

Government of Turkmenistan and United Nations



ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2019

Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020



Government of Turkmenistan

and

United Nations

Partnership Framework for Development
2016-2020

March 2020

Agenda 2030 to Leave No One Behind

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List of abbreviations

CARINFONET	Central Asian Republics Health Information Network
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEP	Caspian Environmental Program
CLAC	Climate Landscape Assessment for Children
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FEC	Fuel and Energy Complex
GEM	Global Education Monitoring
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
ICLS	International Conference of Labor Statisticians
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRTB	Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHMI	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
MSR	Multi-Sectoral Response
NAS	National Accounts System
NEAP	National Environmental Action Program
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFD	Partnership Framework for Development
PJSO	Public Joint-Stock Organization
PHC	Primary Health Care
RC	Resident Coordinator
RF	Russian Federation
RIA	Rapid Integrated Assessment
SCO	Civil Society Organizations
SCS	State Customs Service
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SSC	State Statistics Committee
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations Organization
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDSS	United Nations Department on Safety and Security
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
Y-NAP	Action Plan on Implementation of Youth Policy Law

Foreword

As the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Co-Chair of the National Steering Committee, I am pleased to introduce the 2019 Annual Progress Report of the Government of Turkmenistan – United Nations Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) 2016-2020.

In 2019, the UN-Government cooperation further evolved under the national slogan of the year - "Turkmenistan – Home of Prosperity". Turkmenistan realized a number of important initiatives in the domestic and international arena, and the UN actively engaged in supporting the Government in this process.

The First Caspian Economic Forum Turkmenistan hosted in August 2019 was one of such remarkable events. The Forum discussed opportunities for expanding the regional economic, trade, transport and energy cooperation with participation of the UN system. At this meeting, together with the Turkmen State Foreign Economic Relations Bank, UN hosted a side event on Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with key-note speakers representing WB, EBRD, ADB, ESCAP, UNECE, and UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub.

Generally speaking, the main focus of cooperation between UN and the Government of Turkmenistan was on advancing the progress in mainstreaming and implementation of SDGs. In terms of reinforcing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, integration of SDG Goals and targets to the Presidential Program for socio-economic development for 2019-2025 adopted in February 2019 was one of the very important steps of the Government. This has served as a basis for deepening the UN-Government collaboration on SDGs.

The presentation of the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the ECOSOC segment of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) was of great importance. The UN Country Team, by offering the UN system expertise including the one of the regional economic commissions (ECE, ESCAP), provided full support to the Government in facilitating the participatory and inclusive process of conducting the VNR by engaging different population groups. UN also assisted the Government to prepare for the regional sustainable development forums for ECA and Asia-Pacific regions, and in the high-level dialogues and summits on climate change, health and financing for development within UNGA segment of HLPF.

UN assisted in the revision and adoption of the updated National Strategy on Climate Change aligned with the Paris Agreement. Turkmenistan aligned its national governance architecture with the Sendai Framework for DRR by adopting the National Program on Implementation of Main Directions of the State Policy in Civil Defence in March 2019.

Turkmenistan carried out a comprehensive national review of the progress in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action under the Beijing+25 process. The review informed about major achievements and challenges and reinforced the commitments of Turkmenistan in promoting gender equality, ensuring universal access to reproductive health and rights, and taking action to address gender-based violence against women and girls.

Turkmenistan's commitments including quality data to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development, achieving zero preventable maternal death, gender equality and women empowerment, and increasing access of adolescents to comprehensive reproductive health education, were once again reconfirmed at the Global Nairobi Summit in 2019 to mark the 25th Anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.

UN and the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry deepened a dialogue on the issues of improving the health sector financing, universal health coverage and non-communicable diseases. UN supported the Ministry to organize the European High-Level Conference on Prevention and Management of Noncommunicable Diseases, which recognized Turkmenistan's progress in preventing NCDs. The country was awarded with the WHO Certificate acknowledging the achievements in the fight against tobacco and alcohol.

Towards the end of the year Turkmenistan adopted its next Early Childhood Development Strategy for 2020-2025, which clearly established linkages with SDG targets and indicators. Meanwhile, the evaluation of Turkmenistan's ECD policy started.

In 2019, we have conducted the evaluation of the current PFD 2016-2020. It demonstrated very positive results in terms of the effectiveness and efficiency of its implementation, including the management and monitoring processes.

At the same time, UN with its national partners including Government entities, private sector, civil society developed of the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025, which will guide the UN-Turkmenistan cooperation starting from 2021.

I am also pleased to specially note that in 2019, the Government continued to co-finance joint programmes with the UN, investing more than US\$ 12 million (USD 12,676,482). This is much higher than in the previous year. In addition, the Government allocated about US\$ 17 million (USD 17,000,000) to the procurement of vaccines and premix for flour fortification through UNICEF. This is a bright indication of the Government's ownership of the development programs implemented in partnership with UN.

I hope you will find the Progress Report informative, insightful and inspirational. We welcome your feedback to further improve our engagement and work in Turkmenistan for the sustainable development of the country.

Elena Panova
UN Resident Coordinator in Turkmenistan

Development trends in Turkmenistan

In 2019, the Government continued pursuing policies aimed at creating a developed, diversified and socially oriented economy that ensures high living standards of the population. The Government of Turkmenistan adopted a number of strategic programmes setting the priorities of medium-term socio-economic development of the country. Importantly, the UN system was invited to contribute to these programmes to help ensure their alignment with the country's national SDGs. Some of the key programme documents adopted by the Government include:

- Presidential Programme for socio-economic development for 2019-2025;
- Concept of development of digital economy for 2019-2025;
- Programme of development of foreign economic activity of Turkmenistan for 2020-2025;
- «National strategy on early childhood development 2020-2025»;
- «National Plan of Action on prevention of human trafficking 2020-2022»;
- «National strategy on prevention of violent extremism and terrorism 2020-2024»;
- National Strategy on climate change.
- National policy and operational plan on strengthening laboratory services in health care sector
- National plan on pandemic influenza preparedness (2019)
- National strategic plan on control of Viral hepatitis 2019-2025

Notably, the Presidential Programme for socio-economic development for 2019-2025 has set out a number of development priorities ranging from public administration and economic reform priorities, social sector development to economic cooperation with external world. Key highlights include the drive to reduce the state's presence in the economy and improve the efficiency of public administration, develop the private sector and enhance the investment climate in the country, ensure the diversification of economy and increase the share of high-value added production, transition to digital economy, development of the social sector with specific focus on the quality and accessibility of education and health services and others.

Turkmenistan's presentation of its Voluntary National Report at the High-Level Political Forum once again demonstrated the country's strong commitment to the implementation of SDGs and ensuring sustainable development.

Year 2019 marked the launch of an important development in the country's governance system. In September 2019, during the session of the People's Council the President of Turkmenistan proposed to introduce a bicameral model of Parliament with the People's Council turning into one of the chambers. A constitutional commission was established to prepare recommendations on the scope of bicameral parliament and the place of the People's Council in it. The related amendments to the Constitution are expected to be made by the end of 2020.

Turkmenistan's economic growth remained stable at 6.3% in 2019¹. Maintaining free primary and secondary education, relatively low prices for basic commodities and services (bread, electricity, gasoline and water, public transport) has remained a priority. In the meantime, in 2019 the government abolished free provision of key utilities (electricity, natural gas and water). Even though, the tariffs remain below the cost-recovery level and the lowest in the region, increases in spending on energy and/or transport costs seems to put strain on household budgets. The IMF's Article IV mission in November 2019 noted that "stepping up reforms is

¹ <https://orient.tm/en/gdp-growth-rate-in-turkmenistan-totaled-6-3-over-10-months-of-2019/>

required to open the economy to competition and improve transparency. Higher and better targeted spending on health and education is crucial to foster human development and improve inclusiveness”.

The country reported low rates of unemployment at 4.8 percent in 2018 (5.1 percent for men and 4.4 percent for women)². Agriculture employs almost half of the population (43.3 percent in 2018³) followed by manufacturing (10.1%), education system (8.6%), wholesale and retail trade (7.2%) and construction (6.0%). Based on the latest data, in 2018 - 17.7 percent of men and 28.9 percent of women in non-agricultural employment were in the informal sector⁴. Self-employment is reported to account for 25.3 percent of men and 27.4 percent of women employment⁵. Young women still tackle most of the unpaid care and domestic work at home jobs. This is also limited by insufficient provisions of child, elderly- and disability-care services, and limited measures of care work redistribution⁶.

Taking into account, that majority of the population in Turkmenistan are employed in agriculture, Government of Turkmenistan consider agriculture as one of the key sectors of the national economy. However, agricultural input to the GDP is relatively low (8%)⁷. In this regard, the dynamic development of agriculture and increase of the agricultural incomes are of high importance in Turkmenistan. Taken measures of the national policies on import substitution and policies of export increase started to bring concrete results in 2019 - increased agricultural production and foreign trade deficit was eliminated⁸. The main objectives of the country’s agricultural sector reforms are to meet food demands of population, provide processing industry with raw materials, increase production efficiency, form new economic relations and consistently strengthen food security.

Today Turkmenistan is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs, solving the tasks of import substitution, increasing the export position of Turkmenistan. In 2019, Turkmenistan's exports increased by 4.6 percent compared to 2018, exceeding 9 billion manat. The volume of exports to foreign countries exceeded 11 billion 200 million US dollars⁹.

Continuing improvement of agricultural reforms, in 2019 several resolutions were signed by the President of Turkmenistan, where he defined a set of measures of state support, economic incentives for domestic agricultural producers. One of them is the introduction in 2019 of the new state procurement prices for wheat and cotton. These measures are directed to increase income of rural workers. It should be noted that in accordance with the priorities of the agricultural policy in Turkmenistan, agricultural producers are provided with various types of state benefits, including those aimed at reducing production costs. And this is enshrined in the Laws of Turkmenistan “On state regulation of agricultural development”, “On grain production”, “On cotton production”, and other regulatory legal acts. UN supported in 2019 the measures and provided technical advice on improvement of the profitability of agriculture, the rational use of land and water resources, improving the ameliorative condition of farmland, providing them with irrigation water, as well as the widespread involvement of private entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector. However, despite the achieved progress in agricultural reforms, there are still some issues and unused opportunities in the country's agriculture.

² VNR goal 8, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24723Voluntary_National_Review_of_Turkmenistan.pdf VNR goal 8

³ *Statistical Yearbook*, 2019.

⁴ VNR goal 8, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24723Voluntary_National_Review_of_Turkmenistan.pdf VNR goal 8

⁵ World Bank Gender Statistics Database

⁶ Youth Situation Analysis, 2018

⁷ https://theodora.com/wfbcurrent/turkmenistan/turkmenistan_economy.html

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5259ru/ca5259ru.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.mfa.gov.tm/en/articles/4>

In the education sector, despite increasing the number of admission seats in higher educational establishments in 2019, opportunities to continue tertiary education, whether in vocational training or university education, in the country are still limited, given the high number of young people who leave the secondary school. The share of women students in tertiary education remains lower than men (17,000 vs 27,100 in 2018/19)¹⁰. In 2019, only 21,305 young people or nearly 20 percent of those wishing to continue their studies after secondary school had an opportunity to be admitted to the local universities and vocational schools¹¹.

At the same time, the Government is concerned about the quality of education that young people get abroad. Therefore, to expand the quality education opportunities, in 2019 the Ministry of Education introduced a list of foreign universities recognized by Turkmenistan.

