Country Programme Action Plan
between
The Government of Turkmenistan
and
The United Nations Development Programme
2016 to 2020
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AWP</td>
<td>Annual Work Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations against Women</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country Programme Action Plan</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>Country Programme Document</td>
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<td>CRM</td>
<td>Climate Risk Management</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>DIM</td>
<td>Direct Implementation</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>FACE</td>
<td>Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures</td>
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<td>FTP</td>
<td>Fast-tracking Procedures</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
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<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>GES</td>
<td>Gender Equality Strategy</td>
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<td>GF</td>
<td>Global Fund</td>
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<td>GoT</td>
<td>Government of Turkmenistan</td>
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<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human development index</td>
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<td>IFI</td>
<td>International Financial Institution</td>
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<td>IGO</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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NEPAAM  National Economic Programme of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change

NGO  Non-governmental organization

NHRAP  National Human Rights Action Plan

NIDHR  National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan

OHCHR  Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights

RRF  Results and Resources Framework

SBAA  Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

SDGs  Sustainable Development Goals

SP  Strategic Plan

TRAC  Targeted Resources Allocated from the Core

UN  United Nations

UNCT  United Nations Country Team

UNDG  United Nations Development Group

UNDP  United Nations Development Programme

UNECE  United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNFPA  United Nations Population Fund

UNOPS  United Nations Office for Project Services

UNPFDF  United Nations Partnership Framework for Development

UPR  Universal Periodic Review
The Framework

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


\(^1\) National Programme of Turkmenistan On Socio-Economic Development For The Period 2011-2030
Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2010 to 2015),

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2016 to 2020),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:
Part I  Basis of Relationship

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 work in the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement or SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 5 October 1993. Based on the Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be provided 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, the Financial Regulations and Rules approved by Executive Board decision 2011/33 on 9 September, 2011 and the 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 an Annual Work Plan (AWP) (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. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”, as such, term is defined and used in the CPAP and AWPs.
2. WHEREAS the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP adhere to the Declaration of Commitment, which is part of the UN – Government Partnership Framework for Development (PFD) 2016 - 2020 and its provisions related to the partnership between the UN agencies and the Government of Turkmenistan, as an upper middle income country.
Part II  Situation Analysis

2.1. Turkmenistan is the second largest country by area in Central Asia. It borders Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, as well as the Caspian Sea. The total population is estimated at 6.3 million. An upper-middle-income country, it has seen high growth of its gross domestic product (GDP) due to high infrastructure investment and strong growth of the non-hydrocarbon sectors of the economy. Despite this success, Turkmenistan, like many middle-income countries, has an unfinished development agenda. The three key development challenges are described below.

2.2. The country is characterized by the presence of desert and mountain ecosystems and the presence of transboundary rivers. There is a vulnerability to natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, flash floods, and in particular to the effects of climate change. Therefore, management of water resources is of particular importance for Turkmenistan. The majority of Turkmenistan water is transboundary. The most part of the water is used in irrigation agriculture. Recently with UNDP support Turkmenistan has started to practice the usage of water-saving technologies, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation methods, as well as works on reduction of losses during transportation. Cotton and wheat are the two main crops of the country.

2.3. Turkmenistan is among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of gas production and the 4 countries with proven natural gas reserves. Gas contributed more than 90 per cent of national exports in 2011.2 Exports are expanding. In December 2015 the country launched the construction of the Turkmenistan – Afghanistan – Pakistan – India gas pipeline to add to the existing pipelines to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation. Turkmenistan plans further diversification of gas export in other directions. Gas is the main source of all heating in residential buildings and industry and in rural areas. Prices for oil and

gas are subsidized by the state in order to increase social protection of its people and to support and develop production processes in the agricultural, water and construction sectors. Natural gas is the main source of energy in Turkmenistan. Steps are taken on introducing innovative approaches for managing energy and energy saving technology. Simultaneously, there is a need to address the management of water for drinking and agricultural usage and its relationship with energy, especially given the expected effects of climate change, including the reduction of the water resources of the Amu Darya River.

2.4. The country is now party to 14 core human rights treaties and protocols, but the treaty bodies recommend to continue work on implementing of Turkmenistan’s international human rights obligations. Key governance priorities for the country include the need for: (a) deepening the State’s accountability, through the implementation of the principles of representative democracy and participatory governance and strengthening of civil society; (b) increasing the State’s capacity to guarantee the rule of law and protect citizens’ rights; and (c) strengthening the State’s capacity to perform other core functions and to deliver services in a manner that is efficient, inclusive, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the people, including the most vulnerable groups. Providing women with equal opportunities and ensuring the protection of their rights is an important priority within each of these issues. There is a need for alternative forms of service delivery and for devolving decision-making and functions to lower levels of administration.

2.5. Despite government efforts to strengthen the availability of data, including the establishment in 2013 of an Inter-Agency Council on Statistics, the official data available publicly is still limited. Turkmenistan conducted its first population and housing census in 17 years in 2012 but the results have yet to be released. The last

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Millennium Development Goals report was written in 2003. Turkmenistan has embarked with support of UN agencies including UNDP on a process of nationalizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Turkmenistan has the Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.698 and a ranking of 109 out of 188 countries; other major indices in the report, including the inequality-adjusted HDI and gender inequality index, have not been calculated.

2.6. Several human rights treaty bodies have recommended to ensure the availability of disaggregated data and efforts have begun to address them.

2.7. The present situation analysis is based on the UN Country Analysis and the GoT-UN PFD, as well as work conducted to develop the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD). Since the CPD was approved by the Executive Board of UNDP in June 2015, a number of important developments occurred in the country. The President of Turkmenistan launched a number of initiatives, the most important one being the design of a new five-year plan of socio-economic development, with focus on innovations in industrial development of the country. For diversifying the sources of income, the Government prepared plans for import substitution and export promotion of domestic products. Commitments were made to accelerate the implementation of the sustainable development agenda, inter alia, the Climate Change Strategy, programs for better water management, a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Caspian framework programs and others. The President of Turkmenistan called for action as part of the Sendai Framework of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction. Important steps were made to advance democratic governance and human rights commitments. A comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan for 2016-2020 was approved. The President Turkmenistan called an initiative to establish an

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5 www.undp.org
Ombudsman institution and modify the legal framework for a better local self-governance. These are reflected in the draft edition of a new Constitution.
Part III Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

3.1. During the past 2010-2015 Country Programme, UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan cooperated to enhance resilience and efficient management of natural resources, as well as promote social inclusion, effective governance systems, and human rights. As a result, a number of new policy instruments and plans were put in place in the areas of energy and environment, democratic governance and human rights.

