### Country: Turkmenistan

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

### Reporting period: 2010-2015

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan have been working in a close partnership in addressing key development problems facing the country. Resilience, efficient management of natural resources, social inclusion, effective governance systems, human rights promotion are areas where UNDP and the Government have made progress in promoting sustainable development solutions.

A number of new policy instruments and plans were developed in course of the last Country Programme in the areas of energy and environment, governance and human rights. **Climate change** strategy and **green economy plans** (NLEDP and NAP) were prepared and **human rights** commitments were reflected in draft national human rights action plan.

In in parallel to increased focus on upstream policy support and capacity building, UNDP supported direct service delivery to a number of vulnerable groups, i.e. TB patients and at-risk population, people with disabilities, specifically targeting visually impaired women, farmers who have poor access to water. The way UNDP has worked during the past years allowed for more ownership of its interventions and their results by the communities served. UNDP has worked also to improve institutional capacities of the Parliament, Human Rights centres, NGOs, Ministries and other partners.

In the process of programme implementation UNDP partnered with the few international organizations and donors present in the country, as well as UN agencies. The most prominent human rights results were achieved with funding from the European Union. Joint work with other UN agencies concentrated in the area of democratic governance and environment & energy.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  | | |
| **Country name:** Turkmenistan | | | |
| **Current country programme period:** 2010 -2015 | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **OUTCOME 1.1:** Government authorities establish and implement mechanisms to protect and promote rights and freedoms in Turkmenistan | $3,377,914.00 | **Indicator:** Human rights protection mechanisms are in place and implemented | The outcome evaluation undertaken in 2014 reports a measurable improvement of appropriate human rights mechanisms in Turkmenistan. Although the indicator formulation is rather broad, the evidence used to support the statement includes the following:   * The Government is reported to be significantly more aware of human rights reporting standards and has an increased capacity to report on progress registered in adhering to the HR commitments. More specifically the evaluation documented that in the case of the reporting to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by registering the periodic report to the CEDAW. In a similar manner there is better awareness of and capacity to report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) with the periodic report to the CERD serving as evidence; * The Criminal Code of Turkmenistan was revised in accordance with international standards; * Turkmenistan successfully undertook a new round of UPR and CEDAW reports and adopted most of their recommendations. * Five Human Rights resource Centers, as part of the protection mechanisms, opened in all regions of Turkmenistan; * A Unified Electoral Code was developed and the electoral management body (CEC) is better able to organize elections * Capacity to conduct elections observing international best practices strengthened through development of the guidelines for polling procedures and training manuals for polling station officials developed for elections, conducting trainings for electoral officials, national observers and representatives of Mass media |
| **CP Outputs:**  **Output 1.1.1** Duty bearers are more aware and integrate human rights principles into national legislation  **Output 1.1.2** Government institutions, judiciary and civil society have increased capacity to regularly implement and monitor human rights standards  **Output 1.1.3** Rights holders are more aware of human rights, and access mechanisms to claim and protect their rights  **UNDP Contribution:**  UNDP’s contribution to the progress made under this outcome was assessed by the evaluation as central to the improvements that the country made in the area of human rights, i.e. most fundamental outcome level change made was a systemic change in attitudes of the public and decision makers to human rights.  More specifically, UNDP supported Turkmenistan to undergo the UPR process and the Government accepted the overwhelming majority of UPR recommendations. The national report to the second UPR was prepared with UNDP support and a 10-member delegation from Turkmenistan successfully presented the national report in Geneva and each member provided feedbacks on the issues and concerns raised by member states. In response to the total of 183 recommendations made by member states and HR Council during the UPR, 171 recommendations were accepted by the Government and one was partially accepted. Owing to UNDP flagship project on human rights (partnership with the European Union), government officials have now necessary skills to report to and work with the UN Treaty bodies. National legislation was revised to align it with country’s international treaty obligations by exposing Turkmen officials to international good practices, knowledge, skills and resources, including to those of EU member states. The Government had increased and institutionalized interactions with the international treaty bodies and systematically engaged in constructive dialogue with them.   * The National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (NIDHR) was supported to establish cooperation with the UN Human Rights Committee on a range of civil and political rights, such as the prohibition of torture, freedom of movement and others. * In November 2011, the Government of Turkmenistan submitted its initial report to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). * Two state delegations were prepared to work with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).   Besides supporting the authorities’ reporting to key human rights treaties, UNDP worked closely with right holders. UNDP also worked with Parliament to support harmonization of national legislation with the international commitments with regard to the implementation of UN Human Rights Conventions. An important piece was the Criminal Code, which was amended to give a definition of torture in line with Article 1 of Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). The Parliament also increased the age for military conscription to 18, to comply with the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and age of marriage to 18 in accordance with CEDAW.  UNDP also supported the preparation of a National Human Rights Action Plan that currently is in advanced stages of approval owing to the strong advocacy of the UN Resident Coordinator. UNDP’s work under this outcome was also facing challenges, especially in carrying forward the policies and strategies developed and adopted.  UNDP was also requested and has provided extensive support to the Central Elections and Referenda Commission in Turkmenistan (CEC) to enhance election observers and management bodies’ capacities both at national and local levels to conduct effective election events. UNDP facilitated exposure of officials to international experience through study visits, as well as introducing ICT processes to daily operations of the CEC. The electoral legislation of Turkmenistan's was reviewed and recommendations were provided to harmonize it with the best international practices. As a result a unified Electoral Code was developed and there is documented increased awareness of national, regional and local electoral administrations, mass media and national observers in international standards of electoral administration. The work in this area has made important contributions to the achievements under the outcome 1.2. *the Government Integrates principles of good governance and rule of law into national policies, legislation and decision-making****.*** | | | |

