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Country programme document for Turkmenistan (2026-2030)

Content

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Turkmenistan is a landlocked upper-middle-income country in Central Asia with a population of over seven million people. The population of the country is very young, with a median age of 28.7 years,[1] which represents both opportunities and challenges. The Government prioritizes political and economic stability and values its recognized neutrality status as the basis of its relations with other countries. Turkmenistan recognizes the importance of United Nations platforms for dialogue on human rights, and notable progress has been made in strengthening the Office of the Ombudsperson and the status of women. The country benefits from a large hydrocarbon sector, which serves as the driver of economic growth, with revenues from oil and gas constituting 80 per cent of total exports.[2] Turkmenistan's Human Development Index of 0.764 places the country in the high human development category, ranking 95th out of 193 countries.[3] Turkmenistan revised its nationally determined contributions (NDCs) with a commitment to a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2030.

2. Over the past twenty years, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (current US dollars) grew over fivefold to $8,536.1 in 2023.[4] However, spending in critical human development areas such as health care and education—6.3 per cent of GDP in 2023[5] — highlights the need for a balanced approach between infrastructural and human capital investments.

3. The ability of the country to address inequalities more effectively is constrained by several factors, including the availability of consistent and disaggregated data. Those widely considered most at risk of being left behind include women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities and the unemployed.[6] Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are equitably distributed requires sustained improvements in the quality and accessibility of key public services, particularly in rural areas. Enhancing skills training and expanding employment support for youth, women and unemployed persons are crucial steps toward fostering economic participation. Limited opportunities for these groups considerably reduce their chances for jobs and improved livelihoods, resulting in high levels of informal employment or unemployment, violence against women, and low representation in public institutions and business.[7] The coming years will be critical to advance the implementation of the country's human rights commitments.

4. The impacts of climate change—in the form of gales, floods, droughts, land degradation and overstretched water resources—pose risks to assets and livelihoods, especially in rural and agricultural communities and low-income groups for whom recovery from disasters is particularly difficult.

5. Government commitment to addressing these challenges is set forth in the *Revival of a New Era of a Powerful State: National Programme for the Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan in 2022-2052* (NPSED), as well as in sectoral national strategies. In the near term, the *Programme of the President of Turkmenistan on Socio-Economic Development of the Country for 2022-2028* provides a midterm national development framework that reinforces the NPSED.[8] According to the rapid integrated assessment conducted in 2022, 85 per cent of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been integrated into Turkmenistan's national and sectoral development programmes and strategies.[9] The country undertook a gap analysis of progress toward the SDGs, resulting in

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[1] *https://www.stat.gov.tm/en/population-census*
[2] *United Nations estimates based on the Ministry of Finance and Economy and State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics data*
[3] *Human Development Report 2024/2025.*
[4] *State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics data*
[5] United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Turkmenistan, *Common Country Analysis*, 2024 *(CCA, 2024)*
[6] Ibid
[7] Ibid.
[8] UNCT CCA, 2024
[9] Ibid

the identification of ten priority goals[10] for accelerated action under the National Commitment of Turkmenistan to SDGs Transformation.[11]

6. According to the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE)[12] UNDP has positioned itself as a long-standing and trusted partner of the Government, building on its competitive advantages: considerable implementation capacity, global network, and neutrality. UNDP supports policy reforms, innovation, and capacity strengthening. It contributed to improved health outcomes such as declining rates of tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, other infectious diseases, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), improved maternal and child health and overall strengthening of the health system. UNDP also helped to improve pandemic preparedness and access to quality health services in remote areas. Support to the national digitalization agenda led to the introduction of e-governance services such as business registration, export–import operations and mobile banking. UNDP facilitated a capacity assessment of the Office of the Ombudsperson ahead of its accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). The evaluation positively noted the work of UNDP on sustainable waste management and regulations on renewable energy and energy efficiency. UNDP also supported preparation of the first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for Turkmenistan and contributed to advocacy efforts that led to Turkmenistan joining the Global Methane Pledge.[13]

