



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the United  
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General  
5 July 2020

Original: English

**Second regular session 2020**

31 August – 4 September 2020, New York

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Turkmenistan (2021-2025)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Turkmenistan is an upper-middle-income country of over 6.2 million people<sup>1</sup>. Its developing market economy is largely dependent on oil and gas, accounting for 77.8 per cent of total exports and 22.2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>2</sup> in 2018. The human development index value for Turkmenistan was 0.710 in 2018, ranking it 108<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries in the ‘high human development’ category<sup>3</sup>.

2. The Government has converted its hydrocarbon wealth into large-scale public investment in infrastructure and social services, nearly doubling its per capita gross national income between 1990 and 2016<sup>4</sup>. From 2014, economic shocks – including the lower-for-longer oil and gas prices and increasing greenhouse gas emissions – demonstrated the need for more sustainable and inclusive economic diversification covering all aspects of socio-economic development and reaching the most vulnerable groups, including low-income households and those headed by women and younger people, women and men with special needs, the unemployed – especially youth – smallholder farmers, and people living with chronic diseases.

3. The National Programme for Socio-Economic Development, 2011-2030<sup>5</sup>, which aims to accelerate growth with stronger institutions and policies, increased synergy between the public and private sectors, greater use of technology, and integration into the global economy, was complemented by Presidential Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan, 2019-2025. That programme constitutes a strategic framework focused on market reforms, delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals, economic diversification, and investment in human capital<sup>6</sup>.

4. Turkmenistan is committed to the Goals, which it nationalized in 2016. Its Voluntary National Review reports progress toward nationalized targets for social policy, market transformation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Large-scale investments in physical infrastructure continue, and investment is made in human capital and institutions.

5. The commitment of Turkmenistan to the Goals has shaped the priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025. As the largest United Nations organization on the ground, UNDP has played a central role in the resident coordinator-led process of defining United Nations cooperation priorities.

6. This country programme derives directly from the Framework and builds upon UNDP comparative advantages, together with lessons learned and recommendations from cooperation to date.

7. The independent country programme evaluation highlights the UNDP position as a trusted strategic partner and appreciates its integrator function across the United Nations development system<sup>7</sup>. Comparative advantages are: (a) reputation and positioning; (b) impartiality; (c) technical expertise to support multi-sector strategic frameworks, (d) strong and agile operational presence, and (e) provision of integrated, cross-sectoral solutions, combining policy and regulatory advice with capacity development.

8. These were demonstrated in current programme results, including: (a) closer alignment of national and sectoral programmes with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025, p.1.

<sup>2</sup> State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, Statistical Yearbook, 2018

<sup>3</sup> UNDP, Human Development Report, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Based on the review of the national programme of Turkmenistan on socio-economic development for 2011-2030 carried out by UNICEF (2012) and the country engagement note of the World Bank, fiscal year 2016-2017

<sup>6</sup> Presidential Programme for Socio-economic Development, 2019-2025.

<sup>7</sup> UNDP independent country programme evaluation: Turkmenistan, April 2020.

the Sustainable Development Goals; (b) stronger institutional capacities to implement international human rights commitments; (c) enhanced health-system response to tuberculosis and other infectious diseases; and (d) development of new laws and regulations for climate change adaptation and mitigation and sustainable energy solutions. UNDP worked with other United Nations organizations to develop joint strategies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and social service delivery<sup>8</sup>.

9. To address the programmatic recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation, UNDP should scale up system-level changes by strengthening interconnections among programme priorities, and avoid fragmentation of interventions. Despite progress on promoting the human rights agenda, UNDP needs to step up its programmatic response – including support to the Government in meeting relevant treaty body recommendations – in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). UNDP needs to expand its focus on persons with disabilities, social service provision, and women’s empowerment, applying a rights-based approach.

10. Its comparative advantages – especially established presence, trustworthy relations with the Government, global expertise and knowledge – uniquely position UNDP as the lead development partner of the Government in addressing three major challenges identified in the Cooperation Framework:

(a) Guided by the relevant Strategic Plan outcomes and signature solutions, UNDP will continue to support **people-centred governance** based on the ‘leave no one behind’ principle, focused on strengthening rule of law, regulatory quality, government effectiveness, and voice and accountability, with an overarching commitment to addressing human rights-related issues, vulnerability and marginalization.

