



**The Government of Turkmenistan  
and United Nations Development Programme**

**Country Programme Action Plan  
2010-2015**

**Ashgabat, 2010**

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## Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOMCA	Border Management in Central Asia Programme
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
CADAP	Central Asia Drug Action Programme
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Environment Centre
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU-TACIS	European Union-Technical Assistance for CIS
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAVI	Global Alliance in Vaccination and Immunization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	International Environment Agreement
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Progress Report
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MNP	Ministry of Nature Protection
MOHMI	Ministry of Health & Medical Industry
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework of UNDP
NAP	National Action Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
PA	Protected Area
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement of UNDP
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization

## The Framework

The Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP Country Office in Turkmenistan are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and to their responsibilities for the implementation of the country programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits<sup>1</sup> to which the Government of Turkmenistan is committed and with the aim of achieving the objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) signed by the United Nations and the Government on 15 August 2009;

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme, from 2005 to 2009,

Entering into a new period of cooperation, from 2010 to 2015,

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and have agreed as follows:

### Part I: Basis of Relationship

- 1.1 WHEREAS the Government of Turkmenistan (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 5 October 1993.

Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this CPAP together with Results and Resources Matrix (which shall form part of this CPAP, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

### Part II: Situation Analysis

- 2.1. Following the election in February 2007 of Gurbanguly Berdymuhamedov as the President of Turkmenistan, the Government announced a broad reform agenda the ultimate objective of which was to increase the living standards in the country to the level of developed countries. Constitutional reforms resulted in the adoption in September 2008 of the new version of Constitution that devolved more powers to the expanded Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan elected on 14 December 2008, which focused more attention on local self-governance, and highlighted economic development and market reform.

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<sup>1</sup> The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, The Convention on the Rights of the Child, and The Conventions on Climate Change, Combating Desertification and Biodiversity, The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the CEDAW Optional Protocol; The Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Conferences include: The Millennium Summit, The World Food Summit, A World Fit for Children, the World Summit for Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, and Beijing Conference (the Fourth World Conference on Women)

- 2.2. Turkmenistan, as a country producing oil and gas, has experienced robust economic growth and forecasts suggest the gross domestic product is expected to increase by no less than 6.3 per cent in 2010. Economic diversification is in the initial stages and energy exports continue to play a key role in the country's economy. Along with the fast pace of economic development, realization is growing that attention must increasingly be focused on investment in institution building and human resource development as the main pillars of sustainable growth.
- 2.3. Turkmenistan has made progress around compliance with international human rights treaty obligations, while legal reforms for harmonizing national legislation with international standards are ongoing. There is a need to strengthen rule of law and access to justice for people at large, as well as civil society activity. In December 2007, the Law of Turkmenistan "On state guarantees of equal rights to women", guaranteeing equal rights for women and men, was passed.
- 2.4. Turkmenistan's lengthy border with Afghanistan – the world's biggest opium producer – poses a serious threat to the region. The Government implements a series of measures to combat illegal drug trafficking. Commitments made under international drug control conventions have been actively followed up and the Government has taken the lead on a new initiative to focus on illicit drug routes through the region. Prevention, care and treatment of HIV and AIDS remains a priority direction for development, given the necessity to raise awareness among adolescents about ways of preventing HIV infection.

### **Part III: Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned**

- 3.1 During 2005-2009, UNDP pursued collaborative approaches to development, exposing national partners to new thinking and building capacity in the areas of governance, social and economic development, and the environment. A major expansion of the UNDP programme occurred in 2007 in response to an invitation by the President of Turkmenistan to support the new reform agenda. The new directions included UNDP support to local self-governance, improvement of electoral processes, building capacity of institutions concerned with human rights protection, and economic development and market reform. UNDP (and the United Nations in general) has emerged as the main international partner of the government in supporting social and economic reform. The longstanding presence of UNDP in the country, its transparency in operations, impartiality and constructive engagement were key factors leading to this strategic position. An existing high level constructive dialogue between UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan has been instrumental in securing partnerships required to advance these new initiatives.
- 3.2 Constructive engagement by UNDP has promoted positive change in areas such as human rights. For example, support to treaty body reporting has resulted in the establishment of a high-level interdepartmental commission to monitor the implementation of commitments to international conventions and prepare reports to treaty bodies. In addition, a Treaty Body Reporting Plan has been created until 2010. Turkmenistan acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in September 2008 and in April 2009 Turkmenistan acceded to the CEDAW Optional Protocol. In December 2008, Turkmenistan submitted to the UN Human Rights Council the Universal Periodic Review of human rights situation in the country and in March 2009 the recommendations were received. The first visit of the Special Rapporteur on Religious Freedom or Belief was successfully completed in September 2008 and recommendations were received in March 2009.
- 3.3 UNDP provided considerable support to strengthen data collection and analysis. A 2006 outcome evaluation found that statistical capacity was built under this support but that more efforts are required to provide reliable data on the social and economic status of the population. UNDP has provided technical assistance to the government in implementation of the national programme on HIV/AIDS prevention (2005-2010). This support has included building national capacity for establishment of national monitoring and evaluation system as well as provision of voluntary and routine counselling, testing services and prevention work with high risk groups. In 2007, statistics on drug abuse and drug trafficking were published for the first time. UNDP assisted Turkmenistan in development of its Annual Report on Drugs and Country Profile on Drugs (2007-2008). Turkmenistan has created a national drug agency to improve the fight against drug trafficking, which is now a clear priority and produced its

national programme on drug prevention. The European Union-funded Border Management for Central Asia Programme (BOMCA) and Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP) have developed a high-level of cooperation with the government to build capacity for more effective border management and prevention of illegal drug trafficking.

- 3.4 Following several years of UNDP advocacy and capacity development efforts, selected secondary schools were connected to the Internet, providing web access to 20,000 school children and teachers. Similarly, UNDP advocacy and piloting has led to the creation of small business and income generation opportunities for poor women and people with disabilities. An important lesson learned: UNDP must maintain long-term involvement and have the vision and resolve to follow through.
- 3.5 In the area of environment and energy, cooperation has largely been with organizations focused on protecting nature, conserving biodiversity and combating desertification as well as pilot interventions on energy efficiency and climate change. Much stronger commitment from economic sectors is required, as well as more effective institutional coordination. UNDP assisted in preparing packages for building environmental information monitoring capacities and aligning national environmental law with international norms and standards. UNDP also supports the development of a national park network and promotes community-based management of biodiversity. Major advocacy efforts have led to the introduction of carbon finance mechanism in Turkmenistan, with projects expected to start in 2010. There are also ongoing efforts to help the Turkmen government develop a sustainable energy policy framework.