7. The ICPE also identified areas for improvement, including strengthening cross-thematic work—especially between health and climate, and governance and climate, enhancing disaster readiness in the health sector, and support for ecosystems, biodiversity, and green growth. Other recommendations include expanding support to human rights and the rule of law; improving access to and transparency of data for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals; supporting implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), and seeking partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs) to support needed reforms; establishing more joint programming with United Nations entities and ensuring sustainability across the programme to match the success in the health sector. A key lesson is that significant efforts will be needed to increase digital literacy and e-readiness in light of the country's digital transformation ambition.

8. To support accelerated progress on the SDGs, the Government and the United Nations country team have agreed on a plan of action in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2030. It focuses on three priority areas: governance and economic growth; environment, climate mitigation and adaptation; and social development and well-being. Joint and collaborative programming will be cornerstones of United Nations support. A high-level Turkmenistan–United Nations strategic advisory board will foster strategic cooperation on shared development initiatives, while a Government-UNSDCF Steering Committee will provide technical oversight of UNSDCF implementation.

9. UNDP plays an important role in contributing to UNSDCF results as the leading entity in supporting national digitalization efforts, environmental protection, and climate action, strengthening the health system, and fostering economic growth. It also supports the promotion of human rights and the rule of law.

10. Under the new country programme, UNDP will contribute to all priority areas and outcomes of the UNSDCF. UNDP support to national digital transformation efforts will underpin all UNSDCF pillars, providing opportunities to collaborate with other United Nations entities in designing digital services and solutions across sectors. Innovation will also be a central theme, particularly through the introduction of new technologies and approaches to address disaster risk reduction and adaptation challenges, as well as

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[10] Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 16
[11] UNCT CCA, 2024
[12] *Turkmenistan: Independent Country Programme Evaluation*. UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, 2024.
[13] https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/tag/national-internet-gateway-nig/#!/story=post-159521

improving the provision of health and social services. UNDP will build on its work promoting an INFF to direct development financing toward national development priorities, strengthened through continued Government co-financing.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

11. The overall vision for the country programme is to contribute to the resilience of the country and its continued stability by improving the health and social well-being of its people and modernizing key development institutions and systems to accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda and national development objectives. The causal pathways of the theory of change (ToC) interlink investments in public administration reform, digital transformation, economic diversification, climate-resilient natural resource management to empower vulnerable groups, build institutional and community resilience and ensure equitable health and social services. This transformation assumes continued political commitment, civil society engagement, multi-sectoral partnerships, and sustained public investments—targeting women, youth, low-income households, persons with disabilities, and rural populations. In designing the programme, a series of analytical exercises served as a basis for consultations with government counterparts, civil society, the private sector, youth representatives, United Nations agencies, and international development partners.

12. UNDP partnership with the Government expanded considerably under the current country programme, particularly through co-financing in health and governance sectors, which reflects the increasing trust in UNDP as a key development partner. Looking ahead, within the context of an upper-middle-income country, UNDP will build on the successful co-financing through a formalized strategic financing agreement—positioning it as a cornerstone of the UNDP approach to advancing sustainable development priorities, while strengthening national ownership and fostering a long-term, results-oriented partnership. To support this, cooperation in health and governance is shifting toward system transformation via a portfolio approach, with a focus on digital transformation, where innovative tools have allowed digital ecosystem mapping and entry point identification for a coherent set of interventions aligned with national priorities. The portfolio approach will allow health sector interventions to be designed to maximize efficiency, effectiveness, and coherence. UNDP will also build on existing partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Fund, while deepening engagement with other vertical funds to sustain UNDP programmatic potential in addressing the country's environmental challenges in an integrated manner.

