



**United Nations – Turkmenistan
Partnership Framework for Development
2016-2020**

Ashgabat, «___» April, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Partnership Framework for Development (PFD), agreed between the Government of Turkmenistan (GoT) and the United Nations on «____» «_____» 2016, is a strategic programme framework for development that will guide the work of the Government and UN until the end of 2020. It signifies a move away from donor – recipient relations toward a partnership with an Upper Middle Income country that aspires to continue with two-digit economic growth rates that are obtained using sustainable development approaches and that can contribute to healthier and more prosperous lives for the people of Turkmenistan. The eight key results expected from this partnership, called outcomes, (listed below) were identified jointly by the GoT, the UN, and civil society partners. They are aligned with the priorities established in the National Programme of Turkmenistan on Socio-Economic Development for the period 2011-2030¹ and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals² (SDGs). The outcomes make best use of the expertise and resources of the UN agencies to support the achievement of development results. These are focused on strengthening systems for quality data and progress monitoring, delivering quality social services, improving environmental management, advancing equitable economic growth, and strengthening accountability. Strategies for each outcome share a common focus on reaching vulnerable groups and assisting Turkmenistan to meet its human rights obligations.
2. The outcomes are grouped in five strategic areas as follows:
 - » Quality data and progress monitoring
 - » Quality, inclusive social services
 - » Environmental sustainability and energy efficiency
 - » Employment, economic diversification, and trade
 - » Governance and rule of law

The outcomes are as follows:

- Outcome 1:** Quality data, aligned with international standards, are available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of National Programmes, the post-2015 SDGs, and PFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes
- Outcome 2:** Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education
- Outcome 3:** The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community-based support services
- Outcome 4:** The people of Turkmenistan, especially vulnerable groups, enjoy better coverage of quality health care services focusing on women and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB), early detection and early prevention of diseases.

¹ NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF TURKMENISTAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2030.

² Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

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

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

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

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

3. This framework reinforces the strong partnership between the Government of Turkmenistan and the UN agencies. The expected outcomes, indicators for measuring progress, and strategies serve as a mutual accountability framework that also describe how the Government of Turkmenistan and the UN agencies will deliver development results, including **high level** jointly-owned steering and coordination arrangements, joint resource mobilization, and effective progress monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.
4. The Government is expected as part of this new partnership to lead the implementation of the 8 outcomes and provide a more demand driven approach for UN assistance. It is also responsible for the achievement of the stated 8 outcomes. The GoT and the UN will work closely to ensure joint ownership and accountability of agreed targets. Targets to be implemented under the PFD will be reflected in the programmes and related work plans of GoT Ministries, Departments, State Agencies, and contributing UN agencies, including the non-resident and regionally based UN agencies.
5. Based on the comparative advantages, UN agencies will provide high level technical and policy advice to strengthen capacities of staff of government and for strengthening their systems and procedures so that the government can carry out its functions more effectively and efficiently in keeping with international standards and practices for middle income countries with particular attention to strengthening their systems and procedures. Emphasis will be given to promoting research for evidence based policy making, strengthening the implementation and monitoring systems of existing and new national strategies, policies and plans, the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. Simultaneously, similar support will be provided to targeted non-state institutions. The UN will provide this assistance in a timely manner and with high quality.
6. This Partnership Framework for Development represents a joint commitment by the Government of Turkmenistan and the UN agencies to work together in a spirit of cooperation with the people of Turkmenistan to secure the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Country Analysis
CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CPED	Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRM	Climate risk management
CRMW	Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSC/CSO	Common Services Committee/Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoT	Government of Turkmenistan
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEPAAM	National economic program of action on adaptation and mitigation to climate change
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIC	Middle Income Country
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NSCC	National Steering and Coordination Committee for the PFD
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFD	Government of Turkmenistan-UN Partnership Framework for Development [2016-2020]
PWD	Persons with disabilities
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	UN Resident Coordinator
RG	Results Groups
SCC	National Steering and Coordination Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR/WHO	Universal Periodic Review/World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

7. *The Government of Turkmenistan (GoT) and the United Nations agencies are committed to working together, and with the people of Turkmenistan, to make a lasting contribution to national development priorities and to the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.*
8. *This Turkmenistan-UN Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) is a strategic programme framework that will guide the work of the GoT and the UN until the end of 2020. The eight key results expected from this partnership, called outcomes, were identified jointly by the GoT, the UN, and civil society partners. They are aligned with the priorities established in the National Programme of Turkmenistan on Socio-Economic Development for the period 2011-2030³ and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals⁴ (SDGs). Strategies for each outcome share a common focus on reaching vulnerable groups and assisting Turkmenistan to meet the country's human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations.*

The outcomes are grouped in five strategic areas:

- » *Quality data and progress monitoring*
 - » *Quality, inclusive social services*
 - » *Environmental sustainability and energy efficiency*
 - » *Employment, economic diversification, and trade*
 - » *Governance and rule of law*
9. *In keeping with Turkmenistan's growing economy and its status of an upper middle income country, stringent efforts will be made to continuously measure the progress and quality of national development, and conduct research for evidence based policy making in keeping with international standards and highlight this progress nationally and internationally.*
 10. *The Government is expected as part of this new partnership to lead on initiating the implementation of the 8 outcomes and provide a more demand driven approach for UN assistance.*
 11. *The cost-sharing amount will be determined depending on the requirements and available resources to support the Framework implementation.*

³ NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF TURKMENISTAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2030.

⁴ Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

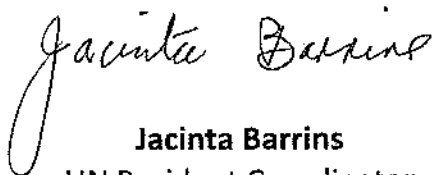
In this context the UN Agencies, donors and the Government of Turkmenistan, taking into account available possibilities, will consider issues of financial contributions providing for resources necessary for implementation of this Framework.

In this regard, mechanisms will be established to work out modalities of funding with each UN agency annually before approval of the State Budget.

Necessary amounts required for implementation of concrete UN programmes and projects will be determined during development and approval of Annual Work Plans separately with each UN Agency.

12. *The results expected from this PFD will expand the capacities, opportunities, and choices of the Government and people of Turkmenistan in their development and realization of human rights.*

For the United Nations:



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UN Resident Coordinator

For the Government of Turkmenistan:



Rashid Meredov
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Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
«__» April, 2016

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Partnership Framework for Development

13. This Government of Turkmenistan-UN Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) 2016-2020, is a strategic programme that will guide the work of the Government and UN until the end of 2020. It is aimed at a partnership with an upper middle income country that aspires to continue with positive economic growth rates obtained through sustainable development approaches and that can contribute to healthier and more prosperous lives for the people of Turkmenistan
14. The PFD sets out the country priorities that were identified jointly by the GoT, the UN, and civil society partners. These priorities have been categorised into 5 strategic areas. They are aligned with the priorities established in the National Programme of Turkmenistan on Socio-Economic Development for the period 2011-2030⁵ and the Sustainable Development Goals⁶ (SDGs) localized in the partner country. The framework also describes how the Government of Turkmenistan (GoT) and the UN agencies will deliver on these priorities, including high level jointly-owned steering, coordination, and implementation arrangements, partnerships, resource mobilization, and effective progress monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.
15. The Government is expected as part of this new partnership to lead on initiating the implementation of the 8 outcomes and provide a more demand driven approach for UN assistance.. The GoT and the UN will work closely to ensure joint ownership and accountability for achievement of 8 Outcomes and agreed targets. Targets to be implemented under the PFD will be reflected in the programmes and related work plans of GoT Ministries, Departments, State Agencies, and contributing UN agencies including the non-resident and regionally based UN agencies.
16. Based on the UN agencies comparative advantages, they will provide high level technical and policy advice to strengthen capacities of staff of government and for strengthening their systems and procedures so that the government can carry out its functions more effectively and efficiently in keeping with international standards and practices for middle income countries (MIC), with particular attention to strengthening their systems and procedures. Emphasis will be given to promoting research for evidence based policy making, strengthening the implementation and monitoring systems of existing and new national strategies, policies and plans, the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. Simultaneously, in agreement with GoT, similar support will be provided to targeted non-state institutions. The UN is responsible for providing this assistance timely and with high quality.

Lessons from the current UNDAF 2010-2015 and proposed changes

17. The evaluation of the current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)⁷ 2010-2015, found that it responded broadly to the needs of Turkmenistan. Yet much of its joint research and collaboration efforts did not contribute to the type of policy decision making envisaged. In addition, the UN agencies believe they could have contributed more substantially on many of the emerging development issues. In addition, there were challenges to measure the progress of implementation, due to the lack of data to establish baselines and measure targets. This, along with other important recommendations, has been incorporated into this framework. Other changes are:
 - » A clear set of partnership principles (see 1.1);

⁵ NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF TURKMENISTAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2030.

⁶ Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

⁷ COUNTRY ANALYSIS, United Nations Country Team in Turkmenistan Ashgabat, 27 June 2014. See Annex for evaluation.

- » Deeper engagement of national partners during the preparation and an expectation of a stronger lead role by national partners in the implementation of the PFD targets and a more demand driven approach for UN assistance in keeping with its MIC status
 - » A collaborative, lighter and more strategic PFD , with a strong equity focus, that allows more programmatic flexibility to respond to new and changing realities and priorities;
 - » Focus on efforts to reduce inequalities and disparities, including disparities of wealth, access to opportunities and quality services;
 - » A clear set of cross cutting strategies for the implementation of the five priority areas (see section 2.0 below);
 - » A clear focus on access and provision of quality data and research to support evidence based policy making (see section 2.3, outcome 1);
 - » More specific and strategic outcomes with an agreed set of indicators, baselines, and measurable results (see results matrix in Annex A);
 - » A formal high level steering and coordination structure jointly owned by the GoT and the UN to facilitate strategic guidance, progress monitoring, decision-making, and managing for the achievement of outcomes . The structure will also include the introduction of high level annual outcome meetings to monitor progress in implementation and the introduction of 5 technical level Results Groups to facilitate work planning, monitoring, and reporting with technical partners (see section 5);
 - » More concerted and sustained effort to communicate the expected results and activities under the PFD to public at large.
18. The strategies and expected results in this PFD can only be achieved if there is a **mutual commitment** by the GoT and the UN agencies. The PFD is a critical tool for more efficient and effective coordination and delivery of UN assistance. The High Level steering/coordination arrangements will ensure that ministries effectively collaborate with the UN and that the UN support for the achievement of the outcomes is delivered in a coherent way that enhances joint programming, reduces duplication, and ensures a convergence of support in targeted areas and for vulnerable groups⁸.

Structure of the Partnership Framework for Development (PFD)

19. The structure of the PFD is as follows:
- » Section 1 continues to describe the principles that underline the Partnership Framework for Development, the process used to prepare it, and a summary of the current development context;
 - » Section 2 is the core of the document. It describes the priority areas and 8 expected outcomes of GoT-UN development cooperation;
 - » Section 3 describes UN-supported initiatives that fall outside this framework, but that respond to specific country demands;
 - » Section 4 describes the financial and human resource commitments of the UN agencies to support PFD implementation and approaches for joint resource mobilization;
 - » Section 5 describes the mechanisms and processes for joint coordination and implementation of the PFD;

⁸ This includes rural dwellers and low income families; youth, especially the unemployed and low-skilled; families with multiple young children, and children themselves; people with disabilities; pensioners; stateless persons, refugees, and migrants; religious and ethnic minorities; people living in areas vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters; and people in the detention system. Female constituents of these groups are also particularly vulnerable.

