



**GOVERNMENT OF TURKMENISTAN  
AND UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP  
FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT  
2016-2020**

**PROGRESS REPORT  
2016-2017**



Government of Turkmenistan and United Nations  
Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020

Progress Report 2016-2017

Agenda 2030 “Leaving no one behind”

November 2017

# Contents

<b>Abbreviations</b> .....	5
<b>Foreword</b> .....	7
<b>Development trends in Turkmenistan</b> .....	10
<b>RESULTS</b> .....	14
<b>Strategic Area 1 – Quality Data and Progress Monitoring</b> .....	15
<i>Outcome 1: Quality data, aligned with international standards, is available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of national programmes, the post-2015 SDGs, UNPFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes.</i> .....	16
<b>Strategic Area 2 - Quality, Inclusive Social Services</b> .....	19
<i>Outcome 2: Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education</i> .....	21
<i>Outcome 3: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community based support services</i> .....	23
<i>Outcome 4: The people of Turkmenistan, especially vulnerable groups, enjoy better coverage of quality health care services focusing on women and child health, nutrition, NCDs, Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis(MDRTB), early detection and early prevention of diseases</i> .....	24
<b>Strategic Area 3 - Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency</b> .....	33
<i>Outcome 5: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management</i> .....	35
<i>Outcome 6: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level</i> .....	36
<b>Strategic Area 4: Economic Diversification, Employment and Trade</b> .....	40
<i>Outcome 7: Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification</i> .....	41
<b>Strategic Area 5: Governance and Rule of Law</b> .....	44
<i>Outcome 8: State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies, in a participatory manner and in line with the country's human rights commitments</i> .....	45
<b>Results of Joint Communication Work</b> .....	50
<b>Financial Overview</b> .....	52
<b>Lessons learned and Way Forward</b> .....	53
<b>Annex: Progress on Indicators</b> .....	55
<b>Outcome 1. Data Quality and Progress Monitoring</b> .....	55
<b>Outcome 2. Education</b> .....	60
<b>Outcome 3. Social Protection</b> .....	64
<b>Outcome 4. Health</b> .....	67
<b>Outcome 5. Energy Efficiency</b> .....	75

<b>Outcome 6. Adaptation .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Outcome 7. Employment, Economic Diversification and Trade .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Outcome 8. Governance and Rule of Law .....</b>	<b>91</b>

## Abbreviations

PFD	Partnership Framework for Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNDSS	United Nations Department on Safety and Security
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
SCO	Civil Society Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
WHO	World Health Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
EU	European Union
CPI	Consumer Price Index
HDI	Human Development Index
CEP	Caspian Environmental Program
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICLS	International Conference of Labor Statisticians
NEAP	National Environmental Action Program
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation
PJSO	Public Joint-Stock Organization
PHC	Primary Health Care
RIA	Rapid Integrated Assessment
RF	Russian Federation
UNCT	UN Country Team
NAS	National Accounts System
FEC	Fuel and Energy Complex
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MDRTB	Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MoHMI	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
CARINFONET	Central Asian Republics Health Information Network
SSC	State Statistics Committee
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
MoE	Ministry of Education

EMIS	Education Management Information System
Y-NAP	National Action Plan on Youth Development
GEM	Global Education Monitoring
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
MSR	Multi-Sectoral Response
CLAC	Climate Landscape Assessment for Children
SCS	State Customs Service
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations

## Foreword

The first two years of implementation of the Government of Turkmenistan – United Nations Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) 2016-2020 signed in April 2016<sup>1</sup> were remarkable as many significant events that had taken place in this period deepened the cooperation between Turkmenistan and the UN.

The highlights include:

1. Firstly, the visit of the UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-Moon in November 2016, who participated in the First Global Sustainable Transport Conference on 26-28 November 2016. The Conference adopted the Ashgabat Statement and laid the basis for the process, which focuses on promoting sustainable transport that can contribute to lasting progress on climate action. It was within the framework of the Conference that the UN Secretary-General and the President of Turkmenistan inaugurated the new UN House<sup>2</sup>, provided by the Turkmen Government.
2. Secondly, the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres visited the country in June 2017 and participated in the High Level UN-Central Asian Dialogue on implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia<sup>3</sup>. The Dialogue adopted the Ashgabat Declaration, which has become an official document of the 71<sup>st</sup> session of the UN General Assembly.
3. Thirdly, Turkmenistan and the UN jointly celebrated the 25th year of Turkmenistan's membership in the UN with a large and befitting celebration on March, 2017<sup>4</sup>.

The Partnership Framework allows the United Nations to contribute to the national priorities in areas such as:

- quality data and progress monitoring,
- delivering quality social services,
- improving environmental management through energy efficient practices and response to climate change,
- advancing equitable economic growth, and
- strengthening governance and the rule of law.

The estimated 5-year budget for the PFD implementation is USD 61,558,380.

Under the PFD signed on the 4<sup>th</sup> of April 2016, together with the Government the UN Country Office formally established the joint National Steering and Coordination Committee and the Results Groups - the bodies responsible for guiding and monitoring the implementation of the PFD 2016-2020. The Results Groups developed



<sup>1</sup> <http://tm.one.un.org/content/unct/turkmenistan/en/home/presscenter/Turkmenistan-signs-PFD-2016-2020-with-UN.html>

<sup>2</sup> Link to the press release on Transport Conference and New Building

<sup>3</sup> Link to the visit of Gutierrez

<sup>4</sup> <http://tm.one.un.org/content/unct/turkmenistan/en/home/presscenter/UNCT-Open-House.html>



the Joint Work Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation Plans and agreed on the calendar of monitoring visits, surveys and evaluations to be conducted in the course of five years.

The Government of Turkmenistan demonstrated its commitment by providing a budget for the development and necessary resources for the implementation of the agreed joint programmes. In two years the Government co-financing of joint programmes and projects amounted to \$4,091,893.



The Government of Turkmenistan, with the support of the UN Country Team (UNCT), continues to show strong commitment to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and is recognized internationally as one of the first countries that nationalized SDGs.

The Government views the UN as the most trusted partner in helping the country to deliver on the transformative and

integrative 2030 Agenda. Partnership with the UN has resulted in:

- adoption of the national SDGs framework with a concrete number of targets and indicators that the country will implement;
- establishment of national coordination mechanism for SDG implementation with the Working Group of Deputy Heads of 47 national entities responsible for implementation. The Ministry of Finance and Economy was assigned the monitoring responsibility for the SDG implementation;
- creation of a national monitoring system for SDGs and defining clear roles and responsibilities of national entities in data collection, analysis and reporting for concrete SDG targets and indicators;
- establishment of an SDG Training and Methodology Centre that would promulgate the 2030 Agenda among academia, tertiary and secondary levels of education and civil service;
- identification of national sectors for acceleration of the SDG implementation through the UN MAPS approach.

Such progress would have been impossible without the strong engagement of the Government of Turkmenistan and our development partners whose contributions helped deliver concrete results for Turkmenistan.

Another notable achievement in these two years was UN support for conducting the fifth round of a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2015-16). The Survey data, which is publicly open, is being used for establishing baselines for a group of SDG indicators.

Based upon the ongoing joint work and insights, the UN made substantive and validated recommendations to ensure the progress in implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level.



I am pleased to introduce the 2016-2017 Country Results Report on implementation of the PFD 2016-2020. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of progress made towards the results stated in the Partnership Framework and inform all stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries on key achievements of the first two years of implementation.

We welcome your comments and feedback to further improve our engagement with our key partners.



## Development trends in Turkmenistan

The years 2016-2017 have seen important political and socio-economic developments in Turkmenistan. The country celebrated 25 years of national independence in 2016 and adopted the new Constitution, in which human rights, in their broadest context, were given a key role. In February 2017, the presidential elections took place in Turkmenistan, in which His Excellency Mr. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, President of Turkmenistan, was re-elected for the new term with 97.69% of votes<sup>5</sup>.

In foreign policy, the country continued to pursue the policy of positive neutrality, which is the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy. According to the Foreign Policy Concept for 2017-2023, the country aims to further strengthen the country's cooperation with all states of the world and international organizations. The collaboration with the United Nations is of special importance for the Government, especially in terms of using the instruments of preventive diplomacy to address emerging conflicts. The 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals are clearly stated as a priority in Turkmenistan's foreign policy.

Turkmenistan is an active member of 13 UN Councils and working commissions, including its participation on the Science and Technology for Development for 2017-2020, the Population and Development for 2016-2020, the Social Development for 2017-2021 and the Status of Women for 2018-2022. The country is a member of the Executive Councils and Boards of UNESCO for 2013-2017, of UN Women and UNHCR on permanent basis. In 2015, Turkmenistan was elected to the Board of Governors of the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) for 2016-2019 and joined International Atomic Energy Agency in 2016.

On November 26-27, 2016, the country hosted the first ever UN Global Sustainable Transport Conference, attended by the UN Secretary-General. The Conference brought together important stakeholders from Governments, UN system, international financial institutions (IFIs), the business sector, and civil society. It emphasized the enabling power of sustainable transport and its multiple roles in supporting the achievement of the SDGs and recognized that without sustainable transport there cannot be lasting progress on climate action and lasting progress on the 2030 Agenda. The Conference also shed light on the progress achieved in rolling out the Agenda 2030 in Turkmenistan during the side event on the Sustainable Development Goals attended by the UN Secretary-General.

Turkmenistan ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2016 and assumed a set of complex development commitments in the next medium term in order to foster a development that takes into account climate risks.

In 2017, Turkmenistan assumed the Presidency for the International Fund for Aral Sea for two years. Turkmenistan will focus on finding sustainable solutions to the consequences of the Aral crisis and preventing further degradation of the ecosystems in Aral Sea basin, preservation of biodiversity in Central Asia and sustainable use of natural resources, promoting economic and social development of the region.

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<sup>5</sup><http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/articles/42365.html>

Despite the pressures of the continuing global economic crisis, Turkmenistan continued to grow at 6.2% of GDP in 2016<sup>6</sup> and is expected to be at 6.4%<sup>7</sup> in 2017. The monetary policy of the country allowed it to maintain economic stability. The country continues the practice of an annual 10% increase of wages in public sector, pensions, stipends and allowances. In response to the impacts of the reduced revenues from the hydrocarbon exports, the Government prioritized national economic diversification, started promoting exports of domestic products and import substitution. As per official data, the state budget's expected expenditures and revenues in 2016-2017 remained at the same levels with the annual expected budget expenditures in these years amounting to over 104 878,5 million Manat (USD 29,3 million) in 2016<sup>8</sup> and 104 871,6 million Manat (USD 29,9 million) in 2017<sup>9</sup>.

In October 2017, the Council of Elders adopted the new Programme of the President of Turkmenistan on Social-Economic Development of the Country for 2018-2024, which outlines the national development priorities for the next seven years. It focuses on creating job opportunities in all provinces of Turkmenistan; achieving self-sufficiency at sub-national levels; reducing imports and boosting exports; nurturing the small and medium enterprises to serve as a backbone of the economy and creating conditions for the emergence of private farmers as primary guarantors of food security. The Program highlights that substantial amount of investments will be directed in the next 7 years "for the development of infrastructure, education and healthcare, and wider introduction of the latest technologies to production"<sup>10</sup>. The programme also contains a special section on SDGs.

Some notable progress was made in the area of health. In April 2017, the Government adopted the National Programme and Plan of Action on the realization of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control for 2017-2021, aiming to reduce tobacco use among the adult population to the lowest 5% or less by 2025. The recently conducted STEPS survey confirmed that only 8% of Turkmenistan population smokes. This is the lowest rate of smokers in the region as well as globally. These efforts are most welcome by the international community as they will eventually lead to decrease the burden of non-communicable diseases.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://minfin.gov.tm/ru/node/159>

<sup>7</sup> <http://tdh.gov.tm/news/articles.aspx&article8022&cat11>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/articles/41294.html>

The figure is calculated based on the exchange rate from Manats to USD. Official exchange rate could be accessed from the web-site of the Central Bank [http://www.cbt.tm/kurs/2016\\_ru.html#](http://www.cbt.tm/kurs/2016_ru.html#)

<sup>9</sup> <http://turkmenistan.gov.tm/?id=12253>

The figure is calculated based on the exchange rate from Manats to USD. Official exchange rate could be accessed from the web-site of the Central Bank [http://www.cbt.tm/kurs/2016\\_ru.html#](http://www.cbt.tm/kurs/2016_ru.html#)

<sup>10</sup> <http://tdh.gov.tm/news/en/articles.aspx&article8017&cat26>

Another indication of the country's efforts to strengthen the population's well-being is the nationwide policy to promote healthy lifestyle through development of sports as was evidenced by hosting the 2017 Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games in September 2017. The Asian Games were organized in accordance with the principles of international Olympic Movement. The UN also supported the Government in bringing the Refugee Olympic Team to take part in the Asian Games.



In 2016-2017, the country made further progress in implementing its commitments to the UN Human Rights mechanisms. In response to the recommendations from the various UN Treaty Bodies, the UN supported the country in development of four National Human Rights Action Plans. The Government endorsed three of them – the National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020, the National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2015-2020 and the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking 2016-2018. The fourth one, Plan of Actions on the Rights of the Child, is currently at the formal stage of approval.

In addition, the country has become a leader in the region of Central Asia and CIS in reduction of statelessness and addressing refugee issues. The UN assisted the legislation reforms, which resulted in adoption and amendments of many legal acts in 2016-2017 aligned to international standards. The most important of them were passing of the Law on Ombudsman, effective from the 1 January 2017.

The Government's commitment to implement the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with the Sustainable Development Goals at its core has translated into concrete actions. The country became a leader in nationalization of SDGs. On 20 September 2016, the Government approved its national system of 17 Goals, 148 targets and 187 SDG indicators. It established an institutional mechanism for SDGs monitoring and is working towards setting up a statistical measurement system. On 1 September 2017, the Government also opened the SDG Training and Methodology Center in the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that will work to expand awareness on SDGs among the public at large. On 17 November 2017, the President of Turkmenistan adopted a Decree to approve the institutional structure for the SDGs monitoring in the country, including roles and responsibilities of the engaged ministries and agencies.





# Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020



# RESULTS<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Progress on PFD Outcome and Output Indicators presented in Annexes



## Strategic Area 1 – Quality Data and Progress Monitoring



### Result Group 1 Quality Data and Progress Monitoring

Turkmenistan

#### Members

UNICEF (co-lead)	State Statistics Committee – Co-Lead
UNDP	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
UNFPA	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population
WHO	Ministry of Education
UN Women	Turkmen National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights
UNODC	Ministry of Finance and Economy
UNESCO	Institute of Strategic and Sustainable Development
UNHCR	

#### UN Partnership Framework for Development (PFD)(2016-2020)

##### Outcome 1

Quality data, aligned with international standards, are available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of National Programmes, SDGs, and PFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes

#### GOAL

Strengthen the evidence base for policy development with reliable and disaggregated data and enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems

### The scope of work

- » Help to align data collection methodologies, instruments, and indicators with international standards;
- » Assist to develop statistical capacity of Turkmenistan by advising the State Statistics Committee in the implementation of recommendations for improvement provided in the institutional review (self-assessment) of the national statistical system;
- » Assist to integrate the adopted SDGs targets and indicators into national and sector plans and establish an integrated system to measure and report on progress of
- » Strengthen capacity for quality disaggregated data collection, analysis and use for evidence informed policy development;
- » Improve communication of publicly available information nationally and internationally.