#### **Part IV: Proposed Programme**

- 4.1 This new UNDP Country Programme Action Plan is based on the objectives of the National Programme of Social and Economic Development of Turkmenistan for the period 2011-2030 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2010-2015. It was prepared using a participatory approach, involving extensive consultations with national stakeholders, the United Nations, as well as other development partners during the preparation of the UNDAF. It is also based on statistical information from national and other sources researched and analyzed when preparing the country analysis.
- 4.2 During 2010-2015, UNDP will focus its strategy on: access to international good practices, knowledge, skills and resources in the design of national development policies and strategies; and capacity strengthening and human resource development across a range of sectors, to sustain impact at the system level.
- 4.3 The UNDP programme has four priority areas identified under the UNDAF, namely:
  - a. strengthening democratization and rule of law;
  - b. strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs;
  - c. improving sustainable development and inclusive growth; and
  - d. promoting peace and security.

#### **Programme Component A: Strengthening democratization and rule of law**

- 4.4 UNDP will support programmes that strengthen legislation and development of policy frameworks and their alignment with international standards. In partnership with the European Union and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, support will be provided to improve the institutional and capacity base to better protect human rights. Special attention will be given to strengthening the capacity of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities. Public education on human rights will also be supported as well as better access to human rights information and legal consultations for the public. UNDP will advocate for creating an enabling environment for information and communication technology for development.
- 4.5 UNDP will expand its work to ensure the participation of people in local development initiatives and decision-making processes. Capacity building of local governments and communities will be linked to

support for institutional and policy development to provide an enabling environment for local self-governance. UNDP will also promote inter-governmental collaboration for the sharing of good development practices and knowledge.

- 4.6 UNDP will continue work to improve electoral legislation and capacity-building of electoral officials at central, regional and district levels. UNDP will also promote civic and political awareness on electoral rights through the mass media and public communication campaigns. UNDP will cooperate with the United Nations Department of Political Affairs in the area of electoral reform.
- 4.7 UNDP will provide support to institutional development of the parliament by enhancing parliamentary processes/procedures to improve the quality of legislation, assisting deputies to develop their individual capacities to effectively fulfil their functions and promoting engagement of the public in the legislative process.

### **Expected Results**

- 4.8 The Programme Component on Strengthening democratisation and the rule of law will contribute to UNDAF outcome 1 to see by 2015 the rights and freedoms in Turkmenistan are respected and guaranteed in accordance with the international human rights standards and principles of democracy and the rule of law. There are two contributing CP outcomes. The first one (1.1) is to assist the government authorities in establishing and implementing mechanisms to protect and promote rights and freedoms in Turkmenistan, in order to align the national legislation with international human rights standards and to improve the legal capacity for right holders to claim their rights. UNDP will support the achievement of three (3) specific outputs.
- 4.9 First, UNDP will work to assist the duty bearers to become more aware and integrate international human rights principles, including electoral standards, into national legislation. It is expected that this work will result in the development of a human rights national action plan and in alignment of the legal electoral framework with international standards. A second closely aligned output is to build capacity of the government institutions, judiciary and civil society to regularly implement and monitor human rights standards. UNDP, jointly with relevant state institutions, will undertake programme interventions to strengthen institutional capacities of national bodies in fight against trafficking. As a result, relevant policies and mechanisms will be developed by the duty bearers to implement the human rights standards into practice. Thirdly, UNDP will work toward increasing awareness of the rights holders about human rights, and improving their access to legal mechanisms to claim and protect their rights. This activity will result in an increased number of rights holders being aware of and being able to claim their rights.
- 4.10 The second (1.2) contributing outcome is to assist the Government to integrate the principles of good governance and rule of law into national policies, legislation and decision-making. UNDP will work towards creating an enabling environment and capable institutions for introducing principles of good governance and rule of law. UNDP will support the achievement of three (3) specific outputs.
- 4.11 First, UNDP will work with all the levels of governance to formulate legislative and institutional frameworks and enhance their capacities for more effective public administration, public service delivery and participatory decision-making. Initial emphasis on education of civil servants and national and local elected bodies will be further expanded to organisational design, functional review, performance management and human resource management and development. It is expected that this work will facilitate the decentralization processes and citizen empowerment for greater participation in political and social life. It will also result in improving the parliamentary and law making processes as well as strengthening the capacities and linkages between executive, representative and legislative levels of governance. Secondly, UNDP will promote and provide technical support for consistent application of international norms in data collection, analysis and dissemination hereby assisting all institutions to have full access to reliable and disaggregated statistical data and use credible statistical information for policy making and evaluation. Thirdly, assistance will be provided for enhancing professional skills of the judiciary and the law enforcement bodies to ensure access to justice for people at large. These activities will result in support to democratic reforms in the areas of

parliamentary development, local governance, rule of law, elections, and public administration. Additionally, reliable national statistical information will become accessible and will be used for policy decisions.

- 4.12 Both outcomes also concern gender mainstreaming. UNDP will support efforts to promote de-facto gender equality. The legal and institutional framework for design, coordination, implementation and monitoring measures for gender equity will be enhanced. Reporting and follow-up actions on ratified UN gender conventions and conferences will be strengthened and public exposure to information about gender issues will be increased.

### **Programme Component B: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs**

- 4.13 UNDP will continue efforts to promote and apply a rights-based approach to development, by building the capacity of rights-holders to exercise their claims, and duty-bearers to fulfill their obligations. Specific attention will be paid to the rights of vulnerable groups and their equal participation in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life. UNDP will also provide organizations for the disabled with capacity development assistance and continue to promote partnership building and dialogue between such organizations, civil society and key legislative and executive bodies to align policies on people with disabilities with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. UNDP will continue providing policy guidance and support for institutional strengthening to better address the causes and effects of HIV/AIDS, and ensure access to services and expand opportunities for groups vulnerable to HIV, by promoting legal aid services and economic empowerment, especially for women.

