

Annex 3. Multidimensional SDG risk analysis with prevention, protection and mitigation measures

Key definitions¹: Risk: the likelihood of shocks or stresses leading to the erosion of development progress and human rights, the deepening of deprivation and/or humanitarian crisis affecting certain populations (especially most vulnerable households and groups). UNDRR defines risk as “The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity”. The UN [Agenda for Protection](#) requires concrete action to be taken in response to risks or threats to people (see **Figure 1**).

Likelihood: The state of being likely or probable. In Turkmenistan Common Country Analysis (CCA), likelihood specifically refers to the probability of a shock (or the ‘tipping point’ of a stress) occurring in a given time frame (in the current 2026-2030 CF cycle). In the CCA the following likelihood scale will be used: **Low** – a chance that a risk occurs is less than 30%, **Medium** – 30-50% chance of occurring, **High** – more than 50% chance of occurring.

Impact: The consequences of an event or situation, considering total effect, including negative and positive effects, of a hazardous event or crisis. The term extends to human, including **human rights**, economic and environmental impacts, and may include death, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being. In the CCA, following the guiding principles we prioritize considering the consequences for those furthest left behind (CCA **Chapter 2: Leaving no-one behind**).² Thus, in measuring impact in the CCA we focus on human rights impact using the following impact scale (see **Figure 1**): **Minor** - People face general human rights challenges, **Moderate** - People face specific human rights challenges and/or are at risk of harm, **Severe** - People are threatened and/or harmed.

Mitigation/Protection: In CCA, mitigation refers to the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of shocks and stresses. The adverse impacts of hazards, in particular natural hazards, often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public awareness³. Addressing human rights issues UN aims to ensure that everyone is protected to the maximum extent possible through enjoyment of their human rights. Protection must be universal, it comes from enjoying the full spectrum of universal human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, and social, without discrimination. Universal protection requires that full **gender equality** be realized, and women and girls fully enjoy their human rights. Human rights protection results when, through specific actions, individuals who otherwise would be at risk or subject to deprivation of their rights, are able to fully exercise them.

¹ According to [UNDRR](#), [OHCHR](#) and [UNICEF](#).

² See OHCHR (2024) [A United Nations Agenda for Protection - Strengthening the ability of the United Nations System to protect people through their human rights](#).

³ In climate change policy, “mitigation” is defined differently, and is the term used for the reduction of GHG emissions that are the source of climate change.

Protection action should focus on reducing risks and monitoring should measure this reduction so that protection is understood as an outcome (see **Figure 2**). The IASC Protection Policy states: “A response or activity is considered to have a protection outcome when the risk to affected persons is reduced. The reduction of risks, meanwhile, occurs when threats and vulnerability are minimized and, at the same time, the capacity of affected persons is enhanced. Protection outcomes are the result of changes in behaviour, attitudes, policies, knowledge and practices on the part of relevant stakeholders” (**Figure 2**).

Prevention: The outright avoidance of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. The best form of protection is prevention. The best way to protect people is to avert the things that threaten them in the first place and to address the root causes that perpetuate situations at risk. The Regional Monthly Reviews are a key mechanism in the Secretary-General’s prevention platform through which UNHQ can support assessing risks and gaps (**Figure 3**).

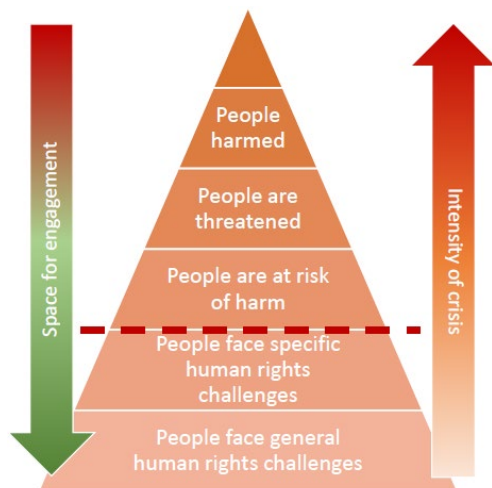


Figure 1: Act early: the imperative to act increases as the space for engagement decreases.

The dotted red line shows where a crisis starts to become imminent, and the Agenda for Protection becomes more active.