- » Section 6 outlines the arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the expected outcomes, based on the results matrix and work plans by contributing UN agencies and their partners.

The full **results matrix**, including indicators, baselines, and targets is provided in **Annex A**.

PARTNERSHIP VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

20. This Partnership Framework for Development reinforces the strong trusting relationship between the GoT and the UN agencies that has grown over the past twenty years. This partnership should now be taken to a new level to work in concert to achieve national development priorities, the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations.
21. As a strategic programme document, this PFD underscores the following values and principles:
 - » Greater national ownership of the PFD through pro-active consultations by all levels of GoT with UN agencies as is appropriate and a more demand driven approach for UN assistance;
 - » Greater financial contribution by the GoT in keeping with its MIC status;
 - » A willingness by the GoT to share national data for research and for international comparisons as part of the defined targets;
 - » Attention will be given to promoting policy and programme formulation based on evidence based research and its implementation and measurement;
 - » Attention will also be given to institutionalization of national capacity development and establishing of sustainability mechanisms to retain capacities;
 - » Particular attention will be given to strengthening the implementation and monitoring systems of existing and new national strategies, policies and plans and in promoting research for a knowledge based economy and social development;
 - » A human right, gender equality, results based approach to programme management and implementation will be promoted.
22. This PFD will, in respect of each of the UN agencies signing, be read, and interpreted and implemented in a manner that is consistent with international agreements between United Nations system agencies and Turkmenistan.

1.2 Process to develop the Partnership Framework for Development

23. The process to prepare the PFD began with a consultation in early February 2014 with 40 senior technical representatives of ministries, departments, and agencies of the GoT, as well as civil society representatives. The parties agreed to establish Working Group to draft PFD. This allowed continuity and strengthened joint ownership of the PFD. A Road Map for the process was prepared and presented to over 30 ministries and institutions of Turkmenistan on 13 February 2014.
24. In April, the working group including representatives of civil society organizations (CSO) carried out the country analysis (CA). This provided an opportunity for deeper engagement between the UN and its national partners. It resulted in an un-published internal UN document called the **Country Analysis Report (CA)**. The CA⁹ helped to identify the major development gaps and priorities for Turkmenistan and provided the analytical basis to define areas for development cooperation.

⁹COUNTRY ANALYSIS (CA), United Nations Country Team in Turkmenistan Ashgabat, 27 June 2014.

25. The UN agencies also supported an external evaluation of the current UNDAF (2010-2015) that provided a set of forward-looking recommendations and lessons. In late July 2014, the UN agencies conducted a Results-Based Management (RBM) workshop to build national capacity for the use of RBM principles and practices.
26. In parallel with the process to prepare the PFD, the GoT and UN conducted a number of consultations on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals that are expected to come into effect from January 2016. The consultations engaged many groups and suggested priorities for Turkmenistan, including: quality education and health care, responsible government¹⁰, opportunities for decent work, protection from crime and violence, and the protection of the environment. The consultations also helped to develop new mechanisms for public consultation, especially for children, youth and other vulnerable groups¹¹.
27. The country analysis and the post-2015 country consultations and the national priorities in the National Programme of Turkmenistan on Socio-Economic Development for the period 2011-2030 set the stage for a strategic planning retreat in September 2014 with over 50 representatives of the GoT and civil society organisations. This produced a set of 8 outcomes clustered in 5 priority strategic areas. The event also enabled review and validation of mechanisms for joint coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The draft 2016-2020 Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) was finalised in a spirit of joint ownership during successive rounds of consultation and it was submitted to the GoT for approval in March 2015, for implementation from January 2016.

1.3 Development context and UN comparative advantages

28. As an upper-Middle Income Country, Turkmenistan, in conditions of developing economy, can serve as a powerful engine of regional economic growth and trade. Progress in some areas, such as average life expectancy has been notable. The Government also has undertaken a broad socioeconomic reform agenda with the objective of increasing living standards to the level of developed countries. Despite these achievements the country's human potential remains to be fully discovered and effectively utilized. Nearly half the country's workforce is employed in the agriculture sector, yet it accounts for only 8 percent of GDP¹². At the same time, the environment is very fragile, which in turn results in extremely limited drinkable water resources and high vulnerability to climate change.
29. Even with notable progress to address the needs of women, youth, persons with disabilities, children and other vulnerable groups, wide disparities do persist, by rural-urban status, region, wealth quintile, gender, disability, ethnicity, and vulnerability to natural disasters. The impact of such progress has been felt differently across different parts of the country and continues to require both major policy attention and additional efforts to ensure greater equity.

¹⁰ The World We Want. Post-2015 National Consultations in Turkmenistan, May 2013, p. 9

¹¹ The World We Want. Post-2015 National Consultations in Turkmenistan, May 2013.

¹² UNDP Turkmenistan and Government of Turkmenistan. Project document on "Strengthening Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Capacities in Turkmenistan 2014-2016." Ashgabat, 2013.

30. The country is a State Party to 10 core human rights treaties and their Optional Protocols and it has increased its engagement at international level on its commitments to human rights, including issues in relation to refugees and stateless persons¹³. However, there are a number of recommendations from various international treaty bodies that are proposed for realization.
31. Overall, Turkmenistan, like many MICs, has an unfinished development agenda. The country analysis and the joint GoT and UN agencies consultations provided insights into and identified potential areas where the United Nations agencies can strategically contribute during the period of a new Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) 2016-2020:
- » Building human capital and strengthening systems for equitable and quality social services
 - » Diversifying the economic structure and accelerating decent, job-rich rural development including inclusive and sustainable industrial diversification for job creation
 - » Managing natural resources, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and improving energy efficiency for sustainable and inclusive economic development
 - » Enhancing democratic and effective institutions at all levels and effectively implementing national policy, legal frameworks and international commitments
32. Cutting across these areas are five key considerations for the GoT-UN partnership and development cooperation:
- » Strengthening the evidence base with reliable and disaggregated data and enhanced M&E systems;
 - » Strengthening and expanding partnerships;
 - » Promoting fundamental human rights;
 - » Ensuring gender equality; and
 - » Incorporating the voices and concerns of children, youth and other vulnerable groups.

An in-depth analysis of these issues is provided in section two of the PFD together with proposed strategies to address them.

33. The United Nations' comparative advantages in Turkmenistan today are defined by three key contextual factors: (1) Turkmenistan remains in a transition environment where political factors and perceptions still determine how successfully and equitably a development agenda can be implemented. Unlike some other MICs, it is not as fast-evolving; (2) As a resource-rich country in the upper-middle-income bracket, Turkmenistan has the potential capacity to generate the resources necessary to sustain a development agenda and fund large-scale capital investment projects, although the effective management of those resources requires further strengthening; and (3) The aid environment of Turkmenistan remains limited, with comparatively few investments from the international community. Beyond the United Nations System¹⁴, seven other major donors are involved in Turkmenistan.¹⁵

¹³Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Turkmenistan. Human Rights Council, Twenty fourth session, p. 5

¹⁴ United Nations in Turkmenistan. *Mapping of Official Development Assistance to Turkmenistan*. Working document. Ashgabat, February 2014.

34. Bearing in mind its mandates, in-country key contextual factors, capacities and past record of results, the United Nations is recognized as being instrumental to Turkmenistan's continued economic and social development. In particular, the United Nations is uniquely placed to enhance policy dialogue on behalf of equitable development and to stimulate progress toward national structural reform. Its unique strengths include a global perspective; neutrality and impartiality; a large network around the world; access to and provision of world-class expertise, data and knowledge; wide recognition and credibility; and convening power. In particular, the United Nations' normative role – support for implementation of international standards, norms and agreements, with the focus on human rights, its advocacy for inclusive development and socially and environmentally sustainable growth is particularly important in Turkmenistan.
35. The United Nations' role and comparative advantage to address Turkmenistan's priority development gaps can therefore be divided into a perception advantage, and a technical advantage. In terms of perception, the United Nations has a key role to play as an open broker on political roadblocks to development progress, and to ensure the legislative frameworks are in place to allow for implementation of development initiatives. This confers on the United Nations a unique relevance, and indeed, responsibility, around specific efforts led by the Government to strengthen an institutional framework for the administration of rule of law in compliance with international standards; establish national policy frameworks for equitable and quality services development and inclusive economic growth; ensure gender equality and children's rights.
36. Regarding technical support, the United Nations has limited value added in financing large capital investments or small, disconnected projects. Instead, it has a key role to **develop the capacities** of Turkmenistan's public sector institutions, through priority structural reforms across the civil service and within key Ministries to implement the national development agenda. It can balance a focus on capital growth and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with more effective and targeted social support systems, directing economic growth back to the vulnerable for equity, social justice and protection. To address priority challenges in delivery of essential social services, the United Nations is the organization with the comprehensive normative background and experience to address the development gaps in operations and services for the vulnerable children and women, the youth component of the human capital issue, linkages between economic growth and social justice, and strengthened empowerment of women.

¹⁵ These include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Union (EU), German Development Cooperation (GIZ), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Major areas of these donors' work encompass agriculture and rural development; border security and support to prevent trafficking in narcotics and human; education system strengthening; energy management and security; environmental management; finance and banking system reform; governance and the rule of law, including electoral system development and human rights promotion; and water supply, irrigation, and trans-boundary water management.

2. RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

37. The Government of Turkmenistan-UN Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020 is a strategic programme framework for achieving results that respond to country priorities. It contains 8 major expected results, called 'outcomes' that were identified jointly by the GoT, the UN, and civil society partners. This section is the core of the document. It describes the priority areas, the overarching programme strategies, and the 8 expected PFD outcomes. The complete results matrix including indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and risks and assumptions is provided in **Annex A**.

2.1 Priority Strategic Areas

38. The eight outcomes are grouped according to five priority areas that respond to country priorities and the proposed SDGs and that make use of the UN's comparative advantages:

Table: Overview of Areas and Outcomes

5 Priority Strategic Areas	8 Outcomes
Quality Data and Progress Monitoring	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, and PFD, and to formulate new national strategies and programmes
Quality, Inclusive Social Services	2. Pre-school, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education 3. The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community-based support services 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 (MDR TB), early detection and early prevention of diseases
Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency	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 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

5 Priority Strategic Areas	8 Outcomes
Employment, Economic Diversification, and Trade	7. Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification
Governance and Rule of Law	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

2.2 Programme strategies

39. To support the achievement of outcomes, the following over-arching programme strategies will be employed. Each outcome has specific strategies identified by the GoT and UN. These are described below in section 2.3:

Strengthen the evidence base for policy development with reliable and disaggregated data and enhanced M&E systems

40. Turkmenistan is systematically adopting international standards and definitions in the area of collection, analysis and reporting on data but much remains to be done. In all priority areas, and especially area 1, the GoT and UN will work to improve the quality and availability of data for effective policy-making and programme implementation. Support will be provided to strengthen the system to effectively monitor progress in the implementation of national programmes including the new proposed sustainable development goals. Support will also be provided to make the national statistical system more responsive to the information needs of policymakers and other national and international users. Particular attention and support will be given to produce data disaggregated by gender and sub-population groups and to a systematic and sustained approach to disseminate these statistics. This will encourage that data are used for evidence-based policy development. In keeping with Turkmenistan's growing economy, support will be provided to enable relevant institutions to carry out research based on verifiable national data as a tool for moving to a knowledge economy.

