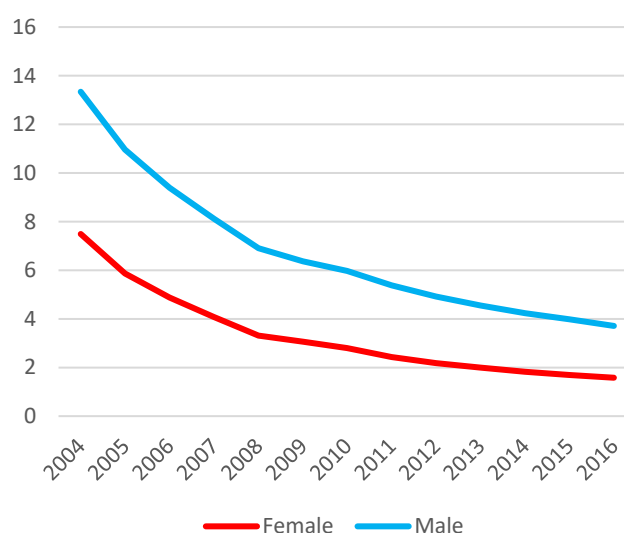
Data availability for goal 1 in Turkmenistan is limited. This goal requires calculation of poverty based on income or consumption survey. Such survey(s) are being conducted in Turkmenistan. Therefore, there is the required data for the calculation of **Indicator 1.1.1**, but also for calculation of disaggregated values.

ILO provides the estimates for working population, but there is no data available

at the national level. ILO provides also the estimates for working population 15-24 years old and for 25 years old and over. Data are available in SDG database, but disaggregated only by sex. There should be additional efforts to provide more data on this indicator, since there are data for calculation

In 2016, 2.9 per cent of employed persons age 15 and above were poor<sup>11</sup>.

**Figure 8.** Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 (PPP) per day (the working poor) (15 years old and over)



Source: ILO estimates, Global SDG database.

<sup>11</sup> ILO estimates, *Global SDG database*.

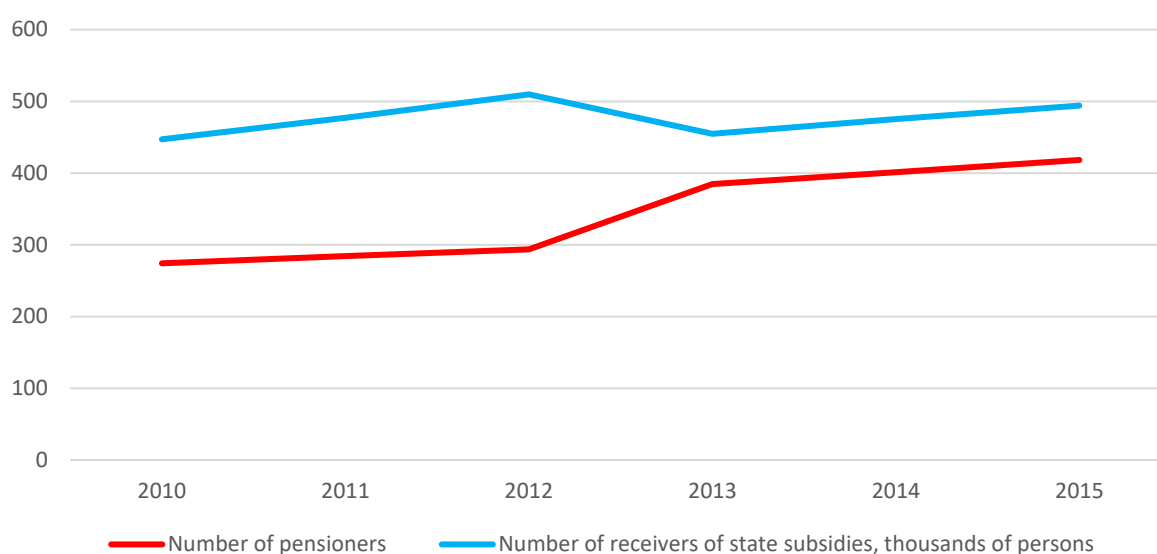
## SOCIAL PROTECTION

There is data on number of pensioners and persons receiving state subsidies (as a proxy for **Indicator 1.3.1**) by regions<sup>12</sup>. Number of pensioners increased in 2013, while the number of recipients of social benefits decreased in 2013.

In 2013, 52.6 per cent of employed population was covered in the event of work injury.<sup>13</sup>

**As of January 2017, there were 378.8 thousands recipients of allowance for caring for children under 3<sup>14</sup>.**

**Figure 9.** Number of population covered by social protection floors/systems, 2012-2015

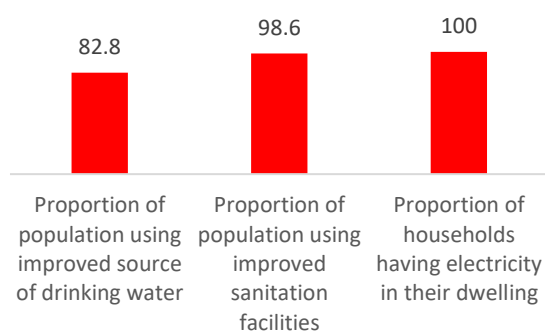


Source: State Statistics Committee, *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan*, Ashgabat, 2016

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

**Indicator 1.4.1** is still under Tier 3 meaning that there is no globally defined methodology on the indicator. However, some proxy indicators can be used from MICS such as proportion of population using improved source of drinking water, proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared and percentage of households having electricity in their dwelling.

**Figure 10.** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

<sup>12</sup> State Statistics Committee, *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan*, Ashgabat, 2016.

<sup>13</sup> ILO Social Security Inquiry, *UN SDG Database*

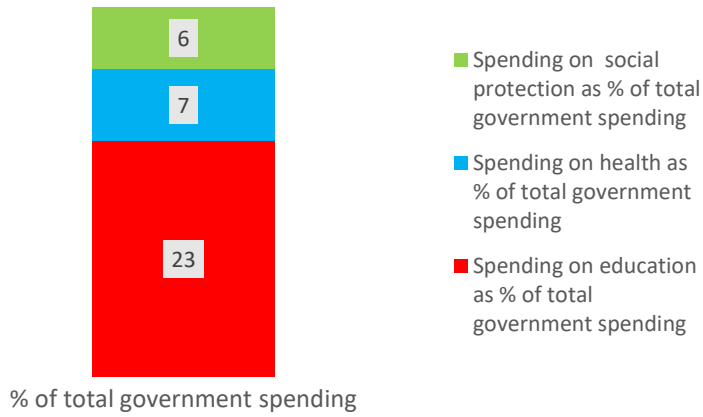
<sup>14</sup> MoLSP, January 2017.

**Indicator 1.5.3** is qualitative, with responses 'Yes/No', regarding the existence of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in

Turkmenistan. A national strategy has been drafted, but is yet to be adopted.

Data on **Indicator 1.a.2** is available in the Statistical yearbook<sup>15</sup>.

**Figure 11.** Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as percentage of total government spending, 2015



36 per cent of total government spending goes to social protection, health and education.