Health sector indicators also demonstrated improvements. Significant progress was achieved in decreasing the neonatal¹² and infant mortality¹³, rates however, they remain above the regional average. In 2019, WHO officially confirmed the improvement in maternal mortality, which decreased from 10 in 2010 to 7 in 2017 per 100,000 in 2017¹⁴. However, the life expectancy of 68 years of age does not seem compatible with the country's income level¹⁵. Access to assistance at childbirth is almost universal, as its coverage of children with preventive vaccinations, and the figures on exclusive breastfeeding have been improving (58.9 percent in 2015 compared to 10.9 percent in 2006)¹⁶. Adolescents fertility rate is 28 per 1,000 births in the age group of 15-19 which is 4 times higher than in Europe.¹⁷

The government allocates over 70 percent of the budget expenditure for the social sector, including education, health, social protection, housing, culture and sports. However, according to the World Bank estimates, out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of current health expenditure was 71.1% in 2015¹⁸. In addition, there are notable differences in the percentage of the population using piped water by area of residence (38 percent in rural areas and 79 percent in urban areas)¹⁹.

The IMF's Article IV mission in November 2019 noted that "stepping up reforms is required to open the economy to competition and improve transparency. Higher and better targeted spending on health and education is crucial to foster human development and improve inclusiveness".

In 2019, the UN-Government cooperation was most noteworthy in the areas of SDG mainstreaming, data and financing for SDGs, health and climate change. The Government's priority positions for the UNGA 74th session also mentioned these directions, in addition to the issues of sustainable transport, water resource management and financing for development.

Commitment of Turkmenistan to expanding the global and regional cooperation on principles of mutual respect was reconfirmed in 2019 at the CIS Heads of State Summit (Ashgabat, 11

¹⁰ State Statistics Committee, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2018.

¹¹ Expanded Cabinet Ministers session, September 2019 <http://www.turkmenistan.gov.tm/?id=19485>

¹² According to UNIGME- <https://www.unicef.org/media/60561/file/UN-IGME-child-mortality-report-2019.pdf> neonatal mortality is estimated at of 21 per 1,000 new-borns in 2018

¹³ 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS

¹⁴ TRENDS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY: 2000 TO 2017, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/Maternal_mortality_exec_summary.pdf

¹⁵ Human Development Report 2019, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>. If we compare, for example, Thailand and Azerbaijan whose GNI per capita is roughly the same as that of Turkmenistan, life expectancy at birth in these countries is respectively 76.9 and 72.9 while it is 68.1 in Turkmenistan.

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS

¹⁸ UNICEF in Turkmenistan, *Analysis of Situation of Children's and Women's Rights in Turkmenistan: an overview*, Ashgabat, 2019.

¹⁹ 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS

October 2019), and the Non-Alignment Movement Summit (Baku, 25 October 2019). The Government advocated for the global and regional multilateral organizations' support to developing countries in upholding their economic sovereignty, ensuring fair international economic relations, food and energy security, and equal access to them.

The UN system has provided technical support to the Government in the following areas in 2019:

- Integration of the national commitments under the 2030 Agenda to the Presidential Program for socio-economic development for 2019-2025 adopted in February 2019. The Program includes a special chapter devoted to SDG implementation in the country describing the nationalization process, institutional mechanisms, progress achieved so far, and priorities for cooperation with the United Nations;

- preparation and presentation of the results of the Voluntary National Review on the progress made on SDGs 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17 to the ECOSOC segment of the HLPF. The UN Country Team facilitated the participatory and inclusive process of the VNR and leveraged expertise of resident and non-resident UN Agencies including regional commissions (UNECE, UNESCAP);

- participation in the high-level dialogues and summits on climate change, health and financing for development within UNGA segment of HLPF, Global Nairobi Summit to mark the 25th Anniversary of the ICPD and regional sustainable development forums for ECA and Asia-Pacific regions and in the regional reviews (ECE and ESCAP) on Beijing+25;

- preparation of the comprehensive national-level review of the progress and challenges in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for 2014-2019;

- organisation of a high-level dialogue with participation of key-note speakers from WB, EBRD, ADB, ESCAP, UNECE and UNDP on Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on the side of the First Caspian Economic Forum in August 2019. Attended by high-level delegations from the Caspian region and beyond, as well as by UN and other international organizations and private sector, the Forum discussed opportunities for expanding regional economic, trade, transport and energy cooperation. The UN system participated in the Forum's separate sessions on transport, trade and economy.

- organizing WHO European High-level Conference on Noncommunicable Diseases. The conference recognized Turkmenistan's progress in preventing NCDs for which the country was awarded with the WHO Certificate,

- revision and adoption of the National Strategy on Climate Change aligned with the Paris Agreement. The nationally determined contribution will be developed as part of the UN support in implementation of the national CC Strategy. UN will also support the development of the 4th National Communication on climate change;

- Development of the National Action Plan on Counter-trafficking for 2020-2022

UN's engagement in the framework of Turkmenistan's chairmanship in the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea also came out strongly in 2019. UN assisted the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development of IFAS to produce a "Regional environmental programme for sustainable development of Central Asia until 2030", which reflects national priorities of Central Asian countries and aims to promote regional environmental cooperation.

Strategic Area 1-Quality Data and Progress Monitoring

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.

Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, IOM, UNODC

UN continued to provide support to the Government in adopting international standards and definitions in the area of collection, analysis and reporting on data, but much remains to be done. Substantial efforts in 2019 were directed to improve the quality and availability of data. Support was provided in development of capacities to monitor progress in the implementation of national programmes including the Sustainable Development Goals.

A significant milestone in 2019 was the UN substantive input to the first National Voluntary Review (VNR), presented at ECOSOC by the Government in July 2019. To ensure participation of multiple stakeholders in this process, UN facilitated meetings with private sector and NGOs to familiarize them with the process of VNR preparation and ensure their contributions to the VNR.



The delegation of Turkmenistan at HLPF

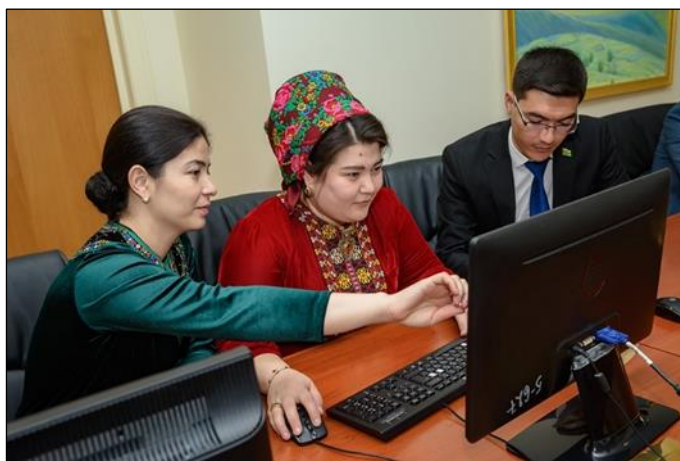
Success in the preparation of the VNR was largely due to the intersectoral monitoring, management and reporting of SDG progress ensured through the UNDP-Ministry of Finance and Economy project on Establishment of SDG Integrator Platform. Under this project, UN as one supported the Government with setting up SDG Database and prepare quality report on selected SDGs. The UN system provided focused support to the Government to review a metadata and development of the reporting formats for the preparation of the VNR report. It is important to mention that as the results of the Rapid Integrated Assessment conducted in 2019 within the SDG Acceleration Platform established with the Ministry of Finance and Economy, have demonstrated integration of 85% of SDG targets and 29% of SDG indicators in the

national and sectoral development programmes, including the Presidential Programme 2019-2025 for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan, although in the case of indicators this very rarely involves setting baselines and targets.



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Furthermore, UN technical expertise was made available to the national statistical system to enhance data availability for indicators and ensure alignment with global definitions and disaggregation. The UN continued support with the detailed review of indicators, data sources and frequencies focusing on selected individual goals. Such a goal-by-goal review with partners proved to be very useful to further clarify accountabilities and capacity development needs of concerned Government entities.



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An important development was the completion of the fieldwork of the 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey by the State Statistics Committee with support from UNICEF and UNFPA. It will provide much needed data for many SDG indicators, including on new areas important for the 2030 agenda, such as foundational learning or NEET (Not in education, employment or training) as well as additional, non-traditional dimensions of disaggregation, such as migratory status of women, disability/developmental status of children and women.



“We visited nearly 800 households in our region selected through random sampling. I witness significant changes in people’s responses. They now seek for qualified advice, they want their children to be educated, and they openly share their concerns,” says Gozel Omarova, MICS Team Supervisor and Chief of the Department at Dashoguz province division of the State Statistical Committee.

Read full story [here](#).

©UNICEF/Turkmenistan/2019
 MICS team visits Bostan gengeshlik of Dashoguz province, 2019, Turkmenistan

The State Statistics Committee is extensively involved in monitoring and reporting of nationalized SDGs and in the process of developing of the SDG reporting database system based on Esri software platform. The holistic, systematic and close inter-sectoral coordination approach will be required in addressing data gaps, especially on SDGs. Further advocacy for the high-level commitment, openness, and collaboration from the Government will be continued.



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In 2019, UN has continued advocating for and advising on strengthening the state policies and practices to produce strategic population data for development planning and monitoring. As part of the knowledge brokering strategy, a group of specialists from the State Statistics Committee studied the Belarus experience in using portable electronic devices for Population Census. This South-South and Triangular Cooperation helped to reinforce national institutional capacity to conduct the upcoming census in line with the internationally agreed standards and to set up a partnership platform for professional ties and networking between Turkmenistan and Belarus professionals in the area of population statistics.

Another milestone achieved in 2019 is the development of the National Strategy on Health Information System for 2019-2025, which was jointly developed by the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. The Strategy is to ensure collection, processing and analysis of health and population data for national planning, monitoring the implementation of state programmes and strategies, and the SDGs, and the effective interagency coordination and integration for establishing a unified data system in the country.



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State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan implemented 36.1% recommendations of the Adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System. A number of initiatives supported this progress and among them is the UNDP support for transition to the System of National Accounts 2008.

Within the ongoing UN support several surveys and situation analyses were planned and implemented in 2019. One of them is the survey on Non-Observed Economy for exhaustive estimation of the GDP.

In close collaboration with the Government of Turkmenistan the Situation Analysis (SitAn) on Youth (UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA) was finalized. The SitAn identifies vulnerabilities of youth across seven dimensions – access to information, healthcare, education, access to labour market, gender equality, disabilities and participation -not captured in national averages. It shows that it is critically important to identify and adequately support these groups.



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Ensuring the equity and inclusion of all should guide all national policies and programmes advancing the rights of children, youth and women. The analysis highlighted important aspects required to be taken in areas of health, education, social protection, and environment. Regional disparities were identified and need further attention in policy formulation.

Main lessons learned and challenges of 2019 include:

- 1) Importance of data availability and its reliability. Low quality of available data can hinder correctly determining the priorities and stages of implementation of national plans and development programs. In addition to improving the quality of data, it is also necessary to significantly increase the capacity of professionals to use data effectively in the process of planning and operational decision-making. While a very good process has been ensured in terms of discussion on SDG indicators, their methodology and ownership, this has not yet translated into explicit target setting in sectoral programmes. So far only few national development programmes set targets. The holistic, systematic, and close inter-sectoral coordination approach, including start-up investments in technologies, improvement of processes and methodologies on data collection and processing, will be required in addressing data gaps especially on SDGs.
- 2) Despite the fact that Turkmenistan reported important data under the VNR that data is not available in the global UN datasets and therefore hides and distorts the real achievements of the country towards its sustainable development. In this regard, UNCT encourages the Government to share with the relevant UN global data custodians the statistics already reported under the VNR as an initial action. This will be followed by more active cooperation with the UN system to provide data on progressing towards the SDGs.
- 3) The participation of national stakeholders in regional and global fora to be supported to encourage transparency, opening up to the world and sharing data for global level statistics, including facilitating knowledge sharing and partnership.
- 4) Continue being pro-active in uniting efforts and resources of the UN agencies to maximize the impact and ensure better results in promoting data transparency and availability for development planning and the implementation of SDGs.
- 5) Continue supporting institutional and human capacity of the State Statistics Committee. The cautious approach to cyber security issues creates burdens to establish a comprehensive SDG data platform and ensure sectoral management information systems, which will provide long-term solutions both for SDG monitoring and beyond. Therefore, it is important to continue collaboration in these areas in order to sustain capacity of the State Statistics Committee.