Promote fundamental human rights and developing new capacities to implement National Actions Plans on human rights

41. Turkmenistan is a State Party to 10 core human rights treaties and their Optional Protocols. It has undergone the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and it has ratified all eight of the International Labour Organization's Fundamental Conventions. The treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review mechanism have raised a number of concerns with regard to Turkmenistan's implementation of international human rights obligations. The UN agencies have supported the government to develop three human rights action plans, 1) **the National Plan of Action for Children** to address CRC related recommendations, 2) **the National Action Plan on Gender Equality** to address CEDAW related recommendations and 3) **National Action Plan on Human Rights** to address all other remaining treaty body and UPR

recommendations. The gender plan has been approved by government. These plans are an essential component of UN support under this PFD.

Ensure gender equality

42. Turkmenistan's Constitution upholds the principle of equality between women and men and prohibits all forms of discrimination. In addition to the country's ratification of CEDAW and the Optional Protocol on violence against women, it has achieved gender parity in education and literacy. While laws generally remain gender-neutral, the Family Code 2012 and Law on Refugees 2012 both pay special attention to the status of women. Many gender-related development gains in Turkmenistan are found largely among women in urban areas. Rural women continue to face more challenges. The UN will support the GoT put in place a comprehensive strategy and action plan to address discrimination against women, including measures to enhance women's awareness of their rights and the means to enforce them, particularly in rural and remote areas. To accelerate implementation of the plan, the UN will work with the GoT to establish a centralized national entity with a clearly defined mandate, responsibilities, and resources. The UN will also support the development of gender-sensitive monitoring instruments and gender analysis of legislation and policies in keeping with the recently approved gender plan.

Incorporate the voices and concerns of children, youth and other vulnerable groups

43. Through its policy support, as well as its programming, the GoT and the UN will focus on efforts to reduce inequalities and disparities, including disparities of wealth, access to opportunities and quality services. Particular emphasis will be placed on those who are most vulnerable and disadvantaged and at risk of being left behind as the country progresses: children, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Civil society will be engaged and supported as an important channel for raising the voices of the disadvantaged to the policy-making level.

Provide effective results management, monitoring, and reporting by Results Groups

44. Joint GoT-UN Results Groups (RGs) will support the implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of the expected PFG outcomes. These RGs were formed to design this PFD and will continue during the implementation of the PFD. The RGs will ensure that results and indicators are being monitored and measured and they will drive joint approaches, reduce fragmentation, and increase effectiveness within the overall partnership framework. The performance of RGs requires the active engagement of Non-resident and Regionally-based UN agencies to ensure their active contribution and coordination for the delivery of results. The Results Groups are described in more detail in section 5. Mechanisms for PFD monitoring, reviews, and reports are described in section 6.

2.3 Outcomes¹⁶

45. This section describes the expected outcomes from the Partnership Framework, including the programmatic rationale, the main strategies to be employed, and key partners to be involved in implementation. It starts by defining the expected outcome to be achieved and its relationship to the National Development Goals of Turkmenistan and alignment with the proposed SDGs.

Strategic Area 1: Quality Data and Progress Monitoring

Outcome 1.

Quality data, aligned with international standards, are available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of National Programmes, the post-2015 SDGs, PFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes.

National Development Goals¹⁷: Attention to policy reform, institutional capacity development, planning, budgeting, monitoring and information systems [5]

SDGs¹⁸: To implement the SDGs, it is important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind. [para 17]

46. A State programme on the transition of Turkmenistan's statistical system to international standards was introduced in 2010 and an Inter-Agency Council on Statistics was established in 2013. Despite these important efforts, there is still need for more and better quality data to design national programmes and to measure progress in the implementation of national and sector programmes and plans including the SDGs. In this context it is advisable to more actively stick to the international practice of releasing data for UN international reports and databases including the adequate reflection of many achievements of the Government of Turkmenistan in the recent years in relation to the human development of the country. Lack of disaggregated and comparative data is also preventing accurate assessments of the development situation, particularly among vulnerable groups.
47. The UN is currently supporting the State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan to carry out an institutional review using a self-assessment methodology. This review is expected to result in a clear plan of action for how to upgrade the Turkmenistan national statistic system in line with international standards. The PFD is expected to support the implementation of a number of the actions in the plan when approved. The PFD is also expected to strengthen information systems in selected ministries to enable them to measure the progress of implementing their sector plans. There will be a particular focus on integrating the proposed new SDGs targets, adapted to Turkmenistan, into national and sector plans as well as establishing an integrated systems to measure and report on progress in implementation.

¹⁶All data and information related to the outcomes are from: Country Analysis, United Nations Country Team in Turkmenistan Ashgabat, 27 June 2014.

¹⁷NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF TURKMENISTAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2030.

¹⁸Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

48. Support will also be provided to ensure that the national statistical system is more responsive to the information needs of sectors, policymakers and other users. Support will be provided to ensure accurate verifiable data will be available for the final MDG report in 2016. Particular attention will be given to capacities to produce data disaggregated by gender, age, territory, region and sub-population groups, as well as timely and regular submission of comprehensive data by government to international databases and reports.
49. The Programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective SDG goal are:
- » Help to align data collection methodologies, instruments, and indicators with international standards;
 - » Assist to the development of statistical capacity of Turkmenistan by advising the State Committee of Statistics in the implementation of recommendations for improvement provided in the institutional review (self-assessment) of the national statistical system;
 - » Assist in integrating the proposed new SDGs targets, adapted to Turkmenistan, into national and sector plans and establish an integrated system to measure and report on progress of implementation. See also Outcome 7, Indicator 7.7 where SDGs will be incorporated into the national socio/economic interim plan 2017-2021, developed and a monitoring system established to measure progress in implementation
 - » Strengthen capacity for quality disaggregated data collection, analysis and use for evidence informed policy development;
 - » Improve communication of publicly available information nationally and internationally
50. To achieve this Outcome UNDP, UNECE, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UN Women and UNHCR will work with the National State Statics Committee, targeted Ministries who will develop sector plans, the Turkmen National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan, the Institute of Strategic Planning and Economic Development of the Ministry of Economy and Development, and media organizations.

Strategic Area 2: Quality, Inclusive Social Services

51. Education is a fundamental human right. It is particularly crucial to Turkmenistan, given the

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

National Development Goals: General education schools (primary and secondary schools) will be aligned with international standards, quality of education will be improved, interactive tools and information technologies will be used in teaching methodologies, electronic books and education aid tools will be developed for teachers and students [3.4]

SDGs: 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all; 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; 4.8 build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

large numbers of young people¹⁹, the traditional value placed on learning and culture, and the links between education and economic growth. Moreover, it can contribute significantly to providing Turkmenistan with qualified human resources. Education sector reform is placed high on the Government's priority agenda. A new stage of the reform began in 2013, when the general secondary education system was lengthened from 10 to 12 years, creating a "4-6-2" structure. The National Programme for Education System Development aims to align the system with international standards and strengthen education quality. The reform also aims to promote competency-based education, a functional approach to education that emphasizes life skills and evaluates mastery of those skills according to actual learner performance. A distinctive feature of Turkmenistan is the availability of a well-formulated policy on early childhood development, as reflected in sectoral development plans and in the National Programme of Turkmenistan on Early Childhood Development and School Readiness for 2011-2015 adopted in 2011. Their effective implementation requires coordination and cooperation of different sectors, including health, education, social protection and financial sectors. In all, the Programme is targeted towards three outcomes: (1) that children are born and remain healthy; (2) that children have the knowledge and skills for life and learning; and (3) that ECD has an enabling policy environment.

52. Despite many advances, the country continues its efforts to improve quality of education related to teaching and learning methodologies. The major focus is on adoption of innovative technologies, interactive teaching and learning technics, improvement of curriculum content and textbooks, equipment of schools with modern facilities, and improvement of quality teacher training and retraining.
53. Efforts are continuing to shape approaches for the inclusion of girls and boys with disabilities in mainstream education. In this connection, the international conference on inclusive education, hosted by Turkmenistan in 2014, provided a forum for education professionals from the public and private sectors of different countries to share their experiences, lessons, and good practices. Turkmenistan presented its experience to develop a road map to implement inclusive education in the country, which is stipulated in the Law on Education and the Law on State Guarantees of the Rights of the Child. Although statistics confirm gender parity in access to pre-school and secondary school education, the country works to provide career guidance to young people, including girls, in order to attract them to education and employment in non-traditional technical-vocational areas.
54. Programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective SDG on inclusive and equitable, quality education are:
 - » Provision of technical assistance and quality expertise to expand and improve comprehensive early childhood education and learning, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged girls and boys;
 - » Support to parents and caregivers to ensure they have the knowledge and skills to adopt, promote, and sustain healthy behaviors and practices;
 - » Data collection and analysis to justify the allocation of sufficient resources and services to stimulate optimal development of all children;

¹⁹ 27 per cent of the population is reported to be younger than age 14. Country Analysis, p.24.

- » Provision of enabling learning environments to ensure barrier free, safe, and healthy learning.

55. Programmatic interventions will aim to improve education standards and to ensure continuity, quality and inclusiveness of preschool (including school readiness) and primary education and learning. Specific interventions by the GoT and UN will: design and implement innovative forms of preschool and pre-primary education; equip education system specialists with knowledge and skills to provide quality, inclusive education; improve systems for measuring learning outcomes to ensure focus on learners' skills; strengthen data collections systems and data management to track the access of girls and boys, especially from vulnerable groups, to education and to measure quality; support the Ministry of Education in getting examples of new technologies, best practices, training methodologies used in other countries and their adaptation in Turkmenistan and in the development of an overall Education Strategy document; and provide teacher training to facilitate ICT pedagogy integration.
56. To achieve the outcome, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNFPA will collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Education Departments at local levels (*Velayats*), the National Institute of Education, the Academy of Sciences, higher and vocational educational establishments that train cadres for the education system, international organizations, NGOs, and local representative and executive bodies as well as self-governance bodies.

Outcome 3.

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

National Development Goals: Ensuring social protection of citizens during transition from state to a market economy [2.2]; Introduce international standards in social protection sector [4.2]

SDGs: 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; 1.5 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

57. Turkmenistan's growing economy and ongoing institutional and legal reform offer a favourable environment for ensuring the well-being of the population, especially vulnerable groups, and of building a social protection system²⁰ in line with international standards. The Government provides a wide range of goods and services to the population free of charge or at negligible cost. Beneficiaries of cash transfers (allowances) have substantially increased by up to 40-50 percent since 2010. For example, 417,000 households, which account for nearly 45 percent of all households, received childcare allowances in November 2012. According to the State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan more than 12,100 children boys and girls up to age 16 received disability allowances in 2012. There are no data on poverty.