**Source:** Annual Statistical Publication on Finance of Turkmenistan for years 2014-2015



<sup>15</sup> State Statistics Committee, *Statistical Yearbook*.



# Zero hunger

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

Goal 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. The case for investing in nutrition is clear. Poor nutrition during the first 1,000 days—from pregnancy through a child’s second birthday—can cause life-long and irreversible damage, with consequences at the individual, community, and national level.

**Table 4. Goal 2 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age <sup>1</sup>	I	2015-16	11.5	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	I									
Wasting <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	4.2	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Overweight <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	5.9	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

<sup>1</sup>2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

## NUTRITION

Data on Goal 2 are available from MICS survey. In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF and the results are based on those measurements.<sup>16</sup> Advantage is that those data can be disaggregated by the main dimension, such sex, age, region, wealth etc.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth (**Indicator 2.2.1**). Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted.

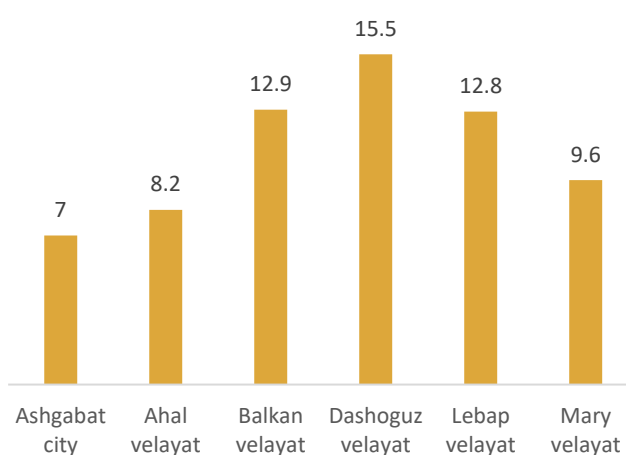
Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.<sup>18</sup>

There are notable differences among regions, ranging from 7 per cent in Ashgabat city to 16 per cent in Dashoguz velayat.

Stunting reflects chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.<sup>17</sup>

Weight-for-height (**Indicator 2.2.2**) can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

**Figure 12. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5, by regions**



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

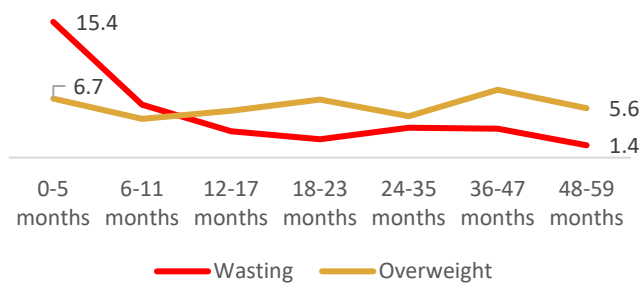
<sup>16</sup> State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan and UNICEF, *2015-2016 Turkmenistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Final Report*. Ashgabat, Turkmenistan: The State Committee of Statistics of

Turkmenistan and UNICEF, hereafter *2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS*.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

**Figure 13.** Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting and overweight), among children under 5, by age



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

In 2016, 4 per cent of children under 5 were wasted, while 6 per cent were overweight.



# Good health and well-being

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

Goal 3 aims to decrease child deaths and maternal mortality rates through prevention and treatment, education, immunization campaigns, and sexual and reproductive healthcare. This SDG make a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. The aim is to achieve universal health coverage, and provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all. Supporting research and development for vaccines is an essential part of this process as well.



**Table 5. Goal 3 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation								
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other		
3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births <sup>1</sup>	II	2015	42									
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendance <sup>2</sup>	I	2015-16	100		√	√	√			√		
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) <sup>3</sup>	I	2016	51									
Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>		2016	43.4									
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) <sup>3</sup>	I	2016	21.9									
3.3.2 TB incidence per 100,000 population <sup>4</sup>	I	2015	70									
Tuberculosis deaths per 100,000 population <sup>4</sup>		2014	3.4									
3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 population <sup>7</sup>	I	2017	0,0									
3.4.2 Suicide Mortality rate <sup>5</sup>	II	2015	10.04	√								
3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population (age-standardized) <sup>5</sup>	I	2013	17.4									

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods <sup>2</sup>	I	2015-16	47.1		√	√	√		√	
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (10-14, 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group <sup>2</sup>	II	2015-16	28			√	√		√	
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years) per 1,000 women in that age group										
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	I									
Health worker density of dentistry personnel per 1,000 population <sup>6</sup>		2014	0.12							
Health worker density of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1,000 population <sup>6</sup>		2014	4.56							
Health worker density of pharmaceutical personnel per 1,000 population <sup>6</sup>		2014	0.17							
Health worker density of physicians per 1,000 population <sup>6</sup>		2014	2.29							

<sup>1</sup> Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division

<sup>2</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

<sup>3</sup> IGME

<sup>4</sup> WHO global TB database

<sup>5</sup> Global Health Estimates 2015, World Health Organization

<sup>6</sup> Global Health Workforce Statistics database

<sup>7</sup> Official correspondence from the MoHMI

## MORTALITY

Goal 3 is one of the best covered goals in Turkmenistan. Majority of data at the aggregate level are available in international databases and from administrative data sources. Although the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (MoHMI) collects and uses disaggregated maternal mortality and childhood mortality data, such disaggregation in publicly available databases is limited.

Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related

to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes (**Indicator 3.1.1**).<sup>19</sup>

According to WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division estimates, maternal mortality in Turkmenistan decreased since 2012, from 45 to 42 per 100,000 live births.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> WHO, <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/indmaternalmortality/en/>

<sup>20</sup> [Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015, Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division](#)



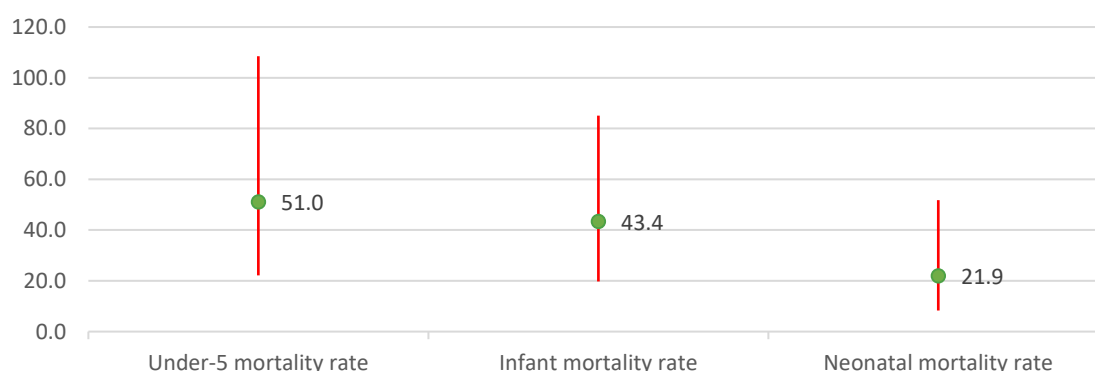
CME Info is a database containing the latest child mortality estimates based on the research of the UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME).<sup>21</sup>

In 2015-16, 100 per cent of births were attended by skilled birth attendance<sup>23</sup>.  
*Indicator 3.1.2*

Under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births, while infant mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births (*Indicator 3.2.1*).