Source: UN [Agenda for Protection](#)

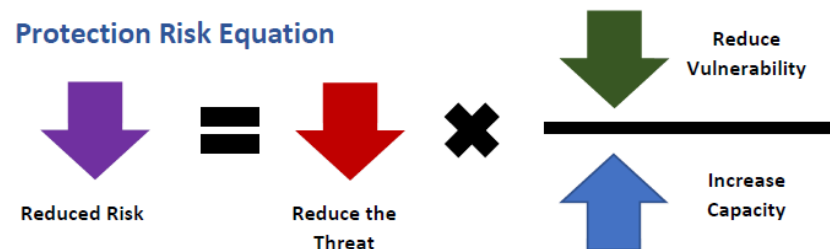


Figure 2: Protection people from human rights risks

Source: UN [Agenda for Protection](#)



Figure 3: The Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs) risk framework for assessing the political, human rights and development situation

SDGs/ SDG transition in Turkmenistan (relevant CCA report section)	Risk Areas	Risk factors and their early warning indicators (EWIs)	Likelihood of risk occurring (low, medium, high) / Impact on human rights (minor, moderate, severe)	Suggested mitigation (protection/prevention) measures
16, 17 / Peace and Digital Transformation, SDGs 16 and 9 (1.1 Governance and political analysis)	<u>Democratic Space</u> : risks to democratic and human rights institutions and to civil and political rights resulting from shrinking civic space, exclusion, repression and intimidation	- Inefficient implementation of legislation approved to address human rights issues EWIs: Incomplete reporting to treaty bodies; slow reaction to recommendations from treaty bodies and ILO Supervisory Bodies; percentage of UPR recommendations supported by the country; Assessment Report of the NHRAP 2021-2025	High / Moderate	- Further support to implementation of the NHRAP with more focus on practical aspects of recommendations, not only regulatory.
		- Little space for NGOs leads to low participation in human rights implementation and service delivery, lack of voicing human rights issues, especially of the most vulnerable EWI: Reduction in numbers and scope of activities of NGOs	High / Moderate	- Strengthening capacities of the local CSOs with further push to identify entry points for widening and deepening of civic space.
		- Restricted press freedom and censorship EWI: World Press Freedom Indicator	High / Severe	- Engage with private media outlets to work on creating conducive environment for widening the freedom of speech space.
16, 17 / Peace and Digital Transformation, SDGs 16 and 9 (1.1 Governance and political analysis)	<u>Political Stability</u> : risks to stability of established political and government structures in the territory resulting from politically driven factors	- Highly centralized political system/governance discourages flexibility and initiative, decision-making in government structures	High / Minor	- Further building capacities of public servants on effective governance.
		- Low accountability transparency provides space for corruption and rent seeking which compromises state interests EWI: Corruption Perception Index	High / Moderate	- Support to development of digital public services. - Strengthen advocacy for effective governance practices.
		- Reorganisation of the state institutions reducing their capacity to predict and act upon risks	High / Moderate	

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		- Changes in the political system/transition of power	High / Moderate	
16, 17 / Peace and Digital Transformation, SDGs 16 and 9 (1.1 Governance and political analysis, 2.5)	<u>Justice and Rule of Law</u> : risks to the fair, effective and comprehensive implementation and application of law and accountability from issues	- Lack of access to legal aid for women, child victims and rural population, victims of human trafficking	Medium / Minor	- Support to strengthening the independent legal aid provision. - Support to implementation of capacity building of law enforcement officials in accordance with the new NAP on countering trafficking in persons
		- Lack of system guaranteeing human rights safeguards during criminal proceedings in practice: independent judicial control over detentions, effective investigation of torture allegations, legal aid, fair trial.	High / Moderate	- Building capacities of judiciary and law enforcement agencies on human rights-based approach to work
		- Lack of access of observers to prisons	High / Moderate	- Close engagement with law enforcement agencies and building their capacities on international standards based on human rights obligations
		- Lack of independent monitoring mechanisms	High / Moderate	- Further advocate for improving availability of data
		- Media control	High / Moderate	- Further advocate for improving freedom of press
		- Weak capacity of the Ombudsman office	High / Moderate	- Further support to the Ombudsman office to strengthen capacities and opening more space for independent functioning
8, 9, 17 / Food security, Green energy transition,	<u>Economic Stability</u> : risks to the economic, financial and fiscal	- Vulnerability of current economic growth model to fluctuations in global prices due to reliance on revenues from hydrocarbon (mainly natural gas) exports and creates dependence of Turkmenistan's	Medium / Moderate	Mitigation measures: - Supporting the Government in consolidating the budget and public finance reform linked to integrated national financing