²⁰ Social protection encompasses (1) social assistance and economic support, including conditional and unconditional cash transfers, social pensions, child care grants, tax benefits, subsidized food, and fee waivers; (2) social insurance; (3) labour market policies and programmes; and (4) select preventive and protective services related to child protection

58. Despite recent progress, Turkmenistan is in process of reforming its social protection system to cater for the most vulnerable population, including people with disabilities.
59. Stemming from Turkmenistan's obligations under the CRC, CEDAW and CRPD, the country has yet to address gaps in legal frameworks and policies, ensure the quality of essential services and establish community based supports to prevent segregation and institutionalisation of vulnerable girls, boys, women and men.
60. Research undertaken by UNICEF, national and local partners on young children in residential care, children with disabilities, and social services has helped to identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities to develop community-based support services for vulnerable groups²¹. The studies have found that, in addition to social protection with its cash transfers to vulnerable groups and families, health and education services have considerable potential to support children and families who need additional care. To meet the demand of vulnerable groups in support services, efforts are needed to strengthen existing services by mainstreaming additional functions into their operation, building referrals, fostering social work expertise and incorporating service delivery standards. This will require conceptualisation of social services, revision of existing legal framework and policies, strengthening knowledge and skills of health and education workforce, and enhanced training of social workers in line with to-be-established requirements and standards for social work professionals.
61. The PFD outcome contributes to the SDG goal to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Programme strategies to be employed by the GoT and UN will:
- » Address social barriers that prevent access to the essential services and goods required to improve human development outcomes;
 - » Strengthen and encourage expanded coverage of integrated social protection systems to respond to the multiple and compounding vulnerabilities faced by girls and boys, women and men, and families;
 - » Convene multiple partners, facilitate coordination and knowledge exchange and learning and link social protection and humanitarian action, including in fragile contexts;
 - » Strengthen laws and regulations, develop targeted integrated social protection programmes, and strengthen capacity of GoT and civil society partners to improve their knowledge and skills to conduct needs assessments and apply a bio-psycho-social approach to disability that facilitates inclusion of persons with disabilities in social life.
62. Cooperation under this outcome will also aim to strengthen data collection systems for measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of existing social protection measures and promote evidence based policymaking. Support will be provided to partners to increase the effectiveness of a safety net for risk behaviour groups, vulnerable children and families by reducing risks and increasing resilience in an integrated manner. This is to be achieved through the expansion of the network of drop-in centres for risk groups, establishment of community based multi-disciplinary child and family social support services working to prevent family issues, , and to support inclusion of vulnerable populations in social life.

²¹ UNICEF 2014 and 2015 research

63. To achieve this outcome UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR and UN Women will collaborate with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population in data strengthening collection systems and engage the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of

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 (MDR TB), early detection and early prevention of diseases.

National Development Goals: Improvement of health insurance system of population; Prevention of diseases, promotion of healthy life style, increased investments for healthcare sector, bringing the healthcare system to the level of international standards [3.5]

SDGs: 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children; 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases; 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing; 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Education, Ministry of Interior, the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, local representative and executive bodies, self-governance bodies, and NGOs building community based supports for vulnerable populations.

64. Like the education system, the health system has begun a process of reform involving all system functions, aimed at achieving a more efficient and satisfactory performance. Progress has been made in a number of important areas, including key health indicators and deepening of the family health care system. A UNFPA country programme evaluation has shown proxy signs of decreased maternal mortality from 2010.
65. Within the frames of the *Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health* and the National Strategy for Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health, the work will continue to decrease the rates of maternal and child mortality and strengthening of their health and well-being. The increased quality of healthcare, particularly, perinatal/neonatal care, optimization of primary health care services and home visitation programmes, and improved knowledge of parents about health, adequate nutrition, growth and development of young children - all contribute to better child care. An important role is played by procurement of vaccines funded by the Government. Early intervention and developmental paediatrics techniques that are being introduced now will allow the establishment of a modern system to identify and respond to the risks of developmental difficulties and disabilities in children and ensure a continuum of care for children and their families.
66. In the light of national priorities in nutrition, attention is given to the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and timely and age-appropriate complementary feeding practices. Continued support is provided to micronutrient fortification and supplementation programmes, which also contributes to the strengthening of the health system's capacity for service delivery at the primary health care level for the prevention of malnutrition in children, especially vitamin A deficiency and anaemia.

67. Control over the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is a priority area of collaboration between Turkmenistan and the United Nations. Efforts will be directed to develop and implement the Turkmen model of NCD prevention and control. To further reduce risk factors, activities will be held and strategies will be implemented to promote healthy lifestyle, to strengthen country health system with focus on NCDs prevention and control, to reinforce people-centered primary health care and to ensure universal health coverage throughout the life cycle.
68. Turkmenistan supports the Global Strategy “End to Tuberculosis” and WHO/Europe Action Plan on TB control for 2016-2020, which is aligned with provisions of Health 2020 policy and other main regional normative documents. Turkmenistan will develop the national action plan having the targets in the area of treatment and TB and MDR-TB control for 2016-2020, define strategic areas and activities that will be implemented by relevant stakeholders.
69. The quality of health care remains a priority issue to ensure the integration of equity- and rights-based approaches to address specific vulnerabilities relevant to health. There are issues in terms of efficiency of management, appropriate staffing and regulations, equal access of different groups of population, including women, children, youth and migrants, to quality health care services, holistic care, and the provision of information to patients. The realization of the right to health in full capacity include a need for strengthened health infrastructure, necessity to improve efficiencies in organization and use of existing resources, and a need for accurate data and for enhanced coordination. Rapid development of new health care technologies is also creating new challenges for the country’s health system, with a need to strengthen the skills of medical professionals, and to update, implement, monitor, and evaluate national policies for the rational use of health technologies and medicines.
70. Insufficient standardization of the information system, including monitoring and evaluation of programmes also constrain Turkmenistan’s capacity to effectively and efficiently address disease burdens. Further strong improvement of routine data collection and analysis, including gender-disaggregated data on population behaviours and data from monitoring of health determinant patterns, can strengthen the health information system overall.
71. In the light of the above, cooperation under this outcome and the respective SDG will focus on nutrition, stunting and among the children with lower body mass under five years of age, child and maternal health, the fight against tuberculosis, HIV and NCDs. It will address the right to health and development of girls and boys with disabilities, the needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.
72. UN and GoT will collaborate to reduce the maternal mortality ratio, avoid preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children, pre-mature mortality from NCDs, and to reduce cases of tuberculosis. Attention will be given to gender and human rights dimensions of prevention and control of NCDs, and life cycle risks affecting health and development of children and adolescents.
73. The Programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective SDG will employ a systemic approach to health system strengthening. This will:
 - » Support the alignment of health care legislation with regulations, including on migrant-sensitive health policies, and ensure their congruence with international standards;
 - » Obtain evidence on critical gaps in delivery of quality, inclusive health care services;

- » Strengthen national MCH and NCD surveillance systems;
 - » Enhance the monitoring of existing national strategies and programmes, regular reporting against global voluntary targets;
 - » Develop the capacities of health care front line workers, specialists, and managers.
74. Building on their strengths and comparative advantages, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC and IOM will work in concert to contribute quality technical assistance and policy advice for the achievement of this outcome. Collaborative efforts will aim to promote greater access to drug demand reduction services, reproductive health services and education, family planning, safe abortions and measures to protect children’s social and emotional well-being, and universal access to high-quality diagnostics and treatment for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, including effective rapid diagnosis and sustained treatment of multi-drug resistant cases. Other specific interventions will support national partners to: implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), introduce the methodology of analysis of critical cases in obstetrics and neonatology, develop a perinatal referral system, upgrade primary health care and home visitation programs, sustain affordable and effective interventions to combine management of major childhood illnesses and mainstream early intervention, and support health promotion and universal access to essential medicines and basic technologies. Support will be provided to examining the patterns of housing, transport, food production, use of energy sources and economic activity and its effects on the patterns of non-communicable diseases and health and nutrition promotion in the agriculture sector and in the food systems. Early detection of illness and prevention require a whole-of-society response between the public sector, civil society, and the private sector.
75. **Strengthening inter-sectoral coordination** is a cross-cutting strategy for the achievement of outcomes 2, 3, and 4. Across the range of health, education, and social protection services, there is a need for strengthened inter-ministerial and inter-departmental coordination in planning, budgeting, and service delivery, and in monitoring the coverage and quality of services in line with international standards.
76. Programme strategies that can contribute to achieving inter-sectoral coordination will involve:
- » Advocacy for inter-sectoral coordination in the area of social protection and services for the marginalized groups;
 - » Experience exchange to study and apply best international practices in the area of inter-sectoral cooperation;
 - » Technical support in development of the standard operation procedures and mechanisms of accountability for inter-sectoral coordination;
 - » Strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems on national and sub-regional levels;
 - » Organization of the annual reviews and forums that enable public participation and input to gauge the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination in service delivery.
77. To achieve this outcome UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UNODC and UNHCR will work with the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (State Sanitary and Epidemiologic Service, Scientific-Clinical Center of Mother and Child Health Protection, State Medical University of Turkmenistan, National Centre for Infectious Diseases Control and other medical institutions), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population,

Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, State Committee for Tourism, State Committee for Sports, the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan and other state and public organizations.

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

National Development Goals: Environmental protection and efficient and rational use of natural, agricultural and energy resources [4.1]; Sound improvement of environmental situation, increased ecological standards, quality drinking water supply [3.2]

SDGs: 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all; 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

78. Reducing energy consumption and improving energy management are important elements for reducing GHG emissions in Turkmenistan. In addition, the national socio-economic programme 2011-2030 sets out ambitious infrastructure targets for increasing development in both rural and urban areas. These factors limit the prioritization of the energy efficiency and energy management agenda and call for alternative and innovative approaches to energy efficiency and energy management. Introducing new and innovative solutions, using energy and resource saving technology, is becoming an economically acute matter particularly because Turkmenistan lacks a systemic or integrated approach to sustainable management of energy and the promotion of energy efficiency.
79. In addition, there is a need to promote awareness among citizens in order to change their behavior in regard to how they use energy. A campaign to communicate the benefits from adopting energy saving initiatives is required to ensure that government efforts are married with those of its citizens.
80. Despite the existence of a solar research institute, a need exists in expanding research on possible alternative sources of energy that could be a potential for replication all over the country.
81. For the past several years Turkmenistan has started to recognize both the ongoing and potential impact on climate change on its national economy and as a result a National Strategy on Climate Change was adopted by the President in 2012. This provides a policy framework for all climate change adaption and mitigation aspects and is aligned to most of the proposed sustainable development goals (SDGs). The strategy stipulated that national action plans should be developed setting out how the country will adapt to and mitigate against possible climate change impacts. The UN is currently assisting the government to develop a National economic program of action on adaptation and mitigation to climate change (NEPAAM) as the instrument to start to move towards a green economy.
82. The NEPAAM is expected to help reduce energy consumption and improve energy management. It will set out a number of programmes and actions for both urban and rural populations. The focus of the plan is very much on sustainable uses of energy sources with particular focus on energy efficiency and the need to reduce GHG. However, Turkmenistan

has not yet developed an adequate institutional architecture that will drive this NEPAAM. Clear institutional mandates for advocating, coordinating, supervising and monitoring the implementation of the strategy has yet to be identified and approved. Furthermore, the country does not have an institutional system for monitoring GHG reductions and measuring work done in relation to sustainable energy and resource management.