Neonatal mortality rate is a probability of dying during the first 28 days of life (0-27 days) (*Indicator 3.2.2*). In Turkmenistan, almost half of infant deaths occur in the first 28 days of life.<sup>22</sup>

**Figure 14. Under 5 mortality rates, per 1,000 live births, with upper and lower boundaries of uncertainty range, 2016**

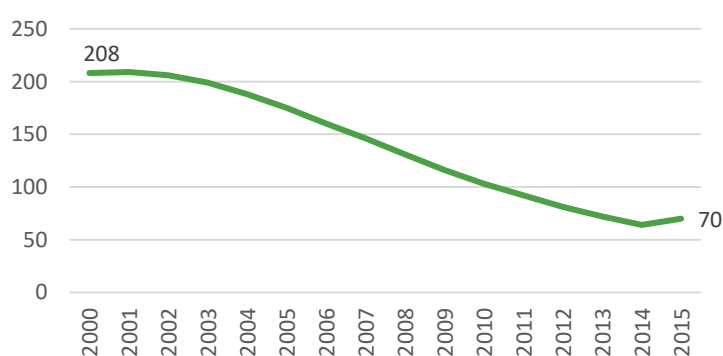


Source: UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)

Tuberculosis incidence in Turkmenistan has been decreasing consistently, although in 2015 it reversed slightly.

(*Indicator 3.3.2*)

**Figure 15. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population**



Source: WHO global TB database

<sup>21</sup> [UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation \(IGME\)](#).

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS.

While the MoHMI collects disaggregated tuberculosis data, such disaggregation in publicly available databases is not available.

According to the official correspondence from the MoHMI, no malaria cases were recorded in Turkmenistan during the period of 2010-2017. **(Indicator 3.3.3)**

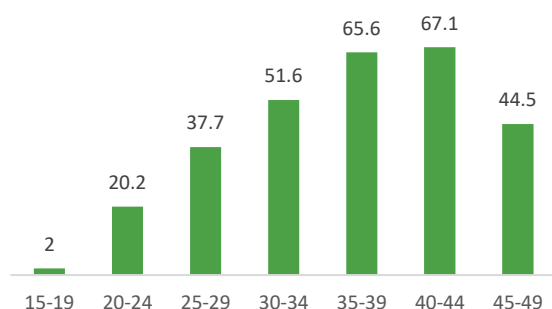
Suicide mortality rate in Turkmenistan was 10.4 per 100,000 population in 2015 **(Indicator 3.4.2)**, much higher among men than women.

Some disaggregated absolute numbers on suicide mortality rates and road traffic fatal injury deaths are collected, but they are not converted into rates and not available in publicly available databases.

In 2015 suicide mortality rate for women was 5.1 and for men 15.2 per 100,000 population<sup>24</sup>.

In 2013 there were 17.4 road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population<sup>25</sup>. **(Indicator 3.6.1)**

**Figure 16. Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods**



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

The data on percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods are available from the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only 2 per cent of married women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 22 per cent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among older women ranges from 41 to 70 per cent.<sup>26</sup> **(Indicator 3.7.1)**

<sup>24</sup> World Health Organization, *Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2015*, Geneva, WHO: 2016.

<sup>25</sup> World Health Organization, *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015*.

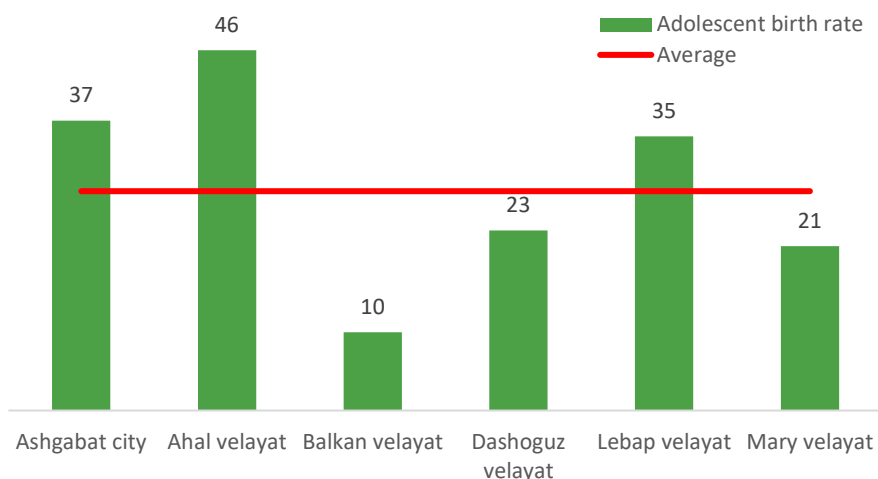
<sup>26</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS.

## MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

There are notable differences by regions in adolescent birth rates. In Ahal velayat, women in the adolescent period are more likely to have a birth (46 births per 1,000 women) compared to women from Balkan velayat (10 births per 1,000 women).

Adolescent birth rate is 1.4 times higher in rural areas compared to urban areas (35 births per 1,000 and 25 births per 1,000 women, respectively).<sup>27</sup> (*Indicator 3.7.2*)

**Figure 17. Adolescent birth rate (15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group**



The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is 28 births per 1,000.

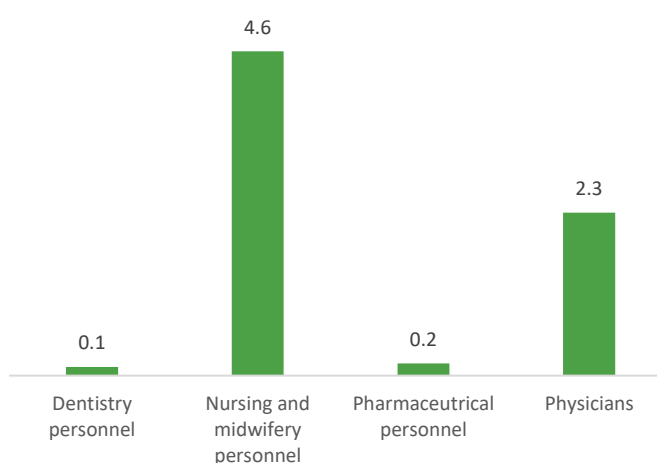
Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

## HEALTH WORKFORCE

Health worker density and distribution (*Indicator 3.c.1*) is an important indicator for monitoring of health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries.

In Turkmenistan, in 2014 there was 4.5 nursing and midwifery personnel and 0.12 dentistry personnel per 1 000 persons.

**Figure 18. Number of health workers per 1,000 persons, 2014**



Source: Global Health Workforce Statistics database, Global Health Observatory, WHO

<sup>27</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS.