13. UNDP will strengthen partnerships with IFIs, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to support infrastructure development, digital connectivity, private sector growth, Turkmenistan's World Trade Organization (WTO) accession efforts. UNDP will also strengthen key partnerships to advance critical areas such as women empowerment with the European Union, urban innovation and disaster resilience with Japan, and sustainable economic growth with United Kingdom. UNDP will enhance collaboration with other United Nations organizations by pursuing and synergizing joint efforts for stronger, more impactful results. UNDP will continue supporting the United Nations country team development partners coordination mechanism by co-chairing thematic groups on environment and climate and on economy and finance.

Good Governance and Diversified Economic Growth

14. According to the ToC, comprehensive capacity-building initiatives will be required to modernize civil service training and to enhance the skills and knowledge of public servants and private sector. Strengthening institutional capacities to address diverse societal needs also requires systemic changes to ensure that institutions can adapt to emerging challenges and effectively serve the public, including through improved planning and budgeting systems to accelerate progress toward the SDGs and better reach those furthest behind.

15. UNDP will develop and implement comprehensive support for the national digital transformation policy, including building the foundations of a digital public infrastructure and electronic data interchange system, to increase efficiency and transparency through data interoperability. As the backbone of system transformation, this infrastructure will enable the development of digital public services interconnected through a common core system, thereby avoiding fragmentation. It will also underpin UNDP efforts across the country programme, supporting a portfolio of digital interventions related to health and social services, economic growth, disaster risk reduction, and addressing environment-related challenges.

16. UNDP will help strengthen the digital data governance framework to ensure improved data collection and management across sectors, while supporting improvements to statistical information systems to enable reliable, disaggregated data collection. This will strengthen government capacities for evidence-based policymaking.

17. To strengthen the rule of law and protection of human rights, UNDP - together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other United Nations organizations - will work to improve the effectiveness and accessibility of the Office of the Ombudsperson in line with the Paris Principles and Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) recommendations. Support will aim to increase transparency in its work, strengthen capacity to identify human rights issues, improve engagement with civil society and media, and build institutional capacities to address the rights of women and promote responsible business and human rights.

18. UNDP and the Institute of State Law and Democracy will support the national Interdepartmental Commission on Human Rights to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan and follow up on recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and United Nations treaty bodies. UNDP will also contribute to strengthening the rule of law by advocating for the establishment of a national bar association and the development of a unified legal aid system to ensure equitable access to public services, particularly for low-income and vulnerable groups.

19. To promote more diversified and greener economic growth, emphasis will remain on the sustainable management of the revenues from the extractives industries. This will require a forward-looking, dynamic relationship among institutions responsible for fiscal and monetary policies, trade, banking, and the private sector. UNDP and other United Nations organizations will support improved planning, budgeting, and financing mechanisms to foster collaboration and coordination among development partners.

20. Expanding trade partnerships is essential for enhancing competitiveness and economic growth. UNDP analytical tools and policy work will complement those of other development partners to strengthen national capacities to facilitate accession to the WTO. UNDP will help improve digital infrastructure for investment promotion, e-commerce, the securities market, banking services, and the start-up ecosystem, thereby increasing access to markets and supporting job creation and economic growth.

21. To enhance decent employment opportunities for women, youth and vulnerable groups, UNDP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will collaborate to strengthen national capacities for designing and implementing innovative active labour market and social protection policies, including those supporting a just green transition. UNDP will also promote sectoral modernization and private sector competitiveness by fostering the development of a digital, innovative, and creative economy. Women will benefit from greater empowerment for economic participation and financial independence. Youth will benefit from greater social inclusion, empowerment, and acquisition of digital and other in-demand skills needed for the job market, thus reducing risks of disenfranchisement. Persons with disabilities will benefit from more accessible public services and vocational training programmes that support their integration into society.

Environment and Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

22. Protecting the natural resources of the country is vital to sustain economic growth, ensure food security and safeguard its rich biodiversity. To mitigate the impact of drought on access to water and land, UNDP will promote integrated climate and natural resource management to help women and local communities adapt and build resilience.