**Outcome 1:** *Quality data, aligned with international standards, is available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of national programmes, the post-2015 SDGs, UNPFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes.*

**Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: USD 657,289**

Quality and availability of data for effective evidence-based policy-making and programme implementation is very critical for sustainable development. This is in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, which calls for availability of quality disaggregated data released by national statistical systems and alignment with global definitions. Taking this into account, over two years the UN assisted the Government to adapt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the country context and developed the capacity of Government institutions to better manage, disseminate and use data.

***Nationalization of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development***

In 2016-2017, the UN support was directed towards nationalisation and adaptation of the SDGs. The UN facilitated the whole-of-government consultations in March 2016, when during 17 days, relevant ministries, agencies and departments discussed one goal per day, its corresponding targets and indicators in order to agree what SDG targets and indicators Turkmenistan would formally adopt. The consultations resulted in formal endorsement by the Government of Turkmenistan of its national SDG framework consisting of 17 goals, 149 targets and 187 indicators.

The Government appointed the Ministry of Economy and Development<sup>12</sup> as the monitoring body on implementation of the SDGs, and set up the national SDG Coordinating Body, consisting of 47 ministries and institutions. The UN further supported the Government with the design of the SDG Monitoring System, which was approved on 17 November 2017. The system defined clear roles and responsibilities of national entities in data collection, analysis and reporting for concrete SDG targets and indicators.

Furthermore, the UN initiated a process of identification of national sectors for acceleration of SDG implementation through a MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) approach. Two MAPS missions were organized to support the process. As part of the MAPS, the UN supported the Rapid Integrated Assessment of national programs, sectoral plans and legislation with a view to analyse the alignment of national policy documents to the SDG targets and indicators. The UN also reviewed the baseline assessment for child-related SDG indicators conducted to inform the future SDG reporting processes. The MAPS process enabled the UN to identify three priority areas for acceleration, existing gaps in planning, policy making, monitoring and financing for SDGs. The findings allowed the UN to draw up concrete recommendations for the Government to implement in sustainable development.

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<sup>12</sup> On 5 October 2017, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy and Development were merged into the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The Government requested UN support in the establishment of the Training and Methodology Center on the Sustainable Development Goals in Turkmenistan. To this end, the UN facilitated experience exchange discussions, study visits, materials sharing and other support. The UN-Government collaboration resulted in the launch of the SDG Training and Methodology Centre at the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1 September 2017. The UN is going to develop an Action Plan to support the activities of the Center.



### **Building national statistical capacities**

In early 2016, the report of the 2015-16 Turkmenistan MICS was finalised and is now publicly available and shared with all the relevant stakeholders. Turkmenistan was the first country in the region to conduct MICS data collection using tablets. The findings allowed to update data on some of the important indicators concerning socioeconomic development of Turkmenistan and provided the baseline data for at least 30 SDG indicators that Turkmenistan has agreed to monitor.

Simultaneously, preparations for the next round of MICS started. In 2017, 4 specialists of the State Statistics Committee (SSC - *all women*) participated at the planning workshop for the sixth round of MICS in Tbilisi, Georgia. The Government of Turkmenistan is going to cover more than half of the costs (55%) associated with the survey.

SSC has also contributed to the TransMONEE database and enriched this unique data source on children and families with new administrative data.

The UN organized a national training workshop on education statistics for 15 experts from the SSC and the Ministry of Education. It focused on compiling, processing and disseminating education statistics with a view to better monitor Turkmenistan's progress against Sustainable Development Goal 4 ("Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all").

To increase awareness of local governments about the Agenda 2030 and related statistical processes, a series of workshops were conducted in every region of Turkmenistan. In total the workshops consisted of 255 people (*200 women, 55 men*) from the health, social protection, education and statistics departments. The workshop participants expressed their willingness to have more information available to them, as it will increase their knowledge and understanding of using statistics for policy planning.

The UN also supported the capacity development of the State Statistics Committee (SSC) through implementation of recommendations of the institutional self-assessment conducted in 2014-2015. SSC implemented 20% of recommendations from the self-assessment. SSC also



proposed that the line ministries establish statistical divisions within their structure, which is in line with the UN recommendations regarding the SDG M&E system. In this regard, the UN initiated discussions in the Ministry of Education (MoE) aimed at designing the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in the country. Implementation of this recommendation will enable Turkmenistan to produce efficient and reliable data. Among other recommendations, that are still in the process of implementation are: broader international cooperation with the statistical institutions, broader dissemination of data and publication of main statistical data in the mass media, development of strong financial and budget statistics, development of environment innovations statistics and others.

In the past two years the UN provided support to improve foreign trade statistics, develop the tutorial on Demography and Demographic Analysis for the Civil Service Academy, to conduct a desk review of available sources of data on children with disabilities and their access to social services, to initiate gender planning and budgeting and to enhance educational statistics.

The UN facilitated discussions of statisticians from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on a set of indicators in the area of health information and reporting within CARINFONET (Central Asian Republics Health Information Network). This combined list of indicators allows the monitoring of the progress in the achieving of the objectives of the European 'Health 2020' policy to reduce the burden of major non communicable diseases, to improve collection, use and dissemination of statistical data on population health in these countries.

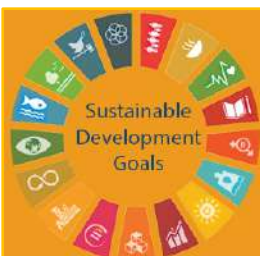
The UN shared modern approaches to civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) with national partners. Ways to further strengthen the CRVS system in the country were proposed including development of policies aligned to international standards and application of best practices in vital statistics registration.

The Government was supported in establishing the register on birth defects and development abnormalities. The UN provided best international methodologies and practical approaches to the establishment and maintenance of the registers, which have a potential to contribute to platforms for data management and analysis in health care.

The above activities contributed to strengthening the national capacities and increased readiness of Turkmenistan to collect, analyse and report quality data on implementation of the national SDG framework. Although a lot of work is still to be done in terms of improving the quality, analysis, reporting of and access to data, these results can be considered significant as compared to the period of 5-6 years ago.



## Strategic Area 2 - Quality, Inclusive Social Services



### Result Group 2 Quality Inclusive Social Services

Turkmenistan



#### Members

WHO  
(co-lead)

UNICEF

UNDP

UNFPA

UN Women

UNESCO

UNHCR

UNODC

IOM

Ministry of Education – Co-Lead

Departments of Education in velayats

Academy of Sciences

National Institute of Education

Ministry of Labor and Social

Protection of Population

Mejlis of Turkmenistan

Ministry of Health and Medical

Industry

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Bodies of local executive and

representative power

Local Self-Governance Bodies

Public Organizations

State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service

Mother and Child Health Research Institute

State Medical University

Infectious Diseases Centre

Ministry of Education

State Committee for Tourism

State Committee for Sports

Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs

#### UN Partnership Framework for Development (2016-2020)

##### OUTCOME 2:

Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education

##### OUTCOME 3: The

social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community based support services

##### OUTCOME 4: The people of Turkmenistan,

especially vulnerable groups, enjoy better coverage of quality health care services

*Focus: young children, children with developmental delays, MDRTB patients, young people, pregnant and lactating women, reproductive age women, early detection and early prevention of diseases*

#### GOAL

Improve the quality of education, health and social services in line with international standards

### The scope of work

- » Advocacy for inter-sectoral coordination in the area of social protection, education and health for the marginalized groups.
- » Experience exchange to study and apply best international practices in the area of inter-sectoral cooperation.
- » Technical support in development of the standard operation procedures and mechanisms of accountability for inter-sectoral coordination.
- » Strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems on national and sub-national levels.
- » Organization of the annual reviews and forums that enable public participation and input to gauge the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination in service delivery.

Turkmenistan is a rapidly developing country and the focus of this development is the social wellbeing of the population. The Government pays a lot of attention to the development of education, social protection and health aiming at multidisciplinary coordination among these sectors. The UN is the Government's strategic partner to deepen reforms in these sectors to ensure the main principle of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development "leave no one behind" is realized. Therefore, the UN focused its support to promote the interests of most in need, particularly, women, girls and people with disabilities.

The Strategic Area 2 covers three Outcomes:

**Outcome 2** - Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education

**Outcome 3:** The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community – based support services

**Outcome 4:** The people of Turkmenistan, especially vulnerable groups, enjoy better coverage of quality health care services focusing on women and child health, nutrition, NCDs, Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis(MDRTB), early detection and early prevention of diseases  
\*Focus: young children, children with developmental delays, MDRTB patients, young people, pregnant and lactating women, reproductive age women



## Outcome 2 - Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education

### **Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: USD 255,320**

In 2016-2017, the UN supported the Government in the ongoing education sector reform mainly through technical assistance to:

- promote access to, and quality of, early learning for all children and adolescents (including children with disabilities) and expanding child-friendly principles to preschool and primary education and learning with focus on inclusive education
- develop healthy-life styles education by integrating topics of reproductive health into the curricula of the subject “Basics of Life Skills” in Grades 7-8 of secondary schools.
- implement the National Programme on youth development for 2015-2020, including advocating for alternative techniques of teaching life skills to young people through peer-to-peer approach.

According to the 2016 UNESCO Global Monitoring Report, Turkmenistan is one of only twelve countries in the world currently on track to reach its global education targets, along with two other countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia region, namely Georgia and Armenia.

In 2016-2017, notable results were achieved in the area of early childhood care and education. With the UN support, the Government approved the pre-primary curriculum resource and parental empowerment documents with child-friendly school readiness measurement tools. These documents are important milestones to align the early learning system with best international standards. As part of the early learning system, professional standards of national early childhood educators with focus on pre-primary preparation and package of training materials on quality teaching were developed.

Guided by the social model of disability and based on early identification and intervention, the UN helped introduce new services for children with disabilities of early age and their families. These services are delivered by a team of professionals (including developmental paediatrician, pedagogue, early communication specialist, psychologists, physical and occupational therapists). Based in a regular kindergarten, such services aim to empower the children with disabilities and their families and support their further inclusion in mainstream education and society. Importantly, these support services allowed collection of data on children with disabilities and their families in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This initiative will contribute to the on-going process of development of a cross-sectoral national registry of persons with disabilities.

Approval in 2016 of a policy document on quality education based on international child-friendly standards set the policy that aims to ensure gender-sensitive, inclusive, safe, protective and child-centred standards and benchmarks across pre-school, primary and secondary education. The policy document will also guide inclusion of children with disabilities in child-centred and participatory learning environments.

The UN advocacy efforts resulted in development of the National Early Childhood Development (ECD) Strategy for 2017-2023. The Strategy aims to reinforce the national policy on early childhood with focus on cross-sectoral coordination and integration of ECD services and vulnerable children and families, while giving special attention to the quality of early childhood care and education.

Implementation of the National Campaign on Early Moments helped to reinforce the importance of early childhood development.



Reproductive health issues are included into a mandatory school subject “Basics of Life skills”, and the Government endorsed the national age-appropriate comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education standards. The UN welcomes this initiative and supports with the institutional capacity development of secondary school teachers on this subject. In 2016, 51% of teachers (of them, 95% women, 5% men) in the country were certified in comprehensive gender sensitive and age appropriate reproductive health education. 62% of certified teachers were from urban settlements and 38% rural (National Institute of Education, 2016). However, due to conservative views on reproductive health education, and lack of teachers’ training, the issues of sexuality are often censored and left out.

The UN supported the Government to implement the National Action Plan on Youth Development (Y-NAP) developed to realize the 2015 Youth Policy Law and National Programme on Youth Development. As reported by the national partners, 36% of Y-NAP activities were implemented. Within the Y-NAP, the UN advocacy efforts on promotion of the peer-to-peer approach resulted in the opening of three Y-Peer Centres in the country under the Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan and Youth Organization of Turkmenistan. This initiative represents one of few platforms in the country where youth can gather and promote youth reproductive health issues using peer-to-peer approach. With the support from the UN, the Ministry of Education is expanding the youth education network and integrating peer-to-peer education of the reproductive health issues into the work of the Centres. Using peer to peer method, the UN reached out to 26,000 people in 2016 and 6,000 in 2017 (boys 55%, girls 45%.) during awareness-raising campaigns on healthy lifestyle among adolescents.

There is a need for further joint efforts to reach 95% implementation target of the National Programme on Youth. They include creation of more jobs for young people, decreasing the number of young people who are not trained and employed (NEET indicator under SDG 8), ensure wider participation of young people in political, social and economic sectors.



In collaboration with the UN, the Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan launched the 2016 Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report, entitled “Education for People and Planet”.

The UN also advocated for increased physical education and sports for children and youth to promote healthy lifestyles and improve education outcomes at various high-level national events, including the international conference on "Education and Sport in the Prosperous Epoch of the Powerful State”.

Regardless of the achieved progress, data disaggregation by sex and age on access to education of boys and girls, including children with disabilities remains a challenge. The UN will continue its support on this by developing a database on people with disabilities and initiating the TransMonee reporting.

### ***Outcome 3: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community based support services***

#### **Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: USD 91,632**

The social protection system in Turkmenistan consists of a set of social policies and programmes (both cash and non-cash) that provide an extended safety net for most people.

In the past two years, the Government with support from the UN initiated a series of reforms related to modernisation of the social protection system. The new reform aims to revise the social protection floors and render targeted state support, particularly, in expanding the provision and types of social services for the most vulnerable including children with disabilities. These changes and ongoing reforms make the UN support very timely and relevant.

In January 2017, the Government started building housing for various vulnerable groups including people with disabilities. Those need to be constructed in a way that will ensure full integration of people with disabilities and their children into all facets of society.

Turkmenistan took a range of important steps to harmonize the national legislation in line with the provisions of CRPD. Nonetheless, given the general lack of data, it is difficult to assess the impact of the social protection mechanisms and services, in particular those related to children and families and hence to develop policies that will “leave no one behind”.

Alongside the creation of a basis for the development of evidence-based policies, the UN supports capacity development of social workers. The UN supported development of guidelines and training manuals on data collection tools for social work and trained specialists from medical and social spheres to respond to requests of those most in need.

The Government adopted policies aligned with international standards to enable the well-being of children with disabilities, with focus on survival and development. One of the results was the endorsement of the Conceptual Framework for the Implementation of Development Paediatrics and Early Interventions, which contains standards that health workers will comply with in their daily work.

The capacity of health professionals is critical to ensure increased access of young children and families to quality and inclusive services. To build this capacity, the UN trained 60 health professionals of the National ECD Centres on timely identification of developmental delays and adequate intervention. A core group of home visiting nurses, paediatricians were trained to identify vulnerable individuals and families. 513 children received timely early intervention services provided by the multi professional team at the new ECD department of the MCH Research-Clinical Centre.