Identified challenges will be addressed in 2020 through the following interventions:

- Support Turkmenistan with preparations for Census 2022 by strengthening national institutional capacity, institutional partnerships and coordination at the regional and national level. The role of census data in SDG and ICPD beyond 2014 monitoring frameworks, assuring structured and timely technical guidance, strengthening knowledge management and knowledge sharing and mobilizing resources to assure all of the above.
- Complete the survey on the health and status of a woman in the family and presenting its results.
- Conduct the cost analysis on the implementation of the SDG target 5.4 regarding unpaid work.
- Initiate a sample survey on time used for unpaid work to provide data for the SDG Indicator 5.4.1.
- Finalize the 2019 MICS and use its findings to update data for SDG indicators at the national and disaggregated levels.

- Bring together all the statistical data on people and children with disabilities, both from surveys and administrative sources, to inform the implementation of the 2030 agenda, particularly its principle of LNOB
- Use the opportunity of new sectoral programmes or strategies, such as the RMNCAH Strategy for 2020-2030, ECD Strategy 2020-2025, Nutrition Strategy 2020-2025 to fully integrate the SDG targets and their indicators and most importantly discuss policy solutions and scenarios that will lead to achievement of targets
- Strengthen the national statistical capacity for 2030 Agenda implementation and improvement of macroeconomic statistics.
- Enhance monitoring and reporting of nationalized SDGs and to develop SDG reporting database system on Esri software platform.

Strategic Area 2 - Quality, Inclusive Social Services

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

Agencies: UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF

In 2019, UN continued to promote access to and quality of early learning for all children through expanding child-friendly principles to preschool, pre-primary and primary education. As a result of UN consistent advocacy and policy dialogue coupled with on-going technical assistance, the Ministry of Education developed and submitted for approval the proposal on improving access to and quality of pre-school education. Once the proposal is adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Education is expected to initiate state funded nation-wide implementation in line with the SDG target 4.2, which may potentially benefit all 5 year-old children towards gradual and equitable increase in the pre-primary coverage from the current 46%.

UN continued its assistance to operationalize the multi-disciplinary support services under education sector mandate. As a result, all 6 Rehabilitation Centers that cover children with disabilities aged 3-18 under education sector mandate nation-wide, have now initiated multi-disciplinary support for children with disabilities and their families in line with the guidelines that set standard algorithm and conditions for this service provision in line with the social model of disability. The guidelines, developed by the Ministry of Education, further promote and scale up multi-disciplinary approaches in support of the shift from the currently employed medical model towards human rights and social model of disability. The focus on institutionalization of children with disabilities is still predominant, given the current trend of increasing numbers in across all Rehab Centers. Therefore, more capacity building support in implementation of the guidelines is needed to ensure gradual transformation into family support and to the resource centers on inclusive support services. To maintain sustainability and scale up, enhanced advocacy with the Government will be required to secure both, the minimum staff work hours and availability of the childcare professionals in disciplines required for multi-disciplinary service provision (psychologists, physical and occupational therapists).

UN support to the Ministry of Education for promoting inclusive education approaches resulted in initiating collaboration between 2 selected mainstream kindergartens and the respective multi-disciplinary support teams. These kindergartens started individualized support for children with disabilities within their facilities under the guidance from multi-disciplinary professionals. The role of the education staff from the above



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kindergartens is currently limited to provision of play-based learning and application of some elements of early intervention techniques. This is part of the individual development plan supervised and implemented by the multi-disciplinary team of professionals in partnership with the parents. Overall, a tailored and concerted advocacy strategy will be required with the Ministry of Education to address on-going, largely prevailing, stigma and discrimination towards people with disabilities and their families across all levels of education.



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The newly adopted Early Childhood Development Strategy (ECD) for 2020-2025 supports cross-sectorial cooperation and guides further actions to strengthen health and education systems. The ECD strategy is a truly multisectoral responsibility aimed at ensuring that children and their parents can benefit from an equitable and affordable package of essential ECD services. These include quality service for development monitoring, equipping parents with information and support, strengthening access of all children to pre-primary education, and providing inclusive quality community-based support services.

UN supported the Ministry of Education in revision of the current data collection forms across pre-school, pre-primary and secondary education for their better alignment with the requirements of potential data collection for SDG 4 indicators. Discussions are underway to further this work as part of a broader EMIS development and real-time monitoring.

UNFPA continued working with the Ministry of Education on enhancing the institutional mechanisms and setting up platforms for gender-sensitive reproductive health in and out of school education. Institutional mechanisms for delivering comprehensive reproductive health education has been strengthened through improving the teaching methods for delivering the reproductive health and gender equality topics in 7-10 grades of schools.



Out-of-school reproductive health education reached nearly 4,000 adolescents through the sessions at the Youth centers under the Youth Organization of Turkmenistan, supported by UNFPA in Ashgabat and Mary, as well as through the school and summer camp visits by the Y-PEER volunteers of the centers.

Yashlyk website also continues to gain popularity among Turkmen youth and parents. Introduced by UNFPA, this is the first website on teen health in Turkmen language and it offers topics of interest for Turkmen adolescents, including sexual and reproductive health, puberty, emotional health and others. Nearly 50,000 users visited the Yashlyk! website and viewed more than 750,072 pages in 2019.



The Leadership Academy and Innovation Lab organized by UNFPA jointly with the Youth Organization and Ministry of Education, with support from the UK Embassy in Ashgabat, culminated in the beginning of the year through the National Youth Forum. The Academy has gone mobile a few months earlier bringing the most diverse group of Turkmen youth a platform to innovate and generate social innovation projects. More than 220 young school pupils, young professionals, college students, youth

with disabilities and most-at risk youth gathered for five days to learn, discuss, debate and then propose solutions to the existing challenges in their own communities. The social innovation projects are recorded in the Bank of Ideas and will feed the next Action Plan of the State Programme on implementation of the Youth Policy Law. At the National Youth Forum more

than 40 most active participants of the Leadership Academy engaged in youth-adult dialogue with high-level policy decision makers.

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



@UNFPA Turkmenistan/Participants at the National Youth Forum

Agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP

UN and Government developed a Joint UN Programme (JP) “Improving the system of social protection through the introduction of inclusive quality community-based social services”, which was among the 36 selected to receive USD 1,920 million from the Joint SDG Fund. The JP brings together four UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNODC) with UNICEF as a lead Agency. The JP has a very ambitious target to transform the current system of social service delivery in Turkmenistan. It aims to reach out to the most deprived and vulnerable populations and to address their specific needs. It will design a new model of inclusive community-based services for children at risk of separation from parents, children without parental care, children with disabilities, youth at risk, women facing gender-based violence, people with disabilities and older people in need of support with basic everyday care.



@UN Turkmenistan/Signing ceremony of Joint programme

Three outputs of the joint programme are: (i) an inclusive community-based social service model is developed, with its key elements prototyped to address multiple vulnerabilities of the most in need and ready for scaling up; (ii) legislative and regulatory framework is reinforced and institutional mechanisms established to facilitate the introduction of the new community-based social service delivery system; (iii) the country’s social work and social service workforce capacity is strengthened.

In 2020, the main focus will be on preparing the grounds for the JP implementation. The JP will be implemented across three streams, which will include: recruitment and training of 45



@UNDP Turkmenistan/Career Fair

social workers who will then conduct assessments in selected etraps: the findings of the assessments will inform the development of prototype services with partners, to be put in place in 2021; development of the training package for the selected social workers and for civil servants, parliamentarians, CSOs, educators, heads and workers of bodies of self-governance; development of the inventory of existing social services and development of the specifications and standards of social services; review of current legislation in order to develop proposals for amendments to strengthen it; as well as development of standards and competencies for social



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worker profession. NGO Keik Okara under the UN support, continued to conduct case work to find alternative pathways leading to a durable solution for the remaining 21 refugees (10 female and 11 male) recognized under UNHCR's mandate, who are almost all from Afghanistan. The National Action Plan to End Statelessness (2019-2024) was formally endorsed in January 2019 by the President. As part of this roadmap UNHCR renders support for enactment of SDPs and legal reform for statelessness prevention, as well as to obtain reliable data on the full extent of statelessness in the country through the 2022 national population census. In 2019 Turkmenistan further reduced the number of stateless persons through granting citizenship to 863 persons, however, as no baseline statistical information is available, it is hard to measure overall progress towards complete eradication of statelessness in the country. The National Red Crescent Society and NGO Keik Okara assisted 171 persons of unconfirmed nationality to clarify their eligibility of a third-country nationality through liaising with embassies in Ashgabat, and helped those who are at

risk of stateless to obtain necessary ID such as birth certificates.

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

Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO

The UN and Government continued joint work towards strengthening the control of main risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCD) (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic pulmonary diseases). In April 2019 Turkmenistan hosted a WHO European High-level conference on NCDs with participation of 330 participants from the European and other WHO regions, WHO HQ, WHO Regional Office, representatives of UN agencies, WHO Collaboration centres etc. The conference resulted in an agreed roadmap for implementing global and regional commitments at the country level, across sectors, with multiple stakeholders and in different settings, addressing such issues as tobacco and alcohol use, obesity, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, hypertension and diabetes is on the agenda of the forum. During the conference, the need to strengthen the cooperation on the preparation of preventive measures, statistical data collection and adjustment of rapid response systems in line with the NCDs was highlighted. Special attention needs to be paid to the equal access and cost acceptability of the medicines and medical devices used to prevent and treat the non-communicable diseases. It was recommended, that these issues must be taken into consideration during the development of national healthcare programmes and systems of any country. During the high-level conference, WHO representatives affirmed that the World Health Organization welcomed these efforts being made by Turkmenistan. The rapid progress achieved in the fight against tobacco and alcohol is evidence of Turkmenistan's continued commitment to the prevention of noncommunicable diseases and an example to follow and continue mutually beneficial cooperation.



@WHO Turkmenistan/ WHO European High-level conference on NCDs

2019 was the third year of the implementation of the “Every New-born Action Plan” (ENAP). Several Quality Improvement (QI) initiatives were implemented in the country, including strengthening infection control and perinatal death review audits. The MOHMI adopted standards for quality of new-born, infant, and mother care, developed by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM), based on WHO recommendations.

The quality of integration of the Infection Prevention Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) into the practice of all maternities, hospitals, and primary healthcare facilities country-wide was ensured with supportive supervision followed by a series of digital-based trainings on Infection Prevention and Control (ICATT).



@UNICEF/Julie Pudlowski

The expansion of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) from maternities to primary health care facilities in 5 velayats was also a huge step forward in implementation of the State Law of Turkmenistan “On promotion and support of breastfeeding”. It helped to revitalize the BFHI initiative as the health system procedure in line with the updated WHO/UNICEF BFHI guidelines. This work resulted in the establishment

of a National Technical Group on BFHI promotion and ICBMS monitoring.

The UN agencies, namely UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA, supported the development of the National RMNCAH Strategy for 2020-2030 with Action Plan for 2020-2025 to address relatively high childhood mortality rates and quality reproductive health services. The draft strategic documents with monitoring and evaluation framework were discussed with the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, and other main stakeholders, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan. The National Strategy has been shared with the Government and its approval is pending.