23. The ToC suggests that protecting these resources will require adjustments to national water, land, and protected areas management as part of broader climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. UNDP will work with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and other partners to further align national policies and institutional frameworks with international conventions and agreements on biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and land degradation. UNDP will promote an integrated water management system, support efficient and resilient irrigation methods, improve cropland management, and promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices aimed at reducing water waste, soil salinization and land degradation.

24. Biodiversity protection will be strengthened through integrated landscape management, capacity-building for specially protected natural areas, expansion of the botanical garden biological collections and adaptation of various bio cultures to arid zones. These efforts will also include restoring vegetation cover to improve soil health and combat desertification and further land degradation.

25. This integrated approach to land, water and biodiversity planning will benefit farmers and small producers by encouraging sustainable irrigation and farming practices. These efforts aim to reduce water loss, land degradation and pressures on key biodiversity areas, while local communities gain knowledge on sustainable resource use, benefit from restored land and water access, build capacity to improve harvests and ultimately increase their income and resilience.

26. Reducing dependence on fossil fuels will require repurposing subsidies and developing a long-term just transition plan to diversify the energy supply and move toward a low-carbon paradigm. UNDP will support the development of legislative frameworks and strengthen policy dialogue through evidence-based analysis that informs incentives for energy savings and efficiency, innovation in technology and the expansion of renewable energy. It will build on previous pilot initiatives to scale up renewable energy solutions, particularly in rural areas. UNDP will technically lead United Nations efforts to support the development and implementation of the next NDC 3.0). It will also support national emissions inventory and monitoring, the development of policy measures and the strengthening of capacities to realign national targets with the Paris Agreement and the Global Methane Pledge, mapping these commitments to budget programme lines. Public awareness campaigns will inform people about the long-term benefits of renewable energy and energy-efficient practices.

27. UNDP will help strengthen national resilience and institutional and community capacities to plan and implement disaster risk reduction measures. It will support the design of new building codes for sustainability, energy efficiency and weather-resilient infrastructure. Building on achievements in adaptation planning and guided by the recommendations of the risk and vulnerability assessment and the proposed financing strategy, UNDP will continue supporting development and implementation of a national adaptation plan to be aligned with NDC 3.0 and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Community resilience will be increased through awareness-raising and knowledge-building on adaptation practices, biodiversity loss and sustainable resource use. UNDP will augment existing early warning systems by enhancing their ability to provide climate information and forecasting to public and private sectors, and by improving coordination among national and international actors for disaster preparedness, response, and management. UNDP will work with UNICEF, UNFPA and World Health

Organization (WHO) to integrate emergency preparedness and resilience into health, education, and social protection systems.

28. Turkmenistan's emerging efforts to apply circular economy principles focus on public awareness, waste management and improving resource efficiency. UNDP will work with the Government and other United Nations organizations to develop strategies, regulations and incentives that support low-carbon development, renewable energy, and a green economy. Waste management efforts will focus on developing a national waste strategy and supporting modern collection, sorting, and recycling facilities, while strengthening regulatory and enforcement mechanisms and creating jobs in the sector. UNDP and UNICEF will promote environmentally friendly social norms—particularly among youth—through public awareness campaigns and formal education, to support lasting behaviour change.

Equitable Social Development and Well-Being

29. UNDP has a proven track record of supporting health and social services in Turkmenistan, having served as a key partner to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and securing significant funding from the Government to build capacity and implement national programmes addressing non-communicable and infectious diseases and the COVID-19 pandemic response. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the Government, with an emphasis on co-financing to improve and expand access to health services and ensure that the universal health care system can reach all population groups.

30. To strengthen health and social systems, it will be necessary to reduce geographical, financial, and social barriers to the development and delivery of quality services, transforming the health system through a portfolio of interventions. In partnership with the WHO, UNDP will work to improve the capacity of primary health care facilities across the country, expand and train the health workforce, enhance digital health tools, and introduce modern diagnostic and treatment technologies. It will also support more stable and higher quality supply chains and social services. Together with UNFPA, UNDP will build the capacity of national and local institutions to implement social assistance programmes and community-based services for women, youth, and families.