**OUTCOME 4:** The people of Turkmenistan, especially vulnerable groups, enjoy better coverage of quality health care services focusing on women and child health, nutrition, NCDs, Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis(MDRTB), early detection and early prevention of diseases

**Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: USD 7,799,322**

The realization of the right to health includes a need for strengthened health infrastructure, efficient organization and use of existing resources, and a need for accurate data and for enhanced coordination. In the past two years, the UN and the Government of Turkmenistan worked together to improve the quality of health care to ensure the integration of equity- and rights-based approaches to address specific vulnerabilities relevant to health.

The UN assisted the Government to adopt a number of policies and strategies to implement the National Programme “Saglyk” (Health) for 2016-2020. They are:



- National Concept on Developmental Pediatrics and Early Intervention 2016-2020;
- Law on Protection of Health of Population (2016);
- Law on Promotion and Support of Breastfeeding (2016)
- Orders of the MoHMI on Near Miss cases reviews (#215), on Improvement of perinatal services and on perinatal audit (2017);
- Order of the MOHMI on Young Child Feeding (#220) with support of Baby Friendly Initiative (certification and re-certification) and monitoring of marketing of breast milk substitutes;
- Guidelines and clinical protocols on new-born health and obstetrics;
- The Law on “On Prevention of Diseases caused by HIV” passed in April 2016. The UN also assisted the Government to develop the National Programme to fight the spread of HIV and Parenteral Virus Hepatitis in Turkmenistan for 2017-2021.
- National TB Control Programme for 2016-2020

Between 1990 and 2015, Turkmenistan reduced its under-five mortality from 91 to 51 per 1,000 live births. The Infant mortality reduced from 73 to 44 per 1,000 live births for the same period. The neonatal mortality is reduced from 30 to 23 per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality accounts for 44% of all under five deaths<sup>13</sup>. To address child death from preventable causes, UN provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry on improving an equitable and affordable cost-effective package of essential services to mothers, new-borns, children and adolescents.



In 2017, the UN supported the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (MoHMI) to develop 78 standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the infection control in line with international standards for maternities, hospital and PHC facilities, which are ready for endorsement.

To support the Government’s efforts in reduction of neonatal and infant mortality, the UN assisted MoHMI in



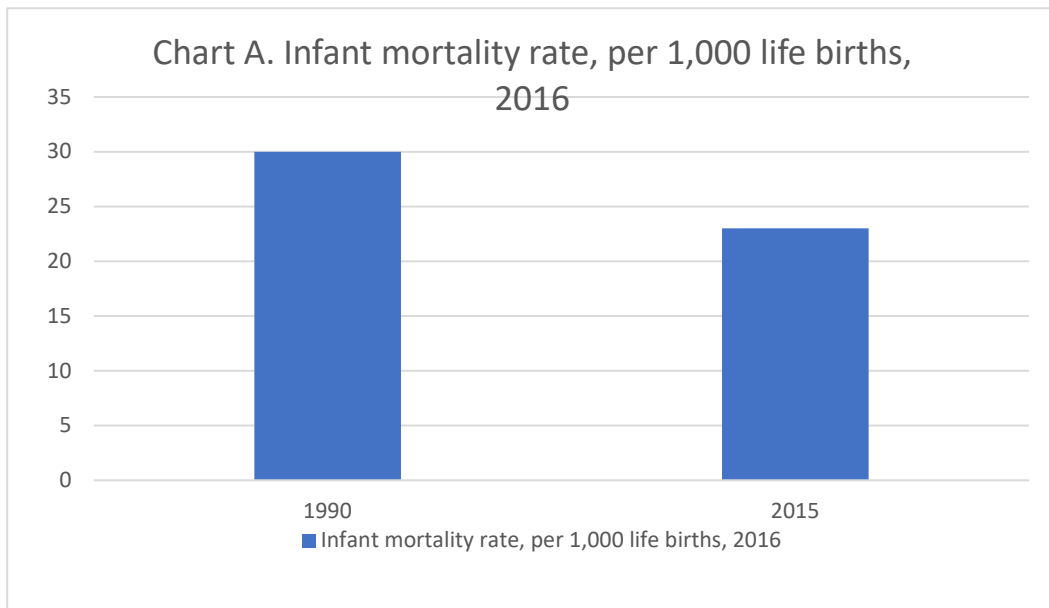
<sup>13</sup>Source: Source: Turkmenistan Maternal and Child Health Data, 2015 <http://countdown2030.org/country-profiles/turkmenistan>



the revival of Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), quality improvement of antenatal, perinatal and neonatal care and in strengthening the regulations on infection control and prevention. The UN also built capacity of 22 obstetricians and neonatologists in new-born care and neonatal resuscitation.

MOHMI updated sixteen standard protocols of treatment, including safe pregnancy and

delivery, neonatal care, young child survival, feeding and development in line with international standards. A team of 115 frontline health workers were trained on the new protocols to further train respective professionals. With the UN support, the core group of health professionals (neonatologists, intensive care doctors and nurses) from all three levels of care maternities was established. They provide an updated training in new-born care and resuscitation based on these clinical protocols. The core group of national professionals is prepared to facilitate capacity-building activities to improve quality of neonatal care of maternities.







Source: Turkmenistan Maternal and Child Health Data, Countdown 2030, 2015

The UN assisted MoHMI to evaluate the 2013-17 National Nutrition Programme, which, inter alia, documented the country’s very good progress in the area of breastfeeding and salt iodization. The UN supported drafting of a new National Nutrition Programme for 2018-2025 (NPP). Turkmenistan’s progress towards global nutrition targets to improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition is in progress but still only three indicators out of the 6 main indicators (stunting, breastfeeding and wasting) are on track, whereas two indicators (low birth weight and obesity) remain off-track and requires attention. Anemia cannot be assessed due to the absence of the most recent data.



Table 1: Country progress towards World Health Assembly Global Targets 2025 to improve maternal, infant, and young child nutrition

	WHA indicator and target	Baseline 2006	Status 2015	Target for 2025	Progress
	<b>Stunting:</b> 40% reduction in the number of children under age 5 who are stunted	19% (2006)	11%	40%	<b>ON COURSE</b> Stunting rate declines at AARR 5% (Target: 3.9% average annual rate of reduction (AARR))
	<b>Anemia:</b> 50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age	57 % (2011)	n.a	-	Impossible to assess progress due to the lack of most recent data
	<b>Low birth weight:</b> 30% reduction in low birth weight	4.2% (2006)	3%	30%	<b>OFF COURSE, NO PROGRESS</b> Average Annual Reduction Rate (AARR) less than target AARR (2.74%)
	<b>Under-5 overweight:</b> No increase in childhood overweight	4.5[1]% (2006)	6%	<7% No increase	<b>OFF COURSE, NO PROGRESS</b> Albeit overweight rate is below the 7% threshold, it increased since 2006

**Exclusive****breastfeeding:**

Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%

11%  
(2006)

59%

Up to at least 50%

**ON COURSE**

higher than target, the progress for the indicator is considered as being on course



**Wasting:** Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%

7.2[2]%  
(2006)

4%

<5%

**ON COURSE**

Current wasting rate < 5%

Draft Report of the Evaluation of the National Nutrition Programme for 2013-17, recalculated MICS 2006 data and MICS 2016 data

The KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practices) Survey on Childcare Practices (2016) demonstrated a strong need to address parental capacity including breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding practices and hand washing as priorities. The UN has been advising the Government to adopt evidence based and inclusive “intervention packages” which address the quality of antenatal, perinatal and neonatal care, to ensure postnatal follow-up, and improve parents’ skills to care for their young children. The UN and the International Step by Step Association (ISSA) assisted in the development of pre- and in-service curricula for home visitors for better counselling of parents and helped establish a group of 23 trainers for nation-wide learning.

With large youth population, the Government is yet to strengthen medical and referral services for adolescents. National Strategy and Action Plan for maternal, child and adolescent health 2015-2019 envisages creation of reproductive health (RH) services for adolescents in the country. The National Concept on Developmental Pediatrics and Early Intervention, approved by the Government in 2016, sets a policy framework for implementation of the family support services across the country. Towards this, the UN provided support to facilitate integration of inclusive and accessible approaches for families and children into the national system.

Access to a wide range of fertility regulation methods and an understanding of the role played by breastfeeding in pregnancy spacing are essential to lowering maternal mortality and morbidity. Family planning is one of the four pillars of the Safe Motherhood. In 2017, the Government assumed full financial responsibility for the procurement of contraceptives. As a result of the UN advocacy for ensuring universal access to reproductive health commodities, in November 2017, the MOHMI issued an Order on the establishment of a new Public-Private Coordination Committee on Ensuring the Supply of Reproductive Health Commodities in State and Private Pharmacies, Reproductive Health Centres and Rooms. This new partnership between the government and private sector will reduce the gap in women’s access to reproductive health services, enabling them to realize their reproductive rights, especially those furthest behind.

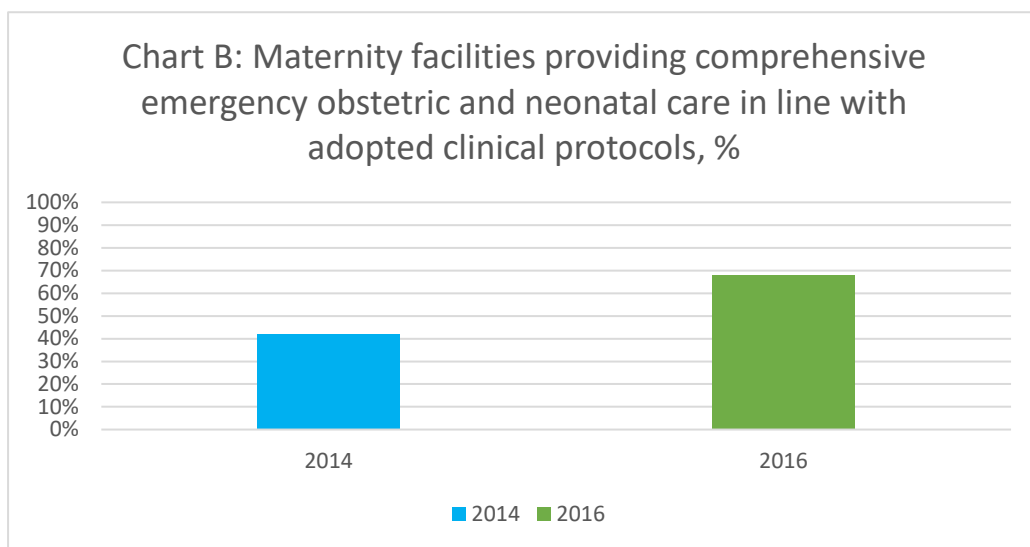


Rapid development of new health care technologies requires strengthening of the skills of medical professionals, and updating, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national policies for the rational use of health technologies and medicines.

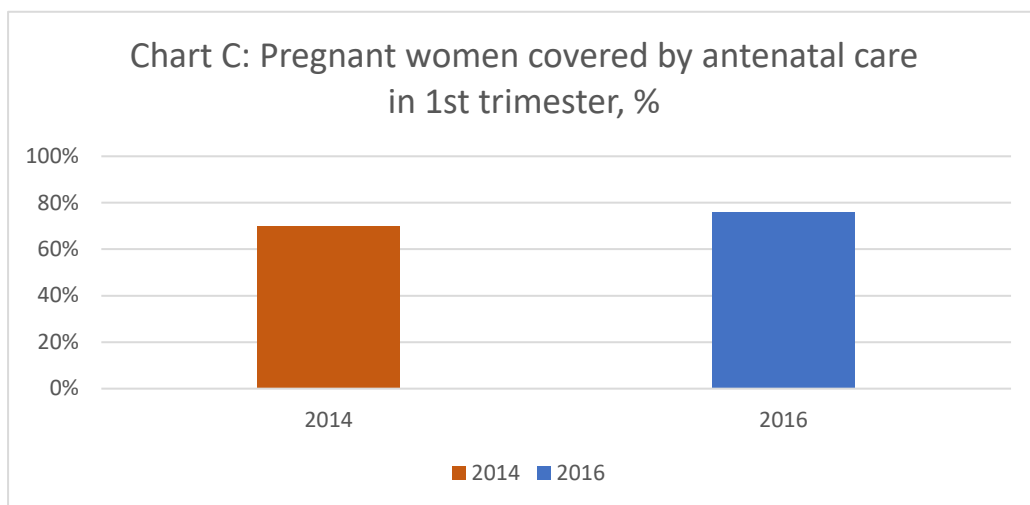
In 2016-2017, the UN supported the following policy advice and capacity building interventions:

- Launch of perinatal audit, an analytical tool, in daily medical practice, and expanding of reviews of near miss cases in Dashoguz and Mary to improve quality of new born care;
- Development of Order of MoHMI on Integrated RH services and Provision of RH services for men. It advanced the policy regulations for more comprehensive RH services for all;
- Obstetricians are continuously trained to apply clinical protocols on obstetrics and newborn care in their practice. As a result of these efforts, maternity facilities providing comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care in line with adopted clinical protocols reached 68% in 2017.

These interventions made it possible to increase the percentage of maternity facilities providing comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care in line with adopted clinical protocols up to 68% in 2016 (CHART B). Percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care in 1st trimester increased just slightly (Chart C):



Source: PFD 2016-2020 Results Matrix



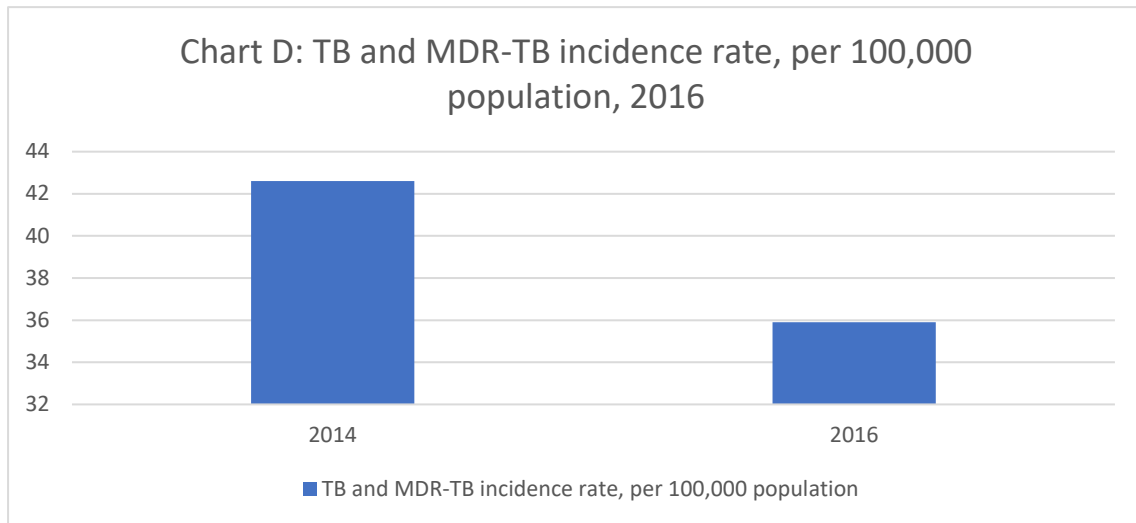
Source: PFD 2016-2020 Results Matrix

Another area of the UN support under this Outcome is reduction of the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Substantial progress was made in Turkmenistan in the area of tobacco control. Tobacco use is one risk factor common to the four main groups of NCDs — cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung disease and diabetes. Turkmenistan ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in March 2011; STEPS survey conducted in 2013-2014 confirmed that only 8,3% of Turkmenistan adult population smokes. This is the lowest rate of smokers in the region. In April 2017, the Government adopted the National Programme on the implementation of WHO FCTC in Turkmenistan for 2017-2021, aiming to reduce tobacco prevalence of smoking among the adult population to 5% or less by 2025. The UN supported the development of the National guideline of Tobacco cessation and treatment of tobacco addiction, which is in the process of approving. The MOHMI registered the nicotine replacement therapy and is developing a national guideline on anti-tobacco law enforcement. The Government also set up a working group on taxation, which is considering a new method of taxation of tobacco products. In line with the national anti-tobacco policy the UN Building was given a status of Tobacco-free building.