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Digital transformation (SDGs 2, 7, 8, 9 +5+16 +17) (1.3 Economic transformation analysis)	stability of the country, which could impact governance, social cohesion or people's ability to satisfy their needs	<p>economic performance from undiversified demand for gas and global energy prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of transition plans and measures to introduce green energy economy. As the world gradually shifts away from fossil fuels towards greener energy sources, this likely will limit revenues from the sector keeping Turkmen economy anchored to a low-growth trajectory - The inability of monetary authorities to fully utilize their instruments of money supply regulation. Parallel market exchange rate creates economic distortions, constrains investment, including FDI, and jobs creation - Slow progress in diversification and lack of conducive environment for private sector growth and privatization. MSMEs continue to be a crucial yet fragile component in Turkmenistan and should continue to receive specific support. - Widespread corruption hinders economic development, human capital and jobs creation, private sector growth, participation in international division of labor (WTO accession, trade facilitation) - Government unwillingness to develop and implement structural reforms deters Investment climate and FDI - Existence of sizeable non-observed economy - Low pace of digital transformation and innovation uptake to boost economic development 	<p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Severe</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>Medium / Moderate</p>	<p>framework (INFF) should sustain financing the SDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the Government in unifying exchange rates and implementing structural policies to further diversify the economy and attract investment, including in just green energy transition. - Advocate for independent decision-making by the Central Bank, increased transparency of banking sector operations and statistics - Support the establishment of a competitive environment in the banking sector. Increase self-sufficiency of commercial banks and decrease their reliance on Central Bank. - Develop national economic strategies translated in industrial policies consistent with the national comparative advantages. - Supporting the Government in creating conducive environment for private sector growth, privatization and PPP development. - Supporting the Government in WTO accession and trade facilitation - Advocate for expanding the fiscal space, including through debt instruments, while maintaining macroeconomic stability. - Advocate for sustainability reporting in banking and private sector - Promote UN Global Compact among MSMEs and entrepreneurs

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collapse of key employers and industries due to industrial accidents (chronic underinvestment influenced by corruption) and lack of key personnel of required qualification - Lack of trust in banks among the population leading to expansion of the non-observed economy and informal sector, as well as increasing pressure on the interbank money market <p>EWIs: Corruption Perception Index Real GDP growth, % Consumer Prices, yoy (IMF), % Manufacturing value added, % of GDP Exchange rate unification (Yes/No) Exchange rate regime change (limited floating/floating) Credit to GDP Ratio, % FDI to GDP, % Domestic public debt, % of GDP Export (total and excluding oil and gas), mln USD</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cooperation with IFIs promote and develop innovative SDG financing mechanisms (green bonds, blended finance, pooled funding, establishment of Multi-Partner Trust Funds etc) and required adjustments in legislative frameworks to enable them. - Support MSMEs sector, including by strengthening capacities to comply with cross-border trade requirements. Production development programmes, including training, must be formulated and implemented with specific beneficiary profiles in mind. - The GoT should continue to promote FDI attraction, but stronger emphasis should be placed on local industrial development. In this regard, new opportunities to establish connections with domestic economies have emerged with the rise of digital and genetic technologies, as well as the requirements of the energy transition. - Development finance should be leveraged to overcome tight fiscal space. Development finance can take a more prominent role at a time of increased debt distress and tight fiscal space. It should be considered along with other policy instruments, as it plays a key role in easing the tight fiscal space governments