3.2. A national strategy on climate change, approved in 2012, focuses on integrating climate change into all its sectors of the economy. This was followed with an action plan titled the National Economic Program of Action on Adaption and Mitigation to Climate Change, 2016 - 2020 (NEPAAM). Simultaneously, UNDP is currently supporting a number of programmes at community level in 3 regional areas (Nohur, Sakarchaga, and Karakum) on conserving and managing water scarcity, promoting drip irrigation, reducing land degradation, constructing water points, and promoting more energy efficiency in the water, agriculture sectors. UNDP is also promoting energy efficiency in the construction of residential building using expertise and many energy saving materials and equipment.

3.3. In parallel to its support to strengthen legislation in keeping with international standards and the focus on policy support, UNDP has provided support to a number of farmers who have poor access to water. UNDP strengthened national capacities and service delivery systems for effective control, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. During the current programme UNDP gained trust as a supporter of the needs of persons with disabilities, specifically targeting visually impaired women.

3.4. In the process of programme implementation, UNDP partnered with international organizations and donors present in the country, as well as UN agencies. The most prominent of these was in the area of
human rights supporting the National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights with funding from the European Union and the British Government and in collaboration with OHCHR. As a constant advocate of the need to promote and protect human rights, UNDP contributed decisively to the development of a National Human Rights Action Plan for 2016-2020, based on the recommendations from the treaty body reports, including Universal Periodic Review (UPR). UNDP is the main agency among the partners providing support on democratic governance. Collaboration with other UN agencies yielded success in the areas of democratic governance and environment and energy. The Government of Turkmenistan clearly appreciates the work with the United Nations on governance issues. UNDP changed how it worked during this cycle moving to concrete actions to ensure more ownership by the beneficiaries of the interventions. UNDP also worked to improve the knowledge of the staff of the Parliament, Human Rights centers, NGOs, Ministries, and other partners.

3.5. UNDP, together with the UNECE, provided support to the National State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan in conducting an institutional review using a self-assessment process. This self-assessment focused on issues of legal and institutional framework, technical and institutional capacity for presentation and dissemination of official statistics, and others. The self-assessment materials will form the basis for the preparation of a program for developing of state statistics for the five-year period. UNDP is advocating for a strong focus on research and innovation and has introduced research and innovation into all its water and energy programmes to emphasize the need for decisions based on sound research and innovative approach to sustainable development.

3.6. The lessons learned from the past cooperation were taken into account in the formulation of the new CPD and this CPAP. The Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP agree that the new programme should build on the results achieved so far and further focus on priority
areas identified by the Government Turkmenistan. The established legislative frameworks in the spheres of cooperation serve as a good basis for implementation of GoT-UNDP cooperation program. In the context of the new partnership, UNDP will be seen more of a facilitator of innovative approaches to development, rather than a donor agency.
Part IV Proposed Programme

4.1. The country programme document (CPD) and its action plan (CPAP) are the results of a thorough consultation process as part of the UN programming process. The priorities emerged from a comprehensive country analysis conducted by the UN Country Team (UNCT), as well as the prioritization conducted jointly with the Government of Turkmenistan, non-Government organizations, the UN Agencies, and the development partners. UNDP undertook an in-depth analysis to identify the key development issues and theories of change, while outcomes, outputs and relevant indicators were finalized through expert level consultations within the joint Government and UN result groups, which were approved by the Government of Turkmenistan officially. Alignment to UNDP priorities was addressed at the Environment and Energy, Data quality and Rule of Law Result Groups meetings, co-chaired by the State Committee of Turkmenistan for Nature Protection and Land Resources, State Statistics Committee, and the National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan. Through individual meetings with all relevant counterparts\(^6\) the monitoring and evaluation components were defined, including results and indicators definitions aiming towards a nationally owned development monitoring system. The UNDP, UNFPA, and UNOPS Executive Board approved the UNDP CPD during its Annual Session on 8 June 2015. This document, the CPAP, is based on the CPD.

4.2. The new UNDP country programme action plan aims at strengthening the cooperation between UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan. As provided by the PFD, the program will support the

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\(^6\) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, Mejlis of Turkmenistan, National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan, Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministry of Justice, Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Turkmenistan for Nature Protection and Land Resources, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan, key non-government organizations.
efforts of moving away from donor-recipient relations to a partnership with an upper middle income country that aspires to continue the rapid development pace through sustainable development approaches contributing in the end to healthier and more prosperous lives for the people of Turkmenistan. The focus will be on fewer development issues with a better targeting of the interventions in order to address these in a coherent and sustainable manner. In line with the global and regional discussions on the sustainable development agenda, the country programme will reinforce the links between managing natural resources, economic development, and human development. It will target more specifically the least socially integrated, vulnerable groups. Examples of targeting are provided under each priority programme below.

4.3. There are four main issues that UNDP will be addressing through this CPAP during 2016-2020: energy conservation and its management, environmental management and climate change, governance and economic diversification, and quality of and access to data. These are the key UNDP priorities, described below in more detail. These priorities have been determined through the UN programming process as priorities of for cooperation between the Government of Turkmenistan and United Nations partnership for 2016-2020. There are four main outcomes that UNDP will lead on, as a result of this.

4.4. Priority 1 is Energy efficiency and its management and aims to contribute to the PFD Outcome “The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through promoting sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and household waste management”. This priority is based on the existing work of advancing low-emission development and climate change related work. The awareness raised in the previous cooperation and the results of the piloting of energy efficiency measures in the residential buildings are solid foundations to scale-up low-emission work. UNDP will support projects to develop capacities of targeted institutions under the leadership of the Ministry of
Economy and Development of Turkmenistan to draw up sector plans in order to implement the new program on climate change adaptation and mitigation (current name “National Economic Program of Action on Adaption and Mitigation to Climate Change - NEPAAM”). The main results of UNDP work envisaged under this priority area are:

4.4.1. A legal framework developed and adopted for the implementation of the provisions of the NEPAAM, mitigation/low-emission component.

To achieve this output, UNDP will further advocate for a unified legislative framework with clarified functions in the implementation of the low-emission agenda. The thrust of the work under this area will constitute the development of the new law and respective bylaws on energy efficiency. UNDP will work to support the policy and legal framework development in the area of application of renewable sources of energy. When piloting the design and implementation of new energy-efficiency regulations for construction, UNDP has established itself as a key partner, and is now uniquely placed to help the government take this agenda forward, including through helping it access finance through the vertical funds.