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| **Country name:** Turkmenistan | | | |
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| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **OUTCOME 1.2** The Government Integrates principles of good governance and rule of law into national policies, legislation and decision-making**.** | $1,196,971.00 | **Indicator:** Principles of good governance and rule of law are being practiced by key institutions. | The target set was “Enabling environment and capable institutions for introducing principles of good governance and rule of law created” and the main evidence of progress towards the target is the following:   * local self-governance principles were advanced by undertaking a diagnostic of the LSG systems and preparing a framework for its further development in line with international standards * quality of the civil service training was improved after carrying an assessment and making recommendations to the Academy of Civil Service (ACS) * Turkmenistan’s Parliament’s capacity for local development planning was strengthened thus making the key legislation making body better able to translate the high level policy into action |
| **CP Outputs:**  **Output 1.2.1** All levels of governance formulate legislative and institutional frameworks and have enhanced capacities for more effective public services delivery  **Output 1.2.2** Ministries and institutions of Turkmenistan have access to reliable and disaggregated statistical data  **Output 1.2.3** Judiciary and law enforcement bodies practice enhanced professional skills to ensure access to justice  **UNDP Contribution:**  Under this Outcome UNDP’s major contributions were in a) Strengthening of the capacities of the Parliament and individual MPs on law-making, human rights, and local development planning these overall being the contributors to the efforts of having a better good governance system in place. The main challenge in this area was to work directly with the Government, however UNDP managed to make way to recommendations on public administration reform through a package of national legal documents regulating civil service system prepared, with a detailed analysis of the existing legislation on civil service coupled with proposals for adoption of new public administration laws. It needs to be underlined that aside from the traditional functions, Turkmenistan’s Parliament is responsible for local economic development and local governance.  In addition, UNDP contributed to the development of the public sector through a) supporting the Civil Service Academy’s (CSA) institutional development and revision of the national legislation on the Civil Service; and b) revision/development of CSA’s curricula and strengthening of the capacities of the CSA’s academic staff. More specifically, a package of national legal documents regulating civil service system was prepared, detailed analysis of the existing legislation on civil service was conducted and proposals for adoption of new public administration laws were put forward. The institutional capacity of the Academy for Civil Service was strengthened through the design of a five year development plan. Training courses on public administration, E-governance and Human Development were designed and included into the Academy curriculum and a number of staff and students completed them. With UNDP facilitation the Academy established working relations with some academies of public administration, public administration associations, and public administration journals. | | | |