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				face and making more resources available for bolder policy actions. - Support agricultural reforms and rural development with focus on efficient resource use and food security. - Enhance digitalization of the economy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High economic reliance on climate sensitive sectors (agriculture) and high exposure of productive assets to climate risks - Lack of availability of job opportunities and employment training opportunities, especially for young people, leading to migration and loss of human capital, which is not captured in data/ official statistics, and therefore not being sufficiently addressed - Social benefit not adjusted fully to inflation - Unmeasured poverty / high dependency on welfare - High informal employment, especially for women - Slow job creation, and self-employment, informal, or agricultural employment and migration are coping mechanisms; - Use of forced labour for cotton harvest remains human rights and international image issue - Limited in-country/inter-regional mobility of the population due to remaining mandatory residence registration “propiska” and related indirect vulnerabilities 	<p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p> <p>High / Moderate</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the Government in advancing labour market regulation system, including improved labour market analysis and forecasting to formulate efficient active labour market policies (ALMP) for youth and vulnerable population - Supporting the Government in improving employment services system, incl. state services and private recruitment agencies - Support women and youth employability, including skilling - Advance National Qualification System, including by taking into account - advocate for recognition/transferability of skills and qualifications acquired abroad by Turkmen nationals in the process of labour migration informal education - Supporting the Government in improving monitoring of their well-being, introduce national poverty measurement and assess the current design of the social safety net

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		<p>EWIs: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex (M/F), % Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by region (M/F), % Average wage, by sex (M/F) and disability status, TMT Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, % Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate, % Share in GDP of public expenditures spent in total, on education, health, social assistance and Pension Fund, %</p>		<p>programmes to prevent vulnerable households from expanding negative coping strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the Government in fighting the forced labour - Advocating for eliminating the residence permit “propiska” and increasing population mobility in the country - Mitigation measures to reduce informal employment may include: i) Education system to be inclusive, high-quality and efficient; ii) Health care to be more accessible, of a higher quality and more efficient; iii) Incentives for formalization within the social care system should be changed; iv) The regulatory framework should motivate towards formalization; v) Labour legislation should be more flexible; vi) The public sector has to be more efficient and “fair”; vii) Tax policy should serve the function of creating preconditions for the generation of new jobs and gradual formalization; viii) The work of inspection bodies and enforcement of penalties should be improved; ix) Emphasis should be put on education and creating a culture of trust instead of one of intimidation.

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1, 2, 4, 5, 16 / All SDG transitions (2.1 Women and girls, 1.2 Social development analysis)	<u>Gender equality:</u> Risks to the safety, wellbeing and human rights of women as a result of the actions of external actors, which limits their capacity to engage equally in political and economic life, including in times of national crisis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender equality is not generally recognized as a prerequisite for the country's economic growth and stability - Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to gender-based discrimination and violence; no regulatory mechanism, prevention and response services for persons with disabilities to address the issue - Legislation on addressing discrimination against women in place, but social norms and discriminatory gender dynamics hinder implementation - GBV not addressed in legislation and no adequate legislative frameworks (including criminal) - Lack of social welfare, shelters and, helplines, police and justice services to support victims of violence; - Lack of coordinated multi-sectoral response systems for survivors of violence; - No data on time use, and amount of time spent on care and household duties; - Social norms on women's roles speed down the progress towards women empowerment (care is women's responsibility); - Occupational gender segregation - Social norms, practices and attitudes act as barriers to women entering higher education, vocational training, and senior positions in political and economic structures as well as to pursue their own professional careers, influencing the reproductive 	High / Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing advocacy strategy to address the gender-based discrimination and violence - Develop a system of prevention and response services including an operational regulatory mechanism to counter gender-based violence. - Promote reproductive health rights-based service provision for persons with disabilities

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		<p>health decisions and gender power dynamics in families</p> <p>EWIs: Disaggregated data on the number of women entrepreneurs and women in managerial positions in the government, parliament and private sector, % change</p>		
<p>1, 5, 10, 17 / Social protection and decent jobs</p> <p>(1.2 Social development analysis, 1.3 Economic transformation analysis)</p>	<p><u>Social cohesion, equality and non-discrimination:</u> risks to social unity and equality resulting from direct and indirect discrimination, horizontal inequalities, and demographic trends</p>	<p>– Inequalities in access to decent jobs lead to higher income inequalities, migration and loss of human capital</p>	High / Moderate	<p>Mitigation: Shaping a viable high-growth strategy is a priority for Turkmenistan to avoid the middle-income trap, while sustaining progress in achieving the national SDGs requires further promotion of human rights, equity and gender equality</p>
		<p>– Young people face increasing barriers in entering the labour market</p>	High / Moderate	<p>- Develop active labor market policies as part of the Roadmap for labor market development until 2030</p>
		<p>– Lack of access to quality population data</p>	High / Moderate	<p>- Further advocate for improving availability of data</p>
		<p>– Low levels of integration of gender equality/gender analysis in national policy and legislative frameworks and national programmes.</p>	High / Moderate	
		<p>– Urban and rural inequalities in access and quality of public services persist</p>	High / Moderate	
		<p>– Population in regions affected by environmental degradation suffer from multi-dimensional poverty and risk of remaining further behind;</p>	High / Moderate	
		<p>– Social exclusion/ stigmatisation of minority groups</p>	High / Moderate	