(b) Building on its innovation expertise, Global Policy Network and South-South and triangular cooperation experience, UNDP will support **sustainable economic diversification** driven by greater resilience to disasters, nature-based solutions, and sustainable energy and natural resources management, leading to improved livelihoods, greater employment opportunities, private sector development, and enhanced value-chain and trade mechanisms. UNDP will support the introduction of banking and financial instruments that will engage new economic segments and foster entrepreneurship, prioritizing women-headed enterprises.

(c) UNDP will continue to promote **inclusive prosperity** focused on improving health and well-being and social support systems. Special attention will be paid to structural issues to accelerate progress and reduce exclusion risks for vulnerable groups.

11. By April 2020, Turkmenistan reported no cases of COVID-19. However, the impact of the global pandemic on its socio-economic situation is evident in the lockdown of borders and passenger/cargo routes, and export/import challenges. Capitalizing on its global integrated response to COVID-19, UNDP is one of the few development organizations on the ground helping Turkmenistan prepare for, respond to and recover from the pandemic, focusing particularly on the most vulnerable.

12. The **UNDP integrator role** is thus vital to ensuring that its wide development agenda, including implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, effectively includes traditional and non-traditional development partners across the United Nations development system (including OHCHR, the United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development – UNCTAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization – FAO, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and UN-Women), international financial institutions, bilateral actors, the private sector and civil society. UNDP is well positioned to roll out a platform on strategic interaction with

<sup>8</sup> UNDP, independent country programme evaluation: Turkmenistan, April 2020, pp. 21-22

international financial institutions and private investors to ensure a holistic approach to financing the Sustainable Development Goals.

13. With regard achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the **UNDP integrator offer** is particularly valuable in (a) facilitating global expertise through South-South and triangular cooperation and wide stakeholder engagement, including international financial institutions, to make the economic growth model more inclusive and sustainable; (b) strengthening Government engagement with civil society, the private sector and other development partners; (c) advocacy and innovative financing, through which UNDP can support a United Nations system response to strengthen the social protection system and scale up proven service delivery pilots for vulnerable groups; (d) increased engagement of Turkmenistan with human rights bodies and mechanisms, enabling UNDP to support implementation of accepted recommendations and advocate for the tangible inclusion of human rights commitments – especially for gender equality and women’s empowerment – in policies and programmes, together with OHCHR and other United Nations organizations; and (e) building on efforts to promote understanding of climate change to advocate, with the Government and other partners, to create climate-smart, disaster-resilient and sustainable energy solutions, bringing in expertise from UNEP, FAO and other relevant bodies.

14. To increase its effectiveness in building human and institutional capacities, UNDP will (a) adopt a broader partnership approach, with a focus on capacity-building of civil society and working with the Government to scale up successful pilot initiatives and sustain programme results, and (b) strengthen government capacities for stronger inter-ministry and cross-sector collaboration, forging links between sectoral policy and programme priorities and nationalized Sustainable Development Goals targets.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme derives directly from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025, and was developed in partnership with the Government of Turkmenistan, in consultation with the private sector and civil society.

16. The programme vision supports the **people-centered priorities of the state**, with **accelerated economic diversification** and growth, linked with the **sustainable management** of natural wealth and use of green technologies. **UNDP will exercise its integrator role** to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda as the backbone for ensuring benefits for people across the programme scope. Aligning with the Cooperation Framework and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, four interconnected priorities reinforce one another and maintain the indivisibility of the development agenda for sustainable change.

17. Under **priority 1**, guided by its global signature solution on **governance** and building on its comparative advantage and proven track record, UNDP will support implementation of practical reforms for more effective, transparent and digital public administration, based on international standards and the commitments of Turkmenistan to rule of law, human rights and gender equality. Special attention is paid to improving e-government systems and digital public services. Vulnerable groups expected to benefit from cooperation are low-income households and those headed by women and younger people, victims of domestic violence, people with special needs, unemployed and underemployed youth, remote, rural communities, migrants, refugees and stateless persons. UNDP will explore opportunities under South-South and triangular cooperation to ensure exchange of the most relevant expertise across the Central Asia region and beyond.