31. A key component of UNDP support will improve health system governance and ensure sustainability of international assistance, including for procurement, stock management and equipment maintenance. Digital and other innovative technologies will be used to upgrade laboratory capabilities, integrate artificial intelligence–assisted tools, improve medical waste management, establish electronic patient registries, and expand e-learning, while maintaining data security and privacy.

32. Comprehensive outreach campaigns focused on health and digital literacy and awareness of available services will increase patient empowerment. These campaigns will use social media, community workshops and youth and women health events to ensure that information reaches the most vulnerable groups.

33. UNDP will also improve data collection and monitoring systems for robust surveillance and early warning, increasing readiness to respond to future health emergencies, based on lessons learned during the COVID-19 response.

III. Programme and Risk Management

34. Oversight of the country programme will be conducted within the governance structure of the UNSDCF, led by the national steering committee, co-chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The

committee provides strategic guidance and reviews the overall performance of the Cooperation Framework and individual entities country programmes.

35. Implementation of the country programme will be aligned with the UNSDCF and coordinated with the work of the existing national working group for SDGs implementation, chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan, to ensure the effective and coherent contribution of UNDP. Project boards will be established for each project, designed and implemented in line with corporate social and environmental standards. UNDP will work with United Nations entities and other partners to employ the new way of working approach, providing multi-sectoral, blended technical interventions in support of UNSDCF outcomes. UNDP will also promote the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) to enhance local engagement, grassroots mobilization, and civic participation.

36. Several potential risks may affect the successful implementation of the country programme. Geopolitical security risks and the vulnerability of the energy sector to global economic trends and price fluctuations may reduce fiscal space for development priorities. Droughts and water scarcity may similarly affect national budget priorities and slow progress toward SDGs. These risks will be mitigated through programme initiatives that promote economic diversification, energy efficiency and resilience.

37. Additional risks include limitations in the availability and quality of financial and statistical data, and in resources for planned interventions. UNDP will strengthen statistical capacities, including expanding datasets in the integrated SDGs database. Strengthening national statistics through digitalization will be a priority to expand the evidence base for effective monitoring of progress. The potential to diversify the programme resource base is influenced by the country's upper-middle-income status; however, the partnership with the Government remains strong and ambitious. UNDP will emphasize the continuing importance of resilient health systems, universal health coverage and pandemic preparedness to help safeguard resource contributions. UNDP is committed to ensuring the effective use of government and partner resources, demonstrating its value in supporting national priorities and pursuing continuous improvements in cost-efficiency and results-based delivery.

38. UNDP will continue monitoring the development landscape for new opportunities, including for regional programming and expanded partnership with UNV. Opportunities may arise to support the country through international initiatives linked to the 2030 Agenda and to generate domestic momentum for accelerating efforts to achieve national development priorities. South–South cooperation will continue as a modality of collaboration with regional neighbours interested in how Turkmenistan leverages cooperation with the United Nations for development impact.

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

40. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in coordination with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

41. Under the new country programme, UNDP will move toward a more integrated approach to monitoring and evaluation by increasing emphasis on learning, as part of establishing a broader monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework. The framework will give greater attention to anticipating future needs through development landscape analysis, identifying areas where the country programme could provide timely and strategic support.

42. To monitor its interventions, UNDP will use official data disaggregated by sex and other relevant characteristics where appropriate, collect primary data through project reporting, and apply digital solutions to develop innovative methods for tracking progress toward programme objectives.

43. UNDP- together with United Nations partners, will work with the State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics and academic and research institutions to expand the availability of data for monitoring progress, including through improvements to the integrated SDGs database. The UNDP research agenda, forming an integral part of its MEL framework, will focus on strengthening the national knowledge base in areas such as health systems, climate risk mitigation and adaptation, and public finance planning for SDGs acceleration.