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		<p>Social stigma and prejudice against persons with disabilities coupled with the dominant medical model of disability leads to their discrimination, segregation, institutionalization and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</p> <p>Ongoing social stigma and prejudice against persons with disabilities lead to their discrimination and social exclusion</p> <p>The legislation and laws are based on medical definition of disability, enforces medicalized approach to disability and leads to segregation and institutionalization</p> <p>Disability status assessment and determination is based on medical definition of disability, leads to their exclusion from mainstream services and employment</p> <p>No inclusive education policy for persons with disabilities and no deinstitutionalization strategy, lead to segregation and social exclusion</p> <p>Lack of inclusive education opportunities with strong special education system leads to their social exclusion and institutionalization</p> <p>Medical model of disability enforces a care system with persons with disabilities as those who need to be “fixed”, “incapable”, “unemployable” and need to be helped with charity</p>	High / Moderate	<p>Suggested mitigation (protection/prevention) measures</p> <p>Systemic shift from the current dominant medical model to the human rights and social model of disability (biopsychosocial model), commitments under the relevant human rights obligations and SDG and 2030 agenda</p> <p>Promote advocacy strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities with active engagement OPDs and CSOs</p> <p>Alignment with CRPD based definition of disability</p> <p>Reform of the MSE and MPC in line with the principles of CRPD and ICF</p> <p>Endorsement and implementation of the national concept of IE, promotion of disability inclusive services</p>

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		<p>Lack of availability and affordability as well as access to community care and social support services for persons with disabilities lead to their social inclusion, institutionalization, multidimensional poverty</p> <p>The above is coupled with lack of qualified professionals (social and medical-social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, psychologists, speech therapists, AT specialists, early intervention specialists) to further contribute to their social inclusion and institutionalization</p> <p>Lack of assistive devices for persons with disabilities and weak capacity of the national system to ensure effective provision of the assistive technology (AT) and assistive products (APs) does not allow persons with disabilities for participation in everyday life and access to mainstream services, lead to their social exclusion, isolation and institutionalization</p> <p>Inadequate social security provisions (benefits) for persons with disabilities and their families to make up for the disability related costs further contribute to multidimensional poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Inadequate resource allocation for the needs of persons with disabilities and their families contribute to family</p>		<p>Systemic shift from the current dominant medical model to the human rights and social model of disability (biopsychosocial model) reinforced with commitments under the relevant human rights obligations and SDG and 2030 agenda</p> <p>Development of a system of integrated social and specialized services for persons with disabilities (early intervention, social work case management and medical-social work, rehabilitation and habilitation, physical and occupational therapy, inclusive pedagogy, speech therapy, psychosocial and mental health support) with relevant professionals and disciplines available nation-wide</p> <p>Development of an effective multi-sectoral system of AT and AP integrated with disability inclusive services (early intervention, social work and medical social work case management, rehabilitation and habilitation, education)</p> <p>Promotion of effective system of social security provisions integrated with disability inclusive services for persons with disabilities</p>