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| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **OUTCOME 2.1** The government ensures comprehensive socio-economic integration of all vulnerable groups including women, disabled and HIV+ persons. | $18,804,319.00 | **Indicator:** Number of national programmes integrate and address issues of vulnerable groups. | * National Defined Contribution Pension system introduced. Action Plan for Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) pension reform developed; * National capacities on planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national HIV prevention efforts have been strengthened; * National capacities on diagnostics and treatment of Tuberculosis have been strengthened; * Awareness of the population on TB and available treatment was raised; * Social security of People with Disabilities (PWD) is strengthened through the Turkmenistan’s Deaf and Blind Society. |
| **CP Outputs:**  **Output 2.1.1** National authorities strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks for social protection;  **Output 2.1.2** Government institutions and communities practice improved social services delivery to vulnerable groups;  UNDP’s main contribution to the progress under this outcome was through its work on helping the Government in modernizing its social protection system, as well as addressing directly the needs of certain vulnerable groups, such as PWD, in particular women, TB patients and TB vulnerable population. UNDP made efforts to connect the needs of the beneficiaries with the response from the duty bearers by adopting an integrated approach. The latter was taken as basis for the new UNDEF-funded project on “Social Inclusion through Leadership Skills for Disabled Women in Turkmenistan” that will be completed in 2015. The overall objective of this project is to promote engagement of women with disabilities into policy making.  More specifically,***in terms of strengthening social protection system*** UNDP contributed to introducing the Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) Pension System and creating the Pension Fund of Turkmenistan outlined in the Turkmenistan First Five Year Development Plan for the period 2012-2016. UNDP made a significant contribution to establishing a financially stable pension scheme based on the mandatory pay-as-you-go pension scheme with a tight link between contributions and benefits. The system provides extensive coverage of the working-age population. In addition, UNDP strengthened capacity of public servants in policy making and administration of the new social security system. Other key deliverables resulting from the work in this area were i) an Action Plan for Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) pension reform in Turkmenistan (developed with support of UNDP and approved by the Government) to transition the old pension system to the new one; ii) regulatory documents and tools (methods, regulations, instructions, classification) for the Pension Fund's operation were developed and the Pension Fund of Turkmenistan was established; iii) public servants working in the pension system reforms were trained so that they can operate the new Pension System.  In terms of ***addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups****,* UNDP contributed to the advancement of the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities, by working with the Deaf and Blind Society of Turkmenistan (DBST) in addressing the needs of deaf and blind people, provided advice on potential actions to be taken to align the national the national legislation with the UNCRPD, promoted employment opportunities for PWDs and implemented a range of activities to increase public awareness on social and economic inclusion of PWDs; ii) equipping the DBST staff with soft skills and information technology; iii) a number of 14 PWDs were helped to get employment in rural areas; iv) fostered employment opportunities for PWD by eliminating technical barriers and adopting effective international practices of supporting employment of PWDs (A job quota regulation for PWDs was accepted as the target by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection); v) raised awareness of general public and stakeholders related to challenges of socio-economic integration of PWDs including through internet ([www.bdst.info](http://www.bdst.info)) that provides access to information on laws and regulations related to PWDs in different areas such as education, health, employment and covers news and information about DBST activities. UNDP devoted special attention in the current years of the programme cycle to the visually impaired women and made already important progress towards their better social inclusion. This action focuses on leadership and will be completed in 2015, when a round of advocacy activities will be run to sensitise the Government.  Asa principal recipient of the Global Fund to fight Aids, TB, and Malaria, UNDP devoted a special effort to develop capacities for the prevention and control *of* ***Tuberculosis in Turkmenistan.*** As a result the national system to diagnose and treat tuberculosis, including multi-drug resistant TB (MDRTB), is enhanced so that the needs of the respective patients and people at risk are addressed. Also, the treatment success rate is increasing in the last three years (form 82 to 84.5%), the number of patients receiving treatment and post treatment care is steadily increasing, and the number of health professionals receiving relevant training reached 3,000 up to the last reporting period in 2013. The action includes training of medical specialists in Ashgabat and all velayats; procurement of health and non-health products nationally and internationally; design, build-up and equipping of specific laboratories and renovation of TB wards, as well as carrying out of monitoring visits to ensure detection and treatment of TB cases are in line with international standards. All these activities are implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan, Centers for Infectious Diseases, and TB Department of Turkmen State Medical University. | | | |