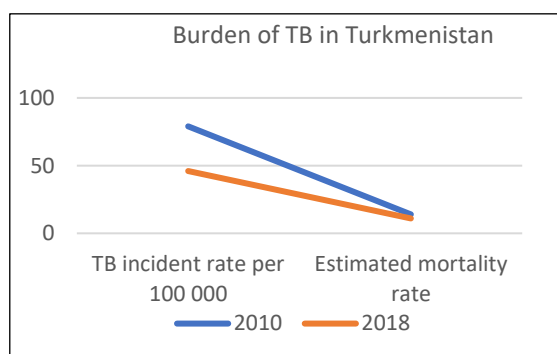


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The Oxford Policy Management (OPM) was contracted by UNICEF to support Turkmenistan in analysing the health sector and nutrition-related state-budget to improve the effectiveness of health spending, and to provide the base for costing of the RMNCAH Action Plan for 2020-2025 next year. Due to limitations in access to the data by the state authorities, the data required for the health budget analysis was not provided. Despite the several high-level meetings of the UNCT and capacity building activities conducted by OPM the data has not yet been shared thus delaying the preparation of the comprehensive study report.

Continued advocacy efforts are crucial to moving from funding to financing for achieving SDGs in the area of health in general, and SRH in particular. Connecting programmatically SRH with universal health coverage is important for accelerating the progress towards achieving national commitments in ICPD, hence strong policy dialogue and consideration of this issue for the next programme cycle as a priority is essential. Strong advocacy is needed to make antenatal services free for the most marginalized and vulnerable women. Introduction of institutional mechanisms such as near-miss case reviews, a perinatal audit is highly effective for the reduction of maternal mortality. Proactive advocacy for health financing is crucial for enhancing Government accountability and ownership in maternal health. The promotion of beneficiaries' participation, particularly women with disabilities is crucial for policy dialogue and realizing their reproductive rights. Promoting South-South cooperation and partnership is a contributing factor to progressive changes in policies and practices in the area of maternal health.

The burden of TB in Turkmenistan continued to decline. The WHO-estimated TB incidence rate per 100 000 population declined steadily from 79 in 2010 to 46 in 2018. The estimated mortality declined from 14 in 2010 to 11 in 2018.



The treatment success rate of sensitive TB cases is maintained stable in the last years, accounting 85% for year 2017 cohort. Treatment Success rate in MDR-TB patients in 2016 cohort is 54%. Coverage with drug susceptibility testing increased from 28% in 2011 to about 85% in 2019. In tackling tuberculosis (TB) burden, Turkmenistan is addressing one of the most profound challenges – multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). All innovative medicines as per the current standards are available in the country. In 2019 UN upgraded two civil TB labs in the regions of Akhal and Balkan and one TB lab at the Central Prison Hospital, thus enhancing their capacity to perform isolation of strains and drug susceptibility testing to first and second-line TB medicines. As a result, all regions of the



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country and the prison sector have access to TB lab testing. The results are contributing to the achievement of the national goals for control of TB in 2016-2020, e.g. 100% coverage with first line and 95% with second-line drug susceptibility testing, 90% coverage with second-line treatment.

UNDP continued using the pooled procurement mechanisms, such as procurement of viral hepatitis C medicines with the corporate contracts that allow dramatic price reduction for this life-saving treatment (e.g. \$90 per course vs. \$1,000 - \$3,000 if procured through local tenders). UNDP through Global Drug Facility obtained quality-assured anti-TB medicines at low prices or free of charge. Thus, Bedaquiline (an innovative TB medicine) for 2,000 patients worth \$800,000 in total was received free through a donation programme. Internal audit mechanisms were enhanced through the expansion of near-miss cases review practices to 7 more districts. Policy support in improving mechanisms for better quality emergency obstetric care resulted in the introduction of four new and revisions of ten clinical protocols.

The Government enhanced its commitment to further reduce maternal mortality through its annual financial contribution of \$94,500 to the programme as a result of UNFPA continued advocacy for national accountability and ownership. The UNFPA Country program evaluation acknowledged tangible results in decreased maternal mortality also confirmed by the UN report on trends in maternal mortality, 2018, where MMR is estimated as 7 per 100,000 population.



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The reproductive, maternal, new-born, adolescent health services were assessed to inform the development of the new national strategy and set up the baselines against 143 indicators at national and sub-national levels. As a result of UN proactive advocacy aimed at reducing unmet need for family planning, the UNFPA and the MOHMI signed the MoU for 2019-2020.

This resulted in \$56,000 national contribution to procure contraceptives for reaching most marginalized and vulnerable women, including at last mile. Institutional mechanisms to deliver integrated RH services were enhanced with the introduction of new 7 clinical protocols in family planning and revision of one in antenatal care.



@UNICEF/Julie Pudlowski

In 2019 UN's effective policy advocacy resulted in the introduction of three more vaccines against Pneumococcus, Rotaviruses, and Hepatitis A to address child mortality with high effective intervention. The recent findings from 2018 WHO/UNICEF data provided evidence of more than 98% immunization coverage among children, which is the

result of the strong political will and allocation of public resources in immunization. The total amount doubled from the previous year: additional \$17 million was committed for the procurement of new vaccines in 2019-2020.

Strategic Area 3 - Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency

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

Agencies: UNDP, UNDRR

Delivery of this outcome is well on track, with more than 4 regulatory acts approved to promote emission reductions. The mitigation agenda is also scaled up in the new National Climate Change Strategy, which is developed with the UN support. It is the main strategic milestone as it incorporates the country's readiness to raise its ambition on emission reductions through development of the National Plan to implement the Paris Agreement, which will perform the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) function. UN will support the preparation of the Plan along with new mitigation commitments. In parallel, UN will assist the Government to prepare its 4th National Communication, which will provide baseline data for the Paris Agreement plan, including NDC. There is now a dialogue with national partners on enhancing the policy framework on the use of renewables, for which UN is perceived as the lead strategic partner.

Substantial progress was made to gain energy efficiencies in the water sector. Monitoring is in place for the newly installed energy efficient water pumping stations in all the five regions of the country. Monitoring findings will be duly reflected in the sector's plan for pump replacement and upgrade and will thus entail emission reductions from the water sector.

Five old low-efficient pumps used for water supply for irrigation purposes were replaced. Newly installed modern energy efficient pumps create opportunities for efficiency improvements and increase reliability of water supply in specific rural areas. The modern pumps will increase reliability and efficiency of water supply bringing direct benefits to

farmers of certain communities including increasing number of females engaged in farming. The project intends to collect data on number of economically active females in agriculture and present in the next report.



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The year 2019 became the 1st year for demonstrating innovative water treatment facilities which use solar power in the remote desert areas. This will be scaled up across the country to cut the use of diesel oil for power generation and boosting new livelihood opportunities for local communities. Solar power supply systems for pumping and desalination of water have been installed in the remote villages of Karakum desert. The purpose is to demonstrate renewable-energy applications and encourage local population to use clean energy instead of diesel-driven power generators and to reduce GHG emissions associated with water pumping. In turn, this pilot will benefit about 1300 residents including about six hundred (50%) women and girls who currently collect atmospheric condensation and transport water by car. Since deficit of water at home creates hurdles for females who primarily manage the households, constant water supply will help improve sanitation and health conditions in the village.



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“Solar-powered water breeds life in the Turkmenistan desert”.
Read full story [here](#).

Agreements were reached with the government on demonstration measures in the street lighting segment of the city of Ashgabat backed up by a comprehensive energy audit and energy efficient technology. Results from this endeavour will further strategize the development of urban street lighting systems in the country.

The Government of Turkmenistan supported the initiative on conducting resilience assessment of the city of Ashgabat, with consecutive analysis of findings and development of the local-level strategy for disaster risk reduction, along with plan of action.

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

Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDRR

UN continues to scale up impact under this Outcome through implementing a progressive adaptation programme in the country, with more than 50,000 local community members benefiting now from the effectively demonstrated adaptation solutions and more than 100,000 hectares of land restored or under sustainable management. Backed up by the rigorous policy advice, adaptation has been recognized as a key government priority as reflected in the recently adopted revised edition of National Climate Change Strategy, which calls for nationwide systemic measures on building the country's climate resilience and scaling up various adaptation solutions promoting sustainable land management and water saving behavior.



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Furthermore, the effectively demonstrated measures and technology are now incorporated into the State Programme for Developing the Agro-Industrial Sector for 2019-2025, stipulating the use of water saving and any other resource efficient technology for any investment in the land and water sector. UN has been very successful in convincing that effective irrigation and water distribution systems lead to on average 50% water savings and 40-60% increase in harvest depending on a crop type.



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At the community level, local adaptation plans were adopted in the pilot areas, unleashing the socio-economic dividends from promoting adaptation actions. This endeavor is backboned by the parallel work on providing quality advice on farming processes and building a local think tank to ensure more systemic response to the existing knowledge gaps. Special attention is given to boosting the women's role in newly emerging farming opportunities, in particular with regard to supporting female entrepreneurs and female-headed households.

Four gender-sensitive local adaptation plans were prepared and adopted for pilot community areas, building on the gender analysis to ensure more active engagement of women in sustainable water and land management practices. Furthermore, a series of training courses have been provided focusing on the Gender profile of agriculture and Gender specifics in the system of climate change risk reduction measures, with dedicated attention to supporting private female farmers and related farming businesses.

As a result, in 2019 more than 20 women are now engaged in production of bio-humus, the economic demand for which is steadily growing due to a sharp increase of private agricultural businesses and are thus exposed to increased economic benefits. Furthermore, more than 20,000 women are expected to benefit from the ongoing small grants implementation promoting economically viable and climate-friendly agricultural practices and farming businesses in the two regions of the country.



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"I used to buy vermicompost which was produced abroad. But it was very expensive for me. Then I undertook UNDP trainings and learned about it more. However, I still lacked some knowledge about production of vermicompost. Thanks to the project support, I filled in this knowledge gap and now produce vermicompost myself. I am very satisfied with the results that I got," said Gulbahar.

Read full story [here](#).

The draft DRR national strategy contributed to the State Programme on Civil Defense, which was approved in March this year to ensure alignment of the DRR sector with the Sendai Framework. In 2019, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) received the approval of the Turkmen government to implement the project: "Strengthening Disaster Resilience & Climate Resilience: Accelerating Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia". By embedding an approach that shifts from managing disasters to managing risks, this regional project aims to enhance national disaster loss accounting systems, strengthen regional cooperation for transboundary risks, disaster resilience strategies for the Ashgabat city, support national DRR Strategy and community-based engagement.

UNDRR opened its representational office in Turkmenistan and the UNRC office carries out the coordination. UNDRR office and the disaster management department within the Ministry of Defence cooperate to make Turkmen community inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. UNDRR strategically integrates volunteerism into the implementation and delivery of its activities in Turkmenistan. In order to foster volunteerism for peace and development, UNDRR engages United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to achieve long-term and sustainable outcomes.

Absence of effective national cross-sectoral policy mechanism for disaster risk reduction is an on-going constraint for ensuring systematic efforts towards development of a comprehensive policy on disaster risk reduction as an effective mechanism for strengthening resilience to climate change adaptation.



@UNICEF/Dankov

UN continued its support to the Ministry of Education for strengthening climate change, environment and energy (CEE) related curriculum developed in 2018. Following pre-test of the curriculum in 17 pilot schools in Akhal and Dashoguz regions and further approval by the Ministry of Education for nationwide implementation, the teacher training manual to guide interactive teaching and learning for 5

environment related subjects was developed. It was introduced to the core group of relevant education professionals for further testing planned in early 2020. School teachers and administrators of 17 schools in Akhal and Dashoguz regions acquired knowledge and skills on climate change adaptation (CCA) interactive teaching methodology and use of the teacher training manual. As part of the emerging Green School Initiative, documents including Concept Note, Criteria and Key Steps towards Green School were drafted for further consideration and finalization.