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		<p>break down, institutionalization and multidimensional poverty</p> <p>Weak capacity of OPDs and CSOs does not allow for their active engagement in addressing ongoing stigma and discrimination and further effective advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities and provision of disability inclusive support for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Inequalities and discrimination remain invisible, due to lack of data on persons with disabilities including disaggregated data, or lack of use/ data sharing and culture of not showing negative results.</p> <p>Lack of a system of disability inclusive and disaggregated data on persons with disabilities do not allow for effective advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities, disability inclusive planning and programming to support the shift from the dominant medical to the human rights and social model of disability (biopsychosocial model of disability)</p>		<p>Empowerment and promotion of close engagement of the OPDs and CSOs in the new SDCF process, promotion the dialogue and advocacy with the Government on the enhanced role and empowerment of the OPDs and CSOs</p> <p>Integration of disability inclusive tools into censuses, surveys, administrative records, clinical assessments and qualitative studies. Integration of disability inclusive statistics into sectoral management information systems (health and education)</p> <p>Piloting of the disability inclusive and disaggregated database on persons with disabilities in line with the principles of CRPD and ICF</p> <p>Systemic shift from the current dominant medical model to the human rights and social model of disability (biopsychosocial model) reinforced with commitments under the relevant human rights obligations and SDG and 2030 agenda</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inequalities and discrimination remain invisible, due to lack of sex disaggregated data, or lack of use/ data sharing and culture of not showing negative results. 	High / Moderate	- Further advocate for improving availability of data
4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17 / Social protection and decent jobs (2 LNOB analysis, 1.2 Social development analysis)	<u>Infrastructure and access to social services</u> : risks to society and the population resulting from a lack of availability or limitations on access to physical infrastructure, and or basic social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investments in physical infrastructure not matched by sufficient quantity and quality of human resource capacity to deliver public services, leading to slow progress in improving maternal and child mortality rates, and tackling NCD 	High / Moderate	- Further advocate for improving skills of medical and social workers
		<p>Inaccessible infrastructure (transportation, physical, connectivity) does not allow persons with disabilities for participation in everyday life and access to mainstream services, lead to their social exclusion, isolation and institutionalization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	High / Moderate	Development and implementation of the national accessibility plan, systemic shift from the current dominant medical model to the human rights and social model of disability (biopsychosocial model), commitments under the relevant human rights obligations and SDG and 2030 agenda
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of community-based social services means that vulnerable households and individuals fall through the cracks, and their needs cannot be addressed in a cross-sectoral way. - Lack of availability and affordability as well as access to community care and social support services for persons with disabilities lead to their social exclusion, institutionalization, multidimensional poverty 	High / Moderate	Development and scaling up of a system of integrated social and specialized services for vulnerable population, including persons with disabilities (early intervention, social work case management and medical-social work, rehabilitation and habilitation, physical and occupational therapy, inclusive pedagogy, speech therapy, psychosocial and mental health support) with relevant professionals and disciplines available nation-wide

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16, 17 (1.1, Chapter 5)	<u>Regional and Global Influences:</u> Risks to the integrity, stability, safety and prosperity of the territory and its people as a result of the actions of external actors, or the influence of external events	– Instability in Afghanistan near the border areas with Turkmenistan, leading to reduction in border security, and/or rise in refugees, displaced persons	High / Moderate	- Promote the government investments, including TAPI gas pipeline, and shared prosperity gains of the Peace-Energy nexus
		– Escalation of tensions regarding regional water resource management, sharing of water resources.	High / Moderate	- Strengthening regional platforms for joint solutions
16, 17 / Peace and security (1.1, Chapter 4)	<u>Internal Security:</u> Risks to the security of the territory, its people and infrastructure, and to the ability of the international community to operate effectively as a results of security issues	– Increase in drugs, resources, number of persons (in country or in transit, including due to climate change) – being trafficked – Increase in conflict over natural resources – Lack of humanitarian or other access – Terrorism and recruiting by terrorist groups	High / Moderate	- Develop prevention measures

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8, 10, 16, 17 / All SDG transitions (1.2 Social development analysis 1.3 Economic transformation analysis 1.4. Environmental and climate change analysis)	<u>Displacement and Migration</u> : risks to the population and to the stability of the territory resulting from pressures associated with displacement and/or migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large number of labour migrants leaving the country is unprotected, leading to vulnerabilities, and loss of human capital. - Low wages and high informal employment may lead to massive outflow of qualified employees from certain sectors - Non-recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad by migrants and lack of reintegration support for vulnerable migrants upon return leads to migrants' resistance to return and reintegrate into the formal sector of the national economy or remigration. - Lack of state migration policy/concept/strategy to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration - Lack of the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration - Lack of recognition of benefits of circular migration, such as for example remittances, as an adaptation measure to the lack of jobs and employment opportunities 	High / Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for development and adoption of Turkmenistan's migration policy/concept/strategy for better management of migration processes - Further advocate for development and adoption of the National Action Plan of Turkmenistan on implementation of the Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration - Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of circular migration for sustainable development of Turkmenistan
3, 13, 17 / Universal access to health SDG 3	<u>Public Health</u> : risks to the population, the economy and stability of the territory resulting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of data on HIV/AIDS prevalence may lead to unpreparedness to cope with any increase in incidence; 	High / Moderate	- Develop causality analysis for the people at risk of HIV and conduct a policy dialogue
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The impact of restrictive measures related to future pandemics on the access to medical services (TB, VG, HIV) and the well-being of risk groups (health 	High / Moderate	- Conduct assessment of access and affordability of medical services