### **Expected Results**

- 4.14 The strengthening human development component to achieve the MDGs will contribute to UNDAF outcome 2, related to developing human resources to achieve sustained socio-economic development by 2015. UNDP contributing CP outcome is to assist the government in ensuring comprehensive socio-economic integration of all vulnerable groups, including women, disabled and HIV at-risk persons. This work would aim to result in development of the national programmes for comprehensive socio-economic integration of vulnerable groups of population, as well as the development of data collection tools and systems to monitor status of vulnerable groups. Three outputs would be supported.
- 4.15 Firstly, UNDP will provide assistance to the national authorities to strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks for social protection as well as for more effective country response to HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases. It is expected that this work will result in enhanced capacities and improved multi-sectoral mechanisms for collection and analysis of data, reporting, as well as development of skills and capacities for informed policy making on vulnerable groups.
- 4.16 Secondly, UNDP will provide support to the government institutions and communities to practice improved social services delivery and to broaden access to knowledge and information to vulnerable groups. It is expected that this work will result in launching new social services for vulnerable groups as well as expanding the existing package of services provided to at-risk groups of population.
- 4.17 Thirdly, UNDP jointly with other UN Agencies will provide assistance in implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. It is expected that this work will result in an improved legal framework aligned with principles of the Convention and enhanced capacity of government bodies to formulate and implement a National Disability Action Plan.

### **Programme Component C: Improving sustainable development and inclusive growth**

- 4.18 UNDP will support the government in restructuring economic processes towards greater inclusion and growth. From a capacity development perspective, UNDP will focus on private sector development, especially small and medium enterprises, public administration reform, and financial, macroeconomic

and social policy reform. A key aim will be to establish a planning process that links medium- and long-term goals with the annual budget.

- 4.19 In cooperation with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will advocate for the establishment of national machinery for coordinating, implementing and monitoring measures to promote gender equality. Capacity for gender analysis will be developed, including an understanding of the linkages between advancement of gender equality and human security. UNDP will also provide capacity development support to ensure environment and energy concerns are taken into account in formulating and implementing national policies, strategies and programmes. For initiatives on land degradation and biodiversity conservation, UNDP will continue to mobilize the support of the Global Environmental Facility and other sources.
- 4.20 UNDP will assist Turkmenistan in its adaptation to climate change. Support will be provided to assess vulnerability in key sectors, integrate climate change risk considerations into national development plans and policies, and gain access to new funding sources to support innovative adaptation initiatives. UNDP aims to increase environmental financing through the MDG carbon facility.

### **Expected Results**

- 4.21 Improving sustainable development and inclusive growth, and mainstreaming the environment and energy component will contribute to UNDAF outcome 3, related to improvements to environmentally sustainable economic management for expansion of population's opportunities to participate in social and economic development, especially in rural areas. UNDP has two contributing outcomes.
- 4.22 The first outcome (3.1) is to ensure that men and women of all social groups effectively contribute to the country's development policy and implementation process to achieve inclusive growth and social equality. To advance this outcome UNDP would provide support for designing and implementing inclusive national strategies/policies/plans as well as enhancing national capacities applied to design, implement, monitor and evaluate development interventions. Two specific outputs will be supported. First, UNDP will work to provide technical assistance to the Government in formulation and implementation of people-centered national strategies and sector specific policies to promote inclusive growth and employment. UNDP will raise policy and general awareness on human development and develop national capacity to apply human development with gender as a pilot entry point for better planning in this sphere. This work will result in a number of national macroeconomic policies and public-financing and human development, integrating sustainable development principles. Institutional support will be provided to enhance evidence based policy making and strategic planning. Additionally, analytical and research capacities would be enhanced and monitoring and evaluation tools and methodologies would be developed and used. Secondly, UNDP will facilitate the development of favourable environment in the private sector for market development. This work should result in putting in place the legal and institutional framework for development of private sector and providing marginalized groups with greater access to finance, markets, goods and services.
- 4.23 The second outcome (3.2) is to ensure the environmentally sustainable use of natural resources in a manner that contributes to effectiveness of economic processes and increased quality of life. This work should lead mainstreaming of the environmental agenda in development planning, as well as setting up of the monitoring systems. To advance this outcome, three outputs would be supported. First UNDP will work to support the national authorities to better plan, manage and monitor the environment sector. As a result of this work the capacity for coherent inter-sectoral planning and management of sustainable development processes would increase. Separate focus will be given to the need for enhancing environmental education, in particular at the academic level. Secondly through implementation of community based initiatives, local communities will be supported to contribute to and benefit from sustainable use of natural resources. Thirdly, UNDP will assist the Government with introducing carbon reduction and energy saving technologies supported by relevant policy frameworks
- 4.24 The third outcome (3.3) is to assist the country to adapt the key sectors of its economy to climate change. The work under this outcome will entail development of a national adaptation strategy, in which certain areas will be identified that will require priority attention. Efforts will be undertaken to

enhance national capacities for better planning and management of land and water resources. In addition, adaptation of the key sectors and better planning of resources will enable achievement of food security and more effective forecast in this area.

### **Programme Component D: Promoting peace and security**

4.25 UNDP will focus on promotion of peace and security, sustainable border trade and, eventually, poverty reduction in line with the MDGs. UNDP will provide technical assistance to develop comprehensive, multi-hazard community risk management strategies and integrate them into planning processes at district, regional and national levels. Professionalizing the disaster management systems, developing regulatory frameworks at national and sub-national levels, and strengthening emergency preparedness and response systems will also be key target areas. The European Union-UNDP partnership will be advanced to include drug epidemiology, drug profiling at airports and railroads, public awareness campaigns and improved legal trade and transit of goods and persons.

### **Expected Results**

- 4.26 Promoting peace and security component will contribute to UNDAF outcome 4, related to ensuring, in accordance with international standards, peace and security for people in Turkmenistan, in both national and Central Asia contexts, by 2015. UNDP has two contributing outcomes.
- 4.27 The first outcome (4.1) is to ensure that the national authorities effectively apply integrated border management principles. UNDP will facilitate this work by assisting the national authorities to employ improved procedures with neighbouring countries to facilitate legal trade across the borders. This will be achieved through enhancing the capacity for border management and improving the legislation
- 4.28 The second outcome (4.2) is to ensure that the local communities have enhanced awareness and capacity to mitigate and adapt to disaster. UNDP in coordination with regional/international players will provide assistance for improving the capacity of local communities and local authorities to respond to/mitigate consequences of disaster(s). It is envisioned that this work will lead to establishing a disaster management coordination mechanism and adopting a national preparedness plan. It is also expected to develop national capacity to effectively prepare for, and to respond to, disasters through provision of international expertise and technical assistance.