18. Programme cooperation will address three conditions necessary for success:

- (a) UNDP will work with the Government to strengthen policies, institutions and financing mechanisms to implement Sustainable Development Goals targets. Civil servants will have new capacities to collect and analyse disaggregated data and create a

stronger evidence base for policies and programmes incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) UNDP will partner with state institutions, including Parliament, the Institute of State, Law and Democracy, the Ministry of Justice, law enforcement agencies, and the Ombudsperson's Office, bringing in OHCHR capacities to implement recommendations from human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms as part of national human rights action plans, and will support a stronger legal and policy environment for civil society organizations. UNDP will collaborate with the European Union to ensure synergy of efforts in supporting the implementation of the human rights agenda deriving from its regional strategy for Central Asia.

(c) New e-government platforms and digital technology services will be supported to offer citizens, civil society, and businesses alternative channels to obtain high-quality services and gather and respond to citizen input.

19. Under **priority 2**, contributing to the UNDP signature solutions for keeping people out of poverty and strengthening gender equality, along with the global integrated offer for mitigating the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19, UNDP will support the design and implementation of policy and regulatory reforms to promote economic development and better livelihoods in the non-hydrocarbon sectors; increased private sector competitiveness and trade; innovative and effective banking; and creation of decent jobs. Sustainable Development Goals financing and financing for development will serve as key principles for ensuring sustainable and balanced economic growth. UNDP will promote the 'recovering better' principle, ensuring that the benefits of growth are widely and fairly shared, especially with women and vulnerable groups, including low income households and those headed by women and younger people, the unemployed and informal sector workers, persons with disabilities and smallholder farmers. To ensure a holistic approach to delivering this priority, UNDP will partner with UNCTAD and initiate synergies with international financial institutions, such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank.

20. Based on the theory of change, the programme will support four conditions for success:

(a) UNDP will work with the Government and the private sector in strengthening regulatory and institutional frameworks to enhance the business environment and trade capacity, and to promote digitalization.

(b) Economic recovery and diversification require space for the expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises. UNDP will support the Government in implementing regulatory changes to enable entrepreneurs, especially women, to start and invest in businesses and promote entrepreneurship training and services. Low-carbon growth, agri-business and rural value chains will be at the centre, ensuring intersections with priority 3, on climate change adaptation.

(c) Achievement of national programmes and Sustainable Development Goals will require a shift towards more rigorous financing, 'green' economy development, and greater investment in sustainable consumption and production. UNDP will support innovative banking and financial instruments to incentivize a green economy. New, more efficient green technologies in agriculture and agribusiness growth will contribute to improved resource management and strengthened rural livelihoods.

(d) Economic recovery and diversification efforts must ensure growth with equity. UNDP will advocate for gender equality measures, including pay equity, the hiring and promotion of women, women's entrepreneurship, and legal guarantees of women's rights to economic resources.

21. Under **priority 3**, in line with the UNDP global signature solutions on promoting nature-based solutions and crisis prevention for development, UNDP will support the Government and other partners in implementing effective measures for climate adaptation and mitigation, natural resources management, and disaster risk reduction. Expected results will strengthen

ecosystem health, increase community resilience, promote energy efficiency and support policy and regulatory efforts to make the transition to green and low-emission development. Results are expected to increase community and household resilience, especially of vulnerable groups such as: low income households and those headed by women and younger people; rural households and smallholder farmers; the unemployed; and informal sector workers, especially women, young people and persons with disabilities. To deliver this priority, UNDP will partner with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNEP, FAO, and other United Nations organizations and stakeholders.

22. Programme cooperation will address four conditions for success:

(a) UNDP will work with the Government to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable energy. UNDP will support a monitoring system to track the implementation of climate change actions under the National Strategy on Climate Change, and climate financing will be expanded to implement Sustainable Development Goal 13, the Paris Climate Agreement, and other multilateral environmental agreements.