Tobacco use is also a risk factor for infectious diseases, tuberculosis (TB) and lower respiratory infections. With the Global Fund grant, the UN was able to provide quality-assured testing and treatment to patients with drug-resistant tuberculosis, including in prisons. Moreover, in 2017, the National TB Programme (NTP) started detection and treatment of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB). NTP developed the National Guide for treatment of TB with use of new TB drugs, based on the most recent WHO recommendations. In accordance with the current recommendations, the treatment of tuberculosis is available in an ambulatory setting with patients receiving qualified counselling and attending educational sessions.

As a result of the investments from the Government coupled with the UN support, the TB and MDR-TB incidence rate went down since 2014. As expected, the rate will continue to decline by 20% by 2020 (Chart D)



Source: WHO Global TB report, 2016

In 2016-2017 nearly 1,000 patients with multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis were put on quality treatment and received comprehensive support for treatment adherence.

In July 2017 National TB Programme started treatment of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) with use of the “new” and “repurposed” TB drugs in accordance with the latest WHO recommendations. National Guidelines on use of those novel drugs was developed and adopted by the Ministry of Health. Up to now 20 patients have been enrolled on treatment.

The UN currently supports the National TB Programme to enhance preparedness for the gradual exit from the Global Fund support to full domestic funding by 2021.



## Strategic Area 3 - Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency



### Result Group 3

## Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency

Turkmenistan

7

11

13



<b>Members</b>	Ministry of Energy – Co-Lead Mejlis of Turkmenistan UNDP(co-lead) UNICEF UNESCO UNEP UNECE FAO UNRCCA World Bank	Ministry of Defense Ministry of Education Ministry of Health and Medical Industry Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population National Committee for Hydrometeorology State Statistics Committee Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs Academy of Sciences Institute of Seismology State Enterprise for the Caspian Sea Issues Bodies of Local and Executive Power
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### UN Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) (2016-2020)

<p><b>OUTCOME 5:</b> The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 6:</b> The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsible to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level</p>
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**GOAL** Reducing energy consumption and improving energy management and sustainable management of land, water, biodiversity and coastal resources.

## The scope of work

- » Raise awareness and understanding from the household level to decision makers on the need for a shift towards a conservation of the environmental model, while also promoting sustainable livelihood and economic growth.
- » Establish innovative pilot measures with selected sectors and institutions that promote this new model as part of implementing the climate change strategy.
- » Develop a national platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risk Mitigation.
- » Establish an integrated system across sectors to measure the progress in the implementation of climate change strategy and the related adaptation and mitigation (low-emission development) plans
- » Conduct research that will contribute to policy-making;
- » Enhance cross boundary related research that can contribute to regional solutions.

Since 1993, people in Turkmenistan have enjoyed free access to natural gas, water and electricity, which caused negative patterns in natural resources consumption. Understanding the consequences of unsustainable use of energy, land and water resources, the Government started enforcing national energy efficiency and environmental sustainability policies. The ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change demonstrates the Government's high commitment to respond to the emerging climate change issues. The UN concentrated its efforts to support the Government in promoting sustainable practices of energy efficiency, use of renewables, urban development and waste management. The UN also advocated for the introduction of climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community levels.



There are two Outcomes under Strategic Area 3:

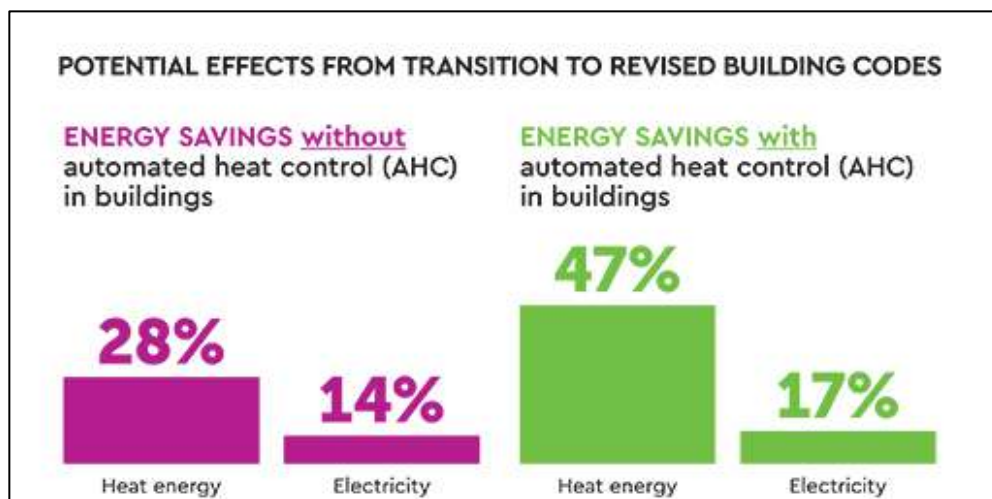
**OUTCOME 5:** The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management

**OUTCOME 6:** The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level.

*OUTCOME 5: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management*

**Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: \$1,200,000**

In 2016-2017, the UN supported the creation and modernization of institutions that research, pilot and replicate energy efficiency initiatives, use of renewables and efficient waste management in rural and urban areas. For this purpose, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Municipal Services, Turkmen Gas State Concern and the Ministry of Energy to improve the energy efficiency in residential buildings and enhance energy performance. The UN also facilitated multiple dialogues to create a platform for exchange of experience, best practices and knowledge on energy efficiency in buildings and to promote further collaboration in this area. Using the funding from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and co-financing from the Government, the UN supported in development of the National Action Plan for Rational Use of Energy in the Residential Building Sector. The goal of the Plan is to reduce the annual consumption of energy resources by no less than 0.5% in the residential sector of Turkmenistan. The UN also assisted in construction of 3 new energy efficient buildings. The overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for the three pilot buildings equalled 1165-ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per year (Picture 1).



*Source: Improving energy efficiency in the residential building sector of Turkmenistan/UNDP Turkmenistan*

In addition, the UN initiated an activity within the energy efficiency project to support research and development of a heat control unit to be produced in Turkmenistan. In the course of 2015-2016, 2 students of the National Institute of Architecture and Construction were trained and supported in writing a senior thesis. The students were involved in the monitoring, data collection, installation of the energy saving equipment and measuring devices. They also worked as experts developing their skills and capacity in energy audit. They developed a methodology of writing a senior thesis on energy efficiency, which was presented to the Ministry of Education and introduced in the national universities of the country.

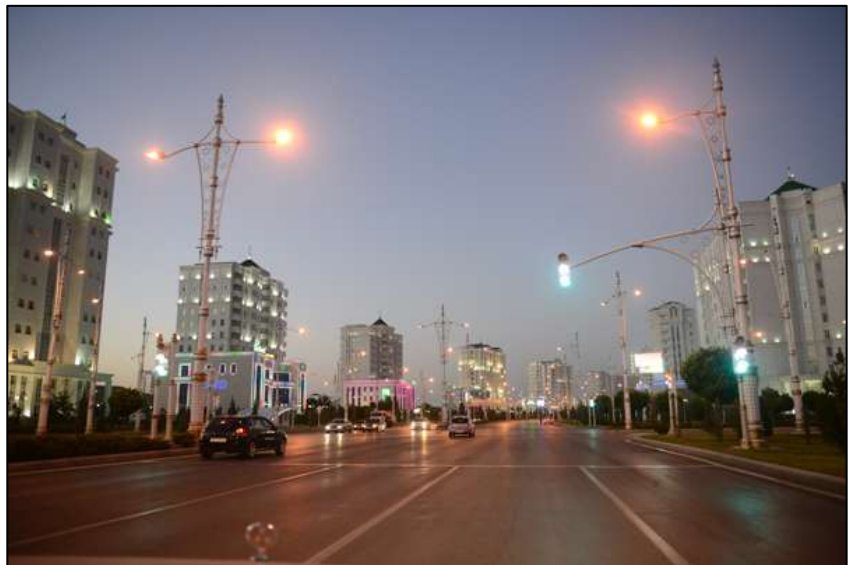


To make the achieved results more sustainable, the UN supported the revision of building codes, which resulted in approval of four building codes, namely on "Housetops and Roofs", "Residential Buildings", "Construction Climatology" and "Construction of Heat Engineering".

In 2017, the construction of a 14km pipeline to supply drinking water from a mountainous river to the town of Kaahka in Ahal province of the country was launched. Operationalization of this water pipeline will shut down 41 diesel-powered pumps that currently pump out ground water from wells and will significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Also in 2017, an audit of 145 irrigation pumps was started, with the support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy. The findings of this audit will be used to revise water production and energy consumption parameters and norms of water pumps. This will facilitate the Ministry's work in planning pump replacement and maintenance.

A new project called "Green Urban Development/Sustainable Cities" was endorsed by GEF in 2017. The project will focus on enhancing energy efficient street lighting, sustainable transport management, waste disposal practices and hotel operation efficiency in the cities of Ashgabat and the resort area of Awaza.



The work will be continued further to reduce annual emissions of carbon dioxide through establishment of integrated monitoring system.

***OUTCOME 6: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level***

**Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: \$2,000,000**

The massive construction and industrial development of Turkmenistan contributes to climate change, which considerably impacts Turkmenistan. More needs to be done in terms of sustainable land and water resources management, biodiversity and coastal resources preservation.

The UN strongly advocated for Turkmenistan to join and consequently ratify the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Along with this process, the UN assisted the Government in drafting a cross-sectoral plan of actions to address the issues of better natural resource management and fostering energy efficiency, and to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation measures across all sectors of the economy. The UN also assisted in development

of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy that includes child rights and gender equality considerations.

One of the outcomes of such cooperation was the drafting of climate change adaptation plans that will feed into the upcoming National Programme on Implementation of the Paris Agreement and the National Adaptation Program. These documents will ensure that national development strategies, policies, sector plans and programmes are informed by climate risk assessments that conform to international standards.

### ***Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives***

The UN supported drafting of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (DRR) submitted for Government approval. The Strategy envisages that most vulnerable to disasters, particularly women, children, and those with disability, are included into the national DRR initiatives. When endorsed, the DRR Strategy will strengthen the commitment of the Government to implement the Sendai Framework. The UN agencies conducted a number of actions in support of the understanding of the implications of the Sendai agreement followed up by two project proposals for further building a DRR platform in the country and for undertaking seismic risk assessment exercises in the most disaster-prone zones of the country.

The UN in partnership with DipECHO and the Ministry of Education was engaged in mainstreaming DRR into the curricular of secondary schools countrywide, integration of the DRR courses into the formal curriculum of the teacher training colleges and the pedagogical institutes, as well as mainstreaming disability inclusive DRR in education system. As part of their professional development, secondary school teachers had an opportunity to increase their knowledge about disasters and associated risks through a training course. The national trainers replicated the DRR training nationwide for their peers through a network of methodological centres.

The UN assisted the Government to assess schools and kindergartens (180 schools or 10% of all schools, and one pilot pre-school of 860 kindergartens) for compliance with DRR safety standards. To this end, the Government created an inter-sectoral Technical Evaluation Group on School Safety Assessment represented by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Construction, Institute of Seismology and Hyakimlik.

In July 2017, the UN conducted Climate Landscape Assessment for Children (CLAC) in Turkmenistan to better understand the linkages between children, climate change, environment and energy issues. The analysis will identify priority areas for UN interventions in strengthening resilience and adaptation for children in Turkmenistan and will inform the proposed pilot climate change interventions in schools. It will subsequently lead to wide scaling up across the country. The UN also plans another two projects focusing on strengthening the national DRR capacities and seismic risk assessment of the country.

### ***Management of water resources***

Over 80% of the country is characterized by fragile desert and mountain ecosystems, which gives the country very limited drinkable water resources. Irrigated agriculture accounts for 90% of total water consumption, supplied by aging, energy-intensive infrastructure, and about 50% of water is lost between withdrawal and ultimate delivery.



The country is in constant water need due to uneven spatial distribution of rivers in the country and complex pattern of transboundary water sources. Water management is a cause and a potential remedy for extensive and often severe problems of land degradation. To address these challenges, the UN supported the Government with cross boundary water and climate change



initiatives, including the regional efforts for building climate resilience and adaptation. One of the examples of such support was a project on “Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia” finalised in 2017. The goal of this project was to empower the countries of Central Asia to develop and implement mutually acceptable, long-term solutions to improve cooperation on transboundary water resources. Under this project, a Statement of Intent to support afforestation of the dry Aral Sea bottom was signed at the Batumi ministerial conference in 2016.

The 2015 MICS data showed that, overall, 83% of the population uses an improved source of drinking water – 98% in urban areas and 73% in rural areas. More than half of the population (54%) uses piped water, 21% use source drinking water from a tube-well/bore-hole and 16% from a tanker truck (an unimproved source).

The entire population of Turkmenistan uses improved sanitation. In rural areas, the population primarily uses ventilated improved pit latrines (68%), or pit latrines with slab (28%). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets/pour flush toilets (59%).

To address the water related concerns, the UN supported in adoption of the new Water Code. It paves the way for introducing better water management practices through tariffs, more ownership by local water users who are allowed to form associations.

In 2017, the UN also provided assistance in identification of sustainable land and water management business solutions in Lebap and Dashoguz regions. This initiative started with conducting a survey on population needs and income, analysing salinization of soil and the most feasible measures to improve living standards. Special attention was paid to gender, directly addressing the development of women.

In June 2017, a series of educational seminars and onsite trainings were held for farmers, cattle breeders and administrative personnel of the local administrations in Lebap and Dashoguz regions under the new project “Climate resilient livelihoods in drought-affected areas” funded by the Special Climate Change Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). One hundred participants engaged in a visioning exercise, raised their awareness on effects of climate change and discussed potential adaptation mechanisms (participatory land use planning) to be put in place in the regions.



The UN climate change adaptation interventions produced positive results. In three pilot areas of Turkmenistan (Nohur, Sakarchaga and Karakum) more than 45,000 community members directly benefitted from the implemented adaptation measures. The project reported the improved capacities of local communities in sustainable management of water and land, and captured the surplus in revenues from these measures. This project also established 9 pilot water user groups, who aim to ensure a balanced decision-making, implementing and monitoring process for water related issues and thus to ensure equal and fare benefits from sustainable adaptation measures for all community members. The other milestone product of the project was the report on socio-economic impact of climate change.