**Table 1: Indicative Summary Budget**

<b>Table 1: Estimated Annual Expenditures of Regular Resources (RR) for the period 2010-2015 USD<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Programme Components	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
A. Strengthening democratization and the rule of law							\$1,084,000
B. Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs							\$1,000,000
C. Improving sustainable development and inclusive growth							\$2,000,000
D. Promoting peace and security							\$800,000
<b>Sub-total</b>							<b>\$ 4,884,000</b>
<b>Table 2: Estimated Annual Expenditures of Other Resources (OR) for the period 2010-2015 (USD)<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Programme Components	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
A. Strengthening democratization and the rule of law							\$5,000,000
B. Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs							\$2,600,000
C. Improving sustainable development and inclusive growth							\$10,000,000
D. Promoting peace and security							\$8,000,000
<b>Sub-total</b>							<b>\$25,600,000</b>
<b>Grand Total (RR+OR)</b>							<b>\$30,484,000</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Figures are estimated amounts, which will depend on the availability of UNDP core resources and specific-purpose contributions from funding partners.

<sup>(2)</sup> Other Resources are to be raised by UNDP from its donor network, and are therefore subject to availability of funds, donor conditions, and overheads.

## Part V: Partnership Strategy

- 5.1 To ensure that UNDP's Country Programme is synchronised with other development partners and that sufficient resources are available for implementation, UNDP will operationalise its Country Programme under the leadership of the Government and on the basis of a comprehensive partnership strategy aimed at leveraging human, financial and technical assets and capacities.
- 5.2 As a United Nations Agency, UNDP's main strategic partner will be the Government of Turkmenistan. UNDP will also work in close cooperation with the agencies, organisations, institutions, foundations, missions and companies that are committed to the UNDAF goals and to the efficient implementation of UNDP's Country Programme.
- 5.3 Partnerships are central to the success of this Country Programme of Cooperation. They provide new opportunities for joint advocacy, programming and evaluation, knowledge sharing, networking and resource mobilization. UNDP will continue to strengthen the cooperation with the government to promote mechanisms and fora for dialogue and interaction among national and international development partners.
- 5.4 Main Government partners will include: Mejlis (Parliament), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Development, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, and Ministry of Justice. Other partners include: National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan, State Service for Combating Drugs under the Cabinet of Ministers, Central Commission on conducting elections and referenda, State Statistics Committee, National Institute of Strategic Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Academy of Sciences, Directorate of the Centres of Infectious Diseases of the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, State Customs Service, State Migration Service, State Coordination Commission on Drugs, State Border Service, State Commission on Implementation of UN Environmental Conventions and Programmes, Institute of Desert, Flora and Fauna, Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Power Energy and Power Engineering, State Concerns Turkmengas and Turkmenoil.
- 5.5 Existing partnerships with local administrations and service departments at *Velayat* and *Etrap* levels will be sustained and strengthened. Active collaboration with civil society partners, including the Women's Union, the Youth Organization named after Magtymguly, the Union of Economists, the Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs, disabled people's organizations and other community organisations, will continue.
- 5.6 At the national level, UNDP will continue to promote donor coordination *in a range of areas* of mutual concern. UNDP will explore all possibilities to mobilize additional funding for projects that would support democratic and economic reforms in the country. Partnerships will be pursued with relevant donors, including the EU, USA, Japan, UK, Germany, Norway, Sweden and others. Together with other UN agencies, UNDP will advocate for Global Fund resources for combating AIDS and Tuberculosis.
- 5.7 The UNDAF will continue to provide the basis for partnership among the UN Country Team. Joint initiatives will include strategy meetings and annual reviews and may expand to involve joint programmes and projects and joint monitoring and evaluation activities.

## Part VI: Programme Management

- 6.1 UNDP will use national execution as the main modality for programme management under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. To ensure effectiveness, the country office will continue to provide extensive operational backstopping for national executing agencies. Direct execution modality will also be considered. Government ministries, intergovernmental organizations, UN

agencies including UNDP, NGOs will implement the programme activities. Relevant Government coordinating agency will nominate the Government agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted Annual Work Plan (AWP). The AWP describes the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency (ies)" as used in the SBAA.

- 6.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWP. To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWP to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWP. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and requirements of the Government. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.
- 6.3 The main planning and reporting instrument will be the AWP, to be developed in close cooperation with relevant government and civil society partners, as well as other interested United Nations organizations. The government, in consultation with UNDP, will assign national implementing partners and national project coordinators for project execution. UNDP will also explore other implementing arrangements, taking into account developments in the national banking system, public administration, and civil society.
- 6.4 Atlas software contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP programme.
- 6.5 All payments to an Implementing Partner are based on the AWP agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 6.6 Payments for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:
  1. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
  2. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.
  3. UNDP shall proceed with the payment within 5 working days. UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
- 6.7 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 6.8 Payment modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.
- 6.9 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.
- 6.10 Meetings will be held between the implementing partner and UNDP on a monthly basis, or more frequently as needed. These meetings will involve other partners and stakeholders, and will address issues related to coordination, planning and financial and results monitoring.

6.11 Under this country programme, audits will be organized as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and of the UNDP accountability framework. Audit observations and findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of the activities and of management.

## Part VII: Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP. This will ensure efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.
- 7.2 UNDAF Annual Review meetings, as well as the meeting of the UNDAF thematic working groups will serve as the primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities.
- 7.3 The Government and UNDP shall jointly conduct annual planning and review meetings for all programme components, usually in the last quarter of each year. The exercise will review the CPAP results and resources framework and prepare for the following year's AWP. Other UN agencies and representatives of multilateral and bilateral donors may be invited to participate in these meetings as appropriate. A more comprehensive mid-term programme review (MTR) will be held jointly by the Government and UNDP in 2013. An end-of-programme cycle review will be held in 2015.
- 7.4 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by payments and will provide relevant information related to financial reporting under joint initiatives. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following:
1. Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
  2. Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies (where so desired: and in consultation with the [coordinating Ministry]) will establish an annual audit plan.
- 7.5 Assessments and audits of implementing partners will be conducted by private audit services in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.
- 7.6 The annual programme review will be done at the same time as the annual UNDAF review, with all partners involved. Mid-year and annual reports will be prepared and submitted to the government coordinating authority according to the agreed upon report formats. Each outcome will be evaluated at least once during the programme cycle. National capacity will be built for monitoring and data collection systems related to specific programmatic areas. UNDP will encourage government institutions to use data sets generated by different surveys that are financed by international institutions for policy analysis and policy planning, and continue advocating for independent, reliable and accessible national statistics.

## Part VIII: Commitments of UNDP

- 8.1 Regular resource allocation for the country programme for 2010-2015 is **US\$ 4,884,000 million**. UNDP also aims to mobilize an additional **US\$ 25,600,000 million** as non-core resources, subject to interest by funding partners. These resource allocations do not include emergency funds that may be mobilized in response to any humanitarian or crisis situation. These resource allocations will be utilized for policy advice, technical assistance, capacity building, systems development and knowledge generation and sharing.