83. Turkmenistan has recently updated a number of key environment-related laws, with some important laws remaining to be developed, such as comprehensive laws on waste management and on promoting energy efficiency.
84. On May 23, 2015, the Law of Turkmenistan "On Waste" was adopted which regulates relations in the field of waste management, and aims to reduce waste formation and ensure rational use in the economic and other activities, in order to prevent their negative impact on human health and the environment. However, more information is required about the status of disposal sites to enable efficient regulation and development.
85. Going forward, the key challenges for energy management and energy efficiency concern the need for: (1) Strengthened and revised environmental governance to implement mitigation and adaptation measures, including comprehensive and updated energy and urban development related legislation to ensure compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); (2) Regulations and efficient solutions to promote sustainable urban development and management, especially energy efficiency and the use of renewables; (3) Integration of environment and climate related concerns into all sectors of the economy; (4) Efforts to address gaps in reliable data and access to data; (5) efforts to promote awareness among citizens on the benefits that can be gained from adopting energy saving initiatives is required in order to change their behavior on how they are currently management energy.
86. Programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective SDG will include:
 - » Support the identification and approval of clear institutional mandates as well as the review of the legal framework for demand-based energy management, energy efficiency and the use of renewables;
 - » Raise awareness and understanding of energy efficiency of managers and specialists from relevant ministries and departments;
 - » Together with selected sectors and institutions, pilot innovative technologies and practices that contribute to energy conservation and management in urban and rural development;
 - » Support the establishment of an integrated system across sectors to measure the progress in the implementation of the Green Economy strategy;
 - » Support the government in development of a national research agenda that will contribute to policy decision-making;
 - » Support the GoT to integrate the nationally adapted SDGs targets into the Green Economy strategy.

87. To achieve this outcome UNDP and UNECE will work with the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, the Ministries of Economy and Development, Finance, Energy, Industry, Oil and Gas and other entities of the oil and gas sector, Water, Automobile Transport, Construction and Architecture, Public Utilities, and State Committee for Environment Protection and Land Resources, National Committee for Hydrometeorology at the Cabinet of Ministers, the Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs and the Academy of Science.

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.

National Development Goals: Environmental protection and efficient and rational use of natural, agricultural and energy resources [4.1]; Sound improvement of environmental situation, increased ecological standards, quality drinking water supply [3.2]

SDGs: 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 14. Conserve and sustainably use the rivers, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

88. The impact of the global climate change on Turkmenistan will be topical first of all from the point of view of managing land and water resources, biodiversity and coastal resources. As climate change has direct impact on the qualities and quantities of water, land and biodiversity and given that the country faces water scarcity and land aridity concerns, top priority needs to be given to building the climatic resilience of the key economic sectors such as water, and agriculture.
89. Issues of water and land management have special importance for Turkmenistan. Rivers in Turkmenistan are transboundary and global climate change will impact on the regime and the flow of rivers. Water resources are mainly used for irrigation of crops. The country is undertaking large-scale works on the rational use of land and water resources, one of the priorities, is to introduce modern water-saving technologies in the agriculture. The Government allocates low-interest long-term cash loans to agricultural producers for the purchase of technical equipment. The transition to new technological methods of crop irrigation will improve ameliorative condition of irrigated lands, increase their fertility and as a result will provide high income for agricultural producers.
90. Reflecting the importance the government attaches to growing water scarcity, it adopted a national plan in 2015 for the rational management of water resources to enhance water management infrastructure and systems (irrigation canals) nationwide.
91. The ecological integrity of Turkmenistan's globally recognised biodiversity, including coastal areas, is under pressure from a number of threats. One of the threats is the incremental loss or degradation of habitat. The water ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to water-borne industrial and agricultural pollutants.
92. The rapid development of the national tourism zone "Awaza" on the shores of the Caspian Sea needs to be accompanied by initiatives for coastal and marine resources management including alternative, environmentally sound livelihood solutions for local coastal communities.

93. The scale of national vulnerability to hazards is only expected to increase, and substantially so, in the coming decades, as a result of a combination of underlying causes. These include climate risk, resource scarcity and drought, ecosystem degradation, constraints to decent livelihoods, demographic changes, and limited capacities to manage risks from natural and other hazards, including epidemic diseases.
94. Developing more robust institutional capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Management and Climate Risk Management (CRM) is a major priority for the Government. Greater attention is needed to ensure that national development strategies, policies, sector plans and programmes are informed by risk assessments that conform to international standards, while promoting multi-stakeholder disaster risk governance systems and plans at both national and local levels. These efforts will need to give due attention to those most vulnerable to disasters, particularly women and children, and those with disability, who face unique disaster risks.
95. All of the above issues will be addressed National economic program of action on adaptation and mitigation to climate change (NEPAAM), once it is approved and initiated. The NEPAAM will provide a holistic approach to sustainable management of natural resources such as land, water and ecosystems, in the context of the changing climate, as well as addressing the impact of climate change on human health. It will spearhead strategic changes to the planning and management processes within sectors, making their work more adaptive and responsive to the ongoing and potential consequences of climate change. A national system to monitor and report on the implementation of NEPAAM will be established. In addition, data on climate change issues will be collected and research will be to ensure more informed planning of the relevant economic sectors. The UN will further support national policy dialogues on integrated water resources management under the EU Water Initiative²².
96. Thus, the key challenges for disaster risk reduction and climate risk management and adaptation concern: (1) Stronger resilience of the key national economic sectors to the effects of climate change though improved and aligned governance and legislative frameworks (2) Enhanced livelihoods of local communities through adaptive and rational management of water and land resources (3) Integration of environment and climate related concerns into all sectors of the economy (4) The availability of measurable targets to strengthen the system of reporting and accountability including the national capacity to develop accountability systems for sustainable forest management; (5) Regulations and efficient solutions for more rational use of all natural resources, especially water, land and ecosystems and related trans-boundary issues; (6) The promotion and use of multi-hazard risk assessment and analysis; (7) The availability of adequate capacity at national and sub-national levels, especially national and sub-national systems to monitor data (sex- and age-disaggregated) on disaster damage and losses as a basis for improved accountability; and (8) Enhanced roles of social services in reducing risk and building resilience.
97. The programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective SDG will include:

²² National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management
<http://www.unece.org/env/water/npd/countrydialogues/tm>

- » Raise awareness and understanding from the household level to decision makers on the need for a shift towards a conservation of the environmental model, while also promoting sustainable livelihood and economic growth
- » Establish innovative pilot measures with selected sectors and institutions that promote this new model as part of implementing NEPAAM;
- » Develop a national platform for DRR and CRM;
- » Establish an integrated system across sectors to measure the progress in the implementation of NEPAAM as part of the Green Economy strategy;
- » Conduct CRM-related research that will contribute to policy-making;
- » Enhance cross boundary related research that can contribute to regional solutions.

98. To achieve this Outcome UNDP, UNECE, and UNICEF will work with the partners listed above for Outcome 5 achievement and will also work with partners from the Ministries of Agriculture and Water, Defense, Health and Medical Industry, Education, Labour and Social Protection, State Committee for Environment Protection and Land Resources, National Committee for Hydrometeorology at the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan, the Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs as well as local representative and executive bodies, self-governance bodies, CSOs, and media organisations.

Strategic Area 4: Employment, Economic Diversification, and Trade

Outcome 7.

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

National Development Goals: Diversification of the national economy [1]; Ensuring competitiveness of Turkmen companies in worldwide high technologies markets, creation of scientific-education sector and industries with highly developed technologies [3.3]

SDGs: 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors

99. The country's economic outlook is favourable, based upon double-digit GDP growth during the past three years²³. With recent volatility in oil prices, down by nearly 50 per cent since mid-2014, this is now an emerging vulnerability. The *export to GDP* ratio was, in average, about 50% in 2012 – 2014. Turkmenistan's exports are also the most concentrated, with hydrocarbons accounting for more than 90 percent, but creating disproportionately fewer jobs. In contrast, agriculture provides only 8.4 percent of GDP²⁴ but provides nearly half of all employment²⁵. And while official unemployment is reported to be low, there is evidence of shortages of skilled labour in the emerging and existing economic sectors. The country's economic growth must create more inclusive and high quality jobs for those who are

²³ 11.1% in 2012, 10.2% in 2013 and 10.3% in 2014: IMF Executive Board Concludes 2013 Article IV Consultation with Turkmenistan.

²⁴ Statistical yearbook of Turkmenistan (2013), p.24

²⁵ 45 % in 2012. *Ibid*, p.291

unemployed or underemployed. The key sectors that are traditionally contributing to growth, such as agriculture and industry (chemicals, textiles) remain underperformers from this point of view.

100. Another key factor is a demographic one: over 50 percent of the population is under 30 years of age with 27 percent reported to be younger than 14²⁶. According to official figures in the 2013/2014 academic year, 97,827 students have graduated from secondary schools, the admission of students to higher education institutions (HEIs) – 6,100 students, to secondary vocational schools (colleges) – 6,522 students. In the 2014/2015 academic year in the secondary schools, the graduates numbered 90,864 students, and the admission of students to higher education has been increased to 6,861 students, and to colleges - up to 7,713 students. The formal sector employs 42% of women (2013) of the total number of people employed in this sector, 47% of women work in the informal sector, respectively. Of the total number of women employed in the economy, more than 55% work in the formal sector. Lower employment of women in the economy, as compared with men, is connected with the diversion of women into the reproductive activity due to the high birth
101. Turkmenistan will have to rely more on increasing labour productivity levels as a source of economic growth. The economy is mainly represented by traditional large public and private sector organisations and companies, while the number of innovative firms – potential drivers of a modern knowledge-based economy – remains low. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) also have an important role to play in ensuring the stability of economic development and in increasing the flexibility and adaptability of the national economy to changes in domestic and foreign markets. The financial sector will require enhanced capacity to ensure better access to finance for the private sector. Another challenge is the notable gap between the skills that companies need and those that workers and the education system deliver. Qualitative changes are required in the type of skills taught, as well as the ability to renew skills on a continuing basis. Despite the very high level of formal education attained in Turkmenistan, the private sector in Turkmenistan considers the lack of skills in workers to be one of the key constraints to its expansion and growth.
102. In order to address these development issues, Turkmenistan will need to address vulnerabilities associated with the overreliance on the hydrocarbon sector. It must pursue economic diversification policies and facilitating employment opportunities in non-hydrocarbon sectors of economy. Measures have already been announced to increase the share of exports generated by the non-hydrocarbon sectors to 65%. Diversification efforts must also reach specific groups that remain unemployed or underemployed, such as youth and women, people with disabilities, informal sector workers, and urban migrants. Another concern is to increase employment opportunities for young graduates, especially from foreign universities, returning to Turkmenistan. In this regard, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection needs to: (1) deepen the understanding of the structure and composition of the labour market, (2) strengthen the evidence-base for labour market policies, including training and education, and (3) Build a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system that provides learners with the skills and competencies required by a diversifying economy.