# GOAL 04 Quality education



## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys have access to quality early learning, care, pre-school and pre-primary education, and complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.*

**Table 6. Goal 4 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
<b>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</b>										
Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (ii) mathematics.										
Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading.										
Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics										
Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading										

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation							
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other	
Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics											
Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading											
<b>4.2.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)<sup>1</sup></b>		2015-16	90.9	√	√	√	√		√		
<b>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex<sup>1</sup></b>		2015-16	46.2	√		√	√		√		
<b>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</b>											
Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	0.98			√	√		√		
Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics by the end of primary											
Gender parity index for achievement in reading by the end of primary											
Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics by the end of lower secondary											
Gender parity index for achievement in reading by the end of lower secondary											
Gender parity index of teachers in pre-primary education who are trained											
Gender parity index of teachers in primary education who are trained											
Gender parity index of teachers in lower secondary education who are trained											
Gender parity index of teachers in upper secondary education who are trained											
Gender parity index of teachers in secondary education who are trained											
Gender parity index for primary school enrolment <sup>2</sup>		2015	0.96								
Gender parity index for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	0.99			√	√		√		
Gender parity index for secondary school enrolment <sup>2</sup>		2015	0.96								
Gender parity index for secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	1			√	√		√		
<b>4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills. Disaggregation: by sex and location</b>											
Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills											

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation							
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other	
Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills											
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	99.6		√	√	√			√	
<b>4.7.1 Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. Disaggregation: sex and location (and others where data are available)</b>											
<b>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</b>											
Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, primary level											
Proportion of schools with access to electricity, primary level											
Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes, primary level											
Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, secondary combined level											
Proportion of schools with access to electricity, secondary combined level											
Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes, secondary combined level											
Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, primary and secondary level											
Proportion of schools with access to electricity, primary and secondary level											
Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes, primary and secondary level											
<b>4.a.1.a Proportion of schools meeting international quality and inclusive education standards<sup>3</sup></b>		2015	5.5								
<b>4.c.1 Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary (iii) secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level. Disaggregation: sex (and other where data are available)</b>											

<sup>1</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

<sup>2</sup> TransMonee

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Education

## EDUCATION

Availability of education indicators is moderate in Turkmenistan. There are data for indicators that are calculated from the MICS survey, such as participation rates (at all levels) and early child development.

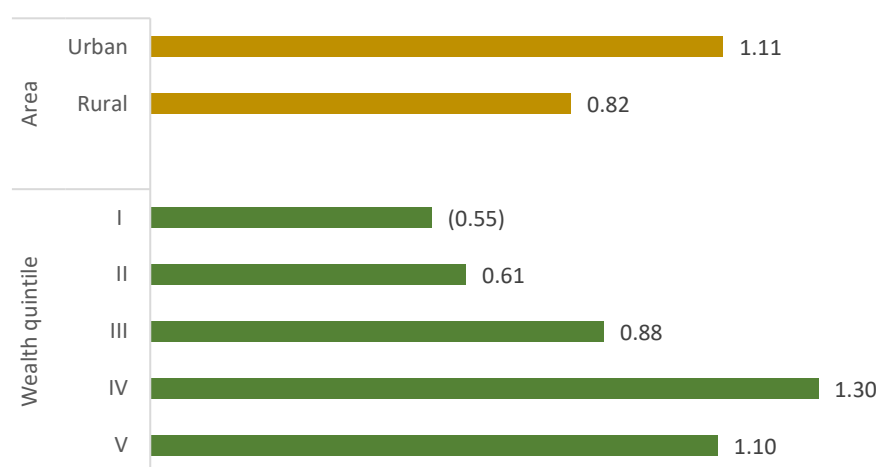
Main data source for **Indicator 4.1.1** should be a specialised survey, such as PISA. However, such a survey has not been conducted in Turkmenistan yet.

There is no gender gap in terms of attendance to pre-school and school (**Indicator 4.5.1**).

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 0.98 for pre-school, 0.99 for classes 1-4 and 1.00 for classes 5-10. However, the GPI goes down to 0.95 for classes 11-12, driven primarily by the gender difference in attendance rate in Mary velayat.<sup>28</sup>

Differences in GPI are notable among wealth quintiles, especially in participation rate in pre-primary.

**Figure 19. Gender parity index for participation rate in pre-primary education.**



( ) Figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases for females.

Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

Among older population, literacy is very high, according to the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS. There is no available data on literacy among men, and on numeracy among both, males and females. (**Indicator 4.6.1**).

Similarly, data on **Indicator 4.7.1** on 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience are also not available. It should, however, be noted that Indicator 4.7.1 was completely modified at the global level in 2017, but it is not clear if the corresponding adopted indicator of Turkmenistan will change.

99.6 per cent of women are literate.

Safe and inclusive learning environments are imperative for children and young people to reach their full potential in education. Lack of school infrastructure and materials adapted for people with disabilities hinder many children and young people from accessing effective learning opportunities. Access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene (WASH) in schools (**Indicator 4.a.1**) can improve educational

<sup>28</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS, including further analysis of GPI by education levels.

opportunities and decrease the potential for disease transmission.<sup>29</sup> Data on this indicator is not yet available in Turkmenistan.

Under the close support from UNICEF since 2011, the GoT approved education policy document based on child-friendly standards. These standards are referred to as one of the international standards in education as they set the education quality benchmarks in the area of gender, inclusiveness, effective teaching and learning, safe, health and protective environment and participation in school environment. Importantly, this policy document would also serve a basis for advancing the policy on inclusive education. Child-friendly schools (CFS) are considered to meet international quality and inclusive education standards (**Indicator 4.a.1.a**).

This policy document is a package of documents and assessment tools that also sets the procedure for CFS school certification process. Seventy-eight schools in Turkmenistan went through the official certification process by the Ministry of Education (MoE) and were granted the status of CFS. In 2013, UNICEF, in cooperation with the MoE commissioned an evaluation CFS.

### EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood is the most rapid period of development in a human life and forms the foundation for future well-being and learning.

Early childhood development (ECD) is multidimensional and refers to several aspects of a child's well-being: physical, social, emotional and cognitive. As ECD sets the stage for lifelong thriving, it is one of the most critical and cost-effective investments a country can make. Economic analyses have found that investing in the early



years yields some of the highest rates of return to families, societies and countries. Tracking children's developmental outcomes is therefore vital.<sup>30</sup> Importantly, Sustainable Development Goals recognize that early childhood development will play a foundational role towards advancing 2030 Agenda, ECD will be key to achieving almost all goals, but especially targets 2.2 on malnutrition, 3.2 on neonatal mortality, 4.2 on early learning and care and 16.2 on prevention from abuse and exploitation.

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<sup>29</sup> UNICEF, *Is every child counted?*

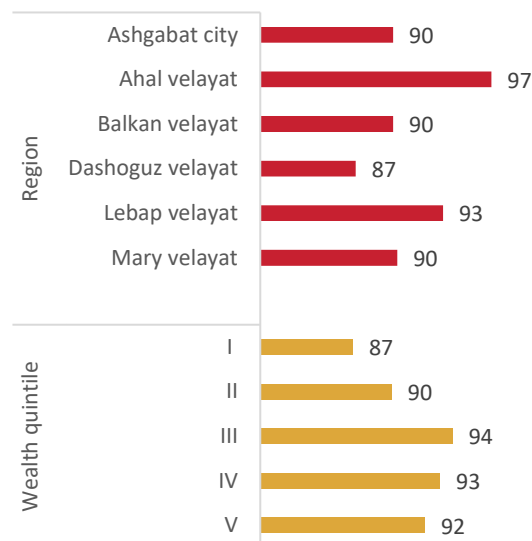
<sup>30</sup> Ibid.