- 8.2 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP and AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including monitoring and evaluation, and timely progress reporting to donors. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, joint responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized/adjusted.
- 8.3 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services to achieve the results of this CPAP:
- I. Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of programme and project personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
  - II. Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
  - III. Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
  - IV. Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.
- 8.4 Where more than one UN agency provides payments to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

## **Part IX: Commitments of the Government**

- 9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 5 October 1993. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. The Government will accord to UNDP, its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.
- 9.2 As a contribution to the Country Programme, the Government will allocate certain percentage of programme costs (which will be agreed upon within the frameworks of implementation of projects) and where possible, additional funds to ensure successful programme implementation.
- 9.3 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.
- 9.4 In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

## **Part X: Other Provisions**

- 10.1 This Country Programme Action Plan covers the period from 2010-2015 and is implemented in accordance with SBAA.

10.2 The Country Programme Action Plan may be modified and amended by mutual consent of both parties, based on the outcome of annual and mid-term reviews, which will be added as additional protocols, representing an integral part of this document.

10.3 This Country Programme Action Plan enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and is in force until 31 December 2015.

In witness thereof the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan.

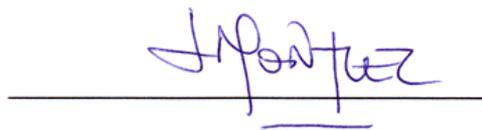
Signed in Ashgabat on 29 November 2010, in duplicate, each in English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

**For the Government of Turkmenistan**



**Rashid Meredov**  
**Deputy Chairman of Cabinet of Ministers,**  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**  
**of Turkmenistan**

**For the United Nations Development Programme**



**Lenni Montiel**  
**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Resident Representative**  
**in Turkmenistan**

## CPAP 2010-2015 RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Expected UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2015, rights and freedoms in Turkmenistan are respected and guaranteed in accordance with international human rights standards as well as principles of democracy and the rule of law											
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 1000 US\$)						
					2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Strengthen democratization and the rule of law</b>	<b>OUTCOME 1.1</b> Government authorities establish and implement mechanisms to protect and promote rights and freedoms in Turkmenistan.  <b>Indicator:</b> Human rights protection mechanisms are in place and implemented.  <b>Baseline:</b> Procedures are underway to align national legislation with international standards and principles, and human rights protection mechanisms require further improvements.  <b>Targets:</b> National legislation aligned with international human rights standards and	<b>OUTPUT 1.1.1</b> Duty bearers are more aware and integrate human rights principles into national legislation	<b>Indicators:</b> 1. Number of legislation aligned with international treaties the government is party to, including electoral standards 2. Number of institutional mechanisms for monitoring human rights situation in Turkmenistan established and operational 3. Number of new polices, strategies and decrees on implementing international standards adopted 4. Number of revised legal acts enacted to support implementation of the Law "Fight against Trafficking" 5. Number of law enforcement personnel and other national bodies trained to trafficking victims sensitization 6. Number of legislators and various electoral stakeholders trained on international standards, good practices in relation to HR and electoral processes 7. Number of international conventions/optional protocols ratified 8. Number of reports submitted to the treaty bodies 9. Number of advisory/consultancy/trainings and study tours conducted  <b>Baseline:</b> National legislation of Turkmenistan: Constitution, National policies and legislation on women' rights, education, health and social security, National Programme on socio-economic development of the country up to year 2030, Nationalized MDGs in place; 7 core human rights instruments acceded to; UPR report prepared and recommendations received; CRC/CEDAW/CERD Concluding Observations available; National legislation is improved in line with international standards and principles.  Review of electoral legislation commenced; Internal procedures of Central Election Commission (CEC)	Central and local government, Mejlis, Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics	Regular Resources (TRAC1, 2&3)						
					150	200	200	178	178	178	1084
					Other Resources						
					1100	1200	1200	500	500	500	5000

	<p>legal capacity for rights holders to claim their rights improved.</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 1.1.2</b> Government institutions, judiciary and civil society have increased capacity to regularly implement and monitor human rights standards</p>	<p>need improvement; Activities are underway to improve the capacity and knowledge of all electoral actors (electoral commissions at all levels, candidates, national observers, CSOs, Mass media etc) on democratic electoral processes.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By 2012, a human rights national action plan is developed and implementation is started</li> <li>2. By 2015, national legislation is aligned with international human rights standards</li> <li>3. By 2015, at least 10 reports are submitted to the treaty bodies</li> <li>4. By 2015, at least 2 Special Rapporteurs visited Turkmenistan</li> <li>5. By 2015, a Unified Electoral Code adopted and implementation started</li> <li>6. Policies and processes are better mainstreamed by CEC</li> <li>7. At least, 70% of trained people have increased capacity to participate in national and local elections</li> <li>8. By 2015 revised national legislation supports the implementation of the Law “Fight against Trafficking”</li> <li>9. At least 40% of law enforcement personnel sensitized to trafficking victims</li> </ol> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of recommendations incorporated in laws regulating CS adopted to enable CS development</li> <li>2. Number of advocacy and awareness raising events organized</li> <li>3. Number of training programmes for CSOs designed and implemented</li> <li>4. Number of local projects implemented by local initiative groups, communities and CSOs</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National legislation is in the process of improvement in line with with international human rights standards.</p> <p>Legal environment for CS operation needs to be strengthened; Awareness of policy makers in the concept of CS and its benefits to the society needs to be increased.</p>		
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**OUTPUT 1.1.3**

Rights holders are more aware of human rights, and access mechanisms to claim and protect their rights

**Target:**

1. By 2015, favourable policies towards development of SC in place
2. By 2015, number of registered and fully operational CSOs increased
3. By 2015, at least 30% of policy makers are aware of the role of CS in social & political life
4. By 2015, no less than half of operational CSOs have improved capacity to deliver services
5. By 2015, at least 30 mini-projects implemented by local initiate groups and communities

**Indicators:**

1. Number of articles/mass media reports on human rights issues published
2. Number of outreach centers on legal advice and human rights issues established
3. Increased access to textbooks/educational curricula/courses on human rights
4. Number of voter's education programmes/campaigns on wider public participation designed and implemented

**Baseline:**

Activities on raising awareness about human rights issues among the people living in Turkmenistan are underway; Curricula of secondary educational system are considered in the context of development and introduction of human rights courses in sufficient numbers; the system for citizens' appeals is under improvement.