(b) UNDP will support robust, coordinated strategies and systems for sustainable management of land, water, ecosystem and other natural resources, green urban development, energy efficiency, and disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response, with a focus on high-risk areas and communities. In line with international commitments, this entails capacity development for analysis of climate and disaster risks, local-level preparedness, tangible mitigation and adaptation targets, and sustainable natural resources management.

(c) UNDP will support the Government, the private sector, farmers' associations, communities and civil society organizations to adopt effective management practices and knowledge transfer for climate-resilient use of arable land and water, contributing to priority 2, on economic diversification.

(d) UNDP will help the Government promote energy efficiency through a strategic plan for low-emission development and the use of renewables, including designing and implementing energy efficiency standards and practices and new energy efficiency incentives for households and industry.

23. Under **priority 4**, building on the UNDP global signature solutions for keeping people out of poverty and strengthening resilience and gender equality, UNDP will bolster health and social protection systems to deliver higher-quality, more inclusive services, focused on controlling tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, pandemic prevention and response capacities, improved management of non-communicable diseases, and increased coverage of social protection for vulnerable groups (low-income households and those headed by women and younger people, persons with disabilities, and the unemployed, including young persons, and prisoners). UNDP will partner with the World Health Organization, the Global Fund, and other stakeholders.

24. Programme cooperation will support four necessary conditions for success:

(a) UNDP will work with the ministries of health and internal affairs to strengthen standards, guidelines, and outreach for the effective treatment of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and pandemic prevention and preparedness.

(b) UNDP will support the health system to better manage non-communicable diseases with evidence-based standards and guidelines through a primary-care approach, enhanced training and supervisory systems. In its integrator role, UNDP will support the health system to better understand and respond to co-morbidities related to non-communicable diseases, air pollution, climate and health.

(c) UNDP will work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and civil society organizations to transform social service delivery, including expanding the effectiveness of social protection and local-level spending. UNDP will support increased participation

of civil society organizations in social service provision, and outreach to vulnerable groups will involve community-based pilots that can be taken to scale.

(d) Improved statistics are essential to enhancing the targeting and management of health and social protection programmes and spending. Under United Nations system cooperation, UNDP will support the ministries of health, labour and social protection, finance, and economy, in using disaggregated data to inform budgeting and service provision, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

25. Guided by the UNDP gender equality strategy, gender norms and practices will be examined across all priorities, and UNDP will advocate with the Government to address gaps in legislative and institutional frameworks on its international gender-equality commitments to facilitate stronger women's roles in leadership, policymaking, and socio-economic processes, focusing on women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship.

### III. Programme and risk management

26. Major internal risks for programme cooperation are: (a) availability of resources for implementing country programme priorities; (b) conventional bureaucracy affecting implementation timelines; (c) insufficient capacities for civil society engagement; and (d) the COVID-19 pandemic and response, which are straining households, health systems and the national economy. Other external risks include (a) declining oil and gas prices, which may diminish government revenues; (b) increased geo-political and trade instability, which may have negative impacts on business sentiment, foreign direct investment, and revenue generation; and (c) disaster risks (such as earthquakes, floods, droughts and hazardous weather conditions) and the potential for increased social vulnerability, aggravated by climate change.

27. UNDP will prepare a risk-management plan, including application of the social and environmental standards, the accountability mechanism and regular risk assessments. To mitigate internal risks, UNDP will strive to broaden its donor base beyond government cost-sharing and vertical funds, engaging with international financial institutions, the European Union and bilateral donors where possible. UNDP will continue regular engagement with the Government and tap into established relationships to facilitate effective resolution of any emerging issues, including strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations.

28. To address the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP, guided by its global integrated offer, provides technical leadership to United Nations socio-economic mitigation efforts, with coordination by the Resident Coordinator, to address subsequent risks, including the negative impact on the economy of falling oil and gas prices. UNDP includes disaster risk management support in the country programme as part of the resident coordinator-led United Nations effort to support national contingency planning and emergency response capacities.