ECD index calculated from 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS can be used as a proxy for **Indicator 4.2.1**. In Turkmenistan 91 per cent of children aged 3-4 years are developmentally on track. Nevertheless, while the figures are high for physical, cognitive and social-emotional development domains, the percentage of children, who are on track in the literacy and numeracy domain is low, at 19 per cent, with notable sub-regional differences (6 per cent in Dashoguz velayat and 36 per cent in Mary velayat).<sup>31</sup>

## ECDI is lowest in Dashoguz velayat and highest in Ahal velayat

**Figure 20. ECDI by region and wealth quintile**



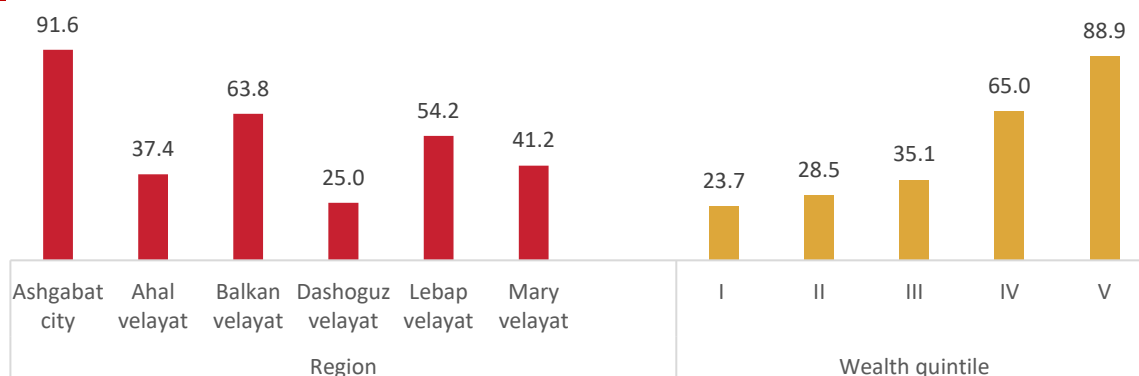
Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

Additionally, participation in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) influences early child development and school readiness (**Indicator 4.2.2**)<sup>32</sup>. Participation is highest in Ashgabat city (92 per cent) and lowest in Dashoguz velayat (25 per cent).

The most significant difference in participation rate is due to wealth status of the household, varying from 24 per cent in the poorest households to 89 per cent in the wealthiest ones.

46 per cent of children of the pre-primary age attend pre-school education

**Figure 21. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by wealth quintiles**



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

<sup>31</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS.

<sup>32</sup> Bases on further analysis of the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS. For the purposes of SDG indicator 4.2.2, and due to MICS5 methodology, where education information was collected only for older than 5 years old, children who were 4 years old at the moment of the interview were excluded



# Gender equality

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. It has been proven time and again, that empowering women and girls has a multiplier effect, and helps drive up economic growth and development across the board.*

## INDICATORS ADOPTED BY TURKMENISTAN

**Table 7. Goal 5 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation								
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other		
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	III		no analysis yet									
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	II											
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	II											
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	II											

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

	To be defined at the global level
	Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by age 15 <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	0.0		√	√	√		√	
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by age 18 <sup>1</sup>		2015-16	5.7		√	√	√		√	
<b>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</b>	II									
<b>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</b>	II									

<sup>1</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

In Turkmenistan, an analysis of ‘whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex’

**(Indicator 5.1.1)** has not been conducted yet. At the global level, this indicator is classified as Tier III so there is still no clear methodology for monitoring the progress.

## INTIMATE PARTNER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN

Intimate partner violence (**Indicator 5.2.1**) includes any physical, sexual or psychological abuse by a current or former intimate partner perpetrated within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union. Partner violence can have devastating consequences for the health, wellbeing and overall development of girls married at the early age.<sup>33</sup> Moreover, exposure to partner violence can also have intergenerational implications and be detrimental to children’s development.

Sexual violence has been defined as ‘any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone’, regardless of whether it is perpetrated by an intimate partner or by persons other than an intimate partner (**Indicator 5.2.2**).

Both indicators mentioned above are Tier II indicators at the global level, indicating that there is a globally accepted definition, but data availability is poor. Turkmenistan does not have baseline data for these indicators either.

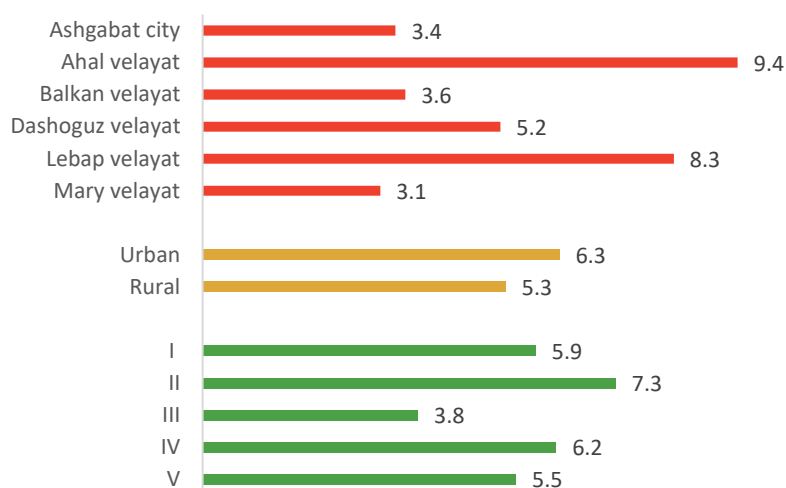
<sup>33</sup> UNICEF, *Is every child counted?*

## CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage before the age of 18 (**Indicator 5.3.1**) is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage (or cohabitation) often compromises a girl's development by

resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her life opportunities and increasing her risk of experiencing domestic violence.<sup>34</sup>

**Figure 22. Early marriage among women aged 20-24 years, 2015-16**



6 per cent of women aged 20-24 years were married by age 18.

Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

Further analysis of the 2015-16 MICS indicated that about 0.2 per cent of women aged 15-17 were married or in union at the time of the survey.

## TIME USE

The provision of unpaid care and domestic work (**Indicator 5.4.1**) has a profound implication on understanding of poverty and well-being. As a result of their socially ascribed roles, women and girls do the bulk of unpaid care and domestic work, which includes household maintenance activities such as cooking and cleaning as well as

person-to-person care activities such as child and elder care.<sup>35</sup>

National time use surveys are the only possible data source for calculation of the indicator on proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work. Data on this indicator are not available in Turkmenistan.

## FAMILY PLANNING

Making a free decision regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (**Indicator 5.6.1**) is the principle of informed family planning. For the time-being this indicator belongs to Tier II and there are some intentions at the global level to incorporate three questions, required for

calculation of this indicator, in MICS and other surveys, with a view to covering all countries on a global scale.