In Geokdepe town, the UN is assisting the construction of a 145 ha research polygon that will demonstrate various types of irrigation (drip irrigation, sprinklers, central pivot systems, improved traditional irrigation) and their interaction with different crop types. The activities are supported by narrow-profiled scientific research. The project findings will contribute to the government planning the agricultural and water management reforms.

Throughout 2016-2017, the UN partnered with other development partners and NGOs (CAREC, EU, GIZ, OSCE, USAID, World Bank) to promote international dialog and experience exchange on environmental issues between government agencies, international community, academia and business structures in Central Asia aimed at consolidating joint efforts and forming a common vision for sustainable development of the region.



## Strategic Area 4: Economic Diversification, Employment and Trade.



### Result Group 4

## Employment, Economic Diversification and Trade

Turkmenistan

8



**Members**

Ministry of Finance and Economy – Co-Lead	Institute of Strategic and Sustainable Development
Mejlis of Turkmenistan	State Customs Service
UNDP (co-lead)	National Trade Unions Center
World Bank	Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs
UNECE	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
UNCTAD	Women's Union
FAO	Youth Union
ILO	Bodies of local and executive power

**UN Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) (2016-2020)**

**Outcome 7.** Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification.

**GOAL** - achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors

### The scope of work

- » Accelerate the country's economic diversification and its transition to a market economy that relies less on hydrocarbons and achieves sustainable, inclusive job-rich growth.
- » Strengthen labour market laws and policies to encourage vocational training in line with international standards and practices.
- » Enhance governance and macroeconomic management to facilitate the expansion of the private sector.
- » Promote entrepreneurship and the expansion of the small and medium-sized enterprises.
- » Develop skills to analyse market needs, collect data and population projections. This will be coupled with support for enhanced capacities at local level to implement employment policies.
- » Improve the efficiency of foreign and domestic trade, with a particular focus on the need to increase and facilitate Turkmenistan's access to global supply chains as an important contributor to enhanced private-sector revenue.
- » Improve organizational and economic mechanisms of establishing integrated commodity distribution system capable of ensuring effective promotion of exports of national products (non-hydrocarbon sector), including private sector goods.
- » Strengthen regional integration, including the assessment of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in goods.

## Outcome 7: Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification

### **Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: USD 413,679**

The UN work in this priority area focuses on capacity development, knowledge generation and sharing, and technical assistance to different actors including government institutions, research entities and private sector. It ranges from the promotion of understanding of the structure and composition of the labour market to the expanded development of private sector, with increased use of market mechanisms to facilitate structural reforms.

With a view to diversify the economy and increase the employment opportunities a series of important initiatives took place in 2016-2017, including several policy reforms. The UN supported the Government with international technical expertise in the process of drafting the Programme of the President of Turkmenistan on Socio-Economic Development of the Country for 2018–2024. The UN advocated for integration of sustainable development concept into the Program, reflection of SDG targets and indicators, and development of the monitoring and financial plan for the Programme. To this end, the UN submitted to the Government its proposals for integration of SDGs, targets and indicators into the Presidential Programme 2018-2024.

The UN supported the Government to advance reforms in employment, especially with a focus on vulnerable people. The UN conducted a series of capacity building initiatives in 2016-2017, which are as follows:



- Forum on “Cooperation and partnership to promote employment opportunities for women with disabilities”. The forum gathered representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Turkmen Deaf and Blind Society and Women’s Union. They discussed how to collaborate and promote employment opportunities for women with disabilities. The dialogue resulted in recommendations to develop a flexible approach in professional education, apply quotas, better coordinate and develop public-private partnership, invite women with disabilities in jobs needs assessment.
- The UN advocated for vocational education to be inclusive for persons with disabilities given that the number of newly created jobs is expected to increase from 10,897 (2015) to 92,984 by 2020, according to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population



–of Turkmenistan. To this end, the UN supported the Textile College to revise its 10-month vocational course to include persons with disabilities into the teaching process.

- Technical assistance was provided in review of the national labour and employment legislation for compliance with the international human rights obligations and ILO conventions.
- Technical assistance was provided in improvement of the national labour safety system aligned with international standards.
- Workshops on gender responsive planning and budgeting (GRB) were conducted for national specialists and the Roadmap to integrate GRB approaches into the national system of planning and budgeting was drafted. Also, there were developed recommendations on strengthening employment services with consideration of the gender planning and budgeting approach.
- A working meeting was held with specialists of ministries in May 2017 to familiarise with the Agreed Conclusions of the 61-session of the Commission on the Status of Women on issues of domestic unpaid work, occupational segregation, and structural barriers to the labour market.

Turkmenistan adopted the new Law on Employment (2016) that defines unemployment and stipulates the rights of the population for employment and for social protection in case of unemployment. It envisages that orphans, single parents, large families, and people with disabilities are entitled to the state support. Furthermore, to implement the provisions of the Law, the Government developed an Action Plan “on creation of conditions and opportunities for realisation of rights for employment of people with disabilities in 2017-2020”.

The UN supported the Government of Turkmenistan in improvement of the financial reporting in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards to increase transparency and accountability of the public sector, including corporate enterprises. It also contributed towards trade modernisation and diversification of economy. One of these examples is upgrade of the Eurotrace programme to process customs documentation and produce foreign trade statistics. The new programme will allow keeping records of the international economic activity of the country, analysing export and import operations, their trade and geographic structure and classifying them. The State Statistics Committee has also built its capacity to apply the UN recommendations for International Merchandise Trade Statistics. In 2017, the UN supported preparation of the methodology for ‘shuttle trade’ survey to estimate volume and value of goods imported and exported by individual traders.

In addition, the UN supported the State Customs Service (SCS) of Turkmenistan in implementation of the Integrated Customs Information System (ICIS) based on the newest version of ASYCUDA, the UN global platform. The integrated automation of Customs procedures will help increase the efficiency of fiscal and control functions of the SCS of Turkmenistan and strengthen its operational capacity, including in





combating smuggling, drug trafficking and other law infringements. These efforts will help expand the transit potential of Turkmenistan and ensure the country's preparedness for the WTO accession in future.

Greater attention should be paid to the engagement of private sector in expanding employment opportunities and economic diversification. In this regard, several initiatives proposed by the UN were approved by the Government. They include support to the State Bank for Foreign Economic Relations in improving coordination of international finance, and strengthening its capacity as financial commercial intermediary, including bank digitalization.

## Strategic Area 5: Governance and Rule of Law



### Result Group 5 Governance and Rule of Law

16



Turkmenistan

#### Members

UNFPA  
(co-lead)  
UNDP  
UNICEF  
UNHCR  
IOM  
OHCHR  
UNODC  
UN Women

Mejlis of Turkmenistan – Co-Lead  
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population  
Ministry of Justice  
Ministry of Interior  
Ministry of Education  
Turkmen National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights  
Institute of Ombudsperson  
Institute of State and Law  
Office of Prosecutor General  
State Migration Service, State Border Service  
Supreme Court, State Customs Service  
Civil Service Academy  
Women's Union  
Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs  
Other public organizations

#### UN Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) (2016-2020)

##### Outcome 8.

State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies in a participatory manner and in line with the country's human rights commitment.

**GOAL-** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

### The scope of work

- »Develop methodologies for conducting comparative analysis of legislation, in line with international norms and standards.
- »Establish monitoring systems for the implementation of legislation in line with ratified international conventions.
- »Introduce innovative informative communication technologies for delivering Government services (E-governance).
- »Design and implement policies for gender mainstreaming.
- »Strengthen implementation of approved Human Rights plans with a focus on enhancing capacities of duty bearer and right holders.
- »Strengthen mechanisms and capacity of Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, media, and trade unions to participate more effectively with the government in the design and implementation of national legislation and programmes.
- »Support in technical assistance in identification and investigation of illicit financial flows and money laundering.
- »Support in further improving institutional capacity of law enforcement agencies on combating of illicit drugs flow.
- »Support in protection, prevention, prosecution and partnership components of countering human trafficking.
- »Support in implementation of the national migration policies in line with international norms
- »Support in strengthening and modernizing the justice system and strengthening capacities of the judicial professionals.

*OUTCOME 8: State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies, in a participatory manner and in line with the country's human rights commitments*

**Preliminary estimated expenses in 2016-2017: USD 467,482**

The country ratified a number of key Human Rights conventions and improved its cooperation with the UN Human Rights mechanisms, especially in terms of reporting to Treaty Bodies. In 2016-2017, the UN assisted the Government to prepare national reports to the Committees on the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Turkmenistan was reviewed by the UN Committee against Torture (CAT) and Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). The UN organized mock sessions with participation of international human rights experts to build the national capacity to better prepare to defend the national reports at the international treaty bodies committee meetings.

To enable quality reporting to the treaty-bodies the UN supported the Government in implementation of the adopted National Human Rights Action Plans (NHRAPs): National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP 2016-2020); National Action Plan on Gender Equality (NAPGE) 2015-2020; National Action Plan on Combatting Human Trafficking (NAPHT) 2016-2018. A series of capacity building activities took place in 2016-2017 to help implement these plans. Among them are: three round table discussions (one for each Human Rights Action Plan) with representatives of relevant national institutions, including NGOs and the members of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on implementation of international obligations of Turkmenistan in the area of human rights and international humanitarian law (Inter-Ministerial Commission). These meetings focused on:

- development and finalization of a roadmap for implementation of the Plans;
- review and identification of key activities for 2016-2017 and responsibilities; identification of lead ministries that would coordinate implementation of the Action Plans;
- setting out a clear timeframe and specific sub-actions to be taken in relation to the Plans.

Clarity was achieved in terms of each institution's role in the implementation of human rights actions - these became the responsibility of all line ministries and other institutions and not only of the National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights.

In 2016-2017, the UN also assisted the Inter-Ministerial Commission and its Working Group in setting



up a monitoring system for all National Human Rights Action Plans. Eight guiding principles of the monitoring system were agreed. The Inter-Ministerial Commission and its Working Group agreed the main elements and potential phases for establishment of the monitoring system in the country. The roles and responsibilities of the National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights and other national institutions in the whole process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the NHRAPs were defined.

In 2017, the UN assisted the governmental Agencies working on statelessness and citizenship issues to establish Working Group and as a part of Turkmenistan's commitment to the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness during 2014-2024, the Working Group is developing Statelessness Determination Procedures, by which identification and documentation of stateless migrants will be possible. Within the frames of the Global Action Plan, Turkmenistan made significant steps to reduce statelessness on its territory. In 2016-2017 Turkmen authorities naturalized 2,871 stateless persons, 1,381 in 2016 and 1,690 in 2017, which adds up to 8,100 since 2011.

The UN continued its support to the Government in developing laws and national policies, and establishing institutions in line with international standards and norms, such as:

1. The UN provided comments to the new version of the Constitution of Turkmenistan adopted in September 2016
2. The UN provided comments to the draft Law on Human Rights Ombudsperson in November 2016. The respective Law "On Ombudsman" was endorsed in 2017. The UN supported the capacity development of the newly elected Ombudsperson.
3. The UN provided comments to the Law on Combating Human Trafficking passed in October 2016
4. The UN assisted the Government to develop relevant policies to address emerging cross-border issues including flows of goods and people in an integrated manner. In addition to the adopted Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, several laws were endorsed a lot of measures taken to identify new forms of drugs and timely react to any challenges associated with illegal transfer of drugs.
5. The UN supported preparation of a plan for the development of land legislation with high emphasis on gender issues. Experience of other countries was shared with the Government of Turkmenistan on development and management of land register and development of relevant legislation.
6. The UN strengthened the national capacity in consideration of gender equality in decision making in various spheres of governance with a focus on the human rights based approach and gender equality normative and international standards.
7. The UN advocated on promoting access to justice through launching a pilot project on e-services on district court of Ashgabat.
8. The UN introduced the concept of multi-sectoral response (MSR) to gender-based violence (GBV) to the Inter-Ministerial Commission and its Working group. The members of the Commission gained knowledge on the guiding principles, functions, components and mechanisms of MSR, which address gender-based violence. There is a strong need to change stereotypes and, most likely, behaviours, as there are still perceptions that in some cases violence against women is justified. Attitudes toward domestic violence,

according to 2015 MICS, showed that 35% of women believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the six situations.

The UN also advocated for greater participation of NGOs in the country. NGOs have become important UN partners in advocating for the rights of disadvantaged people, including among others, labor migrants, refugees, children and people with disabilities. In 2016-2017, the UN enhanced NGOs' skills in project development and management. UN programs facilitated knowledge sharing among people with disabilities and promoted social inclusion and greater engagement of people with disabilities in policy-making. The role of civil society in sustainable development and strengthening their partnership with Government were discussed at the roundtable with participation of more than 50 representatives of government ministries and public organizations, UN agencies, and diplomatic missions. The UN conducted a situational analysis and review of national NGOs. The 2016 review of local NGOs showed there are many weaknesses that need to be addressed. The UN also supported NGOs to establish a common platform where they can share information amongst themselves.

A lot of attention was paid to the development of national capacity and raising awareness about Turkmenistan's international obligations and human rights initiatives. Over 5000 people increased their knowledge in the following trainings and awareness raising initiatives in 2017:

- Victim-centred investigation, prosecution and adjectivization of trafficking cases
- Strengthening skills of non-government organizations and civil society to protect human rights, especially for the vulnerable groups
- Capacity development on human rights and Turkmenistan's UN Treaty bodies obligations for attorneys, lawyers and judges across the country.
- Review of the professional training curriculum for judges
- Raising awareness of relevant government entities and NGOs on CEDAW, its optional protocol as well as the concluding recommendations of the UN CEDAW Committee.
- Informational activities on gender equality, creating a positive image of modern women who are managers, politicians and entrepreneurs
- Strengthening the capacity of NGOs of Turkmenistan on the engagement of volunteers
- Trainings and seminars on Human trafficking and illegal drug trafficking
- Seminars and capacity development meetings on combating illegal financial flows

Participation of women and men in the above activities was almost equal: 2364 women and 2269 men.

A notable progress was observed in the area of combating corruption and illegal money flows. As a result of the UN's numerous capacity building activities and advocacy, the State Service for Combating Economic Crimes was established in Turkmenistan in 2017<sup>14</sup>. The UN supported the national response to the implementation of the Paris Pact on combating illegal financial flows and strengthened the capacity of several government representatives in the topics of corruption and illegal money flows.

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<sup>14</sup> <http://tdh.gov.tm/news/en/articles.aspx&article7281&cat30>



The UN together with the Civil Service Academy under the President of Turkmenistan (CSA) organized a regional seminar on best international practices and innovative approaches to fight corruption and prevent conflict of interests in civil service. Over 20 national agencies, parliament, civil service and anti-corruption departments from nine states of CIS and EU discussed how to improve civil service in Central Asia to meet the modern standards in community and economic development.

The UN supported the Supreme Court with the development of the concept for the provision of services in the area of e-justice in 2017, including review of existing training programmes for judges and improvement of the legislation on free legal aid. Further work is planned in development of an electronic document management, strategic management and planning, as well as assessment of people's needs in social services, that will contribute to learning efficiency.