4.4.2. Institutional capacities in place for the implementation of the NEPAAM and Climate Change Strategy.

UNDP will support the lead agency and the other responsible institutions defined by the legislation to develop capacities so that they are able to promote, coordinate, implement, monitor and finance the implementation of the NEPAAM and other derived low-emission development actions. Sector plans will be developed in the Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, key power industry sectors, transport sphere and others in order to implement the NEPAAM provisions. Also urban development plans will be updated to include sustainable development. With UNDP being the main supporter of the Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan in this process,
as well as having the experience of similar work in other countries, having also the access to knowledge and expertise, UNDP is positioned well to continue the partnership with the Government of Turkmenistan in the NEPAAM implementation.

4.4.3. A monitoring system in place to track progress in implementing the NEPAAM and related actions.

In order to achieve this output, UNDP will facilitate the establishment and good functioning of the NEPAAM coordination structure, namely the high level inter-ministerial Council, inter-ministerial technical working groups for mitigation and the Secretariat proposed to be established within the Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan. Specifically, UNDP will support the establishment of the Secretariat and will assist in the implementation of a viable financing mechanism for the NEPAAM. A special focus of UNDP's work will be on the capacity to conduct a sound monitoring of the NEPAAM implementation, by supporting the work related to data collection, dissemination and usage by relevant sectors in coordination with specialized bodies. The capacity development methodologies available, its long-standing experience in the area of human development and the lead role taken in the area of institutional capacity development in the area of statistics, make UNDP well positioned to take on this sphere of cooperation.

4.4.4. Innovative solutions developed and implemented that promote energy efficiency for urban/rural development and household waste management.

UNDP will support the implementation of new demonstration projects to expand energy efficiency practices in all sectors, priority being given to water and waste management, but also residential construction, key sectors of the economy. UNDP will expand its pilots in the residential construction sector, and will support the introduction of the renewable energy sources. UNDP will aim to introduce solutions of low-carbon
and climate-resilient development in urban systems. In this area, collaboration will be sought with local municipalities, businesses, and with the development finance actors, to mobilize adequate resources for large scale projects. Initial funding from UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan could leverage large scale finance from such sources as the Green Climate Fund.

4.5. **Priority 2 is Adaptation to Climate Change** and will contribute to the PFD outcome “The national policy, legislative and institutional framework is responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community level”. Intertwined with the priority one on energy efficiency, the climate change adaptation work of UNDP will be focused on scaling up of adaptation solutions for advancing sustainable livelihoods and economic growth in targeted areas of Turkmenistan. As part of the same NEPAAM program, the focus here will be on capacity development of the key sector ministry of agriculture and water economy, agriculture, state committee for environmental protection and land resources, the business community, local authorities, and civil society organizations for implementing climate change adaptation measures aiming at more sustainable use of natural resources (primarily water and land resources) for the benefit of economic activity. Jointly with its partners, UNDP will also implement demonstration projects to promote and scale-up sustainable solutions at local level. In addition, UNDP will focus on integrating disaster risk reduction in the socio-economic development agenda at national and local levels. The main results of UNDP work envisaged under this priority area are:

4.5.1. Institutional capacities are strengthened at sub-national level in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation, to promote stronger local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas.
Complementary to 4.4.2., this result will be achieved through projects that will aim at developing capacities of the national and sub-national institutions to plan, implement and measure climate change adaptation activities in their own work as part of the NEPAAM. Sector plans will be developed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Turkmenistan for Environmental Protection and Land Resources and at local level in targeted areas to ensure the achievement of the NEPAAM objectives. For these, there will be one monitoring system that will be part of NEPAAM (addressed in 4.4.3).

4.5.2. New and innovative solutions developed and piloted at sub-national levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable land, water, coastal management, and ecosystem services, and safe waste disposal as part of NEPAAM.

To achieve this result, there will be projects to support a number of communities across the country in dealing with climate change consequences, primarily drought-prone communities. These measures will promote and scale-up innovative technologies of water and land management so that the communities, especially the agriculture producers, have higher incomes and better lives. In addition, UNDP will work further to support the implementation of the biodiversity conservation commitments, especially with respect to the sustainable use of ecosystem resources (land, water, forest). More specifically the CPAP will aim at developing institutional and human capacity within the government at the national and subnational level, jointly with communities and other stakeholders. At the national level, UNDP will be primarily involved in the developing institutional mechanisms and government’s capacity to progress towards sustainable use of natural resources, to ensure awareness, accountability and visibility of the relevant data and information on the value of ecosystem services and
biodiversity, to consistently improve the country's ability to respond to its international obligations. At the sub-national and local level, UNDP will pilot and introduce the innovative mechanisms for improved natural resources management at the local level, to continue testing and integrating the sustainable nature resource management options into the life of local communities.

4.5.3. Institutional capacities are strengthened to plan, develop disaster risk reduction cross-sector coordination mechanisms and carry out related assessments.

UNDP will support the implementation by Turkmenistan of the Sendai Framework of Action, by helping the national DRR authority to develop a strategy and action plan and start implementation of a national and sub-national DRR platform. These aim at having evidence based and cross-sector disaster risk reduction actions in all spheres of socio-economic activity. A particular focus will be on the capacity development of the national and sub-national institutions and implementation of innovative solutions for disaster preparedness. Sub-regional and international cooperation will be supported, too.

4.5.4. UNDP will foster regional collaboration in the area of climate change and will support the Government of Turkmenistan to implement the initiative of President of Turkmenistan to establish a Regional Centre for Climate Technologies.

4.6. Priority 3. Rule of Law and Economic Diversification, primarily this priority fill focus to the PFD outcome, "State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes, and strategies in a participatory manner and in line with the country's human rights commitments" and to the PFD outcome "Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification". This will be a broad area of work aiming to support the efforts made by the Government of Turkmenistan in
advancing service delivery to its citizens. The work will focus on: i) the systems and institutions of service delivery, such as developing the civil service training, fostering e-governance solutions, civil society strengthening, media development, cooperation with unions, local self-governance strengthening; ii) the target groups of population, such as persons with disabilities, patients with and people at risk of tuberculosis, women seeking formal employment, new/young business women and men. The main results foreseen are:

4.6.1. Legal and institutional capacity strengthened to implement, and monitor UPR related international human rights commitments.