²⁶ Male 690,673, Female 573,271. UN Country Analysis

103. The Government of Turkmenistan initiated a series of reforms in this area by launching the National Program for Socioeconomic Development 2011-2030 (NPSD) and programs of industrial development in the regions. It has four objectives: (1) high rates of growth; (2) macroeconomic stability; (3) private sector development; and (4) improved living standards and quality of life. It also anticipates future growth being generated by the private sector, with increasing use of market mechanisms to facilitate structural reforms and promote private savings. The country strives to maintain macroeconomic stability through policies designed to ensure a balanced budget, low inflation, increased trade, and a positive trade balance. Improved living standards are to be achieved through a blend of economic and social policies. Economic policies focus on three broad areas: (1) diversification—in particular, more investment in high-technology, environmentally sound enterprises in the non-hydrocarbon sectors of the economy; (2) innovation—specifically, government support for research and development, including education and training, for industries with export potential; and (3) infrastructure—expanding and modernizing the country’s communications and transport systems. Social policies target two strategic objectives: first, expanding the size of the middle-class *inter alia* through new, more attractive private sector jobs, expanded employee training and re-training, and higher incomes; second, reducing the number of disadvantaged and vulnerable people through more and better targeted social assistance and higher quality social services.
104. The programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective nationalized SDG will include:
- » Accelerate the country’s economic diversification and its transition to a market economy that relies less on hydrocarbons and achieves sustainable, inclusive job-rich growth;
 - » Strengthen labour market laws and policies to encourage vocational training in line with international standards and practices;
 - » Enhance governance and macroeconomic management to facilitate the expansion of the private sector, which is expected to contribute 70 percent of GDP by 2020, up from 40 percent in 2010;
 - » Promote entrepreneurship and the expansion of the SME sector;
 - » Develop skills to analyse market needs, collect data and conduct analysis, and population forecasts. This will be coupled with support for enhanced capacities at local level to implement employment policies;
 - » Improve the efficiency of foreign and domestic trade, with a particular focus on the need to increase and facilitate Turkmenistan’s access to global supply chains as an important contributor to enhanced private-sector revenue as well as through improving organizational and economic mechanisms of establishing integrated commodity distribution system capable of ensuring effective promotion of exports of national products (non-hydrocarbon sector), including private sector goods;
 - » Strengthen regional integration efforts including undertaking as assessment of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in goods
 - » Support GoT efforts to join the World Trade Organization (WTO).
105. To achieve this outcome UNDP, UNECE, ILO, UNCTAD, UN Women and FAO, will work with the Ministries of Labour and Social Protection, Finance, Economy and Development, Education, Trade, Agriculture and Water, and Communication. Other partners will also include: the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, the State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan, the

Institute of Strategic Planning and Economic Development of the Ministry of Economy and Development, Institute of Research of Turnover of National Production of Turkmenistan at the Cabinet of Ministers Turkmenistan, State Customs Service, Trade Unions and the Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs, the Chamber of Commerce, local representative and executive bodies, self-governance bodies, and local employment services, the Women's Union, and the Youth Union.

Outcome 8.

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

National Development Goals: Development of a governance system which is able to ensure political stability, security, social equality and social order [2.2]

SDGs: 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; 16.2, 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Strategic Area 5: Governance and the Rule of Law

106. In terms of deepening governance and rule of law the people of Turkmenistan are the primary right holders. There exist potential opportunities for further development of the civil society, more effective engagement of public-at-large in the process of decision making at the state level, that will expand the effective participation of people in development and other areas of public life. In this process, special attention should be paid to the creation of conditions for more active participation of separate population groups, in particular women, youth, children and people with disabilities. Socioeconomic and cultural barriers also prevent some groups, in particular women, young people, children, and the disabled, from active participation. It is important that civil society organizations (CSOs) and groups that have been at the margins of public policy processes have new capacities to participate in the development of laws, policies and national programmes and that their interests are represented and concerns communicated to decision makers.
107. The GoT has been commended recently by the Human Rights Council for showing a willingness to strengthen its human rights record.²⁷ However, there is a need to reinforce the implementation of the country's human rights commitments. This is captured through many recommendations made by countries through the reporting mechanisms of Treaty Bodies. As discussed above, a human rights-based approach to development will be used to shape GoT-UN initiatives in all five strategic areas (see section 2.2). The UN agencies have supported the government to develop three human rights action plans on children, gender, and all other remaining treaty body recommendations including those from the UPR. The Gender action plan was approved by the Government in January 2015. The two other plans are expected to be approved in 2015. When approved they will be an essential component

²⁷ See Country Analysis, p79.

of UN support under this PFD. In the absence of such approval, the UN will continue to provide technical support and advocacy for the implementation of international obligations.

108. As underlined by the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov during his address to the Parliament on January 15, 2015 the judicial system needs to be modernized and upgraded, to ensure it provides the means by which all citizens have access to a credible transparent justice system. In addition, there is need for national plan and a coordinated implementation approach to counter trafficking in persons and drugs. In line with the call by the President to strengthen the judiciary and SDG 16 that calls for greater access to justice for all and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, efforts will be made by UN agencies to support capacity development for public service delivery and improved access to justice for target groups.
109. Priorities for joint action by the GoT and UN under this outcome are: (1) a greater awareness of and understanding of the concept of right-holders and duty-bearers; (2) more transparent and democratic mechanisms and practices for inclusive governance and effective representation (3) strengthened implementation of approved laws related to human rights and rule of law (4) a modernized justice system with qualified judicial professionals; (5) improved capacities for drafting and enacting gender-sensitive legislation and effective implementation of the legal framework; (6) further development of national capacity to combat illicit drug trafficking; (7) efforts to combat illicit financial flows and money laundering; (8) greater institutional capacity for border management and implementation of migration policies; (9) stronger planning, budgeting, and implementation capacities at all levels; (10) preventative measures to address human trafficking; and (11) strengthened collaboration between the people and the State, including enhanced capacities and a stronger enabling environment for CSOs and trade unions
110. The programme strategies that can contribute to achieving this outcome and the respective SDG will include:
 - » Develop methodologies for conducting comparative analysis of legislation, in line with international norms and standards;
 - » Establish monitoring systems for the implementation of legislation in line with ratified international conventions;
 - » Introduce innovative informative communication technologies for delivering Government services (E-governance);
 - » Design and implement policies for gender mainstreaming;
 - » Strengthen implementation of approved Human Rights plans with a focus on enhancing capacities of duty bearer and right holders;
 - » Strengthen mechanisms and capacity of CSOs, NGOs, media, and trade unions to participate more effectively with the GoT in the design and implementation of national legislation and programmes.
 - » Support in technical assistance in identification and investigation of illicit financial flows and money laundering
 - » Support in further improving institutional capacity of law enforcement agencies on combating of illicit drugs flow.
 - » Support in protection, prevention, prosecution and partnership components of countering human trafficking
 - » Support in implementation of the national migration policies in line with international norms

- » Support in strengthening and modernizing the justice system and strengthening capacities of the judicial professionals;

111. To achieve this outcome IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, and WHO will work with the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, the Turkmen National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan, the Ministries of Justice, Education, and Internal Affairs, the State Migration Service, the State Customs Service, the Civil Service Academy, the Institute of State and Law under the President of Turkmenistan, the Supreme Court, and the General Prosecutor's Office, State Border Service of Turkmenistan, NGOs and media organizations.

3. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

112. At the time of preparation, there were no identified areas of programme support that fall outside the PFD. Going forward and to respond to the changing development situation in Turkmenistan, initiatives outside the PFD may be added at the request of the GoT and endorsed by the Steering and Coordination Committee.

4. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Resource Requirements

113. The total anticipated resources to be mobilized in support of the PFD strategies in Turkmenistan amounts to US \$ 61,558,380 over the period 2016-2020.

The cost-sharing amount will be determined depending on the requirements and available resources to support the Framework implementation.

In this context the UN Agencies, donors and the Government of Turkmenistan, taking into account available possibilities, will consider issues of financial contributions providing for resources necessary for implementation of this Framework.

In this regard, mechanisms will be established to work out modalities of funding with each UN agency annually before approval of the State Budget.

Necessary amounts required for implementation of concrete UN programmes and projects will be determined during development and approval of Annual Work Plans separately with each UN Agency.

114. Sources of funding from UN agencies include regular, or core resources and other, or non-core resources that UN agencies are able to mobilize on the strength of the expected results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN agencies and by internal management decisions in agreement with GoT.

Resource mobilization

115. The GoT and UN agencies will jointly develop a resource mobilization strategy to address the funding gaps. It will provide responsibilities of all parties and guiding principles, mechanisms for fund-raising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

5. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

116. The Partnership Framework for Development will be implemented through the Country Cooperation Frameworks and Programmes agreed to by the GoT and UN agencies. The UN agencies and their partners will continue to work closely together and explore and expand joint programming efforts. UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA will gradually employ a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) as a tool to move towards greater usage of GoT systems for disbursing and reporting of funds. This will entail amongst other activities that the UN will carry out a macro-assessment of the public financial management system and relevant sector micro-assessments.
117. To facilitate greater government ownership, joint coordination and accountability of targets and effective monitoring of results a three tier system will be established as follows:
A High-Level Steering and Coordination Committee (NSCC) will be established and co-chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers/Minister of Foreign Affairs and the UNRC. The Deputy Chair of Mejlis of Turkmenistan, deputy ministers responsible for Economy and Development, Finance, Health, Education, Labour and Social Protection, Nature Protection, deputy heads of law enforcement bodies, the Director of the Turkmen National Institute for Democracy and Human rights under the President of Turkmenistan and Heads of UN agencies and Non Resident Agencies will be the members of the NSCC. **The co-chairs and members of NSCC will be determined by Parties.** The NSCC will meet once a year. It will provide the overall strategic direction and oversight for fulfilment of commitments for the implementation of the PFD. ***The NSCC will promote the practice that the targets to be implemented under the PFD will be reflected in the relevant programmes and related work plans of GoT Ministries, Departments, State agencies, and contributing UN agencies, including the non-resident and regionally based UN agencies.***
118. In addition, **High – Level Annual Outcome Meetings** will be held in March/April of each year to discuss the progress in implementation of Outcomes 1-8. These meetings will include the relevant ministers and heads of GoT agencies and UN agencies.
119. Furthermore, five **Technical – Level Results Groups (RGs)** will be formed for each strategic area with technical staff from relevant ministries, CSOs, and contributing UN agencies including the non-resident and regionally based ones. Representatives of various interest groups (youth, women, people with disabilities, refugees, academia, etc.) will be invited to meetings of the RGs to provide views on how to adopt programmes, strategies and initiatives on actions that affect them. The RGs will work at the technical level, to achieve the PFD indicators and targets. To ensure efficient planning and coordination and the timely delivery of development results the RGs will conduct joint monitoring and progress reporting to track the achievement of the expected outcomes. They will report to the NSCC and will ensure a high level of coordination and coherence between the contributions of GoT ministries, departments, and state agencies and UN agencies. The RGs will meet twice a year at a minimum.
The specific roles and responsibilities of the different groups are as follows:

A High- Level Steering and Coordination Committee

120. The specific responsibilities of the National Steering Coordination Committee (NSCC) include the following:

- » Review overall fulfilment of commitments for the PFD implementation and gauge the extent to which results are contributing to the national priorities and PFD targets;
- » Consider major constraints and lessons from implementation, future risks and good practices that can be taken to scale and make decisions thereon;
- » Review and endorse adjustments to expected results, strategies and resources to better align UN and GOT resources for greater impact;
- » Review and provide feedback to RGs on implementation progress;
- » Review and endorse a mid-term progress report;
- » Agree on a final evaluation of the PFD to be conducted at dates agreed by NSCC members;
- » Advocate for resource mobilization and leveraging for the implementation of the PFD in Turkmenistan;
- » Ensure that NSCC decisions are communicated effectively to all stakeholders, including government, non-government and UN partners.

The work of the NSCC will be supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office acting as Secretariat.

High- Level Annual Outcome Meetings

- » Hold a comprehensive formal annual outcome review meetings in March/ April each year to assess progress and challenges on PFD implementation;

The work of these meetings will be supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office acting as Secretariat.