UN remained committed in support of the school safety assessment (SSA) conducted by the Ministry of Education. In 2019, 238 schools and 243 kindergartens were assessed and, currently, the Ministry is supported to draft the report on assessment of the above facilities, in addition to 180 schools assessed in 2018. Based on the results of the assessment, further support will be provided in development of a simplified e-database planned for 2020. Following the request from the Ministry of Defence, training on SSA and DRR issues for selected specialists of civil defence and emergency operations departments under the Ministry of Defence was delivered. It not only strengthened their relevant understanding but also facilitated dialogue between the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Education (MoE) on the role of specialists of civil defence and emergency operations in monitoring DRR and school safety.

UN continued support to the MoE in promoting disability inclusive DRR, as more than 100 professionals, providing care for children with disabilities nation-wide, through a series of

trainings, strengthened their knowledge and skills in planning, monitoring and implementing disaster risk reduction and safety assessment in relation to children with disabilities.

Strategic Area 4: Economic Diversification, Employment and Trade

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

Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO

In 2019, UNDP launched active labour market programme, the methodology of profiling and case management for inclusive employment in pilot communities with the endorsement and support from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population. Within this initiative young men and women from the vulnerable groups are able to get enrolled in the job skill trainings in their cities and receive support with further employment. This initiative worked due to the involvement and commitment of various



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organizations (state and public) that provide services to vulnerable young men and women. Roundtables with youth to address their needs and interests worked well and allowed young men and women including vulnerable groups to voice out their needs, challenges, aspirations as well as start building trust between decision makers and youth in pilot cities.

Promotion of inclusive social services and inclusive employment requires a paradigm shift and restructuring of existing system of institutional care taking approach. Moreover, financing of such initiatives also poses challenges. Therefore, the joint programme funded from the Joint SDG Fund will play very important role in showing the national partners viability of inclusive model of social services and employment. Moreover, adoption of international standards in labour related regulation requires further interventions from UN.

To further facilitate export-import operations, work was continued with the Customs Service on improvement of “ASYKUDA” software and introduction of “single window” services.

UN also supported with the organisation of Career Job Fairs in the regions of Turkmenistan, that attracted more than 100 PwDs and allowed them to express their needs in employment and find potential employers.

Strategic Area 5 - Governance and Rule of Law

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

Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, OHCHR, IOM



In 2019, Turkmenistan became one of the first countries globally that managed to collect data on SDG Indicator 5.6.1 on free choices of a woman regarding her reproductive health. The indicator is one of the highly sensitive ones. The data was collected under the MICS6 Survey conducted by the State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan with technical and financial support of UNICEF and UNFPA.

This achievement was made due to the regular UN policy advisory support, advocacy efforts and knowledge brokering to strengthen national legislation and institutional mechanisms for gender equality. As part of policy development, UN supported the assessment of current practices in addressing gender-based violence by healthcare, police and psycho-social support services. The assessment results and recommendations were presented to the members of the Inter-agency Commission on International Obligations of Turkmenistan in the areas of human rights and international humanitarian law ensuring needed strategic commitment.



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In 2019 the policy support also focused on the comprehensive national review on achievements and challenges in advancing women's rights and opportunities based on a global UN call to provide a national report on Beijing+25. This resulted not only in reported achievements and challenges but also in renewed political commitments towards achieving gender equality and relevant SDGs in Turkmenistan. However, the development of Beijing+25 Review faced the

challenge of a lack of gender-specific data. Most of the questions of the Review required data to support the responses. There is a need to strengthen the national gender statistics and its availability. The same challenge on data was one of the limitations posed on the NAPGE assessment.



From the perspectives of the multi-sectoral response to GBV, initial actions were taken up resulting in the draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for healthcare professionals on how to serve the needs of GBV survivors. By brokering knowledge and facilitating South-South and Triangular cooperation, the representatives of key policy players in the country (Parliament, Ministries of Health, Social Protection and Internal Affairs, State Statistics Committee, Institute of Democracy and Women's Union) studied the experience of Turkey and Romania on addressing the gender-based violence. This resulted in the fostering Government's commitment to enhance multi-sectoral mechanisms in responding to the GBV as well as develop a similar legal and policy framework in Turkmenistan.

In 2019 UN contributed to raising awareness among top level government officials and local governance agencies in pilot communities in prevention of violent extremism (PVE). Training on violence prevention held for representatives of local district policemen from 6 pilot communities and CSOs. The main focus of the training was to assist local police to address the issues of domestic violence prevention, coping with stress, handling emotions and changing behaviours to constructive dialogues when working with young people. Initial purpose of this training was to train police from the pilot communities to conduct interactive meetings with young people on the topics of violence. However, at this point it is challenging to involve police in the PVE work with young people as they see their role in communities as a punishment agency and less as prevention. In cooperation with Hedayah Center the first roundtable for government representatives was held to raise awareness on threats of violent extremism and radicalization issues. The participants included representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Social Protection, Internal Affairs, National Security, Migration Service, Youth Organization, Women's Union, municipalities of project pilot cities.

In cooperation with Stefan Batory Foundation NGO in Poland 4 representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population and project consultants participated in a 4-



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day TOT on Intervention Programme for Domestic Violence Perpetrators. As a result, a programme was developed for the target young people in risk of radicalization to fit the context of the country. Training materials were adjusted and translated into Turkmen language to be used in trainings with young men and women. The first trainings on prevention of violence focused on the issues of domestic violence, coping with stress, handling emotions, methods to avoid using violence, gender equality, gender-based violence and practical exercises to help change behaviour from violence to building healthy relations. Although the topic is sensitive for Turkmenistan, judging from the first feedback, the training was well received by the young people and local community service providers that participated in the trainings (municipalities, women union, youth councils, employment agencies).

25 representatives of local governance in 6 pilot communities received training on PVE awareness and further facilitated discussions with young men and women, facilitated by Hedayah Center trainers. The content of the training included the topics of understanding drivers of violent extremism; a multisectoral approach to countering violent extremism and opportunities for collaboration between Government and Civil Society; understanding and engaging youth in countering violent extremism; understanding gender dynamics to radicalization, violent extremism and engaging women and girls; education's role in preventing



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and countering violent extremism; engaging community leaders and families in countering violent extremism; understanding the role of narratives and media in violent extremism. Recommendations and steps were developed for each participating agency that could be implemented in working with young men and women.

In terms of advancing support to the human rights commitments a number of milestones were achieved. UN continued to jointly work with the Office of Ombudsperson, Mejlis and the Institute of State, Law and Democracy.



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As a result of the UN's continued advocacy, Turkmenistan decided to go ahead with the development of the new Action Plan on Gender Equality (NAPGE). The development of the new NAPGE started with the assessment of the current one that provided valuable recommendations and lessons learnt to reflect on.

A roadmap for implementation of the final recommendations on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 2018, the

recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 2018 and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) 2018 was developed with technical support of UNDP and OHCHR. The Roadmap will serve as a basis for development of the new National Human Rights Action Plan for 2021-2025.

OHCHR and UNDP conducted a seminar for members of the Working Group of the Inter-agency Commission on Turkmenistan's international obligation on human rights and presented the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) and other good practices of introduction of IT into the state reporting and implementation procedures. The participants increased their awareness on using the NRTD by testing a demo-version and embedding activities derived from the Roadmap for the implementation of the recommendations on UPR, CEDAW, CESCR. In relation to CRC reporting, the Working Group of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on implementation of Turkmenistan's International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Obligations developed a Roadmap for the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Realisation of the Rights of the Children in Turkmenistan for the period of 2018-22 (NPAC) by in March 2019. It was further refined after additional feedback.



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Importantly, in December 2020 the Early childhood development strategy was adopted.

The institutional capacity of the Working Group members of the Inter-agency Commission on Turkmenistan's international obligation on human rights was strengthened in learning best

practices in mechanisms on antidiscrimination and protection of rights of minorities, implementation of UNCERD recommendations, and preparation of the national periodic reports on UNCERD and Covenant of Social and Political Rights. Two national quality reports to UNCERD and Human Rights Council have been submitted with UN technical support.

UNDP and OHCHR Regional Office also organized a two-day National Forum on World Programme on Human Rights Education (dedicated to International Human Rights Day). As a result of the event, participants agreed to further discuss the process of design of the human rights education programme for higher education and professional training for civil servants.



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OHCHR ROCA supported a one-day workshop on the role and mandate of the Ombudsperson held for ministries, law enforcement and NGOs. The participants representing Ministry of internal affairs, justice, labour and social protection, prosecutor's office, the Supreme Court and other state and non-state entities raised their awareness on the Paris Principles, the principles and methodology of monitoring, international standards and national legislation on protection of prisoners.

The Ombudsman Office continued its annual workshops, with the UNICEF support, to raise awareness of the local level authorities from October to November in all 5 velayats concerning child rights, presentation of the NPAC (2018-2022), CRC Concluding observations and other child rights related themes.

UN supported a number of initiatives undertaken to enhance capacities of right holders to express and initiate their rights such as:

- youth engagement initiatives (a series of round tables on employment and development opportunities, gender issues, violence prevention, domestic violence; a programme for Youth Organization specialists to provide support and conduct soft skills and critical

thinking trainings for vulnerable groups of young men and women; discussion of youth participation at the youth consultative forum with Mejlis; a UN-Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy round table to discuss recommendations of Youth SitAn that laid grounds for the review of the existing state programme on youth (2015-2020) and the joint preparation of the next programme for 2021-2025);

- empowerment of civil society to enhance their participation in the decision-making process.

Limited dis-aggregated data remained among the challenges highlighted for 2019. UN's engagement with the people with disabilities and children (PWD) shows that issues that PwDs face need to be adequately addressed and require more comprehensive interventions, including funding support. Participation of civil society organizations should also be addressed with future interventions to make their voices heard by the government.

In 2020, UN will continue to support the implementation of the National Action Plans, including awareness-raising on human rights international instruments among representatives of state and public organizations. UN will continue support to implementation of Human Rights recommendations and to preparation of national periodic reports in line with these recommendations. The Roadmaps will also serve as a basis for development of the new National Human Rights Action Plans for 2021-2025.

A survey on health and status of a woman in the family planned for 2020 will bring new insights to the issues of gender-based violence, as well as data for a number of SDG indicators. UN will continue its efforts in supporting a design of the human rights education programme for higher education and professional training for civil servants, including law enforcement agencies.

In 2020, UN will continue to support the Ombudsperson's Office in awareness raising activities and engagement with NHRIs at the regional level. OHCHR plans to develop an e-course on human rights for civil servants and conduct sessions on human rights for law enforcement jointly with UNODC. OHCHR jointly with UNDP and UNICEF will support the preparation of national reports to CAT, CRC, HRC. Support to pilot National Recommendations Tracking Database will be also provided.