29. The programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other national and subnational authorities will act as implementing partners, as defined in the results and resources framework. Principles for programme management include joint formulation, implementation, monitoring, and cost-sharing of projects, with the rigorous use of innovative programming instruments to deliver high-quality results. Project boards will be established for each project, and projects will be designed and implemented in line with social and environmental safeguards. UNDP will continue to provide implementation support services at the request of the Government.

30. UNDP will develop its partnerships and resource mobilization strategy. Allocation of UNDP regular resources to implement this country programme will be defined in accordance with the relevant Executive Board decisions<sup>9</sup>. Additional sources of finance will be identified, including blended finance and other flows for Sustainable Development Goals-related country priorities, and resources from private sector and other partners. Efforts will be made

<sup>9</sup> As of May 2020 (DP/2013/45)

to increase government cost-sharing towards UNDP programme and institutional costs. Should the expected resource envelope not be met, UNDP and the Government will revise the targets.

31. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

32. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

33. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out on the basis of the Results and Resources Framework outcome and output indicators, aligned with the nationalized Sustainable Development Goals indicator framework. This demonstrates the connection between the support provided by UNDP and sustainable development results. As far as possible, data for baselines and targets will be disaggregated by sex, area, income, and sub-population groups, especially vulnerable groups. Data gaps will be addressed through support to national statistical systems, surveys, and other studies identified as a part of cooperation.

34. UNDP will advocate for closer alignment of indicators and targets in national and sectoral programmes with the Sustainable Development Goals monitoring framework. Within overall Cooperation Framework monitoring and reporting, UNDP will support the Government in tracking changes to nationalized indicators and targets.

35. In collaboration with the Government and other partners, UNDP will develop a systematic, multi-year policy research and knowledge management agenda to inform implementation, monitoring, and reporting. UNDP will promote government leadership and strengthen the capacities of implementing partners. This will help meet the demand for information about programme performance and use it to learn, manage, and adjust strategy and resources for greater impact. UNDP will employ the gender marker to monitor the share of country programme expenditures directed towards gender equality and women's empowerment, and will improve planning and decision-making. An independent evaluation of the country programme will be conducted in 2024.



## Annex. Results and resources framework for Turkmenistan (2021-2025)

National priority or goal: Ensure high-level human capital development as a result of improvement of quality of social services				
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #1. By 2025, people have access to more effective, innovative, and transparent public administration based upon the rule of law, human and labour rights, gender equality and quality data				
Related Strategic Plan outcome: 2. Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development				
UNSCDF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners/ partnerships and frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (in \$ thousands)
1. Indicator 1.3: Percentage of nationalized SDG Indicators that have disaggregated data (where relevant) available to report (SDG 17.18.1) Baseline: 50% (2019) Target: To be defined Data source: Government SDG indicator matrix	Sources: Ministry of Finance and Economy (MFE) State Statistics Committee (SSC) Frequency: Periodic	Output 1.1. Policies, institutional, and financing mechanisms strengthened for implementation, measurement, and monitoring of nationalized SDG indicators and targets  Indicator 1.1.1. Extent to which national and sectoral development plans reflect 17 SDGs Baseline: 85% alignment (2020) Target: 95% alignment (2025) Data source: Rapid integrated assessment reports Indicator 1.1.2. Programme budgets introduced and aligned with SDG financing needs Baseline: None (2020) Target: Budgets in 5 government agencies (2025) Data source: Government reports; project reports Indicator 1.1.3. Availability of integrated SDG database Baseline: No (2020) Target: Yes (2025) Data source: Government reports; project reports  Output 1.2. State institutions have improved public administration system with electronic government systems and digital public services for the population, with special focus on services for vulnerable groups.  Indicator 1.2.1. Number of state institutions with integrated digital business processes and/or digital public services Baseline: To be identified Target: At least 5 additional state institutions (2025)	Parliament MFE Ministry of Justice (MOJ) State Agency for Communication (SAC) SSC State Customs Service (SCS) Pension fund under Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) State Insurance Organization (SIO) Commercial banks; Law enforcement agencies Institute of State, Law and Democracy (ISLD) Ombudsman's Office Civil society organizations (CSOs)	<b>Regular: 370</b>
				<b>Other: 5,000</b>