**Targets:**

1. By 2015, improved awareness and legal capacity for rights holders to claim their rights
2. By 2015, human rights related services for the population will be institutionalized
3. By 2015, the educational curricula for secondary schools contains human rights courses introduced
4. By 2015, human and institutional capacities for implementation of legislation relating to gender equality and people with disabilities improved
5. By 2015, no less than half of the population have improved their knowledge in democratic electoral processes

**OUTCOME 1.2**

The Government integrates principles of good governance and rule of law into national policies, legislation and decision-making.

**Indicator:**

Principles of good governance and rule of law are being practiced by key institutions.

**Baseline:**

Amendments in the Constitution; Capacity of Government institutions for quality policy making needs to be strengthened; Participation of citizens in governance needs to be extended.

**Target:**

Enabling environment and capable institutions for introducing principles of good governance and rule of law created.

**OUTPUT 1.2.1**

All levels of governance formulate legislative and institutional frameworks and have enhanced capacities for more effective public services delivery

**Indicators:**

1. Number of members of parliament with enhanced capacity to perform assigned duties effectively
2. Number of procedures adopted and/or mechanisms established to improve legislative review process and quality of legislation
3. Number of institutionalized mechanisms for regular consultations with the public and CSOs
4. Number of members of regional and local governments and communities trained on effective public service delivery at local level
5. Number of amendments in local governance related laws
6. Number of local development plans developed based on participatory methodology
7. Number of local priority projects implemented by communities
8. Legal/normative framework for civil service management improved
9. Number of civil servants benefited from strengthened institutional capacity of the Civil Service Academy and enhanced quality of training and curricular
10. Platform for dialogue, networking and knowledge and information sharing among civil servants created and sustained

**Baseline:**

1. Expansion of members of parliament from 65 to 125
2. Civic participation in the legislative process need to be strengthened
3. Ongoing local governance reform. By 2010, 670 members of local self-governments and communities are trained on effective governance at local level
4. Legal and policy framework in the area of local governance and civil service needs to be made coherent
5. Limited resources and capacity of local governments for participation in local development planning and necessity to strengthen linkages between national and local plans
6. Academy for civil servants established in September 2008. First Courses were launched in March 2009

**OUTPUT 1.2.2**

Ministries and institutions of Turkmenistan have access to reliable and disaggregated statistical data

**Targets:**

1. By 2015, all members of Parliament received training on oversight, legislative and representative functions
2. By 2015, at least 80% of legislation passed utilizing effective and efficient parliamentary procedures, services, management and administration
3. By 2015, at least 5 bills drafted through active involvement of citizens in the legislative process
4. By 2015, at least 80% of servants of regional/local governments increased their capacities through the State Civil Service Academy
5. By 2015, comprehensive National strategy on local governance adopted
6. By 2015, local development plans are routinely incorporated into regional and national planning
7. By 2015, mechanisms for greater involvement of communities in local decision making process practiced and institutionalized
8. Number of legal/normative acts adopted to improve civil service management
9. By 2015, at least 500 civil servants benefited from improved curricula and designed quality standards for training

**Indicators:**

1. Census conducted in line with international standards
2. Access to data disaggregated by sex, age and area increased
3. National ICT strategy developed
4. National ICT legislation improved to promote better access to information
5. Access to modern ICTs including Internet expanded

**Baseline:**

Last census conducted in 1995. First pilot census conducted in August 2010. Second pilot census is scheduled for October 2011. Official census is scheduled for 2012. Regulatory framework for promoting ICT development is under improvement.

**Targets:**

1. Census publication launched

		<p><b>OUTPUT 1.2.3</b> Judiciary and law enforcement bodies practice enhanced professional skills to ensure access to justice</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. At least 25% of State Statistics Committee employees have enhanced skills for disaggregated data collection practices</li> <li>3. ICT legislation developed</li> <li>4. Number of ICT related legislative changes/amendments enacted</li> <li>5. Number of initiatives to improve access to information thru modern ICTs implemented</li> </ol> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of training courses/workshops/ roundtables/conferences/study tours</li> <li>2. Number of advisory meetings/consultancies conducted</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National legislation is aligned with international standards; Implementation of legislation in practice, including on issues of consideration of citizens' appeals, is under improvement.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Needs assessment on people's access to justice conducted</li> <li>2. Improved system of consideration of citizens' appeals in Turkmenistan</li> </ol>		
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Expected UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2015, human resources developed to achieve sustained socioeconomic development											
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 1000 US\$)						
					2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Strengthen human development to achieve the MDGs</b>	<b>OUTCOME 2.1</b> The government ensures comprehensive socio-economic integration of all vulnerable groups including women, disabled and HIV+ persons.  <b>Indicator:</b> Resources/budget allocation;	<b>OUTPUT 2.1.1</b> National authorities strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks for social protection	<b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design of the new social protection system based on accurate demographic and economic data</li> <li>2. % of population informed on social protection system reform</li> <li>3. Compliance of legislation on new social protection system with best practices</li> <li>4. % of working-age population participating in new social protection system</li> <li>5. % of replacement rate under the new social protection system</li> <li>6. Number of legislative acts, policies and strategies reviewed and recommendations made to mainstream HIV/AIDS responses into national policies</li> </ol>	Government institutions, Mejlis, Civil society organizations	Regular Resources (TRAC1, 2&3)						
					100	150	150	200	200	200	1000
					Other Resources						
					300	350	400	500	500	550	2600

	<p>Number of national programmes integrate and address issues of vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No reliable data on socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and limited services available.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National programmes for comprehensive socio-economic integration of vulnerable groups of population developed. Data collection tools and systems to monitoring status of vulnerable groups developed.</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 2.1.2</b> Government institutions and communities practice improved social services delivery to vulnerable groups</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Data to properly design and forecast the future social protection reform is specified; 21% participation rate and 35% replacement rate under the current social protection system; Social Security Code prescribes introduction of new social protection system in 2012; Implementation of National HIV programme envisages prevention work.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By the end of 2010 analysis for designing new social protection system conducted</li> <li>2. By the end of 2011 new social protection legislation developed and enacted</li> <li>3. At least 70% of working-age population informed of the new social protection system</li> <li>4. By the end of 2013 administration of contribution collection and benefit payments improved</li> <li>5. By the end of 2014 participating population increased at least up to 40%</li> <li>6. By the end of 2015 replacement rate increased at least up to 40%</li> <li>7. New national HIV programme developed and implemented in line with international standards in the area of HIV/AIDS</li> </ol> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of existing regional centers for elderly and disabled renovated and equipped to provide better social services</li> <li>2. Number of new community-based social service centers established</li> <li>3. Number of the staff trained in social service delivery and social work</li> <li>4. Quality of provided social services meeting requirements of population</li> <li>5. Compliance of legislation on social service delivery with best practices</li> </ol>		
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6. Number of laws and regulations revised to align with international legal instruments on the rights of persons with disabilities
7. Number of government institutions integrated disability issues into national development programmes
8. % of population aware of PWD concerns and potential
9. Number of prevention/awareness raising activities for vulnerable groups
10. Number of employment/income generating schemes/mechanisms developed and tested
11. Number of drop-in centres providing extended package of services to at-risk groups

**Baseline:**

Directorate of Infectious Diseases Centres established; Activities are underway on increasing awareness of all layers of population, including vulnerable groups.