<sup>34</sup> UNICEF, *Is every child counted?*

<sup>35</sup> [UNSTATS, SDG Indicators, Metadata repository](#)



# Clean water and sanitation

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

Ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 requires investment in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities, and encourage hygiene at every level. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential for mitigation water scarcity. More international cooperation is also needed to encourage water efficiency and support treatment technologies in developing countries.

**Table 8. Goal 6 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator	Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
					Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>1</sup>		I	2015-16	82.8			✓	✓		✓	
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water <sup>1</sup>		I	2015-16	98.6			✓	✓		✓	

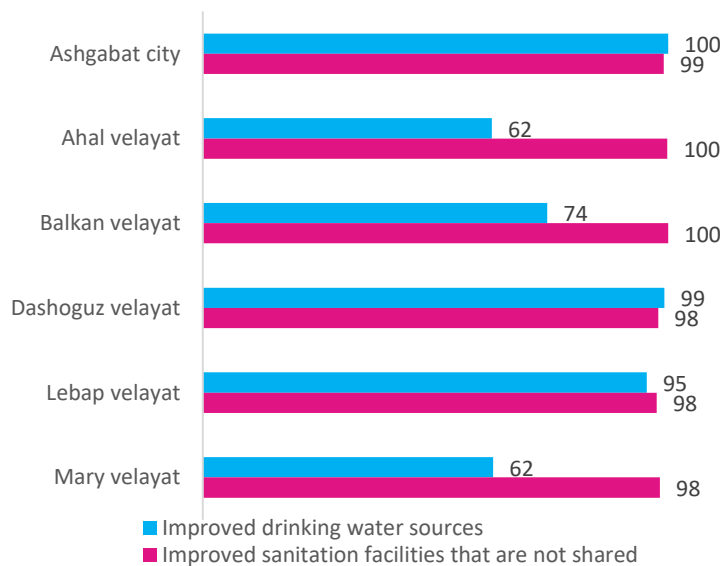
<sup>1</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS. National estimates for safely managed drinking water and sanitation were not available, therefore, in line with the current global metadata, the data for Indicators 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 refer to the proportion of population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities that are not shared, respectively.

Prevalence of population using improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities that are not shared is relatively high in Turkmenistan. However, there are significant differences among regions especially in terms of use of improved drinking water sources, ranging from 62 in Ahal and Mary velayats, to 100 per cent in Ashgabat city.

83 per cent use improved drinking water sources.

99 per cent use improved sanitation facilities.

**Figure 23. Prevalence of use of improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, 2015-16**



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS





# Affordable and clean energy

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Ensuring universal access to affordable electricity by 2030 means investing in clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean energy in all developing countries is a crucial goal that can both encourage growth and help the environment.*

**Table 9. Goal 7 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

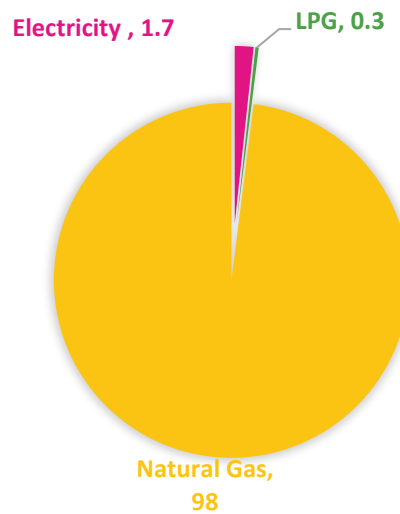
Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology <sup>1</sup>	I	2014	95							

<sup>1</sup> WHO

In Turkmenistan, according to WHO data for 2014<sup>36</sup>, more than 95 per cent of households rely primarily on clean cooking fuels (*Indicator 7.1.2*), while, according to the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS, solid fuels are not used for cooking at all. The vast majority of household population use natural gas for cooking (98 per cent).<sup>37</sup>

**Figure 24. Proportion of household members, by the type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, 2015-16**



Source: 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

<sup>36</sup> [WHO, \*Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children\*, 2016.](#)

<sup>37</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS.





# Decent work and economic growth

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal 8 is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

**Table 10. Goal 8 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-29 years) not in education, employment or training	I									
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age <sup>1</sup>	I	2015-16	0.3	√	√	√	√		√	

<sup>1</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

There is research<sup>38</sup> showing that young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (**Indicator 8.6.1**) are at a higher risk of being socially and politically alienated. They have a lower level of interest and engagement in politics and lower levels of trust. Even in those countries where NEETs are more politically engaged they do not identify with the main actors. Moreover, the economic cost of not integrating NEETs is estimated at over €150 billion, or 1.2 per cent of GDP, in

<sup>38</sup> See: *Exploring the diversity of NEETs*, Eurofund

European Union in 2011 figures. Additionally, NEETs are more likely to commit a crime and more likely to be teenage mums<sup>39</sup>. Therefore, this is a very important issue to be addressed when it comes to youth. In Turkmenistan, data on this indicator is not available yet but including this indicator to some of the upcoming surveys should be considered.

## CHILD LABOUR

Turkmenistan ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Labour Organisation's Convention (ILO) №138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (June 26, 1973) and ILO Convention №182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (June 17, 1999). Respective legislation establishes 16 years as the minimum acceptable age for employment of the child and prohibitions are in place to eliminate child labour in harmful or dangerous work environment (actions which by their nature or the circumstances in which they are committed, can harm the health, safety and moral development of the children).

Turkmenistan adopted a Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child on May 3, 2014. Article 38 of this Law prohibits the employment of any child under the age of 18 for jobs with special working condition, as well as work which can be harmful to his/her health and moral development. This Article also prohibits to carry, lift or move heavy objects exceeding the limits established by the Turkmenistan's normative acts. It is also prohibited to involve any children in night work, overtime work and work on weekends, public holidays and commemorative days as well as sending a child on business trips. In addition, during the school year, it is not allowed to involve any child in agricultural activities or any other activities resulting in exclusion from the studies.<sup>40</sup> Child labour in Turkmenistan (**Indicator 8.7.1**) is very low. The data are available from 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS, collected during the school year and disaggregated by the most relevant characteristics: gender, age, region, type of settlement.

0.3 per cent of  
children aged 5-17  
years is engaged in  
child labour.

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<sup>39</sup> [BBC, A 'NEET' solution](#)

<sup>40</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS.



# Reduced inequalities

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions. This involves improving the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where the need is greatest. Facilitating the safe migration and mobility of people is also key to bridging the widening divide.*

**Table 11. Goal 10 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation						
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other
<b>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</b>	I									
<b>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</b>	III									
<b>10.3.1 Number of appeals/ complaints from citizens per 100,000 people</b>	III									

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

At the moment, data on three child-related indicators under Goal 10 are not available. However, there are surveys on household income/consumption and, therefore,

**Indicators 10.1.1** and **10.2.1** will be relatively easy to calculate when the reporting begins.

GOAL 11

# Sustainable cities and communities



## ABOUT THIS GOAL

The rapid growth of cities in the developing world, coupled with increasing rural to urban migration, has led to a boom in mega-cities. Globally, extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban spaces, and national and city governments struggle to accommodate the rising population in these areas. Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and upgrading slum settlements. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive.