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| **OUTCOME 3.1** 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. | **Total Expenditure**  $225,855.00 | Indicator: 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;  Ratio of private sector in GDP. | Progress made against key indicators  The target for this indicator was to develop and apply inclusive national strategies and enhance potential for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various programmes. The specific targets achieved up to date are:   * Action Plan for introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in banking sector was developed and approved by the Government. * Capacities of banking officials in IFRS knowledge of the financial reporting standards were increased through training. |
| **Outputs**:  **Output** 3.1.1 Government formulates and implements people-centered national strategies and sector specific policies to promote inclusive growth  **Output** 3.1.2 Private sector enjoys favorable environment for market development  UNDP contributed to the achievement of this outcome in a limited way through a targeted intervention focused on strengthening capacities of social groups to effectively contribute to the country’s development policy and implementation processes aiming at inclusive growth and social equality. Under the umbrella of this outcome, UNDP was requested to work on the modernization of the accounting system in Turkmenistan. Though not directly linked to any of the outcome indicators or outputs, this action was assessed as relevant by the evaluation report as it was well aligned with and responsive to the national program "Strategy of Economic and Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan up to 2020" that emphasized the importance of introducing the international standards of accounting in order to implement economic reforms, attract foreign investments and develop efficient capital markets. The key deliverables of this work were: an action Plan for the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the banking sector; IFRS Conversion Guidelines, as well as methodology and instructions were developed; capacities of banking officials in IFRS knowledge of the financial reporting standards were increased; comprehensive assistance to the Central Bank and local banks in transitioning to IFRS was provided; recommendations of changes to the existing legislation to advance IFRS were provided. As a result, the IFRS in banking sector were successfully introduced and institutionalized, which in turn will contribute to the favourable economic environment that we are aiming under this outcome.  Through the project “Capacity Building Support for the Government of Turkmenistan on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Development”, UNDP contributed to the achievement of the output 3.1.2 Private sector enjoys favorable environment for market development. UNDP’s contribution was again limited to smaller scale ad-hoc activities mostly directed towards creating a favourable environment for businesses rather than targeting private sector. Some work was done with the businesses, too in particular women. UNDP exposed women entrepreneurs as well as women-members of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan to experiences of other countries to build skills in business development and preparation of business plans. | | | |

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| **Outcome 3.2.** Environmentally sustainable use of natural resources contributes to effectiveness of economic processes and increased quality of life | $8,301,828 | 1. *Number of national and local plans/strategies* 2. *Number of national institutions are using information and monitoring system* | | 1. *National climate change strategy approved in 2012* 2. *Institutional arrangements for monitoring are embedded into draft green economy strategy (mitigation and adaptation action plans) expected to be approved in 2015* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  **Output 3.2.1** National authorities better plan, manage and monitor the environment sector  **Output 3.2.1** Local communities contribute to and benefit from sustainable use of natural resources  **Output 3.2.3** Government introduces carbon reduction and energy saving technologies  Progress and Achievements:  The main progress under this outcome represents the National Climate Change Strategy signed by the President in 2012 and produced with UNDP support. This represents an important achievement and shows relevance and positioning that UNDP managed to gain with its intervention. The outcome evaluation conducted in mid-2014 identified this as the most important achievement. UNDP successfully then advocated for and obtained government buy-in for a transition to low emission and climate resilient development path, and as part of this, a commitment to tackling the inefficient use of energy resources and adaptation of water and land resources management in the country. The strategy design was then followed by formulation of the mitigation and adaptation action plans, forming what is called the Green Economy Strategy of Turkmenistan. As part of these interventions, another important progress is the strengthened capacities of national institutions such as ministries of economy, water, agriculture, oil and gas to take on board climate issues into their own plans.  With UNDP contribution, the country’s firm commitments to green policies and practices were voiced at the international fora, including the United Nations General Assembly sessions of 2011 – 2012. The outputs are about to be achieved towards the end of the cycle. Besides the above mentioned low emission development plan, UNDP piloted implementation of energy efficient solutions in the residential sector for several types of building being constructed or renovated, which will be then accommodating also vulnerable groups of population. These solutions included not only transfer of technologies to the construction companies, but also design of new building codes to be taken on board by authorities and rolled out across the country. UNDP is on schedule to produce in 2015 and 2016 an assessment to verify the scope of potential effects of the new technologies with anticipated energy savings and emission reductions of 10-30% on the pilots, given the country needs more efficient energy measures given the construction boom taking place across Turkmenistan. With UNDP support, the most vulnerable communities across the country implement a number of climate change adaptation measures, in the context of water deficiency and land aridity. The achievement is measured by a number of 3,000 households having better capacities in managing water and land resources. These households are located in the three areas of the country that are most prone to climate risks (desert, mountainous and irrigated land areas). UNDP demonstrated several pilots both for increasing water supply, improving irrigations techniques, and farming practices, which in average resulted in substantial increase in water supply, improved livelihoods measured according to our estimations by a 15 – 30% increase in income from sustainable land and water management practices. Furthermore, UNDP piloted an exercise of undertaking a vulnerability and risk assessment in the same areas as a very important tool for mapping local climatic, geographical and socio-economic risks that should be taken into account for planning community-level adaptation measures. It is expected that this exercise will be replicated in other regions of the country. Also, a number of national specialists were trained on climate risk management and on the use of relevant technologies (such as laser planning and drip irrigation). Training and coaching have resulted by our estimates in a 10% climate risk management capacity increase among the key stakeholders (Turkmenhydromet, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Management and Emergency Response Agency under the Ministry of Defense).  Inter alia, UNDP in collaboration with UNECE supported the country in developing Turkmenistan’s revised water code that aims to promote integrated actions for more rational use of water resources and with GIZ on promoting sustainable land management. Furthermore, assistance was provided in development and adoption of the new protected areas law that allows creation of national parks to promote socio-economic models for managing ecosystems. The draft protected area system development plan, submitted for government approval, suggests an increase of the country’s protected area network by 1.5 mln hectares and thus, in total the protected area coverage will reach 7.18% from 3.98% out of the total country area. As a result of UNDP work, the Khazar Nature Reserve is implementing a management plan that was developed with UNDP-GEF project support, while the new law on protected areas better aligns national legislation to international good practice. As part of the same initiative, a new protected area was proclaimed. UNDP supported the Government in fulfillment of the obligations under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity through the design of the updated National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan. When in place, it would ensure integration of the biodiversity principles in other sectors’ planning. | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.1** National authorities effectively apply Integrated border management principles. | **Total Expenditure**  $2,806,301.00 | | **Indicator:** Number of integrated border management initiatives adopted. | **Progress made against key indicators**  The target value for this indicator was “Principles of Integrated border management introduced” and progress was made during the implementation of the regional BOMCA programme.  There were a number of initiatives that the action delivered against this indicator. The primary one is an integrated border management strategy that the Government expressed interest in. Secondly a comprehensive training programme was put in place for the State Border Guard Service, State Migration Service, Customs, State Service on Protecting Security of Healthy Society, in applying of integrated border management. A notable initiative was the Central Asian Border Securing Initiative (CABSI) that was hosted by Turkmenistan in 2013. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **OUTPUT 4.1.1** National authorities employ improved procedures with neighboring countries to facilitate legal trade across the borders  During the current cycle of the Country program UNDP has implemented Border Management in Central Asia project BOMCA 6, 7, and 8.  The major focus of the project was strengthening the capacities of the State Border Guard Service, State Migration Service, Customs, State Service on Protecting Security of Healthy Society in different areas of border management including profiling, dog handling, narcotic drugs detection, documents forgery, search techniques, integrated border management, information sharing and intelligence gathering, sanitary and epidemiological service, customs’ consortia, customs control, transportation inspections, human trafficking, shipment of strategic goods and security, information sharing and analysis, etc. | | | | |