**Targets:**

1. By the end of 2011, at least 3 regional centers renovated and staffed by trained social workers
2. By 2012 at least 12 pilot community-based social service centers established in 5 velayats and Ashgabat
3. In 2011-2012 at least 200 national staff trained in social work and need-based social services delivery
4. Survey on quality of social services conducted in 2013
5. By 2014 national legislation on social service delivery aligned with international good practices
6. By the end of 2015 national legislation aligned with the provisions of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
7. By the end of 2015 National Disability Action Plan developed and adopted by the Government
8. More than half of trained people have safer behavior and practices with regard to HIV/AIDS
9. At least, 30% of people involved in employment schemes have income sources
10. At least, 80% of people receive a package of services

**Expected UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2015, the system of environmentally sustainable economic management expands people's opportunities to participate in social and economic development, especially in rural areas**

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 1000 US\$)						
					2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Improve sustainable development and inclusive growth; and mainstream environment and energy</b>	<b>OUTCOME 3.1</b> Men and women of all social groups effectively contribute to the country's development policy and implementation processes to achieve inclusive growth and social equality.  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of strategies developed and adopted; ratio of women/ ethnic minorities in business; ratio of unemployment in urban/rural areas; number of men and women taking part of formulation of national policies and strategies; ration of private sector in GDP.  <b>Baseline:</b> National development strategies 2020 and 2030; nationalized MDGs. Limited	<b>OUTPUT 3.1.1</b> Government formulates and implements people-centered national strategies and sector specific policies to promote inclusive growth	<b>Indicators:</b> 1. Number of national and local authorities with enhanced capacity to plan, monitor, report and evaluate MDGs, related national development priorities and public financing strategies in compliance with international reporting standards 2. Number of national development programmes formulated and implemented to empower marginalized groups, especially youth and women in rural areas 3. Conceptual and practical knowledge on human security and gender among practitioners expanded 4. Relevant tools and methodologies to operationalise human security thru gender designed and applied in selected sectors 5. Institutional and research capacities in Institute of strategic planning and economic development enhanced  <b>Baseline:</b> Nationalized MDGs adopted and national MDG Report prepared by the Government in 2003; National Programme of the President of Turkmenistan on the improvement of social and living conditions of in villages, settlements, towns in etrap and etrap centres for the period up to 2020 adopted.  Existent state policies and national expertise on gender focused on women and maternity issues; Capacity assessment of Institute of strategic planning and economic development conducted.  <b>Targets:</b> 1. By 2011, key staff of the economy and statistics agencies has enhanced capacity to plan, monitor and report on MDGs, national and local development plans 2. By 2011, Turkmenistan prepares 2010 MDGs National Report 3. By 2012, banking sector reports in compliance with international financial standards	Government, Mejlis, Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs, Union of Economists, Ministries of nature protection, water economy, agriculture, energy and industry, oil and gas industry and mineral resources  "TurkmenGas" State Concern  State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, Institute of strategic planning and economic development	Regular Resources (TRAC1, 2&3)						
					200	250	250	250	500	550	2000
					Other Resources						
					1000	1500	1500	2000	2000	2000	10000

	<p>involvement of all layers of population in policy development; Limited access to reliable statistical indicators.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Inclusive national strategies/policies/plans are developed and implemented; enhanced national capacities for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes are applied.</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 3.1.2</b> Private sector enjoys favorable environment for market development</p>	<p>4. By 2015, national programmes on rural women economic empowerment and youth employment developed and implemented by national authorities</p> <p>5. Number of advocacy and capacity development events conducted to raise strategic and general awareness on gender</p> <p>6. Number of policy, research and analytical papers of practical relevance for evidence based policy making produced and disseminated</p> <p>7. National human development report produced jointly by UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan</p> <p>8. National strategy on human security drafted</p> <p>9. Assessment of impact of trade on human development produced</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1. Number of staff at the key development ministries and private sector representatives with increased knowledge and direct experience of policy options and international best practices in market reforms</p> <p>2. Number of government officials and private sector representatives with enhanced capacity to develop and implement policy reform strategies to promote private sector development</p> <p>3. Number of laws and regulations adopted to promote SMEs and microfinance sector development</p> <p>4. Number of microfinance initiatives created and implemented through bank downscaling and non-banking institutions</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Creating conditions for private sector development,</p>		
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**OUTCOME 3.2**

Environmentally sustainable use of natural resources contributes to effectiveness of economic processes and increased quality of life.

**Indicator:**

Number of national and local plans/strategies; number of national institutions are using information and monitoring system.

**OUTPUT 3.2.1**

National authorities better plan, manage and monitor the environment sector

including through improvement of legislation on entrepreneurship; National goal to increase share of private sector up to 70% of GDP.

**Targets:**

1. By 2011 senior staff of key development agencies have increased knowledge on market reforms and economy diversification
2. By the end of 2011 national authorities develop and adopt the national programme on private sector development and microfinance sector development strategy
3. By the end 2012 law and regulations adopted to create more favorable policy environment for private sector development and to promote business development services and access to finance
4. By the end of 2014 at least two banks have microfinance credit lines for SMEs in rural areas
5. By the end of 2015 survey conducted to measure the progress in private sector development and to recommend further actions

**Indicators:**

1. Environmental monitoring system is operational at the level of the development sectors
2. Number of laws revised to align national legislation with international standards
3. Number of sectoral plans/strategies revised to integrate respective environmental priorities and concerns, and incorporate strategic adaptation measures
4. Number of internationally compliant curricula on integrated into the higher education system
5. Number of municipalities apply improved waste disposal and better water/sanitation management
6. Number of institutions take advantage of an effective forecasting system for better food security planning

**Baseline:**

Monitoring system is under improvement; Reform of legislation is underway, including legislation on nature protection; Current waste disposal and water management practices require environmentally sustainable approach; Adaptation strategy and forecasting system in place is required.