		<p>Data source: Project reports, national partner reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of women and men participating in capacity-building activities for public administration and digitalization</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 600 (at least 30% women) (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Project reports, national partner reports</p>	
<p>2. Indicator 1.1. Extent to which legal frameworks address human and labour rights, including gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, religion, political opinion, economic, or other status (SDG 5.1.1)</p> <p>(Rating 4-point scale: 4. Fully; 3. Partially; 2. Inadequately; 1. Not/poorly)</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 4 (2025)</p>	<p>Source: Parliament</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Disaggregation: age, sex, disability</p>	<p>Output 1.3. Legislation, policies, programmes and their implementation are strengthened to address recommendations from United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review, treaty bodies, and special procedures, with civil society participation</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Second National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) developed and endorsed</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Data source: NHRAP assessment report</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Proportion of accepted United Nations treaty body recommendations implemented under National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021-2024</p> <p>Baseline: 70% (First NHRAP, 2016-2020)</p> <p>Target: 80% (Second NHRAP)</p> <p>Data source: NHRAP assessment report</p>	
<p>3. Indicator 1.2: % of citizens' complaints addressed by the Ombudsman Office, on annual basis (SDG 10.3.1)</p> <p>Baseline: 39.5% written appeals responded (2018)</p> <p>Target: 50% or greater</p> <p>Data source: Ombudsman's Office</p>	<p>Source: Ombudsman's Office</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Disaggregation: age, sex, ethnicity, region</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.3. Ombudsman's Office accreditation to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions</p> <p>Baseline: No (2020)</p> <p>Target: Yes (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Ombudsman's annual reports</p>	

<b>National priority or goal:</b> Innovative development of national economy to create high productivity sectors and industries; establish advanced market economy; and improve regional socio-economic development and digitization of all sectors of economy				
<b>UNSCDF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #2.</b> By 2025, conditions for sustainable and inclusive economic diversification are strengthened with competitive private and financial sectors, enhanced trade and investment promotion, and the adoption of new technologies				
<b>Related Strategic Plan outcome:</b> 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
1. Indicator 2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (SDG 8.2.1) Baseline: 3.4 % (VNR, 2019) Target: Not less than 4% annually (2025)	Source: SSC Frequency: annual	Output 2.1. Public institutions and private sector have strengthened regulatory, institutional, and human capacity for realization of diversification, digitalization, and trade promotion with focus on creation of employment opportunities, including for women and vulnerable groups  Indicator 2.1.1. Number of policies, regulatory acts, and mechanisms developed to enhance trade capacity, promote favourable investment climate, and strengthen business environment Baseline: 1 Target: At least 5 (2025) Data source: Project reports, national partner reports Indicator 2.1.2. Number of approved initiatives to enhance trade capacity, investment climate, and business environment Baseline: 0 Target: At least 5 (2025) Data source: Project reports, national partner reports	Parliament MFE Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (MAEP) SAC State Agency for Industry Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations MLSP SSC Central Bank State Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs State Raw Materials and Commodities Exchange SCS SIO Ministry of Construction and Architecture (MCA) Commercial banks Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (UIE) CSOs	<b>Regular: 370</b>
2. Indicator 2.4: Turkmenistan exports, mln USD (SDG 17.11.1) Baseline: 11.65 bln (2018) State Statistics Committee Target: 13.25 bln (Presidential Programme 2019-2025 (2025)	Source: SSC Frequency: annual			<b>Other: 9,000</b>
3. Indicator 2.3. Number of entrepreneurs, disaggregated by sex (SDG 5.5.2) Baseline: Male: 73,300; Female: 20,400 (SSC, 2018) Target: 5% increase annually (2025)	Source: SSC Frequency: annual Disaggregation: age, sex	Output 2.2. Private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and women entrepreneurs, utilize simplified procedures of doing business and have expanded access to information, technology and financing  Indicator 2.2.1. Share of private sector in GDP (excluding fuel and energy), (SDG 17.17.1) Baseline: 68.5% (VNR, 2019) Target: 73.2% (Presidential Programme for Socio-economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2019-2025) Data source: SSC Indicator 2.2.2. Share of women-led SMEs. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: SSC		