Annex 1. Progress on Indicators

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

Indicator 1.1 % of the recommendations from the adapted Global Assessment of the national Statistical System (NSS) implemented

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
20	21.6	33.7	36.1	40

Indicator 1.2 SDG targets adopted and incorporated into national strategies and sector plans

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
MDG Targets, adopted by Turkmenistan	<p>As a result of “Super March” in 2016 among 169 global SDG Targets Turkmenistan adopted 148 Targets.</p> <p>In 2017, Rapid integrated assessment identified, that nearly 84% of SDG targets are incorporated into national strategies</p>	Programme of socio - economic development for 2019-2025 developed and SDGs incorporated (12 environment-related SDG Targets mentioned in the text of the Programme)	RIA 2019 showed, that 85% SDG Targets are incorporated into the National programmes and only 29% SDG Indicators, are included into the National programmes	SDG targets, adopted by Turkmenistan

Indicator 1.3 National system on SDG monitoring is in place in line with international standards

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
No	Presidential Decree on the establishment of monitoring system on SDGs and creation of the National working group	National system on SDG monitoring including indicators, responsible parties, sources of data and frequency of data collection, with the special focus on VNR SDGs	Regular Goal by goal meetings allowed to revise SDG Indicators and responsible data collection entities	Yes

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

Indicator 2.1 % of five-year-old girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary education

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
33.5	46.2	MICS 2019	To be obtained from -MICS 2019 results	48

Indicator 2.2 % of secondary (incl.primary) schools that implement quality and inclusive education standards

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
4.2	4.2	MICS 2019	To be obtained from MICS 2019 results	5.5

Indicator 2.3 % of secondary school Basics of Life Skills teachers certified in comprehensive gender sensitive and age appropriate reproductive health education

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
42	51	68	72	95

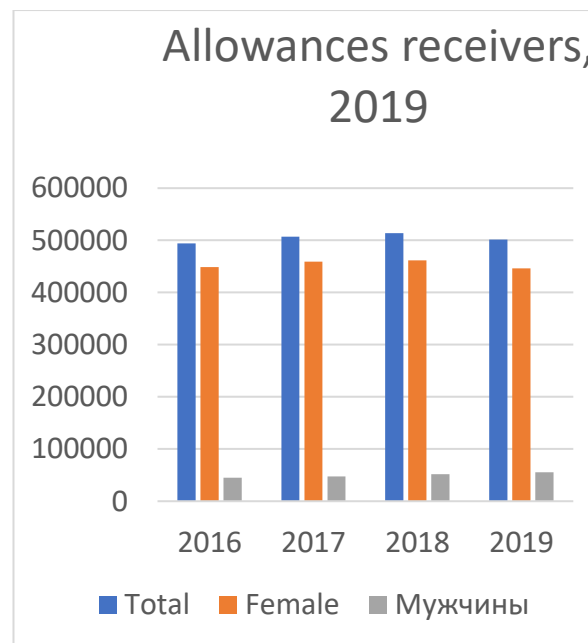
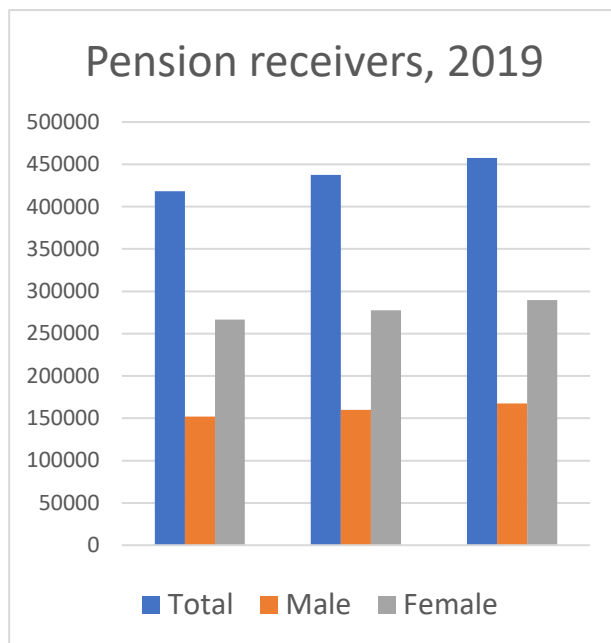
Indicator 2.4 Availability of sex and age disaggregated data to track access to education for girls and boys, including children with disabilities

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
Desegregated data on primary education coverage (SSC, 2015)	In progress	In progress	Data partially available ²⁰	All TransMonee indicators, related to education

OUTCOME 3: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community-based support services

Indicator 3.1 Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban and at-risk groups

²⁰ <http://transmonee.org/country/turkmenistan/>



Indicator 3.2 Availability of inclusive community-based support services compliant with international standards

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
Services not available	In Progress	Developed plan for 10 years on the introduction of social work	Number of people receiving social services in the territorial centers Turkmenistan: 1963 M: 418, F:1545 Ashgabat: 505 M:109, F:396 Ahal: 169 M: 35, F: 134	Development of the conceptual basis for the reform of social services.

			Balkan: 130 M:25, F:105 Dashoguz: 266 M:63, F:203 Lebap: 507 M:133, F:374 Mary:386 M:54, F:332 Joint programme 2020-2022 on creation of inclusive social services aligned with international standards approved	
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Indicator 3.3 % of Population (disaggregated by residence, age, and disability status) who have knowledge of where and how to access community based social services

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
To be measured in 2018 MICS	To be measured in 2019 MICS	To be measured in 2019 MICS	MICS 2019	Data from MICS 2019

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

Indicator 4.1 U5 mortality rate, %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
51 (UNINGME)	47 (UNINGME) 29 (MoHMI)	46 (UNINGME) 31.8 (MoHMI)	MICS 2019	43.4

Indicator 4.2 % of pregnant women covered by antenatal care in 1st trimester

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
70	76	82	85	90

Indicator 4.3 % of maternity facilities providing comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care in line with adopted clinical protocols

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
42	68	74	76	60

Indicator 4.4 Mortality rate from cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases, %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
24.9	24.5	24.8	In progress	14.9

Indicator 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, %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
25	In progress	79.3 (STEPS, 2017-2018)	Planned for 2023	50

Indicator 4.6 Tobacco use rate among population groups of 18-64 age, %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
8.3	In Progress	3.4 (STEPS, 2017-2018)	Planned for 2023	6

Indicator 4.7 TB and MDR-TB incidence rate disaggregated by sex, age and urban/rural groups, %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020

42.6/100,000 (MoHMI 2014)	34.1 (MoHMI, 2017)	34.1(MoHMI, 2018)	32.9 (MoHMI,2019)	20% reduction by 2020
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Indicator 4.8 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) disaggregated by sex

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
23 (UNIGME)	22 (UNIGME)	22 (UNIGME) 13.6 % (MoHMI)	MICS 2019	21.85

Indicator 4.9 Prevalence of stunting, moderate and severe , %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
11.5 (Moderate) 2.7 (Severe)	In Progress	MICS 2019	MICS 2019	1.5 (Moderate) 0 (Severe)

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

Indicator 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

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
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0	1 (Ministry of construction and architecture)	3 (Ministry of construction and architecture, Ministry of agriculture and environment protection, Hakimlik of Ashgabat city)	3 (Renewable Energy Research and Production Center of the State Institute of Energy of Turkmenistan, Laboratory of the Center for Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan "Technology of Energy Production and Energy Saving", State Institute of Energy of Turkmenistan)	2
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Indicator 5.2 Number of state laws, regulations and procedures developed or amended that incorporate energy efficiency standards and practices, the use of renewables and sustainable waste management

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	4 construction norms	6 (+2 regulations and decree on exploitation of water pumps)	7 (+1) Law “On Amending the Law of Turkmenistan on waste”	2

Indicator 5.3 Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) are measured by an established integrated monitoring system in place

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
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53 million metric tonne (2010, 3d national communication)	No data	No data Started development of National strategy on climate change	A national climate change strategy has been adopted. In preparation for the 4th National Communication Action Plan on implementation of Paris Agreement	Not identified (4 th National communication development)
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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

Indicator 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 National Programme on implementation of Paris Agreement, %²¹

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	3 (applied solutions to reduce water losses in reservoirs and sordobes by applying a geomembrane anti-filter film, demonstration of laser land leveling, production of biocompost, etc.)	7 (a research area of 145 hectares in Hektepe etrap began to operate freely, on which modern irrigation systems are installed: drip, sprinklers, linear and axial. Agroinformation centers created and operating in two regions)	8 (demonstrated technology for pumping and desalination of water using renewable energy in remote desert territories)	10

²¹ Indicator is calculated as Number of solutions developed and implemented at national and sub-national levels for climate change adaption, sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems services. There is no National Programme on implementation of Paris Agreement

Indicator 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

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	4 laws (On introducing amendments to the Law of Turkmenistan “On Nature Protection” ST “On environmental safety” On introducing amendments and addenda to the Turkmenistan Code “On Land” “On the State Land Cadastre” 11/25/2017)	6 (+2) laws (On state regulation of agricultural development On introducing amendments and addenda to the Turkmenistan Code “On Land”)	7(+1) laws and 2 plans (National strategy The main directions of the State policy in the field of civil defense for 2019-2030 Memorandum of Understanding between the UN and the Government of Turkmenistan in coordinating emergency preparedness and response)	3 laws and 2 sectoral plans; assessment of resilience of capital city Ashgabat to disasters; plan of action for resilience; Memorandum of understanding on

Indicator 6.3 Number of cross boundary water and climate change initiatives undertaken to support regional efforts for building climate resilience and adaptation

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	0	2 (UNICEF - updated climate change-sensitive environmental education curricula)	6(+2) Regional Environment and Sustainable Development Program (EEPAP) Aral Sea Basin Assistance Program (ASBP-4) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program in the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB) Climate Box Regional Initiative	2

			(UNDRR) Strengthening disaster resilience and accelerating implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia	
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OUTCOME 7: Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification

Indicator 7.1 Number of enhanced and simplified legal instruments (or measures), bylaws to facilitate import and border crossing procedures

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
2 programmes (export orientation and import substitution)	4 (2 state programs and 2 regulations)	6 (2 state programs and 4 regulations)	3 laws and 2 by-laws * The Law of Turkmenistan on Amendments and Additions to the Law of Turkmenistan on Free Economic Zones * The Law of Turkmenistan on Amendments and Addenda to the Law of Turkmenistan "On Trade Activities" * The Law of Turkmenistan on Amendments and Additions to the Law of Turkmenistan on Free Economic Zones * The Law of Turkmenistan on Amendments and Addenda to the Law of Turkmenistan "On Trade Activities" * Property Law	4

Indicator 7.2 Share of non-hydrocarbon sectors to GDP, %

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
73.1	82.2	In progress (expected May 2020)	Expected May 2021	80

Indicator 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

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
2 State program of support for small and medium-sized businesses in Turkmenistan 2011-2015, State program of privatization in Turkmenistan of enterprises and objects of state ownership for 2013-2016	-	4 (Program for the development of small and medium businesses 2018-2024 Created fund to support small and medium businesses Created a state commission to support small and medium businesses)	9 *New edition of the Law "About the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan" *Presidential Decree on Privatization of Government Facilities; *Decree of the President on Transfer of Refrigeration and Livestock Facilities to the Private Sector; *Decree of the President on Joint Stock Companies: Railway, Transport	4

Indicator 7.4 Number of newly created jobs

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
10,897	7,268	10,473	10,748	92,984

Indicator 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

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
The program of improving employment and creation of new jobs in Turkmenistan for 2015-2020	Progress Report on implementation of the Programme provided by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	Progress Report on implementation of the Programme provided by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	Quota Regulation continues to be implemented	Programme implemented

Indicator 7.6 A national socio/economic interim plan 2017-2021, developed and a monitoring system established to measure progress in implementation

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
The program of the President of Turkmenistan on the socio-economic development of the country for 2012-2016.	In progress	The program of the President of Turkmenistan on the socio-economic development of the country for 2018-2024 and for 2019-2025 approved	The program is approved for 2019-2025	The program of the President of Turkmenistan on socio-economic development

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

Indicator 8.1 Number of new laws, and amendments that are gender sensitive and developed in line with UN human rights standards