Technical – Level Results Groups (Five

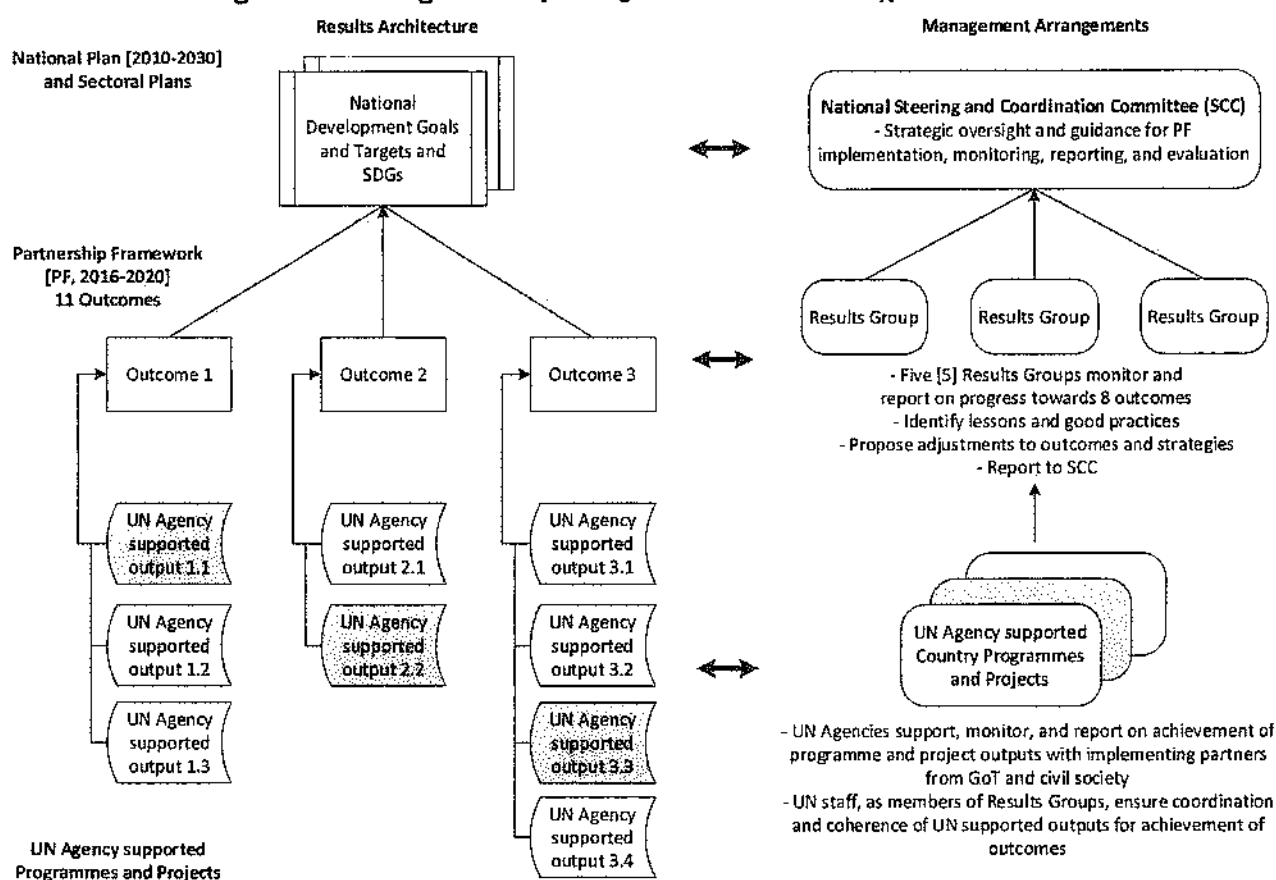
121. Results Groups (RGs) are a key mechanism for supporting effective implementation of the PFD. RGs will consult frequently to track and report on progress against planned activities and results, and identify lessons, good practices, and needed adjustments to overall results, strategies, and resource allocations. There will be five RGs, corresponding to the strategic areas in the PFD.
122. Results Groups will be co-chaired by a Department Chief from the GoT and a Head or delegated deputy of a UN agency. Members will consist of staff of Government ministries, departments, and state agencies and UN agencies contributing to the outcome. Representatives of CSOs will be invited, as required. During implementation, RG meetings will be held at least **twice yearly**. More frequent meetings can be convened by the co-chairs, as necessary. The RGs are responsible to:
 - » Monitor progress towards the achievement of PFD outcomes, using agreed indicators, review risks and assumptions and track the extent to which these results contribute to national priorities;
 - » Collect data for outcome indicators and identify and propose solutions to address data gaps,
 - » Consider major constraints and lessons from implementation, future risks and good practices that can be taken to scale and make decisions thereon and present them to the NSCC;

- » Review and propose adjustments to expected results, strategies and resources to the NSCC;
 - » Conducting national workshops on the results achieved;
 - » Review implementation progress and report on the progress to the NSCC.
- Decisions made at the RG meetings will be communicated to all stakeholders, including government, non-government and UN partners.

123. The following diagram provides an overview of the mechanisms for supporting PFD implementation and their relationship to priority areas and outcomes.

Figure. Turkmenistan-UN Partnership Framework for Development [2016-2020]:

Results and Management Arrangements [The diagram is for illustration only]



124. The relationship between the five Results Groups (RGs) and 8 outcomes is as follows:

Priority Area and Results Group	Outcome
Quality Data and Progress Monitoring	1
Quality, Inclusive Social Services	2, 3, 4
Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency	5, 6
Employment, Economic Diversification, and Trade	7
Governance and Rule of Law	8

Common Services Committee

125. The Common Services Committee (CSC) is a committee established by the UN agencies. It provides support and advice to the UN agencies on efforts to harmonize business operations and contribute to the delivery of PF results. The CSC is chaired by a Senior Operations Officer and consists of each UN Agency's most senior Operations or Administrative Officer. The CSC's responsibilities are to:
- » Identify and implement common business solutions, such as common procurement systems for tendering and bidding, long term agreements (LTAs) for joint procurement, common ICT platforms, banking arrangements, office security and cleaning services.
 - » Monitor and report to the UNCT about progress to achieve higher quality, more effective, and cost-efficient business support services; and
 - » Communicate effectively about the aims and expected results of common business solutions to all UN staff and concerned country partners.

6. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

126. An effective monitoring and evaluation (ME) system enables stakeholders involved in implementation of the PFD to compare actual progress against expected results. The primary responsibility for gauging performance rests with the NSCC on the basis of routine monitoring and reporting by Results Groups. A detailed monitoring framework will be developed and it will be approved at the first meeting of the National Steering and Coordination Committee.
127. The main steps involved in monitoring, reporting, and evaluation are:
- » **Routine progress monitoring and reviews** by Results Groups to share information, highlight implementation progress and constraints against planned outputs and activities GoT and UN Agency work plans, and identify key issues for attention of the NSCC.
 - » **Annual reviews** by Results Groups that are focused on assessing progress and challenges towards expected PFD outcomes. Results Groups annual reports will describe actual outputs or the results of major activities delivered against those in work plans, and use data from monitoring efforts.
 - » Preparation of **one annual Progress Update**²⁸, on the basis of RG monitoring and review.
 - » The Progress Updates from Results Groups, as well as reporting by individual UN agencies and GoT Ministries, Departments, and State Agencies are the main inputs for a **formal annual review** by the NSCC.
 - » An **evaluation** by the end of the third year of the PFD cycle will be conducted to support the formulation of the next PFD. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the PFD outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation by partners, and their sustainability and contribution to country priorities. The evaluation will also gauge the effectiveness of the NSCC and Results Groups.
 - » At each step in the ME system, **ownership and leadership by the GoT** is essential to sustain the demand for performance information about the PF and to use performance information for learning, managing and adjusting strategy and resources for greater impact.

²⁸ The progress update will follow the UNDG Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on UNDAF.

ANNEX A. RESULTS MATRIX FOR THE PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT (PFD)

Turkmenistan-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]				
Strategic Area 1: Quality Data and Progress Monitoring				
National Development Goals ²⁹ : Attention to policy reform, institutional capacity development, planning, budgeting, monitoring and information systems [5]				
SDGs ³⁰ : To implement the SDGs, it is important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind. [para 17]				
Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	UN Contribution in 2016-2020 indicative UN funds in 2016-2020
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	1.1. % of the recommendations from the adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System implemented Baseline: National State Statists Committee received recommendations and partially implemented some of them Target: 40%	- Report of the adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System.	Assumptions: - Agreement to make some essential data accessible to different users, from policy makers to general public. - Agreement to improve practices for the exchange of information between SSC and sector ministries and departments - Continued support and budget allocations for implementation of GoT law on state statistics - Regular submission of reports according with main international obligations	UNDP: 500,000 UN Women: \$125,000 UNFPA: \$600,000 UNICEF: \$320,000 UNESCO: \$51,990 UNHCR: \$210,000 WHO: \$ 85,000
	1.2. Number of sectors that have developed sector plans and established a system to monitor progress Baseline: Partially in two ministries Target: 3 ministries developed and approved sector plans and monitoring systems established to measure progress of implementation	- Reports of Periodic assessments available - Disaggregated data collection instruments and indicators - National strategies reflecting SDG - Sector plans reflecting SDG targets		
	1.3. SDG targets adopted and incorporated into national strategies and sector plans Baseline: 0	- National strategies reflecting SDG - Sector plans reflecting SDG targets		

²⁹ NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF TURKMENISTAN ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2030.

³⁰ Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

	<p><u>Target:</u> SDGs and their targets adopted</p> <p>1.4. Availability of a nationalized SDG monitoring and reporting system in keeping with international standards</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> no</p> <p><u>Target:</u> yes</p>	<p>- SDG progress reports</p>	<p>Risk:</p> <p>- Delayed and irregular submission of national data to international databases</p>	<p>Sub-total: \$1,891,990</p>
Strategic Area 2: Quality, Inclusive Social Services				
<p>National Development Goals: General education schools (primary and secondary schools) will be aligned with international standards, quality of education will be improved, interactive tools and information technologies will be used in teaching methodologies, electronic books and education aid tools will be developed for teachers and students [3.4]</p>				
<p>SDGs: 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all; 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; 4.8 build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>				
Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative UN funds in 2016-2020
<p>Outcome 2 Pre-school³¹, primary and secondary education services are of higher quality, in line with international standards, and with priority given to inclusive education</p>	<p>2.1. % of five year old girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary education</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 33.5 %</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p>2.2. % of secondary (incl. primary) schools that implement quality and inclusive education standards</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 5.5%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 80%</p>	<p>- MoE reports</p> <p>- SSC reports</p> <p>- MDE reports on CFS certification</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>- Continued commitment of the GoT to obligations stemming from ratified international conventions, i.e. CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, etc.</p> <p>- State allocates more funds to enhance quality education and human capital</p> <p>- State policy focused on alignment</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$1,225,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$400,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$37,390</p>

³¹ Preschool education (3-6 years of age) includes one year of pre-primary education, which starts at the age of 5 and aims to prepared girls and boys for schooling.