44. Evaluations will be strategically planned and conducted in accordance with the fully costed evaluation plan and are expected to generate strategic learning that will inform the evolution of the country programme. Evaluations will be designed to review not only UNDP interventions but also their effectiveness and responsiveness to the broader development context, including the differential impacts of interventions on women, persons with disabilities and other population groups. UNDP will apply the corporate gender marker to ensure that the programme budget supports gender-equality objectives.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable Development Goals: 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2030, the people of Turkmenistan have access to accountable governance system through improved public administration and strengthened fiscal capacity, based on commitments to human rights, rule of law and gender equality to ensure achievement of the SDGs.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)
Progress towards all 17 SDGs and related targets in % Baseline (2024): 67.13 Target (2030): 100 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring (statistical performance index) Baseline (2023): 73.8% Target (2030): 100% Share of GANHRI recommendations implemented Baseline (2024): received GANHRI recommendations Target (2030): 80% of GANHRI recommendations implemented Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection) as % of GDP Baseline (2023): 10.6% Education, 4.7%; Health 1.6%; Social protection 4.3% Target (2030): >15% Education 5%; Health 5%; Social protection 5%	Source: Sustainable Development Report: SDG Index[14] Frequency: Annually Source: State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics (SSC) SDG Database Frequency: Annually Source: OHCHR Frequency: Annually Source: SSC, MoFE Frequency: Annually	**Output 1.1: Public administration leverages digital solutions, information, and data systems to deliver public services in a transparent, efficient, and coordinated manner, supporting sustainable development across key sectors.** 1.1.1. Number of public institutions that leverage digital technologies in ways to deliver better services. IRRF E.1.2 Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2030): 8 Source/Frequency: Project reports, national partner reports/Annual 1.1.2. Number of institutions exchanging data over Electronic Data Interchange System, following standards for electronic data transfers. Baseline (2025): 10 Target (2030): 20 Source/Frequency: Project, national partner reports/Annual 1.1.3. Number of civil servants benefitting from capacity-building activities for public administration and digital literacy programs/trainings Baseline (2025): 105 people (101 male, 4 female) Target (2030): 1105 (400 women) Source/Frequency: Project, national partner reports/Annual **Output 1.2: The Government's national policy and legal frameworks comply with international commitments in the areas of human rights, rule of law, access to justice and gender equality, and are reinforced by implementation mechanisms and institutional capacities.**	Interdepartmental Commission on the implementation of international obligations of Turkmenistan in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law. Institute of State, Law, and Democracy Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFE), SSC, Ministry of Justice Turkmenaragatnashyk Agency (TAA), Office of the Ombudsman, Academy of Civil Service, State Customs Service, State Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, Ministry of Environment Protection (MOEP) OHCHR UNFPA International Labour Organization (ILO) Civil Society, Women's Union Boards of Lawyers, Media	**Regular** **$300,000** **Other** **$6,710,268**

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14 https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/turkmenistan

	1.2.1: Percentage of accepted United Nations treaty body recommendations included under Third National Human Rights Action Plan, 2026-2030.	

1.2.1: Percentage of accepted United Nations treaty body recommendations included under Third National Human Rights Action Plan, 2026-2030.
     Baseline (2025): 70
     Target (2030): 80
     Source/Frequency: NHRAP assessment report/Annual

1.2.2. Number of people receiving free legal aid.
     Baseline (2024): None
     Target (2028): 1500 (at least half are women)
     Source/Frequency: Boards of Lawyers/Annual

Output 1.3: Evidence-based and rights-centred policies in support of national SDG agenda are in place with adequate budgetary resources planned, implemented, and monitored using disaggregated data.