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
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7 (Constitution of Turkmenistan, Law of Turkmenistan on Equality and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, Law of Turkmenistan on Employment, Law of Turkmenistan on Ombudsman, Law of Turkmenistan on Volunteering, Code of Turkmenistan on Social Protection of Population, Criminal Code of Turkmenistan)	5 (The law of Turkmenistan on information about privacy and its protection, the Law of Turkmenistan on refugees (new edition), amendments to the Labor Code of Turkmenistan, the Law of Turkmenistan on guardianship and trusteeship, the Law of Turkmenistan on administrative procedures)	7 (amendments to the Family Code of Turkmenistan, the Law on Advocacy and Advocacy in Turkmenistan, the Law of Turkmenistan on combating trafficking in persons, the Law of Turkmenistan on education, amendments to the Law of Turkmenistan on employment, amending the Law of Turkmenistan on advertising, the Code of Turkmenistan on social protection of the population)	5 (Laws of Turkmenistan on amendments to the Labor Code; to the Criminal Code; the Code of Social Protection; about psychological services; on acts of civil status)	4
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Indicator 8.2 Number of human rights national plans approved and percentage of actions implemented

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
3 2015 (1) 2016 (2)	3 2015 (1) 2016 (2)	1	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NAP on combating human trafficking 2020-2022 ○ National Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and Counter Terrorism 2020-2022 ○ Turkmenistan National Strategy for RRR 2020-2025 ○ NAPs to end statelessness 2019 - 2024 	4
% NAP on Gender (2015)	-	60.00%	90.00%	60%

% NAP on HR (2016)	-	60.00%	95.00%	60%
% NAP on TiP (2016)	-	90.00%	100.00%	90%
% NAP on CR (2018)	-	10.00%	Road Map developed	10%

Indicator 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

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
5 (National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, Union of Women of Turkmenistan, OO Keik Okara, Yenme, Ynam)	9 (National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, Union of Women of Turkmenistan, Union of Youth of Turkmenistan, Support Center for Disabled, Bar Association, Yenme NGO, Ynam, Keyik Okara, Masgala)	9 (National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, Union of Women of Turkmenistan, Union of Youth of Turkmenistan, Support Center for Disabled, Bar Association, Yenme NGO, Ynam, Keyik Okara, Masgala)	19 (National Red Crescent Society, Union of Women, Youth Union, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Trade Union, Society for the Deaf and Blind, Society for the Disabled, Center for the Support for the Disabled, Chess Center for the Blind, Sports and Fitness Club for the Disabled, Society of Lilliputians, Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled , Bar Association, OO Yenme, Unam, Keyik Okara, Mashgala, Tyaza Zaman, National Paralympic Committee)	10

Indicator 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

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	84	108	127	3

Indicator 8.5 Number of e-governance services offered to improve the efficiency and accountability of public governance service delivery

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	1 The concept of development of a digital education system	1 The concept of the digital economy	The provision of public services to the population in electronic format invest.gov.tm https://e.gov.tm/ru/	2

Indicator 8.6 Number of new initiatives implemented that strengthens law enforcement and judiciary bodies to promote greater access to justice

Baseline, 2016	2017	2018	2019	Target, 2020
0	1 (State program for the development of the judicial system of Turkmenistan for 2017-2021)	1 (Providing support to law enforcement, judicial authorities and lawyers in matters of investigation, prosecution, adjudication in criminal cases of trafficking in persons.)	9 (proposals for amendments to the legislation of Turkmenistan)	2

Annex 2: Common Budgetary Framework, 2019

Total Required Resources (Annual)

\$9,252,702



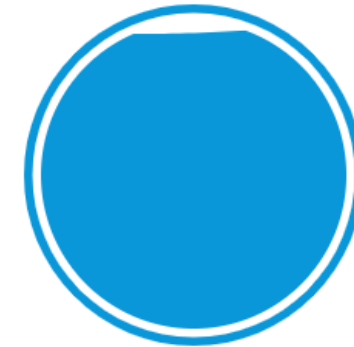
Available Resources (Annual)

\$8,973,261



Expenditure

\$9,679,941



	Total Required Resources (2019)	Available Resources (2019)	To be mobilized resources (2019)	Expenditure
	2019	2019	2019	2019
Strategic Priority 1 - Quality data and progress monitoring	591,617	679,176	-87,559	292,559
Outcome 1.1 - Quality data, aligned with international standards, are available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of National Programmes, the post-2015 SDGs, PFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes.	591,617	679,176	-87,559	292,559
Output 1.1.1 - Strengthened national capacity through increased use of disaggregated data and integration of evidence-based analysis	434,000	511,559	-77,559	288,059

UNFPA	6,000	6,000	0	1,000
UNICEF	210,000	287,559	-77,559	287,059
WHO	218,000	218,000	0	-
UNDP	-	-	-	-
ILO	-	-	-	-
Output 1.1.2 - Availability of 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	157,617	167,617	-10,000	4,500
UNDP	157,617	167,617	-10,000	-
UNFPA	-	-	-	4,500
UNICEF	-	-	-	-
WHO	-	-	-	-
Strategic Priority 2 - Quality, Inclusive Social Services	2,233,304.64	2,178,304.64	55,000	5,917,334.72
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	96,384.15	76,384.15	20,000	65,496.67
Output 2.1.1 - Strengthened national capacity to provide quality and inclusive educational standards	80,000	65,000	15,000	52,312.52
UNFPA	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	80,000	65,000	15,000	52,312.52
Output 2.1.2 - Enhanced National data collection and monitoring systems in education	5,000	-	5,000	1,800
UNFPA	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	1,800
UNESCO	5,000	-	5,000	-
Output 2.1.3 - Increased awareness of children, youth, women, men and persons with	11,384.15	11,384.15	0	11,384.15

disabilities about access to education and leadership development				
UNFPA	-	-	-	-
UNDP	11,384.15	11,384.15	0	11,384.15
Outcome 3: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community-based support services	-	-	-	20,614
Output 3.1 - Strengthened National Data Collection System	-	-	-	-
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	2,136,920.49	2,101,920.49	35,000	5,831,224.05
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)	552,864.98	517,864.98	35,000	279,417
UNFPA	-	-	-	22,467
WHO	75,000	75,000	0	-
UNDP	209,664.98	209,664.98	0	56,642
UNICEF	210,000	175,000	35,000	145,716
UNODC	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
IOM	8,200	8,200	0	4,592
Output 4.2 Capacity of selected state institutions improved to provide better delivery of public health services for the population	1,584,055.51	1,584,055.51	0	5,551,807.05
WHO	-	-	-	-

UNICEF	-	-	-	-
UNODC	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
UNDP	1,384,055.51	1,384,055.51	0	5,351,807.05
Output 4.3. Increased awareness of children, youth, women, men and persons with disabilities about supportive care for survival, growth and development	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-
WHO	-	-	-	-
Strategic Priority 3 - Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency	4,267,533.13	4,267,533.13	0	3,060,501.13
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	1,934,865	1,934,865	0	1,205,819
Output 5.1. Institutions and mechanisms are in place and clear on their roles in relation to coordinating, and managing the implementation of revised National Strategy of Turkmenistan on climate change and implementation of Paris Agreement and promoting sustainable energy efficiency initiatives and the use of renewables.	190,500	190,500	0	138,786
UNDP	190,500	190,500	0	138,786
UNECE	-	-	-	-
Output 5.2. Laws, regulations and procedures adopted that incorporate energy efficiency	71,383	71,383	0	47,412

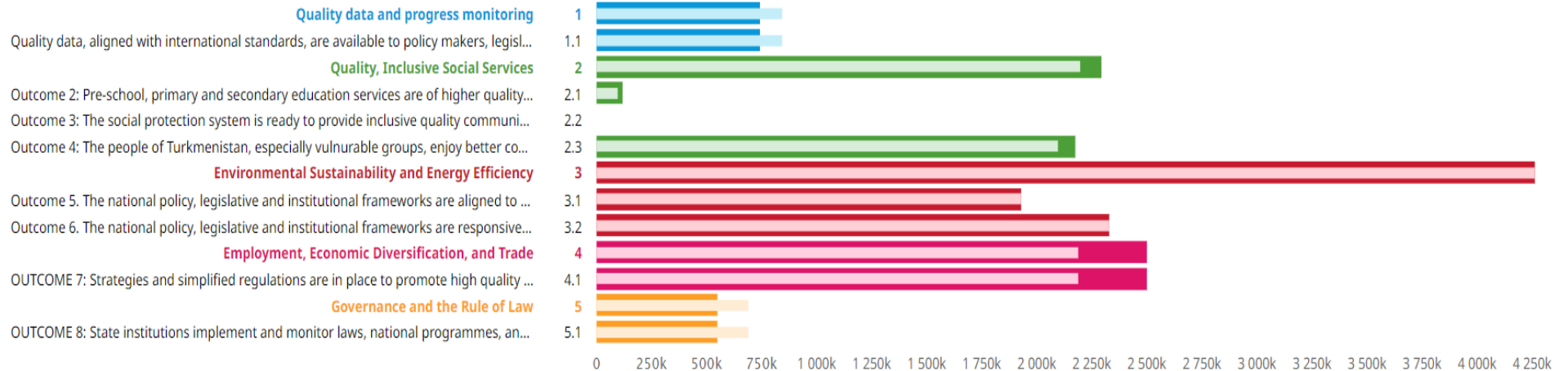
standards and the use of renewables				
UNDP	71,383	71,383	0	47,412
Output 5.3. New and innovative solutions and mechanisms developed and implemented that promote energy efficiency for urban/rural development and waste management	1,672,982	1,672,982	0	1,019,621
UNECE	-	-	-	-
UNDP	1,672,982	1,672,982	0	1,019,621
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.	2,332,668.13	2,332,668.13	0	1,854,682.13
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 National strategy on climate change	1,109,247	1,109,247	0	1,023,182
UNECE	-	-	-	-
UNDP	1,109,247	1,109,247	0	1,023,182
UNICEF	-	-	-	-
Output 6.2. Institutional capacities are strengthened at local level in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation , to promote strongelocal livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas	164,920	164,920	0	168,926
UNDP	144,920	144,920	0	126,817
UNICEF	20,000	20,000	0	42,109

Output 6.3. Institutional capacities are strengthened to plan, develop DRR cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and carry out DRR-related assessments.		967,097.19	967,097.19	0	600,832.19
UNFPA		-	-	-	-
UNDP		910,255	910,255	0	543,990
UNICEF		56,842.19	56,842.19	0	56,842.19
UN		-	-	-	-
Output 6.4. Resilience for Climate Change adaptation for Children is strengthened		91,403.94	91,403.94	0	61,741.94
UNICEF		40,759.94	40,759.94	0	40,759.94
FAO		-	-	-	-
UNDP		50,644	50,644	0	20,982
Strategic Priority 4 - Employment, Economic Diversification, and Trade		1,608,235.70	1,296,235.70	312,000	35,787
OUTCOME 7: Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification		1,608,235.70	1,296,235.70	312,000	35,787
Output 7.1. Increased opportunities for inclusive employment of young men and women, as well as people with disabilities.		1,387,733	783,739	603,994	35,787
UNDP		1,356,000	752,006	603,994	35,787
UNESCO		31,733	31,733	0	-
Output 7.2. Economic diversification is promoted through improved business environment		220,502.70	512,496.70	-291,994	0
UNDP		220,502.70	512,496.70	-291,994	-
FAO		-	-	-	-
Strategic Priority 5 - Governance and the Rule of Law		552,012	552,012	0	390,374