**Table 12. Goal 11 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation								
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other		
11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			0									
11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			A draft national strategy exists									

For the time-being, no local disaster risk reduction strategy is the case in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (*Indicator 11.b.1*). At the national

level, there is a draft strategy (*Indicator 11.b.2*).

Indicators on availability of a strategy are repeated under Goals 1 and 13.

# Responsible consumption and production



## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires to urgently reduce ecological footprint by changing the way goods and resources are being produced and consumed. The efficient management of shared natural resources, and the way of disposal of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve goal 12. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.*

**Table 13. Goal 12 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation							
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other	
12.8.1 Report/Level of population awareness and education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	III		initial work is planned								

Some initial work has been initiated (**Indicator 12.8.1**), including a 2-year initiative (2018-2019) of the GoT-UNICEF work on 'Strengthening Resilience for Climate Change adaptation for Children' that will allow to pilot and subsequently advocate for country-wide scaling up, which includes:

- 🌍 Nation-wide interventions focusing on integration of climate change, environment and energy issues into the school curriculum.
- 🌍 Awareness raising and resilience building for children, such as preparation an action plan to support community outreach activities in school communities. This will focus providing opportunities for children to interact with their environment through field trips, research and field action as Green School projects.
- 🌍 Increase understanding of how climate change impacts children's lives and how to reduce the vulnerability of themselves and communities to risk and contribute to sustainable development.



# Climate action

## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Helping more vulnerable regions, such as land locked countries and island states, adapt to climate change must go hand in hand with efforts to integrate disaster risk measures into national strategies. It is still possible, with the political will and a wide array of technological measures, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This requires urgent collective action.*

**Table 14. Goal 13 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation								
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other		
<b>13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</b>	II		A draft national strategy exists									
<b>13.1.1.a Number of strategies and plans reflecting issues of disaster risk reduction</b>												
<b>13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</b>	II											
Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people												
Missing persons due to disaster												
Number of deaths due to disaster												
<b>13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula and study programmes</b>	III		DRR integrated into school curriculum									
<b>13.3.1.a Number of educational institutions that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into study programmes<sup>1</sup></b>			1,852									

<sup>1</sup> 2015 UNICEF Annual Report

At the national level, there is a draft disaster risk reduction strategy (**Indicator 13.1.1**).

Starting from 2012 UNICEF has supported Turkmenistan in introducing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the curriculum and undertaking school safety assessments. More

than 1,800 school nationwide have integrated adaptation and early warning into the school curricular. National Institute of Education, 6 Methodical Centres, and State Pedagogical Institute integrated special courses on DRR which include adaptation and early warning (**Indicator 13.3.1.a**).



# PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## ABOUT THIS GOAL

*Without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law - sustainable development is not realistic. The SDGs aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.*

**Table 15. Goal 16 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation								
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other		
<b>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age<sup>1</sup></b>	I	2015	4.2									
Number of victims of intentional homicide <sup>1</sup>		2015	225									
<b>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month<sup>2</sup></b>	II	2015-16	36.6									
<b>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</b>	II											
<b>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age<sup>2</sup></b>	I	2015-16	99.6	√	√	√	√		√			

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization

<sup>2</sup> 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS

According to WHO data, there were 225 victims of intentional homicide in Turkmenistan in 2015, which makes 4.2 persons per 100,000 population (**Indicator 16.1.1**)<sup>41</sup>.

Violence against children takes many forms, including physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Data on prevalence of sexual violence in Turkmenistan is not available, but the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS provided data for **Indicator 16.2.1**. 37 per cent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month, although as the survey report

mentions, this figure should be interpreted with caution.

As already mentioned under Goal 5, data on experiences of sexual violence are not available in Turkmenistan (**Indicator 16.2.3**).

A name and nationality is every child's right, and obtaining this is typically accomplished through a formal process of registering a child's birth. Making sure that every child is registered is also an essential part of a functioning system of vital statistics, which is crucial for sound economic and social planning.<sup>42</sup> In Turkmenistan, almost all children (99.6 per cent) are registered<sup>43</sup> (**Indicator 16.9.1**).

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<sup>41</sup> UN SDG Database.

<sup>42</sup> UNICEF, *Is every child counted?*

<sup>43</sup> 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS.

# Partnership for the goals



## ABOUT THIS GOAL

The SDGs can only be realized with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation. The world today is more interconnected than ever before. Improving access to technology and knowledge is an important way to share ideas and foster innovation. Coordinating policies to help developing countries manage their debt, as well as promoting investment for the least developed, is vital to achieve sustainable growth and development.

The goal 17 aims to enhance North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all the targets. Promoting international trade, and helping developing countries increase their exports, is all part of achieving a universal rules-based and equitable trading system that is fair and open, and benefits all.

**Table 16. Goal 17 indicators adopted by Turkmenistan and their status**

Global indicator adopted without an adjustment

Global indicator adopted after an adjustment

Additional nationally-defined indicator

Sub-indicators, included in the indicator definition, defined in the SDG database or reflecting proxy data availability for Turkmenistan

To be defined at the global level

Explicitly required in the indicator definition

Indicator name (as adopted by Turkmenistan)	Tier	Year	Value	Dimensions of disaggregation								
				Sex	Age	Region	Urban/rural	Disability	Wealth	Other		
<b>17.18.1 Proportion of reported sustainable development indicators adopted by Turkmenistan</b>												
Proportion of child-related SDG indicators adopted by Turkmenistan, for which a baseline is available (per cent) <sup>1</sup>		2017	73%									
<b>17.18.2 Build capacity in order to increase the availability of high-quality, relevant and reliable data</b>			Next MICS in 2019 and work toward sectoral MIS.									

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF Turkmenistan calculations; Indicator is considered as reported if at least one sub-indicator is available

Number of reported indicators (**Indicator 17.18.1**) is very hard to calculate, having in mind the limitations stated at the beginning of this report. However, some estimations can be used to estimate data on child-related indicators in Turkmenistan. Out of 55 indicators, there are some data for 40 indicators (73 per cent) meaning that data on the indicator is considered as available if data on at least one sub-indicator is available, regardless of whether the reported data are in line with the definition of the global indicator or a proxy indicator is used.

Majority of child related indicators in Turkmenistan are available from the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS. The next MICS in

Turkmenistan is planned to take place in 2019. While MICS has a clear normative role in monitoring at the global level, the core work of the programme is to support countries in producing sound data about their children and women. As part of the technical assistance framework, MICS provides a series of tools for countries to use, renders hands-on support at all stages of survey implementation, including through regional workshops<sup>44</sup>. Moreover, discussions on sectoral management information systems are taking place, which can become an important source of data on SDGs in the medium-term. (**Indicator 17.18.2**).

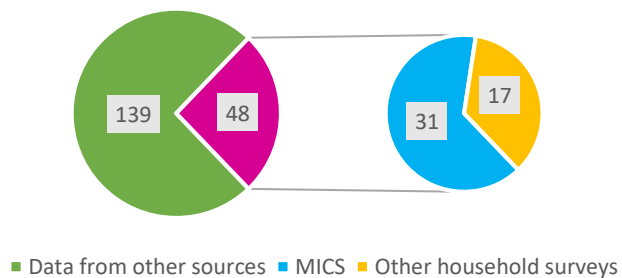
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<sup>44</sup> UNICEF, *Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women for 20 Years*.