		<p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of initiatives for improvement of formal and informal professional and vocational education<sup>10</sup></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 8 (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Project reports, national partner reports</p>		
<p>4. Indicator 2.2. Total amount of credits provided by credit institutions, million TMT and % distribution by enterprises (public, non-public) and population (SDG 8.10.1, SDG 9.3.2)</p> <p>Baseline: Total: 76,321 (2018), Public: 83.7%, Non-public: 3.6%, Population: 12.7%</p> <p>Target: 2% increase annually (2025)</p>	<p>Source: Central Bank</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Disaggregation: age, sex, ownership, region</p>	<p>Output 2.3. Innovative financial and banking instruments introduced to support green economy and SDG financing, including for SMEs</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Number of normative and regulatory acts to develop financial markets</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Project reports national partner reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3. Number of new financial and banking instruments introduced</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 3 (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Project reports, national partners reports</p>		
<p><b>National priority or goal:</b> Innovative development of national economy to create high productivity sectors and industries; rational use of natural resources, environment protection, addressing climate change</p>				
<p><b>UNSCDF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #3.</b> By 2025, there is effective design and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation and mitigation measures, enabling a more rational use of resources, increased resilience, and a 'green' economy transition.</p>				
<p><b>Related Strategic Plan outcome:</b> 2. Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development;</p>				
<p>1. Indicator 3.1. Number of gender-sensitive adaptation and mitigation measures implemented and scaled up (SDG13.2.1; 13.3.2)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 3 (2025)</p>	<p>Source: MAEP</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Policy and regulatory framework is strengthened to facilitate climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and monitoring mechanisms</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of policies, regulatory acts, and monitoring mechanisms developed to promote climate adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline: 4</p> <p>Target: 10</p> <p>Data source: Government reports, project data</p>	<p>MAEP</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>MCA</p> <p>MFE</p> <p>MFA</p> <p>State Committee for Water Economy</p> <p>State Agency for Transport</p> <p>State Concern Turkmengas</p> <p>State Concern Turkmenoil</p>	<p><b>Regular: 370</b></p>
<p>2. Indicator 3.4. Number of nationwide, sectoral or community-based plans, investments and/or measures implemented for the sustainable and integrated management of land, water, biological</p>	<p>Source: MAEP, State Committee on Water Economy, Ministry of Power Energy</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 3.2. Strategic plans and investments are designed and implemented to promote water efficiency, sustainable land use, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem management, restoration of degraded lands, disaster risk reduction,</p>		<p><b>Other: 20,000</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> Contributes to UNSDCF outcome indicator 5.3