Under this result area UNDP will partner with the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, national human rights institutions and sector ministries and committees in order to support the implementation of the human rights action plans (National Gender Equality Action Plan in Turkmenistan for 2015-2020, National Human Rights Action Plan for 2016-2020, National Action Plan of Turkmenistan on Combatting of Human Trafficking for 2016-2018, others) in selected sectors. UNDP will partner with the Government Turkmenistan to support the development of human rights institutions: in particular further development of the TNIDHR, the establishment of the Ombudsman, the strengthening of the role of the judiciary sector. The successes of the past cooperation in the area of human rights, in particular of the promotion efforts and the help in conducting the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) position UNDP in a lead role among the development actors in the country and sustain its stance of trusted partner to the Government of Turkmenistan in the area of human rights. UNDP will mobilize the knowledge and financial resources of other specialized UN agencies, and development partners to gear the efforts towards supporting a unified human rights agenda as committed by the country under the international human rights instruments.

4.6.2. Capacity of judiciary and law enforcement bodies enhanced to ensure access to justice, and recourse mechanisms.
Based on the country analysis, and in line with the recent call by the President of Turkmenistan to modernize the justice system, UNDP will cooperate with the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan to draw a justice sector reform strategy. The aim will be to bring the institutions of the judiciary closer to the citizens so that they have more trust in them, and to make them function more efficiently. The cooperation will also involve law enforcement agencies based on the previous cooperation during the 2010-2015 programme. UNDP will also focus on further professionalizing the judiciary sector cadre and strengthening the legal aid system. The development interventions in the justice area will have as the main basis the UPR recommendations and the National Human Rights Action Plan for 2016-2020 that will refer to the need to strengthen the professionalism and the independence of the judiciary from the executive branches of power.

4.6.3. Capacity of selected state institutions improved to provide better delivery of public social and basic services.

There are three main areas of activity that UNDP envisages to conduct as part of the joint Government of Turkmenistan and United Nations’ efforts to improve access to services for the targeted population. First, with funding from the Global Fund for Tuberculosis, HIV and Malaria and the Government of Turkmenistan, UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the new National Tuberculosis Control Program in Turkmenistan 2016-2020 that aims at further developing of the health system for ensuring universal quality diagnosis and treatment of all forms of TB. Secondly, the next programme will focus on another important public service – employment. Building on the past cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan and aiming at addressing the needs of the jobseekers, UNDP will implement a project to strengthen the Ministry’s of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan capacities and diversify its services in order to raise employment opportunities. The activities in this area will also be in line with the
Government’s of Turkmenistan economic diversification agenda. Thirdly, UNDP will support the Government’s of Turkmenistan and Parliament’s efforts directed towards participatory governance. This will include activities to advance participation of interested groups (CSOs, Unions, general public) in the policy and law making. It will also include partnering with the Civil Service Academy under the President of Turkmenistan and other potential partners. Furthermore, UNDP will support the Government in developing e-Government and piloting electronic public services. In addition, UNDP will help the authorities to promote decentralization efforts. Particular efforts will be oriented to support the relevant recommendations from the UPR and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. UNDP will also support building of the capacity of the staff of Civil Service and those of the ombudsman institution that is currently being established by Turkmenistan’s Government.

4.6.4. UNDP will support the Government of Turkmenistan in implementing the economic diversification agenda through projects focused on the support of export promotion and import substitution plans of the Government of Turkmenistan. For this purpose projects focused on developing trade capacities will be designed and implemented, intended to reach local entrepreneurs, in particular women in non-capital areas of the country. UNDP will involve the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations of Turkmenistan, and Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan.

4.7. The Priority 4. Quality of statistics is a key direction for all UN agencies in Turkmenistan. The work in this area aims at supporting the PFD Outcome “Quality data, aligned with international standards, are available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of National Programmes, the post-2015 SDGs, and PFD and to formulate new national strategies and programmes”.
4.7.1 The new CPAP will include projects to support the joint UN efforts to strengthen the national statistics system. In this regard, UNDP will support the institutional capacity development efforts in the State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan and in key sector ministries and agencies of Turkmenistan according to their mandates. These will be geared towards building in the country a system that is in line with international statistics standards and with the newly adopted SDGs. The projects will include SDG methodological support, upgrading the statistical system to accommodate measuring the progress in implementing SDGs, training, technical assistance, introduction of new technologies, knowledge exchange facilitation and other tools.

4.7.2 SDGs integrated into national plans and programs. The Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan will be supported by UNDP in integrating the sustainable development goals, targets and indicators in the new Program for socio-economic development of the President of Turkmenistan for 2017-2021. UNDP will support the Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan to review their exiting monitoring system for measuring progress to accommodate the vision of the 2017 - 2021 Program. UNDP will also provide support to Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan and State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan to define the statistical system for measuring the SDGs over the next 15 years. UNDP will also support targeted line ministries (according to their mandate) to establish a system to monitor SDGs in their ministries as part of the overall SDG system. UNDP will support the Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan and its specialized entities in strengthening an evidence base for macro-economic policy development in the country, as well as bringing them into compliance with the new SDGs.

4.7.3 The CPAP will include technical assistance to enhance research, data collection, and analysis within the existing projects implemented with the line ministries (such as, Agriculture and Water
Economy Resources, State Committee of Turkmenistan for Nature Protection and Land Resources etc.). UNDP will also provide support in monitoring of the implementation of SDG.

4.7.4 UNDP will support the availability of results-based monitoring and reporting systems in the State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan and targeted line ministries/institutions to measure progress in the implementation of national line ministries' strategies and programmes, including relevant SDGs, in line with international standards. In the same targeted ministries UNDP will provide expert knowledge to support the efforts of introducing SDG-based monitoring and reporting systems, also aligned with national development programs. This result will be a distinct output and will be tied closely actions under 4.7.1.

4.7.5. Research capacity strengthened to provide quality inputs for evidence-based policy-making in selected line ministries.