1.3.1: Number of policies supported to align public/private finance with the SDGs. IRRF E.3.2
     Baseline (2025): 3
     Target (2030): 6
     Source/Frequency: Project, national partners reports/Annual

1.3.2. Percentage of data sets uploaded to the Integrated SDGs database.
     Baseline (2024): 73.8%
     Target (2030): 100%
     Source/Frequency: Project reports/Annual

1.3.3 Percentage of recommendations implemented from the 2022 Global Assessment of Turkmenistan's National Statistical System
     Baseline (2023): 0%
     Target (2030): 25%
     Source: SSC, UNECE, EFTA/Annual

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable Development Goals: 2, 8, 9, 11, 17

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2030, Turkmenistan will have improved conditions and opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic diversification and growth

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)

Share of foreign trade turnover in GDP (total / without fuel and energy sector), % (proxy result 2.1) Baseline (2023): 31.3% / 12% Target (2030): 40% / 15%	Source: SSC Frequency: annually	**Output 2.1: Turkmenistan is better integrated into regional and global trade networks, and the business climate contributes to structural transformation and diversification of the economy.** 2.1.1: Number of initiatives and policy proposals in place for strengthening trade capacity, investment climate, e-commerce, and business environment Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2030): 6 Source/Frequency: Project, national partner reports/Annual	MoFE Ministry of Industry and Construction Production (MoICP) SSC, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (MoLSPP), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, TAA Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs ILO UNFPA Civil Society Media	**Regular:** $300,000 **Other:** $1,600,000
Research and development expenditure as a share of GDP, % (Output 2.2) Baseline (2022): 0.14% Target (2030): 0.2%	Source: SDG/ SSC database Frequency: annually			
Average annual number of employees of non-governmental sector enterprises and individual entrepreneurs by type of economic activity and gender, persons (Output 2.3) Baseline (2023): - Non-public sector 130,500 (%M/%F to be provided by SSC) - Individual entrepreneurs 102450 (6,6%) M 69,677, F 32,773 Target (2030): annual growth at least 5%	Source: SSC Frequency: annually	2.1.2. Number of support programmes in place for strengthening the creative and innovative economy Baseline (2024): 1 Target (2030): 3 Source/Frequency: Project, partners reports/Annual **Output 2.2: People equipped with capabilities to access decent, formal, and secure employment opportunities in the sectors of the economy with high employment potential, focusing on women, youth, persons with disabilities.** 2.2.1 Number of initiatives for improvement of formal and informal professional and vocational education, including with the focus on skills for green jobs. Baseline (2025): 1 Target (2030): 6 Source/Frequency: Project reports/Annual 2.2.2 Number of women, youth and persons with disabilities who gained practical skills in collaboration with local businesses and academia, including skills on green jobs. Baseline (2024): None Target (2028): 700 (women 300; youth 200; persons with disabilities 200) Source/Frequency: UN Multi-Country Programme for Central Asia on Gender-Based Violence/Project reports/Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable Development Goals: 2, 3, 4, 6,7, 11, 13,15

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3:
By 2030, Turkmenistan will strengthen natural resource management systems, systematically fulfil its climate change commitments, and the population will become more resilient to climate change and disasters.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk*				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**

Proportion of degraded land in relation to total land area
    Baseline: (2023) 17.7%
    Target: (2030) 17.7%
 	
Share of renewable energy sources in total final energy consumption
    Baseline: (2024): 0
    Target: (2030): 10 %
	Source: Ministry of Environmental Protection (National Institute of Deserts, Flora and Fauna), Ministry of Agriculture / United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
	Frequency: annually
	
	Source: Ministry of Energy (MoE)
	Frequency: Annually
		Output 3.1: Nature and Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with Paris Agreement and other key international and multilateral environmental agreements,
		
		3.1.1: Number of climate change and nature policies, strategies and measures are developed and implemented in line with the Paris Agreement and other key international and multilateral environmental agreements (IRRF1.1.2)
		    Baseline (2025): 2
		    Target (2030): 5
		    Source/Frequency: Government, UNDP/Annual
		
		3.1.2: Amount of solar energy produced for domestic consumption.
		    Baseline (2024): 0 Megawatt
		    Target (2030): 14 Megawatt
		    Source/Frequency: MoE/Annual
		
		Output 3.2: Climate and DRR systems for early warning and disaster risk reduction aligned with the Sendai Framework for DRR.
		