<p>2.3. % of secondary school Basics of Life Skills teachers certified in comprehensive gender sensitive and age appropriate reproductive health education</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 42%</p>	<p>- MoE reports</p> <p>- Programme reports</p> <p>- Monitoring reports on implemented programmes and projects</p>	<p>with international standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoE enforces policies and provides adequate supervision <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timing and long approval procedures 	<p>Sub-total: \$1,662,390</p>
<p>2.4. Availability of gender and age disaggregated data to track access to education for girls and boys, including children with disabilities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> gender disaggregated primary school enrollment data is available</p> <p><u>Target:</u> all TransMonee education related indicators</p>	<p>- MoE reports</p> <p>- SSC reports</p> <p>- MICS 5 data</p>		

National Development Goals: Ensuring social protection of citizens during transition from state to a market economy [2.2]; introduce international standards in social protection sector [4.2]

SDGs: 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; 1.5 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community based support services</p>	<p>3.1. Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban and at risk groups</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> there is no such data</p> <p><u>Target:</u> data is available</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued GoT commitment to strengthen social support services for vulnerable populations - State allocates more funds to strengthen human resources - Adoption and use of a bio-social approach to disability (ICF) - State policy focused on alignment with international standards <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social norms prevent participation of persons (children) with disabilities in social life, and use of mainstream social services. 	<p>UNICEF: \$1,225,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$210,000</p>
<p>3.2. Availability of inclusive community based support services compliant with international standards</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> services not available</p> <p><u>Target:</u> in 5 velayat capitals and the city of Ashgabat</p>	<p>- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Turkmenistan reports</p> <p>- SSC</p>	<p>- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Turkmenistan reports</p> <p>- Survey data</p>	

	<p>3.3. % of population (disaggregated by residence, age, sex, and disability status) who have knowledge of where and how to access community based social services</p> <p>Baseline: tbd, to be measured by 2018 KAP Target: tbd, to be measured by 2020 KAP</p>	- Survey data		Sub-total: \$1,435,000
<p>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</p> <p><i>*Focus: young children, children with developmental delays, MDRTB patients, young people, pregnant and</i></p>	<p>4.1. US mortality rate</p> <p>Baseline: 53/1000 l.b. (est.2012)³² Target: 15% reduction by 2020</p> <p>4.2. % percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care in 1st trimester</p> <p>Baseline: 70% (MOH data) Target: 90%</p> <p>4.3. % percentage of maternity facilities providing comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care in line with adopted clinical protocols</p> <p>Baseline: 42% Target: 60 %</p> <p>4.4. Mortality rate from cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases</p>	<p>- MOH reports - SSC reports - Surveys, including MICS 5 - MOH reports - Survey data - Programme reports - Monitoring visits - MoH reports - Programme reports - Survey results MOH reports</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$1,225,000 WHO: \$1,230,000 UNFPA: \$800,000 UNHCR: \$210,000</p> <p>Assumption: - Sustained political and budget support to expand quality and coverage of health services</p> <p>Risk: - Absence of reliable data on essential mortality indicators (IMR, U5, maternal mortality) for policy decisions</p>	<p>National Development Goals: Improvement of health insurance system of population; Prevention of diseases, promotion of healthy life style, increased investments for healthcare sector, bringing the healthcare system to the level of international standards [3.5]</p> <p>SDGs: 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children: 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases; 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing; 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>

³²Child Mortality Report 2013

<i>lactating women, reproductive age women</i>	<u>Baseline:</u> WHO EURO indicator on NCDs 650/100,000 (2010) <u>Target:</u> 1.5% annual reduction to achieve 10% reduction by 2020				
	4.5 Proportion of people receiving medical treatment and counselling (including glycemc control) for prevention of heart attack and stroke, out of all in need <u>Baseline:</u> 25% <u>Target:</u> 50% of all people in need receive medical treatment and counselling (including glycemc control) for prevention of heart attack and stroke	MoH reports			
	4.6. Tobacco use rate among population groups of 18-64 age <u>Baseline:</u> 8.3% <u>Target:</u> 6 %	- MoH /national NCD action plan reports - STEPS survey			
	4.7. TB and MDR-TB incidence rate disaggregated by sex, education, age and urban/rural groups <u>Baseline:</u> 42.6/100,000 (2014) <u>Target:</u> 20% reduction of 2014 baseline by 2020	MoH report			
	4.8. % of people who have access to drug demand reduction services disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural <u>Baselng:</u> to be established in 2015 <u>Target:</u> 20% from baseline by 2017				
Strategic Area 3: Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency					
National Development Goals: Environmental protection and efficient and rational use of natural, agricultural and energy resources [4.1]; Sound improvement of environmental situation, increased ecological standards, quality drinking water supply [3.2]					
SDGs: 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all; 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;					
Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative UN funds in 2016-2020	
					Sub-total: \$3,465,000

<p>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</p>	<p>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 <u>Baseline:</u> No <u>Target:</u> Two</p> <p>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 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1 law and 2 regulations/ standards</p> <p>5.3. Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) are measured by an established integrated monitoring system in place <u>Baseline:</u> 53 million metric tons (2010) <u>Target:</u> Nationally produced and verifiable annual data on emissions</p>	<p>- Municipal reports - Line Ministries/ Institution reports - Programme reports - NLEDP progress reports</p> <p>- GoT Gazette</p> <p>- International data reports - GhG emission statistics - A NLEDP monitoring system in place</p>	<p>Assumptions: - Continued emphasis on energy efficiency agenda and GhG reductions - State budget allocations, esp. for municipal pilots</p> <p>Risks: - Economic downturn and reduced oil and gas revenues - No lead institution will be agreed to coordinate the implementation of NLEDP - Renewables will not be prioritised by government</p>	<p>UNDP: \$6,500,000</p> <p>Sub-total: \$6,500,000</p>
<p>National Development Goals: Environmental protection and efficient and rational use of natural, agricultural and energy resources [4.1]; Sound improvement of environmental situation, increased ecological standards, quality drinking water supply [3.2]</p> <p>SDGs 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>				
<p>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</p>	<p>6.1. Availability of solutions developed and implemented at national and sub-national levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, as part of NEPAAM <u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> 10% of NEPAAM proposed solutions</p> <p>6.2. Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime <u>Baseline:</u> TBD</p>	<p>- State and sector plans/reports - NAP progress reports</p> <p>- State and sector plans/reports - NAP progress reports - Programme reports</p>	<p>Assumptions - State budget allocations for national and regional investments - The cross-sectoral coordination mechanism has sufficient authority</p>	<p>UNDP: \$4,500,000 UNICEF: \$365,000 UNESCO: \$30,000</p>

	<p><u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p>6.3. Availability of DRR and CRM/adaptation 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</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 3 legal instruments and 2 sector plans</p> <p>6.4. No of cross boundary water and climate change initiatives undertaken to support regional efforts for building climate resilience and adaptation</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2</p>	<p>- GoT Gazette</p> <p>- Sector plans</p> <p>- Periodic assessments of sector plans against international DRR/CRM criteria</p> <p>- Programme reports</p> <p>- Periodic Reports</p>	and budget for effective operation	Sub-total: \$4,895,000
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Strategic Area 4: Employment, Economic Diversification and Trade

National Development Goals: Diversification of the national economy [i]; Ensuring competitiveness of Turkmen companies in worldwide high technologies markets, creation of scientific-education sector and industries with highly developed technologies [3.3]

SDGs: 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative UN funds in 2016-2020
<p>Outcome 7</p> <p>Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through economic diversification</p>	<p>7.1. Number of enhanced and simplified legal instruments (or measures), bylaws to facilitate import, export and border crossing procedures</p> <p>Baselines: There are plans to develop a program to facilitate import and export</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 4</p> <p>7.2. Share of non-hydrocarbon sectors to GDP</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> (TBP) <u>Target:</u> increased by ...TBP</p>	<p>Government Gazette</p> <p>Official Published import, export regulations; Institute for trade research</p> <p>Government reports</p> <p>Periodic Reports of partner-agencies involved in implementation, UNFPD State Committee of Statistics</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued emphasis on agenda for economic diversification and private sector development - Sufficient state budget allocations for R&D and technology development - State Budget allocations <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic downturn and reduced oil and gas revenues 	UNICEF: \$275,000

		(to be provided)	
7.3. Number of state, sectorial, regional programs including on SME development aimed at piloting new initiatives related to economic diversification at national and sub national levels <u>Baseline:</u> One national program for entrepreneurial development in industrial sectors <u>Target:</u> 3	Periodic Reports from the Ministry of Economy and Development		
7.4. Number of new jobs created as a result of measures to diversify the economy <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> to be determined from programme reports	Ministry of Economy and Development, Programme reports		
7.5. A national inclusive employment strategy developed and implementation launched <u>Baseline:</u> No <u>Target:</u> Yes	National employment strategy		
7.6. Employment ³³ rate disaggregated by sector, sex, age and excluded group <u>Baseline:</u> 73%. Currently not disaggregated, with plans to disaggregate in 2016 <u>Target:</u> yearly reporting of disaggregated employment	National employment statistics MOLSP reports, State Committee of Statistics, ILO reports		
7.7. A national socio/economic interim plan 2017-2021, developed and a monitoring system established to measure progress in implementation <u>Baseline:</u> Current interim plan 2012-2016 <u>Target:</u> Plan developed, approved and monitoring system established	Ministry of Economy and Development, Institute for Strategic Planning and Economic Development of the Ministry of Economy and Development		
			Sub-total: \$275,000
Strategic Area 5. Governance and Rule of Law			

³³ Reference is made to formal economy

National Development Goals: Development of a governance system which is able to ensure political stability, security, social equality and social order [2.2]				
SDGs: 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; 16.2 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels				
Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative UN funds in 2016-2020
<p>Outcome 8 State institutions implement and monitor laws, programmes, and strategies, in a participatory manner and in line with the country's human rights commitments</p>	<p>8.1. Number of the new laws, and amendments that are gender sensitive and developed in line with UN human rights standards</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>- Periodic assessments of amendments published in GoT Gazette</p> <p>- Programme reports</p> <p>- Treaty body reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: Sustained governance reforms and ratified human rights commitments</p> <p>Sustained commitment to civil society development and engagement</p> <p>Cross border cooperation</p> <p>State budget allocations</p> <p>Risk: - Government priority set in Human rights areas may differ with the ones of international communities.</p>	<p>UNDP: \$589,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$365,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$445,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$600,000</p> <p>UN Women: \$125,000</p> <p>OHCHR: \$100,000</p>
	<p>8.2. Number of human rights national plans approved and percentage of actions implemented</p> <p>Plans approved: Baseline: 1 Target: 3 (cumulative)</p> <p>Implementation rate: Baseline: 0% Target: 65%</p>	<p>- Reviews and reports of Treaty Bodies</p> <p>- Monitoring reports on national human rights action plans</p>		
	<p>8.3. Number of civil society development bodies representing women, youth children and people with disabilities participating in the design and implementation of national and sector programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 5 Target: 10</p>	<p>- Field visits</p> <p>- Consultation reports</p> <p>- Periodic qualitative review with partners, NGOs, media</p> <p>- NGO reports</p> <p>- Programme reports</p>		
	<p>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 .</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Periodic qualitative review</p> <p>Cross border trade reports</p> <p>Human Trafficking, drug and crime reports</p> <p>Programme reports</p> <p>Periodic qualitative review</p>		
	<p>8.5. Number of e-governance services offered to improve the efficiency and accountability of public governance service delivery</p>			

	<u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 2</u> 8.6. Number of new initiatives implemented that strengthens law enforcement and Judiciary bodies to promote greater access to justice <u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 2</u>	Programme reports		
				Grand Total:
				Sub-total: \$2,224,000
				\$22,348,380

NOTE: These figures are indicative only. They will depend on the availability of UN regular and other resources from UN agencies. The amount of resources to be mobilized for the achievement of the PFD Outcomes does not include the amount of parallel co-funding of the Government of Turkmenistan for joint work plans with UNICEF for 2016-2020.