<p>diversity, energy and other natural resources that take into account gender aspects (SDG 6.4, 6.3 and 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1) Baseline: National Strategy on Climate Change, (2020) Target: 3</p> <p>3. Indicator 3.5. Number of velayats and communities implementing programmes to strengthen disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR, which are gender sensitive and have sex disaggregated data (SDG 6.4, 1.5.2; 11.b.2, 13.1.3) Baseline: TBD, MOD Target: TBD, MOD</p> <p>4. Indicator 3.3. Extent to which knowledge products for sustainable development (including climate change education) are included in national education curricula, teacher education, and student assessment as well as media and other public information dissemination tools (SDG 12.8.1) Baseline: 2 (2020) Target: 4 (2025)</p>	<p>Source: Ministry of Defense Frequency: annual</p> <p>Source: MOE Frequency: annual</p>	<p>sustainable energy, use of renewables, and green urban development, with gender equality and women's empowerment considerations</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number hectares of land restored or under sustainable use Baseline: 1,000 Target: 100,000</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of protected areas under sustainable conservation and climate-resilient management Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3. Number urban and agri-rural communities benefiting from implementation of mitigation, adaptation, disaster and climate risk programmes, plans and measures Baseline: 4 Target: 4 urban and 10 agri-rural communities (35% women beneficiaries) Data source: Government reports, project data</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4. Number of energy efficiency methods and use of renewable practices, technical norms, standards and incentives for energy efficiency for households, industries, and green urban development Baseline: 4 Target: 15 Data source: Government reports, project data</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.5. Number of updated or newly developed maps of seismic micro-zones for human settlements in seismic-prone areas Baseline: 1 Target: 2 Data source: Reports of Institute of Seismology and Atmospheric Physics under AOS</p> <p>Output 3.3. Green economy, climate and disaster risk reduction awareness and knowledge are increased through educational programmes</p>	<p>Parliament Municipalities Banks UIE SSC State Standards Agency Ministry of Defence (MOD) Ministry of Education (MOE) Academy of Sciences (AOS) National media CSOs</p>	
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<p><b>National priority or goal:</b> Ensure high-level human capital development as a result of improvement in quality of social services</p>				
<p><b>UNSCDF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #4.</b> By 2025, the population of Turkmenistan enjoys higher quality and inclusive health and social protection services</p>				
<p><b>Related Strategic Plan outcome:</b> 2. Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development</p>				
<p>1. Indicator 4.7. Tuberculosis case notification rate per 100,000 (SDG 3.3)                      Baseline: 32.9 (2019)                      Target: To be determined                      Source: Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan (MHMIT) routine data</p>	<p>Source: MHMIT routine data                      Frequency: annual                      Disaggregation: age, sex</p>	<p>Output 4.1. National health services provide quality treatment for tuberculosis and other infectious diseases:                      Indicator 4.1.1. Number of laboratory-confirmed patients with drug resistant tuberculosis enrolled in 2<sup>nd</sup> line treatment, annually                      Baseline: 838 (NTP, 2019)                      Target: 850 per year                      Data source: National tuberculosis programme routine data                      Disaggregation: Age, sex</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of patients with drug resistant tuberculosis who received social services                      Baseline: 1,148 (2019)                      Target: TBD                      Data source: National Red Crescent Society reports                      Disaggregation: Sex, multidrug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis</p>	<p>MHMIT                      Parliament                      MLSP                      MOE                      MFE;                      Ministry of Internal Affairs                      ISLD                      National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan;                      CSOs</p>	<p><b>Regular: 0</b>  <b>Other: 15,000</b></p>
<p>2. Indicator 4.3. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (SDG 3.4.1)                      Baseline: Proxy: Death likelihood, 24.5% (MOHMI, 2017)                      Target: 1.5% annual reduction</p>	<p>Source: MHMIT routine data                      Frequency: annual                      Disaggregation: sex</p>	<p>Output 4.2. National health services provide high-quality treatment for major non-communicable diseases (NCDs)                      Indicator 4.2.1. 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines to treat major NCDs in public facilities                      Baseline: Not applicable (N/A)                      Target: 80%                      Data source: Health facilities assessment, annual</p>		

		<p>Indicator 4.2.2. Number of patients with NCDs who received community support services, by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Data source: National Red Crescent Society reports</p>		
<p>3. Indicator 4.1. Number of people covered by social protection systems (including community-based social services), by sex and type of beneficiaries. (SDG 1.3.1)</p> <p>Baseline: (MLSP, 2018)</p> <p>Pension</p> <p>Total: 457,392, including disaggregation by sex and residence:</p> <p>Male: 167,545</p> <p>Female: 289,947</p> <p>Rural: 231,459</p> <p>Social Allowances (mother of new-born child, PWD, WWII veterans or their wife, state social allowance)</p> <p>(MLSP, 2018)</p> <p>Target: To be provided by Ministry of Labor and Social Protection</p>	<p>Source: MLSP</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex, age, region</p>	<p>Output 4.3. Social protection system and outreach strengthened for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. Numbers of people from vulnerable groups reached by pilot community-based services</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 1,000 (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Project reports, national partner reports</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2. Number of social services provided through social contracting mechanism by CSOs</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 5 (2025)</p> <p>Data source: Project reports, national partner reports</p>		