		3.2.1: Number of people in populated areas covered by updated seismic maps, DRR and early warning measures
		    Baseline (2025): 850,000
		    Target (2030): 1,000,000 (500,000 women)
		    Source/Frequency: Government/Annual
		
		3.2.2: Number of public institutions incorporating climate change adaptation strategies.
		    Baseline (2022): 0
		    Target (2030): 5
		    Source/Frequency: UNDP/Annual
			MOEP,
			MoA,
			State Committee for Water Management,
			Ministry of Energy,
			Academy of Sciences
			
			UNEP
			UNECE
			FAO
			UNICEF
			UNFPA
			WHO
				<u>**Regular:**</u>
				
				$338,000
				
				<u>**Other:**</u>
				
				$23,906,542

		Output 3.3: The resources management is improved, including through the use of nature-based solutions and the concept of circularity is mainstreamed into policies and practices.
		
		3.3.1: Number of hectares (ha) of terrestrial and water ecosystems under improved and inclusive management and practices.
		    Baseline (2025): 5,000
		    Target (2030): 1,137,002
		    Source: UNDP, MoEP/Annual
		
		3.3.2: Number of people with increased resilience due to sustainable natural resources management.
		    Baseline (2022): 14,890
		    Target (2030): 25,000 (8,000 women)
		    Source/Frequency: UNDP/Annual
		
		3.3.3: Number of regulatory, planning and policy instruments to promote circular economy that ensure equal opportunities for all.
		    Baseline (2025): 0
		    Target (2030): 2
		    Source/Frequency: Government, UNDP/Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: By 2030, all people of Turkmenistan, including vulnerable groups, benefit equitably from quality and inclusive health, education and social protection systems and transformative social norms

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development*

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)

Coverage of essential health services
    Baseline (2023): 88.2%
    Target (2030): 89%
 	
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
    Baseline (2023): 27,7 Target (2030): 80% reduction in TB incidence compared with 2015
	Source /Agency: Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (MoHMI), SSC, WHO, UNICEF
	UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1)
	Frequency: Annually
	
	Source: WHO, Global TB report
	Frequency: Annually
		Output 4.1: Institutional and human capacities of healthcare system are strengthened to ensure universal access to and provision of quality and innovative health services.
		
		4. 1.1 Number of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients enrolled on treatment
		    Baseline (2024): 7,490
		    Target (2030): 11,790 [15]
		    Source/Frequency: MoHMI/Annual
			MoHMI
			MoLSPP
			MoIA
			SSC
			WHO
			National Red Crescent Society
				Regular:
				
				$300,000
				
				Other:
				
				$200,950,432

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[15] Targets are available for 2025-2027. For 2029-2030 will be estimated in 2025, and the total target might be updated.

Quality inclusive community-based social services are scaled up across the country and the Law on Social Services is implemented in every community. 　　　Baselines (2024): 18 etraps (districts) 　　　Target (2030); All etraps	Source: MoLSPP Frequency: Annually	4.1.2 Treatment Success Rate among DR/TB and MDR/TB: percentage of successful treatment among DR/MDR-TB 　　　Baseline (2020 cohort): 60% 　　　Target (2030): 85% 　　　Source/Frequency: MOHMI/Annual 4.1.3 Number of healthcare specialists trained on diagnosis and treatment of diseases. 　　　Baseline (2024): 736 　　　Target (2030): 1,600Source/Frequency: WHO/UNDP/Annual **Output 4.2. Inclusive community-based social services scaled up to meet the needs of vulnerable groups.** 4.2.1. Number of vulnerable people reached by community-based services 　　　Baseline (2024): 519 (37 youth; 482 MDR-TB patients) 　　　Target (2030): 956 people (187 youth; 250 TB patients) 　　　Source/Frequency: Project, national partner reports/Annual	