As part of this direction, UNDP will partner with the national institutions that are producing research for informing the policy making process. The main counterparts will be the National Institute of Strategic Planning of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Institute on research of commodity circulation of Turkmenistan's national goods, Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Turkmenistan on Environmental Protection and Land Resources, Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan and related research institutions, the non-government organizations, and business associations. They will benefit from the UNDP world-wide experience in introducing innovations in policy making. In addition, these partners' institutional capacities will be developed where requested so that these produce up-to-date research and work innovatively to keep abreast of policy developments and inform the next generation of environmental, socio-economic development strategies, programs and plans.
4.8. The present CPAP, as an implementing tool of the CPD 2016-2020, is fully aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan (SP) and the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (GES). Each of the programme outcomes is aligned with a correspondent SP outcome as described in the CPD. The outputs (projects) respectively will undergo an alignment exercise to ensure quality design, implementation and monitoring of the future projects. In terms of gender equality, the present CPAP will pay attention to women economic empowerment as part of the UNDP climate change adaptation work at the local level, and as part of the rule of law and economic diversification portfolio. The rights of women and girls will be in focus of the human rights related activities, in line with the National Plan of Actions on Gender Equality for 2015-2020, and the recommendations under the CEDAW. UNDP will strengthen partnerships with central line ministries to promote reforms that eliminate legal and institutional barriers to gender equality, in collaboration with UN agencies, such as UN Women, UNFPA, and others.
Part V  Partnership Strategy

5.1. The main focus of the partnership strategy under the new Country Programme Action Plan will be the Government cost-sharing of the proposed projects. The principles and mechanisms of cooperation between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP in the area of joint programme/projects administration, including project planning, government cost-sharing, funding and reporting process, will be set out in Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by UNDP and the Government for the CPAP period 2016 - 2020. The key objective of the partnership strategy under this CPAP will be to launch jointly funded projects under the identified priority areas. The special focus will be the energy efficiency and climate change, employment and economic diversification, capacity development for SDG-aligned and evidence-based policymaking, as well as control and prevention of TB and HIV/AIDS.

5.2. Under each priority area UNDP will partner with Government line ministries, in particular Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Textile Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Oil and Gas of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Construction and Architecture of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan, Ministry of the Interior of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Healthcare and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Communications of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Municipal Services of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Turkmenistan for Environmental Protection and Land Resources and other institutions of state administration, as well as other organizations of the public administration, such as National Institute of Democracy
and Human Rights under President of Turkmenistan, Institute for Strategic Planning and Economic Development of Turkmenistan, Civil Service Academy under President of Turkmenistan, State Migration Service of Turkmenistan, State Customs Services of Turkmenistan, Academy of Science of Turkmenistan, National Committee for Hydrometeorology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, Institute on Research of commodity circulation of Turkmenistan’s national goods, Ashgabat Municipality (Hiakimlik) Office, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan, Women’s Union of Turkmenistan, State concern “Turkmengas”, State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan. A key partner will remain the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, and efforts will be made to establish partnerships with the judiciary sector, Supreme Court and the Prosecutor’s office. The civil society engagement work will include the unions representing various groups, such as women, youth, private sector, people with disabilities, but also public organizations working at local level.

5.3. UNDP together with the Government of Turkmenistan will work with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund and other global climate change funds and the Global Fund for Tuberculosis, HIV and Malaria to attract funding to Turkmenistan during the first years of CPAP implementation. Gradually, this funding base, is expected to be supplemented with the Government partial cost-sharing for priority actions under this programme. UNDP together with the Government of Turkmenistan will also seek out other potential resources over the CPAP period.

5.4. The new CPAP will include actions to facilitate South-South development solutions. Partnerships with Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan will be sought for advancing the public administration reform agenda and e-governance solutions. Exchange of experiences will be promoted with Belarus, Russia and South-East Europe on sustainable development, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction expertise will be sought
throughout the Central Asian republics. UNDP will partner with the Government of Turkmenistan in its intention to lead regional initiatives on sustainable development, water, climate change, disaster preparedness, and sustainable development goals. UNDP will also facilitate sharing Turkmenistan’s experience with other countries in such areas as climate change adaptation in rural areas, nationalizing SDG and implementation.

5.5. UNDP will collaborate with key international organizations, international financial institutions and UN agencies working in Turkmenistan with the view of promoting synergies and complementarity in projects related to climate change, human rights, statistics, disasters preparedness. Joint UN actions will be implemented in the areas of gender equality and SDG roll-out.
Part VI Programme Management

6.1. The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan as the Government Coordinating Agency. Government ministries, NGOs, IGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. The Government Coordinating Agency will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP assisted Annual Work Plan (AWP). The AWPs describe 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 Partnership Framework for Development results matrix, joint programming efforts, joint monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWPs.

6.3. To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives\(^7\). However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWPs. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and local requirements of Government of Turkmenistan. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency

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\(^7\) In some exceptional cases, it may be necessary to prepare a project document outside the CPAP. While the use of project documents outside the CPAP should be avoided, if necessary, such project documents could be prepared (for example, in crisis situations not envisaged before). In such cases, the AWP format will be used as project document ensuring that it reflects the mandatory clauses such as the legal context, management arrangements and for cash transfer.
cooperation is strengthened through joint programmes and geographical convergence.

6.4. National implementation will be the main modality and a capacity development approach will be the norm for every project phase. UNDP will make every effort so that the CPAP interventions will be jointly formulated, monitored and evaluated. National capacity will be jointly assessed and necessary measures will be taken to address the findings of the assessments. UNDP will continue to provide support services for project implementation as described in the provisions below.

6.5. In the unlikely event of emergency or major crisis, UNDP will apply the fast-tracking procedures and the default implementation modality will be direct implementation for all projects coming under the scope of fast tracking unless there is objection from the Regional Bureau. Other implementing modalities such as national implementation, UN agency implementation, NGO/CSO implementation and IGO implementation can also be used if they offer advantages over direct implementation. Default direct implementation does not apply to projects that are outside the scope of the crisis that triggered fast tracking. Upon adopting the fast-tracking procedures, UNDP Resident Representative is authorized to postpone, in consultation with Government, activities relating to delivery of specific outputs that are not urgent. This is only for the purpose of releasing funds to allocate resources to address the situation that calls for fast tracking/crisis. UNDP Programme Manager should ensure that such reprioritization would not result in defaulting of any existing obligations and firm commitments to partners and contractors. While operating in Fast Track, it is not required to report such changes to the programme to UNDP Headquarters for clearance.

6.6. All cash transfers to the implementing partners will be based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWPs can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:
6.6.1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:

6.6.1.1. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or

6.6.1.2. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);

6.6.3. 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;

6.6.4. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.7. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.8. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

6.9. Cash transfer 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.
6.10. Reference is made to consultations between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan hereby agree that the UNDP country office will provide such support services at the request of the Government of Turkmenistan through its institution designated as official UNDP counterpart, currently the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, as described below. No project specific requests will be required.

6.11. The UNDP country office will provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institutions is strengthened to enable them to carry out such activities directly, if desired. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

6.12. The UNDP country office will provide, upon agreement with the designated government institution (implementing partner), the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

- Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
- Identification and facilitation of training activities;
- Procurement of goods and services;
- Direct payments to suppliers;
- Financial administration of funds.

6.13. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 6.12 above will apply to all programmes in Turkmenistan unless otherwise designated by the government authority. If the requirements for support services by
the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the project document/AWP is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP Resident Representative and the designated institution.