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| **Outcome 4.2** Local communities and national authorities more effectively prepare for, and to respond to disasters. | $337,519 | 1. Number of communities prepared for effective disaster management. | Indicator value not available |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  Output 4.2.1 Local communities have enhanced awareness and capacity to mitigate and adapt to disasters  Progress and Achievements:  As Turkmenistan is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters especially earthquakes, drought, floods and mudslides the country progamme has foreseen work at the national level and with the communities on disaster risk reduction. It was meant to result by 2015 in the development of a strategy with clear plans and resources for implementation. In addition, local level interventions were planned as separate actions. However, the highly hierarchical system within the country in general and within the Ministry of Defense in particular, as well as limited funding opportunities have slowed the implementation. The DRR sector is one of the most challenging in Turkmenistan, as it belongs to the ministry of defense, the main military authority. During the current programme cycle the interventions were limited to policy dialogue and advocacy for addressing DRR issues that resulted in the design of a project to be co-financed by the Government. It focuses on enhancing national level capacities in planning and managing DRM issues. Furthermore, the project proposes to open up Turkmenistan's exposure to international best practices and strengthen national capacities on seismic risk analysis.  A project proposal was also submitted to the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), which still awaits approval. With limited international funding opportunities for the DRR sector in Turkmenistan, UNDP faced difficulties in positioning itself as the key actor in the area. Some innovative solutions as well as ways of mobilizing resources are being explored, including availing South-South type of support (with other countries like Russia, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Turkey). | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus area** |  | **Regular (TRAC)** | **Other** | **Total** | **% of Total** |
| Improving sustainable development and inclusive growth |  | 1,121,510 | 7,761,988 | 8,883,498 | 25% |
| Promoting peace and security |  | 276,664 | 2,529,638 | 2,806,301 | 8% |
| Strengthening democratization and rule of law |  | 1,148,158 | 3,672,976 | 4,821,134 | 14% |
| Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs |  | 354,061 | 18,711,179 | 19,065,240 | 54% |
| **Total** |  | **2,900,393** | **32,675,781** | **35,576,174** | **100%** |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| **Outcome evaluation reports, UPR report, UN Common Country Analysis, UNDP annual reports, project reports** |