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	552,012	552,012	0	390,374
Output 8.1. Strengthened national legislation, policies, institutional mechanisms in frames of implementation and monitoring of the National Human rights Action Plans.	213,000	213,000	0	68,000
UNICEF	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	213,000	213,000	0	68,000
UNDP	-	-	-	-
UNODC	-	-	-	-
IOM	-	-	-	-
Output 8.2. Capacity of selected state institutions and civil society improved to provide quality basic social services and legal assistance.	271,212	271,212	0	229,061
IOM	54,107	54,107	0	53,774
UNODC	24,500	24,500	0	0
UNDP	156,605	156,605	0	114,287
UNICEF	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	36,000	36,000	0	61,000
Output 8.3. Awareness of children, women, men people with disabilities on human rights is increased	67,800	67,800	0	93,313
IOM	67,800	67,800	0	93,313
UNODC	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	-	-	-

Annex 3: Progress on Resource Mobilization, 2019

● Total Required Resources (Annual) ● Available Resources (Annual)



Annex 4: Inputs of PFD into the SDG Financing, 2019

SDG Goals	SDG Targets	Total Required Resources (Annual)			Available Resources (Annual)			To be mobilized resources (Annual)			Expenditure		
		2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
SDG 1	Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere,....	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	0	-	-	46,244	-	-
	Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulner....	-	3,795	-	-	3,795	-	-	0	-	-	3,795	-
	Total	80,000	3,795		80,000	3,795		0	0		46,244	3,795	
SDG 2	Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in parti....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving,	-	130,000	0	-	95,000	185,000	-	35,000	0	-	71,387	-

	Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	0	-	-	6,000	-	-				
	Total	6,000	130,000	0	6,000	95,000	185,000	0	35,000	0	6,000	71,387					
SDG 3	Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less t....	700	167	40,000	700	167	40,000	0	0	0	1,685	7,334	-				
	Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children unde....	592,316	151,666	45,000	347,584	203,372	80,000	2	244,73	-	51,706	35,000	267,189	192,872	35,000		
	Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and....	2,767,00	1,541,48	10,733	2,734,50	1,541,48	10,733,0	2	0	0	32,500	0	0	2,816,850	50	5,408,4	-
	Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-com....	5,000	187,500	-	5,000	187,500	-	0	0	-	-	0	7,000	-	-		
	Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, i....	290,000	355,500	-	290,000	355,500	-	0	0	-	155,000	250,000	-	-	-		
	Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from	-	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	0	-	-	0	74,329	-	-		
	Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive h....	13,400	-	-	13,400	-	-	0	-	-	2,816	4,234	-	-	-		
	Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk p....	2,838,00	52,241	-	2,838,00	52,241	-	6	0	0	2,928,318	184,490	-	-	-		
	Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organizatio....	52,500	-	-	42,500	-	-	10,000	-	-	43,500	-	-	-	-		
	Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular devel....	68,310	-	-	44,810	-	-	23,500	-	-	3,193	-	-	-	-		
	Total	7	1	1	6,284,70	2,311,07	10,853,0	6	225,86	-	35,000	6,095,938	00	5,854,1	35,000		
SDG 4	Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equita....	233,334	141,666	15,000	63,602	188,372	15,000	2	169,73	-	46,706	0	63,602	190,172	10,000		
	Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to qualit....	35,000	90,000	0	35,000	90,000	148,000	0	0	0	32,154	38,985	65,000	-	-		
	Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to afforda....	22,534	63,466	-	22,534	63,466	-	0	0	-	24,454	-	-	-	-		
	Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and s....	40,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	42,000	-	-	-	-		
	Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disabi....	25,000	15,000	50,000	25,000	-	50,000	0	15,000	0	39,919	13,327	-	-	-		
	Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teach....	10,500	-	-	10,500	-	-	0	-	-	5,340	-	-	-	-		

	Total	243,434	185,066	0	188,00	128,568	190,919	188,000	6	114,86	-5,853	0	175,668	148,298	75,000
SDG 5	Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls e....	16,500	114,667	3,333	16,500	114,667	1,667	0	0	1,667	18,250	44,000	-		
	Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls i....	3,333	128,667	3	133,33	3,333	128,667	216,667	0	0	83,333	4,333	78,000	-	
	Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and for....	-	-	3,333	-	-	41,667	-	-	38,333	-	-	-		
	Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the....	-	-	25,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-5,000	-	-	-		
	Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and....	-	4,333	-	-	4,333	-	-	0	-	-	4,333	-		
	Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislati....	-	1,667	-	-	1,667	-	-	0	-	-	3,333	-		
	Total	19,833	249,334	9	164,99	19,833	249,334	290,001	0	0	124,999	21,583	129,332		
	Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, elimina....	-	-	6,370	-	-	6,370	-	-	0	-	-	-		
	Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across a....	-	-	3	138,88	-	-	138,883	-	-	0	-	-		
	Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at a....	625,000	418,593	6	186,77	625,000	418,593	186,776	0	0	0	603,207	349,618	-	
	Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities....	178,583	138,263	14,090	14,090	178,583	138,263	14,090	0	0	0	163,333	162,845	-	
	Total	803,583	556,856	9	346,11	803,583	556,856	346,119	0	0	0	766,540	512,463		
SDG 7	Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy....	13,333	18,958	1,165	1,165	13,333	18,958	1,165	0	0	0	13,333	24,820	-	
	Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate acce....	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	0	-	-	9,100	-	-	
	Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for sup....	165,350	119,305	12,925	12,925	165,350	119,305	12,925	0	0	0	150,087	138,025	-	
	Total	185,683	138,263	14,090	14,090	185,683	138,263	14,090	0	0	0	172,520	162,845		
SDG 8	Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with nationa....	202,293	-	-	-	202,293	-	-	0	-	-	180,046	-	-	

	Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through divers....	699,008	-	-	699,008	-	-	0	-	-	613,203	-	-				
	Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficien....	-	10,000	0	-	109,084	534,820	-	99,084	534,820	-	-	-				
	Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent wo....	496,715	31,795	-	496,715	31,795	-	0	0	-	433,157	21,689	-				
	Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in	372,276	0	1,978,00	728,60	4	372,276	9	1,072,00	728,604	0	1	905,99	0	26,418	17,894	-
	Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced lab....	-	56,404	-	-	56,404	-	-	0	-	-	68,324	-				
	Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working env....	154,281	56,404	-	154,281	56,404	-	0	0	-	92,102	68,324	-				
	Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable....	-	12,000	12,000	-	204,912	251,264	-	192,912	239,264	-	-	-				
	Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions t....	307,773	-	-	307,773	-	-	0	-	-	227,434	-	-				
	Total	1,984,16	833,603	8	248,86	1,984,16	677,604	635,910	0	155,99	-	1,572,360	176,231				
		2			2			0	9	387,042							
SDG 9	Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastr....	51,221	424,000	7	604,10	51,221	424,000	604,107	0	0	0	49,859	194,172	-			
	Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovat....	22,867	-	-	22,867	-	-	0	-	-	20,338	-	-				
	Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communicatio....	17,500	-	-	17,500	-	-	0	-	-	15,000	-	-				
	Total	91,588	424,000	7	604,10	91,588	424,000	604,107	0	0	0	85,197	194,172				
SDG 10	Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of	496,715	12,000	12,000	496,715	204,912	251,264	0	192,912	239,264	433,157	-	-				
	Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and politi....	372,276	0	1,950,00	728,60	4	372,276	9	1,044,00	728,604	0	1	905,99	0	26,418	-	-
	Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome,....	-	3,795	-	-	3,795	-	-	0	-	-	3,795	-				
	Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial ma....	-	10,000	0	-	109,084	534,820	-	99,084	534,820	-	-	-				
	Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration	3,575	-	-	3,575	-	-	0	-	-	3,083	-	-				
	Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatmen....	-	15,195	45,500	-	15,195	45,500	-	0	0	-	15,000	-				

	Total	624,382	679,990	8	294,36	624,382	523,991	681,410	0	155,99	-	387,042	462,658	18,795
SDG 11	Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and afforda....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and	33,554	342,583	0	475,85	33,554	342,583	475,850	0	0	0	32,764	139,985	-
	Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world cult....	17,667	81,417	7	128,25	17,667	81,417	128,257	0	0	0	27,095	54,187	-
	Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links be....	64,200	64,000	-	-	64,200	64,000	-	0	0	-	48,956	60,476	-
	Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and hum....	161,629	428,103	1	541,33	161,629	428,103	541,331	0	0	0	9,679	271,995	-
	Total	252,200	884,103	438	1,145,	252,200	884,103	1,145,43	0	0	0	100,377	496,405	
SDG 12	Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient us....	241,323	138,780	4	154,00	241,323	138,780	154,004	0	0	0	227,985	137,472	-
	Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through preve....	51,221	424,000	7	604,10	51,221	424,000	604,107	0	0	0	49,859	194,172	-
	Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, i....	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	0	-	-	87	-	-
	Total	292,644	562,780	1	758,11	292,644	562,780	758,111	0	0	0	277,931	331,644	
SDG 13	Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-relat....	900,789	671,141	2	209,06	900,789	671,141	203,062	0	0	6,000	845,640	552,670	-
	Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, st....	509,614	869,101	0	750,10	509,614	869,101	750,100	0	0	0	269,835	578,505	-
	Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and instituti....	362,533	278,753	4	248,14	362,533	278,753	248,144	0	0	0	284,747	306,515	-
	Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country par....	60,000	51,165	-	-	60,000	51,165	-	0	0	-	43,771	39,817	-
	Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climat....	-	-	-	2,792	-	-	2,792	-	-	0	-	-	-
	Total	1,650,94	1,686,33	1,210,	098	1,650,94	1,686,33	1,204,09	0	0	6,000	1,326,918	76	
SDG 15	Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainabl....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and s....	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	0	-	-	1,500	-	-
	Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	0	-	-	1,500	-	-
	Total	3,000			3,000			0			3,000		
SDG 16	Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death....	-	8,167	-	-	8,167	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violen....	456,946	144,833	-	287,214	196,539	-	2	169,73	-	51,706	-	291,437
	Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international le....	35,764	8,167	3,700	34,764	8,167	24,459	1,000	0	20,759	-	27,515	0
	Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their for....	-	52,202	-	-	52,202	-	-	0	-	-	-	38,096
	Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions	47,805	52,202	-	47,805	52,202	-	0	0	-	-	42,729	38,096
	Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representati....	44,230	-	3,578	44,230	-	3,578	0	-	0	-	39,646	-
	Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing count....	-	52,202	-	-	52,202	-	-	0	-	-	-	38,096
	Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental....	79,764	-	3,700	79,764	-	24,459	0	-	20,759	-	59,765	-
	Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through....	423,127	8,600	2,792	390,674	8,600	2,792	32,453	0	0	-	255,725	8,333
	Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for....	25,264	-	3,700	25,264	-	24,459	0	-	20,759	-	17,265	-
	Total	996,233	258,040	17,470	877,914	283,893	79,747	9	118,31	-	62,277	702,281	216,807
SDG 17	Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing count....	199,011	236,427	0	199,011	251,427	206,760	0	-	15,000	0	66,337	-
	Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and....	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	0	-	-	-	3,000	-
	Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and....	1,133	-	-	1,133	-	-	0	-	-	-	1,115	-
	Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through p....	-	198,502	8	-	198,502	186,638	-	0	22,000	-	-	-

Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development....	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	0	-	-	3,000	-	-
Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development,....	12,333	2,750	-	12,333	2,750	-	0	0	-	12,333	2,500	-
Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and	15,367	-	-	15,367	-	-	0	-	-	14,165	-	-
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing co....	1,113,526	437,679	450,398	1,100,526	452,679	408,398	13,000	-	15,000	42,000	754,268	250
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measureme....	471,296	5,000	35,000	471,296	5,000	15,000	0	0	20,000	355,222	2,250	-
Total	1,553,318	366,620	416,478	1,540,318	376,620	354,478	13,000	10,000	62,000	1,209,440	5,000	