6.14. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed by both parties on 5 October 1993, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility and strategic guidance for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institutions (implementing partners). The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed above.

6.15. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

6.16. The UNDP country office shall submit regular progress reports and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

6.17. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

6.18. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.19. The Government agrees to make efforts in seeking sources of funding for the CPAP projects in line with the provisions of the PFD and CPD. UNDP will intensify its resource mobilization efforts in areas not prioritized for Government funding to support the achievement of CPAP goals and the attainment of the RRF outcomes and outputs, and ensure sustainability of the programme.
Part VII Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1. The CPAP priority focused on statistics will support the monitoring and evaluation efforts under this programme. The results are expected to assist significantly in measuring the status of development in the country, promoting more evidence-based policy decisions, as well as effectively monitoring the new country programme cycle using the annexed RRF and the evaluation plan. UNDP will consistently use joint evaluations as the main basis for programming decisions. Innovative tools and experiences from other countries will be shared for data collection, monitoring and reporting.

7.2. The monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the PFD results matrix and the PFD monitoring and evaluation strategy. In line with that, UNDP will have a role vis-à-vis other agencies and a role to engage counterparts in the process. The CPD and implicitly this CPAP have an evaluation plan. The Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP will be responsible for implementing the mechanisms described in the PFD (including those needed to monitor outcomes), and for conducting reviews in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP with the view of ensuring 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.

7.3. Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the

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8 For more details see www.undp.org for the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)
administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following:

a) Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,

b) Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP’s standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,

c) 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, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.4. To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

7.5. The audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private audit services.

7.6. Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.
Part VIII Commitments of UNDP

Funding:

8.1. The tentative resources envelope of this CPAP is $37.5 mln., out of which

2.1 mln. are indicative amount of resources secured from the UNDP core budget (TRAC)

12.5 mln. are already resources secured from the vertical trust funds (GF, GEF)

UNDP will continue to make efforts to mobilize additional resources from the vertical funds and other sources.

8.2. UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, PFD results matrix, SDGs and the national monitoring and evaluation systems, including through monitoring and evaluation reporting. The more specific responsibilities between UNDP, the Government of Turkmenistan and the Implementing Partners will be emphasized through the Local Project Appraisal Committees, Annual Reviews, Project Boards and other coordination and consultative mechanisms.

8.3. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within 30 days.

8.4. In case of 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; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within 30 days.

8.5. UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
8.6. At the Government’s request, UNDP will provide the following support services to achieve the results of this CPAP:

- Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
- Identification and facilitation of training activities;
- Procurement of goods and services;
- Direct payments to suppliers;
- Financial administration of funds.

8.7. Where more than one UN agency provides cash 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 of Turkmenistan will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 5 October 1993. The Government of Turkmenistan shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government of Turkmenistan will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA. In line with the articles V and VI of the SBAA, the Government of Turkmenistan will fulfill its obligations with respect to these articles.

9.2. Turkmenistan will consider making financial contributions for the implementation of CPAP. The volume of co-financing by Government of Turkmenistan each year will be determined depending on the needs and the resources available to support the implementation of the Programme. Conditions of co-financing will be specified in a separate co-financing agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP.

In addition, the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP, will join efforts to mobilize finances from other resources to deliver the country programme.

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 of Turkmenistan also intends 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 of Turkmenistan 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 of Turkmenistan 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. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE)⁹ report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

9.5. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWPs only.

9.6. Cash received by the Government of Turkmenistan and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

9.7. In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in

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⁹ This is a form for implementing partners to request periodic advance cash transfers for project implementation purposes; report on expenditures against these transfers; and certify expenditures against these transfers.
particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

9.8. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner’s internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

9.9. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide timely statements of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the auditors and UNDP so that the auditors can include those statements in their audit report and submit it to UNDP.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UNDP on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).
Part X Other Provisions

10.1. Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner of a particular project under this CPAP, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

10.2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this CPAP, and its constituent AWPs.

10.3. Each Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document (CPAP and AWP) are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to each Project Document”.

10.4. The foregoing shall also apply to Projects under this CPAP where the Implementing Partner is an Inter-governmental organization that has signed a standard basic executing agency agreement with UNDP.
10.5. Where UNDP or other UN Agencies serve as Implementing Partners, they shall (a) comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system, and (b) undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds/UNDP funds received pursuant to a Project Document, are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered unto under each Project Document.

10.6. This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force until 31 December 2020.

10.7. This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.
Anx 1: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Outcome #1 (UNPF/CPD outcome #5):
The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are aligned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through promoting sustainable practices on energy efficiency, the use of renewables, urban development and waste management.

Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result:
Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. (This objective does not directly relate to Turkmenistan and is a global strategic goal of UNDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNPF/CPD outcomes</th>
<th>Country programme outputs</th>
<th>Indicative Resources by outcome (in US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1.</strong> Number of current and new institutions that research, pilot and replicate energy efficiency initiatives for sustainable rural and urban development, and the use of renewables, urban development and waste management practices. (PFD 5.1)</td>
<td><strong>Output 1.1:</strong> Institutions and mechanisms are in place and clear on their roles in relation to coordinating, and managing the implementation of NEPAAM and promoting sustainable energy efficiency initiatives and the use of renewables. (CPD 5.1)</td>
<td><strong>Regular Resources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: NEPAAM under clearance.</td>
<td>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of state institutions that have clear mandates to promote, coordinate, regulate, implement, monitor and finance for the implementation of NEPAAM. (see related outcome) (CPD 5.1.1)</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Two institutions.</td>
<td>Baseline: NEPAAM under clearance.</td>
<td><strong>Other resources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> at least one (empowered) institution by 2019.</td>
<td>2650 2500 1600 1600 1600 9950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MoV: Government; programme reports.
1.2. Number of state laws, regulations and procedures developed or amended that incorporate energy efficiency standards and practices, and the use of renewables and sustainable waste management. (PFD 5.2)

Baseline: 0.
Target: 1 law and 2 regulations/standards.

Output 1.2: Laws, regulations and procedures adopted that incorporate energy efficiency standards and the use of renewables. (CPD 5.2)

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of legal instruments revised or developed to incorporate energy efficiency and the use of renewables. (CPD 5.2.1)

Baseline: Existing national legislation.
Target: Legal documents on energy efficiency;
MoV: national legislation.

1.3. Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons) are measured by an established integrated monitoring system in place. (Strategic Plan indicator 1.3.) (PFD 5.3)

Baseline: 53 million metric tons (2010)
Target: Nationally produced and verifiable annual data on emissions.