In 2016-2017, the UN assisted with the development of educational courses on human rights. Within the programme of support to CSA, the UN facilitated development of a course on gender equality for Masters Programme of the Academy. A series of lectures on legal and institutional framework of state administration at the international and national levels, international legislation and anti-corruption instruments were conducted. Modules covering gender issues in mass media were developed and shared through the discussions.

The UN also works with secondary level of education on the issues of human rights. In 2016, schoolchildren were consulted on child rights. They also discussed opportunities to mainstream raising awareness sessions on the Convention on the Rights of the Child into the existing educational platforms, including schools and media programmes. It was agreed that the Roadmap would be developed to raise awareness on child rights. In 2017 the discussions on this matter were continued and resulted in the awareness raising campaigns for the children during the summer vacations.



## Results of Joint Communication Work

**Expenses in 2016-2017: USD \$35,000**

The UN Joint Communications work is aimed at supporting the strategic programming objectives of the United Nations in Turkmenistan. Joint UN communication and advocacy contributes to the successful implementation of the development priorities spelled out in UNPFD 2016-2020, the UN's focus areas and the National Action Plans.

To strengthen communication delivery and help realize UNCT objectives the UN Communications Group (UNCG) developed the UN Communications Strategy which strengthened the inter-agency coordination and cooperation in advocacy and communication and increased media profile of the UN activities in Turkmenistan.

In 2016-2017 together with Government partners a number of advocacy events were conducted including: a joint celebration of the UN days (UN Disability Day, UN Human Rights Day, 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, World AIDS Day, etc.), photo exhibitions, conferences and online social media campaigns. They provided an opportunity to convey important messages to the public at large around common themes, such as: the need for integration of SDGs into national programming and their measuring; the need for having access to quality data; opportunities for participation of NGOs in decision making and inclusion of people with disabilities; preventing stigma around HIV/AIDS, the need to promote and protect human rights and implement national human rights action plans. These activities included participation of NGOs, people with disabilities, youth, government officials, development partners and the public at large.



To increase the media profile and to promote joint development goals one [UN website](#) (English and Russian) was launched in 2016. It promoted a coherent image of the UN work, ensured quality and consistency of messaging of all UN Agencies in Turkmenistan. This is also being done by expanding the target audience through social media channels.

As a result of emerging initiatives, the production of the [UN brochure](#), the semi-annual release of UN Newsletter, the monthly

inputs to the UNDG newsletter and the installation of an Information board in the UN House became possible.

In 2017, the Government and UN widely celebrated 25th anniversary of Turkmenistan's membership in the United Nations. The activities have emphasized the significance of the UN-Turkmenistan cooperation to promote the UN agenda in the country, region and the world. During a series of different activities in March 2017, including statements at the universities, articles, conferences and UN House Open Doors event, the milestones reached and achievements made were highlighted and the constructive role of Turkmenistan's international initiatives were stressed.



To strengthen the capacity building of UNCG the number of trainings were organized as Risk Communication training, training on Enhancing photo skills, Introduction to Adobe InDesign and others. The UNCG enriched its photo archive (supported by UNICEF and UNDP) by inviting an international communication expert/photographer.



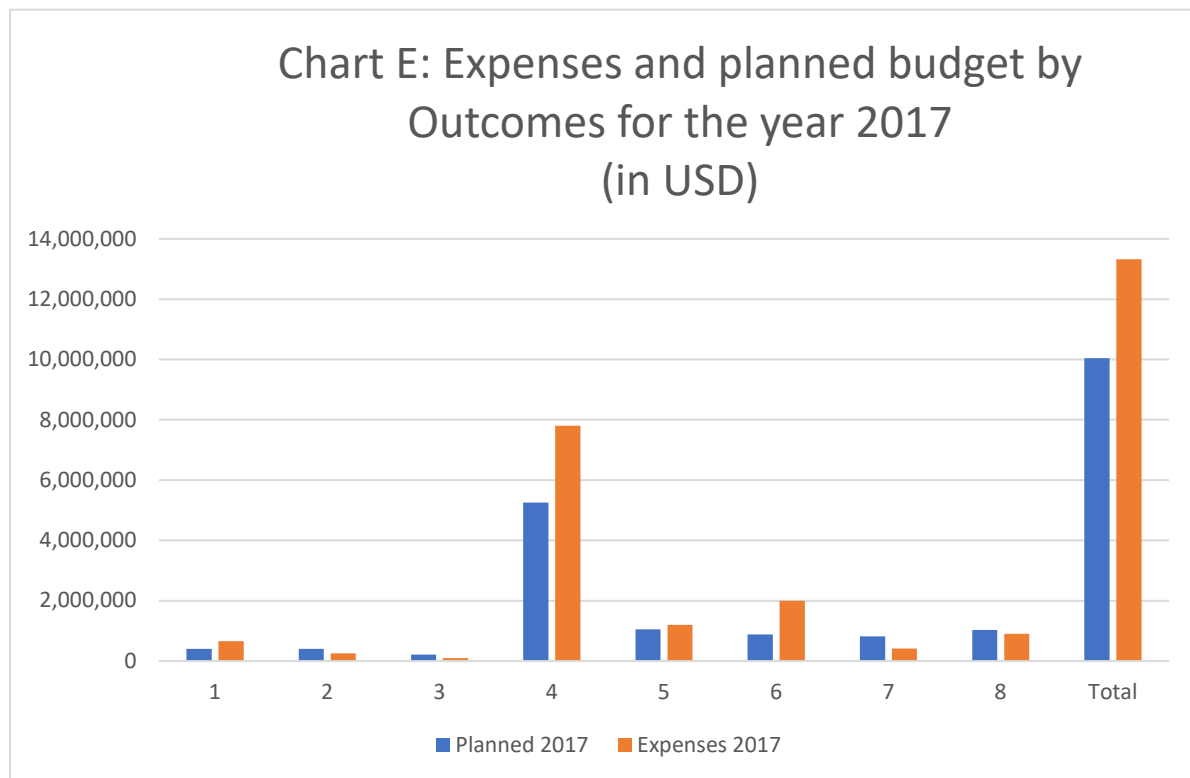


## Financial Overview

The implementation of the Turkmenistan–United Nations Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) 2016-2020 is supported by the individual agencies annual or bi-annual work plans and project agreements with the Government. Given Turkmenistan’s upper-middle-income country status, the government cost-sharing initiative is the most likely source of funding for programmes under the Partnership Framework. In 2016-2017, the UN was able to receive the government cost-sharing in the amount of USD 920,503 in 2016 and USD 3,171,390 in 2017 for the implementation of joint activities. It is expected that government will continue support the development projects in the coming years.

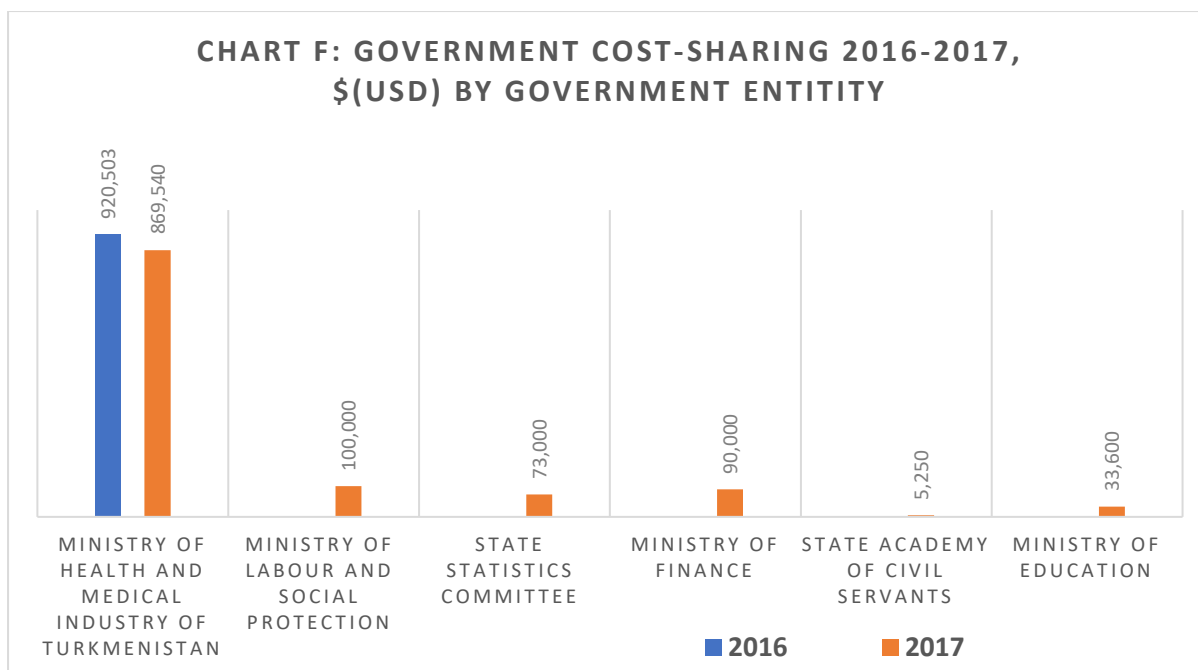
To deliver on the strategies and activities set forth in the PFD, the UN and Government estimated the budget at **\$61,558,380** for five years. The total delivery on the PFD in 2016, as per the reports from the UN Agencies, amounted to **\$12,063,115**

According to the Joint Work Plans developed by the PFD Results Groups, the total annual budget for implementation of the programme activities planned for 2017 equalled **\$10,043,861**. The preliminary delivery as of December 2017 for the PFD implementation was estimated at nearly **\$7,260,317**. Expenses by Outcomes, presented in Chart E. Government cost-sharing by national entities is shown in Chart F.



Source: Joint Work Plans and PFD Report of the Result Groups.





**Source:** Resource Mobilisation Strategy 2017-2020

The above analysis shows that there is no efficient mechanism to monitor exact costs associated with the particular Outcomes and Outputs, due to the fact that each UN Agency has its own financial system that doesn't directly correlate with the agreed PFD outcomes and outputs. To fully understand the potential impact of funding patterns on the implementation of the PFD, it is necessary to develop a mechanism that will allow monitoring financial delivery at the Outcome level. Identification of the Outcomes with the significant funding challenges will allow developing resource mobilisation actions to fill the gap in those dimensions of the PFD that lack funding.

## Lessons learned and Way Forward

The first two (2016-2017) years of implementation of the Turkmenistan-United Nations Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020 have revealed several lessons learned that are worth reflecting on.

In 2016-2017, the Government of Turkmenistan has indicated many times its readiness and willingness to work with the United Nations in the area of development. Although the active engagement and commitment of the Government at the highest levels has undoubtedly provided the necessary leadership for continued progress, there is a need to strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms and allow some flexibility for interaction with the government structures to avoid duplication of work, prevent delays in and increase efficiency for the PFD implementation. The Annual Review process has shown that the implementation of activities in their respective areas and further follow up in the Results Groups, where its members remained constant, was more efficient. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure the continuity and stability of the RG members for the whole process of the PFD implementation.

The regular RG meetings proved critical to revisit some of the PFD indicators to ensure alignment of the agreed Outcomes with the national priorities. The proposals to change some PFD indicators were submitted to the review and approval of the National Steering and

Coordination Committee, which endorsed the changes. Reporting for 2018 will be made based on the updated Results Framework.

Active participation of the RGs in the PFD annual reviews enables open and effective discussions that guide future actions. This type of interaction between implementing partners and participating agencies has proven to greatly support management for results. However, coordination mechanisms within the government slow down the process of making and approving decisions taken at the RGs meetings, as well as obtaining information required for the PFD progress monitoring. Due to the delay with signing of the Agencies' Work Plans, the implementations of the activities were delayed and the risk that the activity will need to be moved to the next year is very high. This in turn has put certain pressure on the 2018 budget, and led to non-delivery under the 2017 budget. In future, it will be useful if new, more efficient ways of communication were established to ensure necessary approvals for the proposed RGs decisions.

Financial reporting at the inter-agency level remains a challenge, monitoring of the expenditures per Outcomes and Outputs are problematic, especially from the non-resident agencies. In this regard, the exact expenditures for 2016-2017 are not available and in the future, will be based on the best estimates.



The UN support is mainly associated with the capacity building activities. Some investments into the capacity building were found not sustainable, due to the rotation of the trained personnel. To ensure sustainability of results, a knowledge sharing and information exchange needs to be strengthened in some of the state institutions.

Experience so far has confirmed the crucial importance of the national ownership and the national stakeholders' engagement in the design and implementation of the activities. In that sense, the SDG nationalization process was exemplary, as it showed that those government entities, which had a responsible person to work on SDGs, were the most active in contributing to the establishment of the SDG monitoring system and distribution of roles among government entities. Further awareness raising and advocacy is required to ensure that Agenda 2030 is given the "whole-of-government approach" and proper attention is paid to the "leaving no one behind" principle. To implement this main principle of the Agenda 2030, there is a need to widen access to relevant and timely disaggregated data so that effective evidence-based and inclusive policies are developed.

However, the PFD provides a room to overcome this challenge. Its Outcome One calls for increased availability of quality data. With the right advocacy and the willingness of the Government it is possible to achieve greater progress in terms of data availability and inclusive development.

## Annex: Progress on Indicators

*Definition for color-coding*

On track	Constrained	Achieved
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### Progress Report – Outcome 1 Data Quality and Progress Monitoring

Outcome 1—Data Quality and Progress Monitoring						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNICEF UNWOM EN UNDP IOM UNFPA WHO UNESCO UNECE	1.1 % of the recommendations from the adapted Global Assessment of the national Statistical System (NSS) implemented	20%(SSC, 2016)	40%(2020)	*SSC Report	20%, 2016	
	1.2. SDG targets adopted and incorporated into national strategies and sector plans	Relevant MDG targets adopted by Turkmenistan (2016)	Relevant SDG targets adopted by Turkmenistan (2020)	*National Strategies reflecting SDGs *Sector plans reflecting SDG targets	Ministry of Health indicated Health related sectoral programs, where SDGs were included. State Statistics committee collects 60 indicators on several SDGs. List of the indicators, collected by	

					SSC is available. Others are in process, pre-MAPS mission conducted in July 2017, RIA is planned and MAPS mission will be in November to identify national strategies and sector plans.	
	1.3. National system of SDG monitoring is in place in line with international standards	No (2016)	Yes (2020)	SDG progress reports	In progress. Draft M&E structure for M&E system developed by the UNDP expert, submitted for the Government approval.	UNICEF supported a baseline assessment for 55 SDG indicators.
<b>Output 1.1 Strengthened national capacity through increased use of disaggregated data and integration of evidence-based analysis</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNFPA UNICEF UNWOM EN UNDP	1.1.1: Number of government institutions with up-to-date expertise in data	2	3	Project Annual Reports, National reports, expert reports, survey	State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan	

WHO UNECE	analysis and dissemination			and reviews reports		
	1.1.2: Sex - disaggregated data on a) children b) adolescents and youth c) people with disabilities and d) gender-based violence is available to the stakeholders Baseline: No Target: Yes	No	Yes	Project Annual Reports, National reports, expert reports, survey and reviews reports	Partially: MICS data with sex-disaggregated data for many indicators concerning children and women have been made available UNFPA: Gender-based violence data is not available to the stakeholders	
	1.1.3: Number of in-depth reviews on population issues conducted using the general population and housing census, MICS and the demographic and health surveys	0	1	Project Annual Reports, National reports, expert reports, survey and reviews reports	ZERO. No in-depth reviews available so far	



Output 1.2: Availability of results-based monitoring and reporting systems in targeted line ministries/institutions to measure progress in the implementation of strategies and programs, including relevant SDGs, in line with international standards						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNDP UNICEF UNESCO	1.2.1: An improved monitoring system in place to measure progress in the implementation of the new medium-term national presidential programme for socio-economic development	No	Yes	national strategy report, monitoring reports experts' reports, SDG reports Government/Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SDG reports	UNDP provided support to the development of monitoring system, however it is not clear if this support was taken into consideration in development of the new programme	
	1.2.2: Availability of an integrated SDG monitoring and reporting system	No	Yes	national strategy report, monitoring reports experts' reports, SDG reports Government/Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SDG reports	In progress. Draft M&E structure for M&E system developed by the UNDP expert, submitted for the Government approval.	Baseline assessment of child-related SDG indicators was conducted by UNICEF.