**Baseline:**

National strategies do not fully reflect environmental priorities and concerns.

**Target:**

Information and monitoring system is in place; environment mainstreamed in development planning.

**OUTPUT 3.2.2**

Local communities contribute to and benefit from sustainable use of natural resources

**Targets:**

1. By the end of 2011, pilot phase of the monitoring system is in place and followed up by the government
2. By the end of 2011, at least 2 national laws revised and aligned internationally
3. By the end 2015, at least 3 development sector plans mainstream strategic environmental assessments and addressed as part of the national adaptation strategy
4. By the end of 2013, at least one university develops and provides environmental education based on internationally compliant curriculum
5. By the end of 2015, at least one municipality implements safe waste disposal and effective water and sanitation management strategy
6. By the end of 2015, at least two economic sectors are included and addressed as part of the national adaptation strategy developed
7. By the end of 2015, at least three relevant governmental institutions develop and use food security forecasting system

**Indicators:**

1. Number of nature reserves implement internationally compliant management plans and practice international partnership on conservation
2. Number of local communities benefit from development of a national park network apply enhanced land use techniques and sustainable forestry management
3. Number of laws and policies revised and aligned internationally for better water governance
4. Number of pilot areas practice integrated water resource management

**Baseline:**

All nature reserves operate on state budget; No national park is part of the national protected area system; National PAs need expanded international cooperation on conservation and management; Land use at the local level needs to be rationalized; NAP to combat desertification requires improvement; Legislation on water resource management needs update.

**OUTPUT 3.2.3**

Government introduces carbon reduction and energy saving technologies

**Targets:**

1. By the end of 2012, at least 3 protected areas developed and implement management plans
2. By the end of 2015, at least 3 local communities receive environmentally friendly socio-economic benefits from the newly established national park, apply better land use planning and involved in sustainable forestry management
3. By the end of 2013, at least 3 international foundations provide expertise to the PA system
4. At least one national law and one strategy revised or developed for better water governance
5. By the end of 2014, at least two pilot IWRM projects implemented

**Indicators:**

1. Comprehensive policy framework is in place regulating long-term measures for sustainable use of energy resources and promotion of alternatives/renewables
2. Number of residential buildings apply energy efficient practices and technology
3. Number of carbon finance projects developed and generate alternative revenue in the energy intensive sectors
4. Number of municipalities started practicing energy efficient public lighting
5. Number of pilot projects are in place promoting alternative and renewable sources of energy

**Baseline:**

National law and strategy stipulating rational energy use and promoting alternatives/renewable need to be improved; Newly constructed building take into account energy efficient building codes; Carbon finance related projects need to be introduced; Municipalities need support in applying energy efficient public lighting.

**Targets:**

1. By the end of 2012, national strategy and law developed and adopted for sustainable use of energy resources and promotion of alternatives/renewables
2. By the end of 2015, at least 20 buildings incorporate energy efficient coding
3. By the end of 2014, at least 5 carbon finance projects under implementation

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. By the end of 2015, at least 2 municipalities promote energy efficient public lighting</li> <li>5. By the end of 2012, at least 1 pilot project under operation on promoting alternative and renewable sources of energy</li> </ol>								
<b>Expected UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2015, peace and security in Turkmenistan, both on the national level, as well as on the level of regional cooperation, are ensured in accordance with international standards</b>											
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 1000 US\$)						
					2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Promote peace and security</b>	<b>OUTCOME 4.1</b> National authorities effectively apply Integrated border management principles.  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of integrated border management initiatives adopted.  <b>Baseline:</b> Limited capacity to develop and implement integrated border management principles.  <b>Target:</b> Principles of integrated border management introduced.	<b>OUTPUT 4.1.1</b> National authorities employ improved procedures with neighboring countries to facilitate legal trade across the borders	<b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of instructors trained in modern pedagogical methods</li> <li>2. Number of the staff of Border Crossing points trained on Integrated Border Management</li> <li>3. Number of customs revenues and seizures of contraband goods increased</li> <li>4. Ashgabat Training Center refurbished, equipped and fully operationalized</li> <li>5. Dog center built and equipped in the city of Mary</li> <li>6. Number of dogs used at international Border Crossing Points in narcotic seizures</li> </ol> <b>Baseline:</b> Necessity of collaboration and coordination between the agencies in charge of border protection and flow of people and goods through the border. Necessity to carry out drug profiling to manage and analyze risks. Necessity to include modern training tools and methods into the current training system of operational staff. Improved conditions are required at the training centers for modern computerized learning.  <b>Targets:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2 training sessions per year on Integrated Border Management for law enforcement agencies</li> <li>2. 3 study tours per year to EU Members States and to EU Training Institutions for border agencies</li> <li>3. 2 training sessions per year for dog handlers in the Regional Centers in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan</li> <li>4. 2 trainings (national and regional) per year on drug profiling</li> <li>5. By the end of 2010, Training Center of the State Border Service refurbished</li> <li>6. By the end of 2010, Dog Center in Mary</li> </ol>	Government, UN Agencies, Donor Agencies	Regular Resources (TRAC1, 2&3)						
					50	100	150	150	150	200	800
					Other Resources						
					500	1000	1200	1500	1800	2000	8000

	<p><b>OUTCOME 4.2</b> Local communities and national authorities more effectively prepare for, and to respond to disasters.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of communities prepared for effective disaster management.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Limited capacities at government and community levels for disaster preparedness.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National system for disaster preparedness operational.</p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 4.2.1</b> Local communities have enhanced awareness and capacity to mitigate and adapt to disaster</p>	<p>constructed</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National strategy for disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation designed</li> <li>2. Number of training on disaster preparedness and response delivered to local communities and local governments</li> <li>3. Number of local disaster preparedness and mitigation measures/plans incorporated into national plans &amp; implemented</li> <li>4. Number of staff of the Ministry of Defence (Department on Emergency Situations) trained</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Need to establish a long-term, sustainable and locally supported system to reduce disaster risk &amp; minimize the impact of natural events; Awareness on disaster preparedness and response among local communities needs to be increased; Need to incorporate risk management in development and investment planning</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By 2015, Strategy document for disaster management adopted</li> <li>2. At least 1000 community members and local governments receive training on disaster preparedness and response</li> <li>3. By 2015, National response plan mainstreamed into national planning process</li> <li>4. By 2015, relevant Government agency's strategic coordination role on disaster management enhanced (or disaster risk management mainstreamed into institutional processes)</li> </ol>		
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