Output 1.3: New and innovative solutions and mechanisms developed and implemented that promote energy efficiency for urban/rural development and waste management. (CPD 5.3)

Indicator 1.3.1: Share of urban / rural development and waste management initiatives that include and/or stimulate energy efficiency elements as part of implementing NEPAAM. (CPD 5.3.1)

Baseline: NEPAAM under clearance.
Target: 20% of such NEPAAM mitigation activities by 2020;
MoV: Government.

Indicator 1.3.2: Percentage of key activities of NEPAAM involving renewables that are piloted and replicated. (CPD 5.3.2)

Baseline: To be determined during NEPAAM implementation.
**Target:** 15% of total renewables activities by 2020 are piloted and replicated.

**MoV:** NEPAAM implementation reports.

**Indicator 1.3.3:** Number of new research products produced which contribute to increased knowledge and understanding on energy efficiency, waste management, and urban development.

**Baseline:** To be researched.

**Target:** at least 5 research publications and initiatives by 2020.

**Baseline:** programme reports. (CPD 5.3.3)

**Output 1.4:** A monitoring mechanism is designed and adopted to track progress in implementing and financing of NEPAAM. (CPD 5.4)

**Indicator 1.4.1:** An integrated NEPAAM monitoring system in place with progress reports developed. (CPD 5.4.1)

**Baseline:** under review.

**Target:** Two progress reports by 2020.

**MoV:** NEPAAM reports.

**Indicator 1.4.2:** No of institutions engaged in regular monitoring of NEPAAM and reporting on progress with regard to their activities. (CPD 5.4.2)

**Baseline:** under review exists.

**Target** All NEPAAM-based institutions by 2020.

**MoV:** Government.
**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, State Concern “Turkmengas”, State Concern “Turkmennoi”, Ministry of Oil and Gas of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Construction and Architecture of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Municipal economy of Turkmenistan, State Committee on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Auto Transport of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Municipality (Hakimlik) of Ashgabat and Avaza and Municipality offices (Hakimlik) of five velayat, Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan.

**Outcome № 2 (UNPF/CPD outcome #6):**

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

**Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result:** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNPF/CPD outcomes</th>
<th>Country programme outputs</th>
<th>Indicative Resources by outcome (in US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **2.1. Availability of solutions developed and implemented at national and subnational levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, as part of NEPAAM. (PFD 6.1)** Baseline: None. | **Output 2.1:** New and innovative solutions developed and piloted at national and subnational levels for climate change adaptation, sustainable land, water, coastal management and ecosystem services, and safe waste disposal as part of NEPAAM. (CPD 6.1) **Indicator 2.1.1:** Share of sustainable, climate change land/water/biodiversity/coastal management innovations | **Regular resources**

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<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>500</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Other resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td><strong>8700</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Target: 10% of NEPAAM proposed solutions on adaptation. | and safe waste disposal piloted as part of NEPAAM. (CPD 6.1.1)  
Baseline: NEPAAM under clearance.  
Target: 10% of total such NEPAAM activities on adaptation by 2020.  
MoV: NEPAAM reports; project reports. |

| Indicator 2.1.2: Number of communities benefitting from adaptation measures. (CPD 6.1.2)  
Baseline: Three communities in Ahal and Mary provinces.  
Target: Seven communities in Ahal, Mary, Lebap and Dashoguz provinces by 2020.  
MoV: Programme reports. |

| Indicator 2.1.3: Number of new research products produced on climate change adaptation, climate risk management, biodiversity, water and coastal management used by policy makers and local actors involved in implementation. (CPD 6.1.3)  
Baseline: to be researched. |
2.2. Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits-sharing regime. (PFD 6.2)

**Target:** Five research publications and reports by 2020. MoV: National institutes, UNDP and other partners.

**Output 2.2:** Institutional capacities are strengthened at local level in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation, to promote stronger local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas. (CPD 6.2)

**Indicator 2.2.1:** Extent to which targeted institutional capacities at local level are strengthened in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation, to promote increased local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas. (CPD 6.2.1)

**Baseline:** To be established in 2016.

**Target:** Capacity development plans designed and implemented based on systematic assessments.

**MoV:** Project reports.

**Indicator 2.2.2:** Sustainable tourism strategy developed and approved by Government. (CPD 6.2.2)

**Baseline:** National Tourism and Sport Development Support Programme until 2020.

**Target:** Yes

**MoV:** Project reports
### 2.3. Availability of DRR and CRM/adaptation legal instruments approved and under implementation with appropriate financial and technical arrangements, and quality sector plans developed and initiated that have DRR/CRM/ adaptation practices, include gender aspects and appropriate DRR cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms included. (PFD 6.3)

**Baseline:** 0

**Target:** Yes, three legal instruments and two sector plans.

### Output 2.3: Institutional capacities are strengthened to plan, develop DRR cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and carry out DRR-related assessments. (CPD 6.3)

**Indicator 2.3.1:** Existence of a national DRR plan that includes DRR intersectoral coordination mechanisms for implementation. (CPD 6.3.1)

**Baseline:** to be confirmed.

**Target:** Five institutions engaged in DRR by 2020

**Indicator 2.3.2:** No of DRR risk assessments carried out by counterparts (CPD 6.3.2)

**Baseline:** to be confirmed.

**Target:** two assessments by 2020.

**MoV:** United Nations agencies, Assessment reports.

**Implementing partner(s):** State Committee of Turkmenistan on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Union of Entrepreneurs and Industrialists of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Defence (DRR unit) of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, National Committee for Hydrometeorology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan, Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, Local authorities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan.
Outcome #3 (UNPFD/CPD outcome #8):
State institutions implement and monitor laws, national programmes and strategies in a participatory manner in line with the country's human rights commitments.

Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result:
Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNPFD/CPD outcomes</th>
<th>Country programme outputs</th>
<th>Indicative Resources by outcome (in US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Number of human rights national plans approved and percentage of actions implemented. (PFD 8.2.) Plans approved: Baseline: 3 Target: 3 (cumulative) Implementation rate: Baseline: 0% Target: At least 65%</td>
<td>Output 3.1: Legal and institutional capacity strengthened to implement, and monitor, activities of the NHRAP based on the recommendations of UPR and other human rights treaty bodies relating to the human rights commitments (CPD 8.1) Indicator 3.1.1: % of UPR and other treaty bodies accepted recommendations are implemented (CPD 8.1.1) Baseline: To be confirmed. Target: At least 65% MoV: National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan and treaty body related reports.</td>
<td>Indicative Resources by outcome (in US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular resources</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other resources</td>
<td>3655</td>
<td>4931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. Number of civil society development bodies representing women, youth children and people with disabilities participating in the design and implementation of national and sector programmes. (PFD 8.3)

Baseline: 5
Target: 10

Output 3.2: Capacity of judiciary and law enforcement bodies enhanced to ensure access to justice, and recourse mechanisms. (CPD 8.2)

Indicator 3.2.1: Number of new training courses revised and delivered for law enforcement and judiciary staff.