	1.2.3. Number of ministries and institutions that have SDG monitoring and reporting systems	0	3	national strategy report, monitoring reports experts' reports, SDG reports Government/Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SDG reports	2 (Ministry of Health and Medical Industry and State Statistics Committee). Ministries were selected based on the result group meeting discussions in 2016	
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## Progress Report – Outcome 2 Education

Outcome 2: Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNICEF UNDP UNESCO	2.1. % of five year old girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary education	33.5% (SSC, 2012)	80%(2020)	*MoE reports *SSC reports	46% (2016)	
	2.2 % of secondary (incl.primary) schools that implement quality and inclusive education standards	5.5% (Ministry of Education, 2015)	80% (2020)	MoE reports on CFS certification	5.5% (no changes yet)	
	2.3 % of secondary school Basics of Life Skills teachers certified in comprehensive gender sensitive and age appropriate reproductive health education	42% (Regional methodology-training centers, Pedagogy Institute named after Seidi, 2015)	95% (2020)	*MoE reports *Programme reports *Monitoring reports on implemented programmes and projects	51% (TOTAL) 95% female; 5% male. 62% urban: 38% rural National Institute of Education, 2016	

	2.4 Availability of sex and age disaggregated data to track access to education for girls and boys, including children with disabilities	Sex disaggregated primary school enrollment data is available (SSC, 2015)	all TransMonee education related indicators	*MoE reports * SSC reports *MICS 5 data	Partially	
<b>Output 2.1: Strengthened national capacity to provide quality and inclusive educational standards</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNICEF UNFPA	2.1.1: Availability of child-friendly measurement tools to assess school readiness	Measurement tools not available, 2014	measurement tools available, 2017	Reports of SSC/Ministry of Education (MoE)	Early Readiness Checklist was developed and tested as part of piloting pre-primary curriculum resource document and parental empowerment programme	
	2.1.2: Availability of QIS-based state regulations on early learning and development services	Regulations outdated, 2016	QIS-based state regulations on early learning and development services updated, 2017	Reports of SSC/Ministry of Education (MoE)	Not available yet.	

	2.1.3 % of BLS teachers trained to teach SRH by manual at 7-11 school grades	14%	30%	Reports of SSC/Ministry of Education (MoE)	28% (June 2017)	
<b>Output 2.2: Enhanced National data collection and monitoring systems in education</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNFPA UNICEF UNESCO	2.2.1: Indicators for monitoring and implementation of the SRH education are available	No	Yes	Programme Reports	Ministry of Education has not confirmed its commitment for introduction of Education Management Information System which will serve a good entry point to initiate generation of data on children with disabilities	
	2.2.2 Operational database on children with disabilities is in place Baseline: No. Target: Yes	No	Yes	Programme Reports	No	



	2.2.3. Data to track access to education for girls and boys, including children with disabilities, disaggregated by age is available	No	Yes	Programme Reports	initial mapping has been done and discussions are now underway	
<b>Output2.3: Increased awareness of children, youth, women, men and persons with disabilities about access to education and leadership development</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2012</b>	<b>Target 2016</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2015</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2016</b>
UNFPA	2.3.1: % of actions implemented in the Action Plan for the Programme on the State Youth Policy 2015-2020.	25% (2015)	95% (2020)	Reports on certification of schools for Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) status Program Reports	36% (2017)	
	2.3.2: # of youth reached through peer education per year (disaggregated by sex)	10,000 (2015); Girls - 51% , Boys - 49%	Target: 18,000(2020); Girls - 60%, Boys - 40%	Reports on certification of schools for Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) status Program Reports	# of young people reached out by Y-Peer volunteers for June 2017 is 6,000 boys 55% girls 45%	

## Progress Report – Outcome 3 Social Protection

OUTCOME 3: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community based support services						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNICEF UNDP UNHCR	3.1 Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban and at risk groups	No data (2016)	Data Available in 5 velayat capitals and the city of Ashgabat (2020)	*Administrative data of the Ministry of Labor	Data will be requested from the Ministry of Labor and social protection of the population	
	3.2 Availability of inclusive community based support services compliant with international standards	Services not available (2015)	Services available in 5 velayat capitals and the city of Ashgabat	*KAP, 2018 *MICS, 2018	Will be measured in 2018	
	3.3 % of Population (disaggregated by residence, age, and disability status) who have knowledge of where and how to access community	Will be measured in 2018	will be identified by 2020	*KAP, 2018 *MICS, 2018	Will be measured in 2018	

	based social services					
<b>Output 3.1: National capacity developed in preparation of the social protection system that provides inclusive quality community-based support services.</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNICEF UNDP	3.1.1 Availability of developed service delivery standards and cost-estimated community based support services.	No (2016)	Yes (2017)	Programme Documents	To be available by the end of 2017	
	3.1.2. Availability of approved curriculum to teach social workers.	No (2016)	Yes (2017)	Programme Documents	To be available by the end of 2017	
	3.1.3 Number of core specialists trained in social work	???	????	Programme Documents	To be available by the end of 2017	

<b>Output 3.2: Strengthened national data collection system on inclusive social services</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNICEF	3.2.1: Availability of data on inclusive social services, covering people with disabilities	No	Yes	Programme Documents	To be available by the end of 2017	

## Progress Report – Outcome 4 Health

<b>Outcome 4. The people of Turkmenistan, especially vulnerable groups, enjoy better coverage of quality health care services focusing on women and child health, nutrition, NCDs, Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB), early detection and early prevention of diseases</b>						
<i>*Focus: young children, children with developmental delays, MDRTB patients, young people, pregnant and lactating women, reproductive age women</i>						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNICEF WHO IOM UNFPA UNDP UNODC	4.1 U5 mortality rate	51 per 1000 live birth (UN IGME 2015)	15% reduction by 2020	*MOH reports *SSC reports *MICS5 UN IGME	Constraints. Preliminary UN IGME data submitted to GTKM in June 2017. Request data from the Ministry of Health	51 per 1000 live birth, UN IGME (2017, October 19)
	4.2 % percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care in 1st trimester	70% (MOH,2014)	90% (2020)	*MOH reports *Survey data (MICS, Household survey) *Programme reports *Monitoring visits	76% (Reports of the Joint (UNFPA-MoH) monitoring group)	
	4.3 % of maternity facilities providing comprehensive emergency obstetric	42% (MOH, 2014)	60% (2020)	*MOH reports *Monitoring visits reports	68% (Reports of the Joint (UNFPA-MoH) monitoring group)	



	and neonatal care in line with adopted clinical protocols			*Programme reports		
	4.4 Mortality rate from cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases	650/100,000 (WHO EURO indicator on NCDs (2010))	1.5% annual reduction to achieve 10% reduction by 2020	*MOH reports	Data could be requested from the MOH. Data collected jointly with UN is realized through the STEPS survey, which is conducted once in 5 years. The next is planned in 2018, preparations to the next survey have already started this year.	
	4.5 Proportion of people receiving medical treatment and counselling (including glycemic control) for prevention of heart attack and stroke, out of all in need	25% (STEPS 2013-2014)	50% (2020)	*MOH reports	Data could be requested from the MOH. Data collected jointly with UN is realized through the STEPS survey, which is conducted once in 5 years. The next is planned in 2018, preparations to the next survey have already started this year.	
	4.6 Tobacco use rate among population groups of 18-64 age	8.3% (STEPS 2013-2014)	6% (2020)	*MOH reports *national NCD action plan reports *STEPS survey 2018	Data could be requested from the MOH. Data collected jointly with UN is realized through the STEPS survey, which is conducted once in 5	

					years. The next is planned in 2018, preparations to the next survey have already started this year.	
	4.7 TB and MDR-TB incidence rate disaggregated by sex, education, age and urban/rural groups	42.6/100,000 (MOH, 2014)	20% reduction of 2014 baseline by 2020	*MOH reports	35.9 per 100,000 (2016), Data collected disaggregated by sex, but not available for public use. Estimates are available through the WHO Global TB report. Could be requested form MOH	
	4.8 % of people who have access to drug demand reduction services disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural	To be established in 2017	20% increase from baseline by 2020	MoH reports and Survey	Survey is under negotiation with MoH	
	4.9 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) disaggregated by sex	23 per 1,000 livebirths (UN IGME, 2015)	5% reduction by 2020	MICS, UN IGME	Constraints. Preliminary UN IGME data submitted to GTKM in June 2017. Request Data from MOHMI	
	4.10 Prevalence of stunting, moderate and severe	Moderate :11,5% Severe: 2.7% (MICS 5)	10% reduction by 2020	MICS	Moderate:11,5% Severe: 2.7% (MICS 5, 2016) Next round is in 2019	

<b>Output 4.1: Strengthened policy and institutional mechanisms to deliver integrated health services to the men, women, children, people with disabilities including migrants (services, that include, but not limited to: family planning, screening for cervical cancer, maternal health, HIV services, youth-friendly, nutrition, tuberculosis, tobacco cessation, prevention and treatment of chemical dependencies, health of migrants)</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNICEF WHO IOM UNFPA UNDP	4.1.1: % of maternity facilities operating according to updated protocols on neonatal care, including early identification of developmental difficulties in children and observing principles of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) and infection prevention	0%	70%, 2020	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports, including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data	Zero	
	4.1.2: Availability of clinical protocols on management of sexually transmitted infections	Baseline: No	Yes (2017)	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports,	No	

				including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data		
	4.1.3: % of primary health care facilities providing integrated reproductive health services (family planning, cervical cancer screening, maternal health, HIV and youth-friendly health services), including in humanitarian situations	45%;	95% (2020)	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports, including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data	58% (2017)	
	4.1.4: % of service delivery points, that introduced national standards for health care workers for delivery of high-quality reproductive health services for adolescents and youth	38%	80%, 2020	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports, including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data	45% (2017)	



	4.1.5: % of maternities, that employed near miss cases review methodology to the regular practice	42%, 2015;	95%, 2020	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports, including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data	48% (2017)	
	4.1.6: % of midwives and neonatal nurses trained in line with ICM and WHO guidelines	34%	95%, 2020	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports, including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data	45% (2017)	
	4.1.7: % of maternity facilities following updated protocol on antenatal care	60%	90%, 2020	Public health policy documents; regular monitoring reports,	65% (2017)	

				including lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) collected data		
	4.1.8: Number of recommendations related to the provision of health services for migrants proposed or adopted.	0 (2016)	1 (2017)	Programme Documents	1 (2017)	
	4.1.9: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older.	Male 0.2 Female 0.4 Total 0.3 (WHO, 2016)	????	Programme Documents	Male 0.2 Female 0.4 Total 0.3 (WHO, 2016)	
<b>Output 4.2: Capacity of selected state institutions improved to provide better delivery of public health services for the population</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
	4.2.3: # of national specialists familiar with best practices on health services for migrants	NA	3	Programme Documents	3	

<b>Output 4.3: Increased awareness of children, youth, women, men and persons with disabilities about supportive care for survival, growth and development</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	4.3.1:% of mothers of children U5 who know and practice supportive care for survival, growth and development	TBD, Facts for Life-based Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey, 2015	TBD, to be measured by KAP, 2019	KAP survey, WHO, UNICEF Reports, LQAS Reports	To be measured in 2019	

## Progress Report – Outcome 5 Energy Efficiency

<b>Outcome 5 . The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management</b>						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNDP UNECE	5.1 Number of current and new institutions that research, pilot and replicate sustainable energy efficiency initiatives in rural and urban development, and the use of renewables, urban development and waste management practices	0	2	*Municipal reports *Reports of the line ministries *Programme reports *Reports on NEPAM *Reports on national communication	1 (Ministry of Communal Services)	
	5.2 Number of state laws, regulations and procedures developed or	0	1 law and 2 normative standards	*Bulletens of the national government	4 building codes were drafted and approved: "Housetops and roofs", "Residential buildings",	

	amended that incorporate energy efficiency standards and practices, the use of renewables and sustainable waste management				"Construction climatology" and "Construction heat engineering" have been revised.	
	5.3. Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) are measured by an established integrated monitoring system in place	53mln metric tonn (2010, National communication 2)	Implemented on national level and verifiable data	National reporting under UN Convention on climate change	Not available. Data to be requested from the Government.	
<b>Output 5.1: Institutions and mechanisms are in place and clear on their roles in relation to coordinating, and managing the implementation of NEPAAM and promoting sustainable energy efficiency initiatives and the use of renewables.</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNDP	5.1.1: Number of state institutions that have clear mandates to promote, coordinate, regulate, implement, monitor	NEPAAM under clearance	at least one (capable) institution by 2019	Government; programme reports	Current value: 1 Ministry of Communal Services	



	and finance for the implementation of NEPAAM and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)					
<b>Output 5.2: Laws, regulations and procedures adopted that incorporate energy efficiency standards and the use of renewables</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNDP	5.2.1: Number of legal instruments revised/developed to incorporate energy efficiency and the use of renewables	Existing national legislation	Legal documents on energy efficiency	National legislation	4 building codes: "Housetops and roofs", "Residential buildings", "Construction climatology" and "Construction heat engineering" have been revised.	
<b>Output 5.3: New and innovative solutions and mechanisms developed and implemented that promote energy efficiency for urban/rural development and waste management</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2012</b>	<b>Target 2016</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2015</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2016</b>
UNDP/UN ECE	5.3.1: Share of urban /rural development and waste management initiatives that	NEPAAM under clearance	20% of such NEPAAM mitigation	Government Reports	0, work to be started in 2018	

	include and/or stimulate energy efficiency elements as part of implementing NEPAAM		activities by 2020;			
	5.3.2: Percentage of key activities of NEPAAM involving renewables that are piloted and replicated	TBD during NEPAAM implementation in 2017	15% of total renewables activities by 2020 are piloted and replicated	NEPAAM implementation reports	0, work to be started in 2018	
	5.3.3: No. of new research products produced which contribute to increased knowledge and understanding on energy efficiency, waste management, and urban development	TB researched in 2017	at least 5 research publications and initiatives by 2020	Programme reports	2 training modules introduced on EE in the Institute of Architecture and Construction	

## Progress Report – Outcome 6 Adaptation

<b>OUTCOME 6: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsible to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level</b>						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNICEF UNDP UNECE UNESCO	6.1 Availability of solutions developed and implemented at national and sub-national levels for climate change adaption, sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems services as part of NEPAAM	0	10% from the NEPAM's recommendations	reports on NEPAM implementation"	NEPAAM is not yet approved. However, at least 3 adaptation solutions have been successfully demonstrated and ready for scale-up.	
	6.2 Availability of DRR and CRM/adaptational legal instruments approved and under implementation with appropriate financial and technical arrangements, and quality sector plans developed and initiated that have DRR/CRM adaptation practices, include gender aspects and appropriate DRR cross-sector coordination mechanisms included	0	3 legal documents and 2 sector plans	*Bulletin of the Government *Sector Plans *Assessment of Sector Plans in line with international standards *Programme reports	Draft DRR strategy is being finalized and will be submitted for approval in the 2nd half of 2017.	