# Way forward in measuring progress on SDGs

The SDGs require collection and analysis of data from different sources, such as surveys, censuses, administrative data, and participatory reporting by service users and citizens, including parents, adolescents and children themselves. In Turkmenistan, as in other countries, national household surveys and censuses will remain the main source of data disaggregated by social and economic characteristics. In this context, the next round of MICS, planned to take place in 2019 by the GoT, is going to be an important source of data. In principle, MICS can provide data on at least 31 SDG indicators (out of 48 that can be measured through household surveys), of which 24 child-related. However, the decision to integrate a certain indicator should only be made after a careful analysis of pros and cons of inclusion. Another important contribution of the next round of MICS may be its ability to offer new dimensions of disaggregation for the first time, such as functioning/disability status and migration.

**Figure 25. Indicators adopted by Turkmenistan by their suitability to be measured through household surveys, including MICS**



**Source:** UNICEF calculations based on the list of SDG indicators adopted by Turkmenistan

Note: Indicators available in MICS include proxy indicators

In addition, Turkmenistan has already decided to conduct the next round of population census in 2022, which is going to be an important source for assessing progress towards implementation of SDGs in the country.

Official statistics for SDG monitoring will also increasingly draw on a range of administrative sources. It is, therefore, important to continue working across the whole national statistical systems to make sure that much needed data are generated and analysed in line with the global definitions both for state statistics and agency-specific statistics. There are already discussions underway to develop health- and education-management information systems and common registries (e.g. people with disabilities) that can hugely contribute to availability and disaggregation of data for many SDG indicators.

It will be also critical to develop easy and user-friendly tools that will allow policy makers understand how data about children apply to their functions and what action they can take to address the issues. In this regard, increased use of dashboards, data-driven graphics and other simple interactive tools that provide fast and actionable information should be drawn upon. National authorities and the UN will also need to continue investing in core data skills and capacities to ensure that staff can present data in a format that is easy for decision makers at all levels to interpret and use.

UNICEF is committed to supporting the GoT, together with sister UN agencies, in implementation of SDGs and putting in place necessary measurement systems, focusing on about 30 indicators, as listed in Appendix 4.

Last, but not least, engaging all the stakeholders, including children and adolescents, as suppliers and users of data will be needed to respond to the call of the 2030 Agenda for an inclusive approach to SDG monitoring. This not only implies making official statistics about children accessible to the public but also establishing mechanisms to enable children to express their own perceptions of progress towards SDG targets.

# Appendices

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## APPENDIX 1. GLOBAL CHILD-RELATED INDICATORS ADOPTED BY TURKMENISTAN

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No	Full name of the indicator
1.1.1	Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.3.1	Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, with break down by children, retired persons, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (to be defined) by sex and age group
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
3.1.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendance
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
3.3.2	TB incidence per 100,000 population
3.3.3	Malaria incident cases per 1,000 population
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate
3.6.1	Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population (age-standardized)
3.7.1	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (10-14, 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)
4.2.1	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills. Disaggregation: by sex and location
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic



No	Full name of the indicator
	sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
12.8.1	Report/Level of population awareness and education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
13.1.1	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
13.1.2	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
17.18.1	Proportion of reported sustainable development indicators adopted by Turkmenistan

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APPENDIX 2. GLOBAL CHILD-RELATED SDG INDICATORS NOT ADOPTED BY  
TURKMENISTAN

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No	Full name of the indicator
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that a) have conducted at least one Population and Housing Census in the last ten years, and b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

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APPENDIX 3. ADDITIONAL SDG INDICATORS IDENTIFIED AS CHILD-RELATED IN  
TURKMENISTAN

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No	Full name of the indicator
1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a.2	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution
4.7.1	Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. Disaggregation: sex and location (and others where data are available)
4.a.1.a	Proportion of schools meeting international quality and inclusive education standards
4.c.1	Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary (iii) secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level. Disaggregation: sex (and other where data are available)
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-29 years) not in education, employment or training
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
10.3.1	Number of appeals/ complaints from citizens per 100,000 people
11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
11.b.2	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
13.1.1.a	Number of strategies and plans reflecting issues of disaster risk reduction
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula and study programmes
13.3.1.a	Number of educational institutions that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into study programmes
17.18.2	Build capacity in order to increase the availability of high-quality, relevant and reliable data

## APPENDIX 4. UNICEF'S PROPOSED CUSTODIANSHIP ROLE FOR ADOPTED SDG INDICATORS IN TURKMENISTAN

 <p><b>01</b> NO POVERTY 1.3, 1.5, 1a</p>	<p>1.3.1 Children covered by social protection 1.5.3 Countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategy 1.a.2 Total government spending on essential services</p>	 <p><b>02</b> ZERO HUNGER 2.2</p>	<p>2.2.1 Stunted children 2.2.2 Wasted children 2.2.2a Overweight children</p>		
 <p><b>03</b> GOOD HEALTH 3.1, 3.2</p>	<p>3.1.2 Skilled birth attendance 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality</p>	 <p><b>04</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a, 4.c</p>	<p>4.1.1 Minimum proficiency in reading and maths 4.2.1 Early childhood development 4.2.2 Pre-primary participation 4.5.1 Parity in education 4.a.1 WASH in schools/<i>child-friendly schools</i> 4.c.1 Trained teachers</p>		
 <p><b>08</b> GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8.7,</p>	<p>8.7.1 Child labour</p>	 <p><b>05</b> GENDER EQUALITY 5.1, 5.2, 5.3</p>	<p>5.1.1 Legal basis for non-discrimination 5.2.1 Intimate partner violence 5.2.2 Sexual violence against girls 5.3.1 Child marriage</p>	 <p><b>06</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6.1, 6.2</p>	<p>6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation and hygiene</p>
 <p><b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 13.1, 13.3</p>	<p>13.1.1 Countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategy 13.3.1 Countries that integrate mitigation strategies into school curricula</p>	 <p><b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10.3</p>	<p>10.3.1 <i>Appeals/complaints by citizens</i></p>	 <p><b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11.b</p>	<p>11.b.1 Local governments with adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
		 <p><b>16</b> PEACE AND JUSTICE 16.2, 16.9</p>	<p>16.2.1 Punishment by caregivers 16.2.3 Sexual violence against children 16.9.1 Birth registration</p>	 <p><b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17.18</p>	<p>17.18.1 <i>Reported</i> SDG indicators at national level 17.18.2 <i>Capacity to produce high-quality, reliable and relevant data</i></p>

Includes country-specific indicators or adaptations in *italic*. Shorthand versions of official SDG indicators have been used for ease of communication.

Custodianship role for indicators does not equal to UNICEF'S engagement in implementation of the SDG or related targets. It indicates expected support of UNICEF (for some indicators with sister UN agencies) to the GoT in putting in place a corresponding monitoring and measurement system.



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The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2018