Baseline: 0
Target: At least 3

MoV: Ministries and institutions, project reports.

3.3. Number of e-governance services offered to improve the efficiency and accountability of service delivery. (PFD 8.5)

Baseline: 0
Target: 2

Output 3.3: Capacity of selected state institutions improved to provide better delivery of public social and basic services. (CPD 8.3)

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of MDR-TB patients enrolled in treatment (CPD 8.3.1)

Baseline: to be determined.
3.4. Number of new initiatives implemented that strengthen law enforcement and judiciary bodies to promote greater access to justice. (PFD 8.6)

Baseline: 0

Target: 2 initiated

**Target:** 50%  
MoV: MoH, UNDP reports.

**Indicator 3.3.2:** Number of new public employment services, e-governance / one-stop-shops/activities initiated. (CPD 8.3.2)
Baseline: To be confirmed.

**Target:** At least 2.

MoV: e-Governance reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Turkmenistan, Municipal Services’ reports, official Government newspaper, project reports.

**Indicator 3.3.3:** Number of local authorities engaged in participatory development planning and budgeting to pilot citizen engagement in local economic development. (CPD 8.3.3)
Baseline: To be confirmed.

**Target:** 5

MoV: Parliament, project reports, official government newspaper.

**Output 3.4:** Strategies and simplified regulations are in place to promote high quality inclusive employment through sustainable economic diversification. (PFD outcome 7)

**Indicator 3.4.1:** Number of enhanced and simplified legal instruments (or measures), by laws to facilitate import and export. (PFD 7.1)
| 3.5. % of people who have access to services for tuberculosis and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, disaggregated by sex, education, age and urban/rural groups (PFD 8.5) | Baseline: to be established in 2015  
Target: 50%  

Indicator 3.4.2 Number of state, sectorial, regional programs including on SME development aimed at piloting new initiatives related to economic diversification at national and sub national levels. (PFD 7.3)  
Baseline: Programme for development of small and medium scale entrepreneurship.  
Target: 3 |

| 3.6. Proportion of women to men in Parliaments | 
Baseline: 26%  
Target: increased % of women (SP 2.3) |

**Implementing partners:** Interdepartmental Commission on Treaty Bodies, National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Adalat of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, e-Governance structure, Civil Service Academy under the President of Turkmenistan, Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Institute of Strategic Planning and Economic Development of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Affairs of Turkmenistan, Institute on research of commodity circulation of Turkmenistan's national goods, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan, Office of the General Prosecutor of Turkmenistan, Supreme Court of Turkmenistan, State Migration Service of Turkmenistan, State Customs Service of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan, Women's Union of Turkmenistan, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan.
Outcome #4 (UNPFD/CPD outcome #1):
Quality disaggregate data, aligned with international standards, is available to policy makers, legislators, and the interested public to monitor the major goals of national programmes, the post-2015 SDGs and the PFD, and to formulate new national strategies and programmes.

Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result:
Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with UNDP engagement principles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNPFD/CPD outcomes</th>
<th>Country programme outputs</th>
<th>Indicative Resources by outcome (in USS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4.1. % of the recommendations from the adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System implemented. (PFD 1.1) Baseline: National State Statistics Committee received recommendations and some of them implemented. Target: 40% | **Output 4.1:** New SDGs adapted to national context incorporated into national strategies and programmes of targeted line ministries/institutions. (CPD 1.1) **Indicator 4.1.1:** Availability of a national presidential plan for socio-economic development for 2017-2021, which incorporates SDGs adapted to local context. (CPD 1.1.1) Baseline: under preparation. Target: yes. MoV: national strategy report, project report. | **Regular Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Resources</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other resources</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2. Number of sectors that have developed sector plans and established a system to monitor progress. (PFD 1.2)

Baseline: Partially in two ministries.
Target: Three ministries have developed and approved sector plans and monitoring systems established to measure progress of implementation.

Indicator 4.1.2: Number of targeted line ministries' plans that incorporate relevant SDGs adapted to local context. (CPD 1.1.2)

Baseline: under preparation.
Target: At least 2.
MoV: Line ministries' reports.

Output 4.2: Availability of results-based monitoring and reporting systems in targeted ministries/institutions to measure progress in the implementation of national line ministries' programmes, including relevant SDGs. (CPD 1.2)

Indicator 4.2.1: An improved monitoring system in place to measure progress in the implementation of the national presidential plan for socio-economic development for 2017-2021. (CPD 1.2.1)

Baseline: under preparation.
Target: yes.
MoV: national strategy report, monitoring reports.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 4.2.2: Availability of an integrated SDG monitoring and reporting system. (CPD 1.2.2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoV: experts’ reports, SDG reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 4.2.3: Number of ministries and institutions that have SDG monitoring and reporting systems.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: State institutional and administrative reporting on MDGs. To be clarified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: At least 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoV: Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, SDG reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.3. SDG targets adopted and incorporated into national strategies and sector plans (PFD 1.3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: SDGs and their targets adapted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 4.3: Research capacity of research institutes strengthened to provide quality inputs for strategy and programme development. (CPD 1.3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 4.3.1: Number of researches made by research institutions that were applied to evidence-based policy-making. (CPD 1.3.1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4.4. Availability of a nationalized SDG monitoring and reporting system in keeping with international standards (PFD 1.4)

**Baseline:** no.
**Target:** yes.

4.5. A national socio-economic interim plan for 2017-2021 developed and a monitoring system established to measure progress in implementation. (PFD 7.7)

**Baseline:** Current interim plan 2012-2016.
**Target:** Plan developed, approved and monitoring system established.

4.6. Number of countries using updated and disaggregated data to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda. (SP 7.2.2)

**Baseline:** To be clarified.
**Target:** Three major publications of research institutions.
**MoV:** UNDP and research institution reports.

**Implementing partners:** State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Turkmenistan on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan, National Committee for Hydrometeorology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan and research institutes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan.
IN WITNESS THERE OF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day «22» June, 2016 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

For the Government of Turkmenistan

[Signature]

Rashid Meredov
Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan

For the United Nations Development Programme in Turkmenistan

[Signature]

Jacinta Barrins
Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Turkmenistan