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(1.2 Social development analysis, chapter 2 and 4)	from actual and emerging public health emergencies	care workers, the elderly and people with chronic non-communicable diseases.		
		– Global pandemics may jeopardize public health, put the health system under strain and result in socio-economic consequences	High / Moderate	- Generate evidence jointly with the government
		– Climate change may lead to increases in NCDs	High / Moderate	- Generate evidence jointly with the government
		– Inadequate frameworks to ensure fulfilment of PWD rights (ICF, inclusive education, access to services)	High / Moderate	See above
		– Access to water and sanitation has been improving, but the gap between rural and urban households remain and the quality and cleanliness of water needs further research – WASH practices in households need improvement	High / Moderate	- Generate evidence jointly with the government
2, 17 / Food systems, food security and water management SDG 2 and 6 (chapter 4, 1.4. Environmental analysis,	<u>Food Security</u> , Agriculture and Land: risks to people, agriculture and/or food production in the territory resulting from crop, food production, livestock and land-related issues; disruption of supply chains	– Poor management of water and land resources leading to increases in land salination, and reduction in productivity and land available for food production and livestock;	High / Moderate	- Generate evidence, including on improving use of fertilizers
		– Continued use and expansions of irrigated land without improving sustainable use of water resources leads to water shortages.	High / Moderate	- Generate evidence, including on improving use of fertilizers
		– Potential disruptions of international supply chains due to pandemics put the food imports at risk	High / Moderate	- Improve warehouses, planning and food market infrastructure

SDGs/ SDG transition in Turkmenistan (relevant CCA report section)	Risk Areas	Risk factors and their early warning indicators (EWIs)	Likelihood of risk occurring (low, medium, high) / Impact on human rights (minor, moderate, severe)	Suggested mitigation (protection/prevention) measures
1.3 Economic transformation analysis)	of food from abroad			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing parallel exchange rate leads to increased exports of food, making local producers vulnerable to external shocks, and putting the population in dependence on price fluctuations 		- Engage authorities in policy dialogue jointly with IFIs
9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 / Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution (chapter 4, 1.4. Environmental analysis)	<u>Environment and Climate</u> : risks to the ecology of the territory, its ecosystem and its people resulting from issues associated with the environment, climate and natural resources. Increasing risks of natural and man-made disasters, driven by climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and gas production make an increasing contribution to methane and CO2 emissions Renewable energy sector is not developed, human capacity is very limited 	High / Moderate	- Develop and implement UN joint programmes in the areas of methane emission reduction and green energy transition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of firm country commitment or nationally defined contributions under Paris Agreement 	High / Moderate	- Provide technical support in creating baseline and targets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aral Sea area continues to negatively affect health and livelihoods of local communities 	High / Moderate	- Generate knowledge
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in crop yields due to hotter temperatures and less precipitation due to climate change 	High / Moderate	- Generate knowledge
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban areas not prepared to deal with seismic risks or other disasters arising from extreme weather events Exposure to flood, drought and earthquake hazards, and increasingly severe impacts of climate extremes Human mobility considerations are not included in the national emergency preparedness and response plans 	High / Moderate	- Advocate for updating/revising national emergency preparedness and response plans with due consideration of human mobility issues and investment in preparedness and loss and damages provisions - Further advocate for inclusion of human mobility considerations in the national adaptation planning

SDGs/ SDG transition in Turkmenistan (relevant CCA report section)	Risk Areas	Risk factors and their early warning indicators (EWIs)	Likelihood of risk occurring (low, medium, high) / Impact on human rights (minor, moderate, severe)	Suggested mitigation (protection/prevention) measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Circular migration is not recognized as a coping mechanism for adaptation to climate change – Climate change induced migration or adaptation measures in-situ for the population living in climate hazard affected regions are not yet considered in the national adaptation planning 		