	6.3 Number of cross boundary water and climate change initiatives undertaken to support regional efforts for building climate resilience and adaptation	0	2	*reports of cross-border projects	Data to be requested from the Government	
<b>Output 6.1: New and innovative solutions developed and piloted at national and subnational levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable land, water, coastal management and ecosystem services, and safe waste disposal as part of NEPAAM</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNICEF UNDP	6.1.1: Share of sustainable, climate change land/water/biodiversity/coastal management innovations and safe waste disposal piloted as part of NEPAAM	NEPAAM under clearance	10% of total NEPAAM activities on adaptation by 2020	NEPAAM reports; project reports	NEPAAM is not yet approved. However, at least 3 adaptation solutions have been successfully demonstrated and ready for scale-up.	
	6.1.2: Number of communities benefitting from adaptation measures	3 communities in Ahal and Mary provinces	7 communities in Ahal, Mary, Lebap and Dashoguz provinces by 2020;	UNDP Programme reports	5 communities	

	6.1.3: Number of new research products produced on climate change adaptation, climate risk management /biodiversity/water and coastal management used by policy makers and local actors involved in implementation	0	Target: 5 research publications and reports by 2020	National institutes, UNDP, other partners	1 product is underway	
	6.1.4: National self-assessment on industrial safety and environmental protection is conducted	0	Finalized national self - assessment	UNDP Programme reports	Finalized national self-assessment	
	6.1.5: Outline of action plan on implementation and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	0	Action plan is developed	UNECE Programm reports	Not yet available	
<b>Output 6.2: Institutional capacities are strengthened at local level in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation , to promote stronger local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>



UNDP UNECE	6.2.1: Extent to which targeted institutional capacities at local level are strengthened in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation, to promote increased local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas	To be established in 2016	Capacity development plans designed and implemented based on systematic assessments	Project reports	0. Expected in 2018.	
	6.2.2: Sustainable tourism action plans developed and approved by Government	National Tourism and Sport Development Support Programme until 2020	Action Plan for the implementation of National Tourism and Sport Development Support Programme until 2020	Project reports	0	
<b>Output 6.3: Institutional capacities are strengthened to plan, develop DRR cross–sectoral coordination mechanisms and carry out DRR-related assessments</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>

UNDP UNICEF	6.3.1: Existence of a national DRR plan that includes DRR intersectoral coordination mechanisms for implementation	TBD	Five institutions engaged in DRR by 2020	Assessment reports	0	
	6.3.2: % of schools and kindergartens assessed for compliance with DRR safety standards	1,800 schools (2014), none assessed 860 kindergartens (2014), none assessed	20% of schools and kindergartens (2020)	Project reports	10% of schools (180) and one pilot kindergarten are assessed	

## Progress Report – Outcome 7 Employment, Economic Diversification and Trade

Outcome 7. Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNDP UNFPA UNWOMEN ILO UNCTAD World Bank	7.1 Number of enhanced and simplified legal instruments (or measures), bylaws to facilitate import and border crossing procedures	2 (Program on increasing exports volumes for products produced in Turkmenistan, Program on production in Turkmenistan of the import-substituting products)	2 (additional)	Review of the legal documents in the field of export/import	Review of the institute of Turnover is pending. Request the information from the Government. UNCTAD launched a project with the Customs to atomize the system of customs declarations	
	7.2 Share of non-hydrocarbon sectors to GDP	73.10% (2016, SSC)	Increased to 80% (Ministry of Economy)	*State Statistics Reports	Baseline was agreed in 2017, progress on the year 2016-2017 to be measured in 2018	

	7.3 Number of state, sectoral, regional programs including on SME development aimed at piloting new initiatives related to economic diversification at national and sub national levels	2 (State program on support to the small and medium sized business in Turkmenistan 2011-2015, State program of privatization of state-owned enterprises and sites for 2013-2016.)	2 (additional)	*Periodic reports of the Ministry of Economy	The baseline was agreed in 2017, the progress to be measured in 2018. The project on FDI and SME development will be launched in 2018	
	7.4 Number of newly created jobs	10,897 (Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Turkmenistan, 2015)	92,984 (projection, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Turkmenistan, 2016-2020)	*Reports of the Ministry of labor and SSC	Information to be requested from the Government	
	7.5 A national action plan has been developed to create conditions and opportunities for the realization of rights for employment of people with disabilities 2017-2020	Program to improve the employment system and the creation of new jobs in Turkmenistan for 2015-2020	program realized	* Reports of the Ministry of Labor	Request the Action Plan from the Government	

	7.6 Employment rate disaggregated by sector, sex, age and excluded group	SSC provided the distribution of total employment	clarified with ILO, proposed to the Government to revise the indicator to the "Labor Force and indicate baseline and Target from the Presidential Programme on the socio-economic development 2011-2030	"*National employment statistics	The target was clarified with ILO. The target shall indicate the level of employment disaggregated by sector, sex, age and excluded group. The data provided by the government agencies provides information on employed disaggregated by sector, sex, age and excluded group, which is not relevant to the target. Therefore, the relevant NV with explanation of needed data was issued. No reply was received yet. More interaction with national partners is needed. The next RG meeting shall try to resolve the challenge.	
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	7.7 A national socio/economic interim plan 2017-2021, developed and a monitoring system established to measure progress in implementation	National presidential Programme 2012-2016rr.	National Presidential Programme 2018-2024	*Ministry of economy and development	The Presidential Program will be developed for the period of 2018-2024. Request to the government had been sent via NV in July 2017	
<b>Output 7.1 Strengthened national legislation, policies, and institutional mechanisms to ensure inclusive employment opportunities for men, women and people with disabilities.</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNDP UN Women	7.1.1 Number of revised laws and regulations relating to employment and labor in accordance with international standards and National Human Rights Action Plan	2016: NA (2020)	Target: 1	Programme reports	A law “on employment” has been endorsed in June 2016	



	7.1.2: Number of gender experts and specialists and members of the inter-ministerial commission sensitized and capable to work on addressing gender gaps in legislation and other institutional mechanisms	12	50	Programme reports	44 specialists trained, among them 44 women and 4 men	
	7.1.3: Number of dialogues with participation of civil society and national authorities to develop gender specific recommendations concerning employment of socially vulnerable groups organized.	0	2 per year	Programme reports	1	

Output 7.2 Strengthened national capacity in accounting certification, customs and trade-related data collection, analysis and reporting.						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNDP	7.2.1: Data management system of Turkmenistan is up to date to recognize all information provided by the customs authorities	1998 version software for data management	New version of the software for data management (2017)	Technical assessment Staff assessment	Eurotrace software was translated into Russian. International expert will install and conduct training in August-October 2017	
	7.2.2: Share of Turkmen specialists from State Statistics Committee, department of trade statistics, who can operate the new data management system	NA	100% (2017)	Project evaluation National socio-economic program 2017-2020 report, monitoring reports	Eurotrace software was translated into Russian. International expert will install and conduct training in August-October 2017	
	7.2.3: Survey for estimating unrecorded imports of consumer goods is conducted	NA	Yes (2020)	Project Reports	National and international experts have been recruited to develop methodology in 2017	

Output 7.3 Economic diversification is promoted through improved business environment						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2012	Target 2016	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2015	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2016
UNDP	7.3.1 Number of methodological documents for implementation of the new national financial reporting standards prepared financial reporting	0	, 2017 - Guidelines for preparation financial statements according to the NFRS for commercial enterprises - Instructions to the Chart of Accounts for accounting of commercial and financial operations of enterprises - Tax verification guidelines to link tax accounting and financial reporting	Project/programme Reports	Pending project approval	

## Progress Report – Outcome 8 Governance and Rule of Law

<b>OUTCOME 8: State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies, in a participatory manner and in line with the country's human rights commitments</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNDP UNFPA UNODC IOM	8.1 Number of new laws, and amendments that are gender sensitive and developed in line with UN human rights standards	0	4 (1 law/amendment each year, starting from 2017)	*Periodic assessment of amendments published in GoT Gazette	No data available for main indicator at this time, however the planned review of legislation will provide number of laws to be amended or revised.	
	8.2 Number of human rights national plans approved and percentage of actions implemented					
	Plans approved	1	4(total) 2016 (2) 2017(1)	*Reviews and reports of Treaty Bodies *Monitoring reports on national human rights action plans Expert assessments of the ID&HR	3 (*National Action Plan on Gender Equality, National Action Plan on Human Rights, National Action Plan on Human Trafficking)	
	Implementation rate	0	65%	*Reports to Treaty bodies	19% of activities under NAP on Gender Equality are implemented (as per	

					M&E Road map out of 106 planned actions 20 were implemented or are being implemented)	
					<b>Information on other action Plans to be provided.</b>	
	8.3 Number of civil society development bodies representing women, youth, children and people with disabilities participating in design and implementation of national and sectoral programmes	5	10 (2017-1, 2018-1, 2019-1, 2020 - in addition to 5 existing)	*Filed visits *Consultation reports *Periodic qualitative review with partners, NGOs, media *NGO reports *Programme reports * Information provided by the Ministry of Justice and ID&HR	To be measured by the end of the year 2017	
	8.4 Number of new key initiatives implemented that can assist with addressing emerging cross border issues including the legal flows of goods and people in an integrated manner	0	3 (1-2018, 2-2019)	*Periodic qualitative review *Cross border trade reports *Human Trafficking, drug and crime reports *Programme reports	The project will be launched in 2018	

	8.5 Number of e-governance services offered to improve the efficiency and accountability of public governance service delivery	0	2	*Periodic qualitative review	E-governance project will be initiated in 2018	
	8.6 Number of new initiatives implemented that strengthens law enforcement and judiciary bodies to promote greater access to justice	0	2	*Programme reports	Activities were postponed after Asian Games 2017. Information to be requested from the Government	
<b>OUTPUT 8.1: Strengthened national legislation, policies, institutional mechanisms and capacities in frames of implementation and monitoring of the National Human rights Action Plans.</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017</b>
UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM	8.1.1 % of UPR, Committee on the Rights of the Child and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and CEDAW accepted recommendations are implemented	0 2016	70% per each (2020)	Programme reports	CEDAW – 20% Information on other documents to be provided or requested from the government	



	8.1.2 Number of new laws/policies/ procedures developed as a follow-up to implementation of NAPs	0	4 per each NAP (2020)	Programme reports	6 in total: 1) Human Trafficking - 4 2) Human Rights - 1 3) Gender - 1 1)The Law of Turkmenistan "On Combating Human Trafficking", adopted in October 2016 2) The Law of Turkmenistan Amending the Law "on Bar and Advocacy" , adopted in February, 2017 3) the Law of Turkmenistan Amending the Penal Code , adopted in November 2016 4)the Law of Turkmenistan Amending the Code on Administrative Offences, adopted in November, 2016	

					5) a new Law on "Ombudsperson on Human Rights" was adopted in 2016. An Ombudswoman was selected in March 2017. 6) Constitution of Turkmenistan, 2016, Article 29.	
	8.1.3 The Government undertakes regular monitoring of the NAPs through the developed M&E system	No	Yes (2020)	Programme reports	*Standard Monitoring Data Collection Form for Implementation of TIP NAP was developed and now translation into Turkmen and will be submitted to the Government *Draft M&E Road Map on NAP on gender was developed in April 2017.	
<b>8.2: Capacity of selected state institutions and civil society improved to provide better delivery of basic social and legal services, collection, analysis and reporting.</b>						
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 July 2017	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2017
UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, UNODC	8.2.1: Number of new public employment services, e-	0	2	e-Governance reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry	Not started yet the project.	

	governance /one-stop-shops/activities initiated			of Municipal Services' reports, official Government newspaper, project reports.		
	8.2.2: Number of new training courses delivered for state institutions, law enforcement and civil society, disaggregated by sex, type of the training and location	0	5	e-Governance reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Municipal Services' reports, official Government newspaper, project reports.	7 (on victim-centered investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of trafficking cases; on strengthening the cooperation between government and civil society sector; strengthening the capacity of NGOs/POs of Turkmenistan on the engagement of volunteers; on human rights and Turkmenistan's UN Treaty bodies obligations)	
	8.2.3 Number of training modules/programs developed with the focus on equality and human rights	0	3	e-Governance reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Municipal Services' reports, official Government	1 - Course on Gender Equality for MS program of the Academy of State Service under the President of Turkmenistan was developed.	

				newspaper, project reports.		
<b>8.3: Awareness of children, women, men people with disabilities on human rights is increased through effective advocacy and communication</b>						
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2012</b>	<b>Target 2016</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2015</b>	<b>Value of Indicator, 31 December 2016</b>
UNICEF/IOM/UNFPA	8.3.1: Proportion of schoolchildren 12-16 years old, disaggregated by sex, who are aware of and know about application of child rights principles, including the rights of CWD	TBD, 2016 KAP	TBD, to be measured by 2018	KAP report on child rights knowledge Reports from consultations	Pending	
	8.3.2 Number of Civil society, academia and the private sector trained to promote and support the human rights and gender equality (disaggregated by the type of the training, sex and geography)	NA	100 per each (2020)	Programme reports	100 Academy of State Service 100 students and faculty members increased their knowledge on gender equality, 2270 local population including youth, vulnerable women, migrants and VOT increased their awareness on human rights, migrants rights and rights of VoTs	

					<p>as a result of 84 informational activities conducted in 2017 120 judges and staff of the courts in Ashgabat and 4 velayats were trained on human rights and Turkmenistan's UN Treaty bodies obligations during seminars and trainings with international experts. 60 lawyers, attorneys, staff of the ministry of justice were trained on human rights and Turkmenistan's UN Treaty bodies obligations in Ashgabat, Mary and Turkmenbasy during seminars and trainings with international experts. 500 children and 200 teachers increased their awareness on child rights</p>	
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	<p>8.3.3: # of Children, women, men and people with disabilities are covered through the information and communication campaigns to increase awareness on mechanisms to claim their rights and advocate, participate in decisions affecting them.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Available data from the activities, disaggregated by sex, type of the activity and geography.</p>	<p>Programme reports</p>	<p>2270 local population including youth, vulnerable women, migrants and VOT increased their awareness on human rights, migrants rights and rights of VoTs as a result of 84 informational activities conducted</p>	
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	 <p><b>IOM • OIM</b></p>
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	 <p><b>UNECE</b></p>



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