



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
(UNDAF) 2005-2009**

TURKMENISTAN



United Nations Country Team

February 2004


**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
FOR TURKMENISTAN
2005-2009**

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework has been prepared through extensive consultations between the Government of Turkmenistan and the United Nations Country Team and signed hereunder by the participating parties to underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.


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**Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
February 2004**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Country Programme
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAVI	Global Alliance in Vaccination and Immunization
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WHO	World Health Organization
WfC	"A World Fit for Children" Declaration

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Executive Summary

The UNDAF is the result of an ongoing consultative process between the UN Agencies and the Government of Turkmenistan intended to operationalize global targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as being guided by national priorities outlined in the nationalized MDG targets, the Strategy of Socio-economic Development for the Period Up to 2010 and the Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan for the Period of Up to 2020. The UNDAF translates the key dimensions of these documents into a common operational framework for development activities upon which the individual United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes will formulate their actions for the period 2005-2009.

UNDAF thus will guide the United Nations System's efforts to assist the people and the Government of Turkmenistan in the achievement of national development goals. It focuses on three inter-related areas of cooperation where the United Nations System can utilize its accumulated experience, technical expertise and financial resources toward achievement of the MDGs: (i) Development of Economic and Social Policies and Plans; (ii) Basic Social Services; and (iii) Environment.

Section 1: Introduction

Following its independence in 1991, the Republic of Turkmenistan embarked on a simultaneous transition from the socialized ownership of the Soviet era toward a market economy, as well as toward a new state structure with a strong presidency. There has been a considerable growth in the economy and the state has developed an extensive social safety net system that supports basic needs and minimizes social costs. At the same time, issues of human development, civil society participation and the availability of reliable statistics and information are being addressed. This is essential to achieve Turkmenistan’s long-term goals and to ensure human security for the largest asset of this young independent country – its people.

Human development is likeliest to improve when Governments, civil society, United Nations organizations and development partners concentrate their human and financial resources – and their efforts – toward realizing a set of clearly articulated objectives. Indeed, the unique diversity of the United Nations represents the heart of its strength as a non-partisan partner with Government and civil society. By deploying its combined resources, the United Nations System is well placed to assist the Government in addressing human development challenges and reaching the nationalized Millennium Development Goal targets and other national goals, such as those identified in the Strategy of Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010 and the National programme “Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan for the Period of Up to 2020”.

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or UNDAF, is the centrepiece of United Nations System assistance at the country level, providing the basis for individual organizations’ Country Programmes, which in turn support expected UNDAF Outcomes. Intensified cooperation among United Nations Agencies is thus intended to give rise to better decision making and greater collaboration in action while keeping in mind Agencies’ own distinct mandates, competencies and resources.

To underscore the UNDAF’s continuing relevance, the United Nations Country Team has taken a pragmatic approach that emphasizes increasing Government capacities for assessment and analysis of the country’s development situation, as well as increasing its ability to set policy priorities. Equally important, our rights-based principles oblige us to work for the ideal of the good of every woman, man and child in Turkmenistan. A rights-based approach – bringing human rights standards and values to the core of everything the United Nations does – offers a critical opportunity to empower people, to prevent discrimination and to improve the system of accountability. By focusing its energies in the three priority areas identified, and by acting with one voice, the United Nations System can be an important force in Turkmenistan’s achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and nationalized MDG targets.

MDGs	National Targets
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1: To reduce, by a factor of three during 2000-2015, the proportion of people with income less than 50 percent of monthly average income
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 2: To expand the access of people to high-quality education at all levels and achieve world standards in education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 3: To eliminate by 2015 gender discrepancies at all levels of education, and at the third stage in particular Target 4: To reduce by 2015 gender discrepancies in incomes and the labour market
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Target 5: To reduce infant mortality during 2000-2015 by a factor of 2.1
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 6: To reduce by half the maternal mortality rate during 2000-2015
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and other communicable diseases	Target 7: To prevent HIV/AIDS incidence in the country. Target 8: To reduce by one-third tuberculosis incidence during 2000-2015
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 9: To hold up exhaustion of natural resources Target 10: To reduce the proportion of people without permanent access to safe drinking water
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	

Section 2: Results

2.1 National Development Goals, Strategies and Priorities

Turkmenistan is one of the first of the Central Asian nations to adopt a long-term vision and a national path to development. The national Strategy of Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010 lays out the development goals and norms of the country, identifying the following as priority areas: (1) economic independence; (2) food security; (3) social protection; and (4) ecological safety.

These priority areas are hinged on a three-pronged overall economic policy framework, which incorporates an incremental, stage-by-stage approach to economic reform and a gradual approach to economic liberalization and privatisation; a special emphasis on minimizing social costs by subsidizing the provision of basic necessities and services; and the leading role of the state in the management of economic processes. Within this framework, the development agenda for Turkmenistan is focused on the twin goals of industrial diversification and self-sufficiency in food and other basic goods.

In 2003, a long-term National Programme “Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development for the Period Up to 2020”, also was formulated. Under the objective of providing for the well-being and satisfaction of people’s interests, it envisions the priority tasks of: (1) achieving the level of developed countries and preserving economic independence and security; (2) increasing steadily the production of goods per capita; and (3) attracting high investment and increasing construction of industrial facilities.

2.2 Strategic Areas of Development Cooperation

Not only does the UNDAF provide a framework for future collaboration, but it also is the result of a comprehensive process that ensures learning from past performance. Following the analysis of Turkmenistan’s development in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) exercise, the United Nations Country Team and donor agencies participated in a prioritisation retreat to select UNDAF areas of cooperation. After a series of discussions by UNDAF Working Groups and

decisions made by UNDAF Steering Committee and UNCT meetings with the Government of Turkmenistan, the following thematic areas were chosen as ones in which UN cooperation can be realistically implemented given existing possibilities:

- Development of Economic and Social Policies and Plans
- Basic Social Services
- Environment

All are interlinked and mutually affect each other, as shown in the chart below: Analysis in the CCA suggests that it is particularly important to enhance capacities for an improved social and economic policy environment in order to assist the Government to overcome impediments to a more equitable and strategic distribution and utilization of resources. The sustainable delivery of quality health and education services with gradual introduction of market elements will have its input in overall human development. Also, a stronger focus on effective management of natural resources and aligning environmental policies with economic and social policies will create favourable conditions for the life of Turkmenistan's people.

Linkages Between UNDAF Areas of Cooperation

Area of Cooperation	Development of Economic and Social Policies and Plans	Basic Social Services	Environment
Development of Economic and Social Policies and Plans		Policy makers' increased awareness of the requirements for basic social services, and national legislators' and planners' increased skills in social policy formulation, will support increased access to and improved quality of basic social services	Policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for environmental concerns require development, particularly in identifying national-level collaborative support for prioritising specific issues in environment and water, sanitation, and hygiene education
Basic Social Services	The improved delivery of basic social services, in education through innovative interventions to improve quality, and in health concerns, will demonstrate best practices -- especially at community level -- that will help effective policy formulation and planning		Delivery structures for social services will provide the mechanism for propagating environmental concerns and water and sanitation issues, particularly in schools, health facilities and other service centres, and for mainstreaming these concerns into IECD and advocacy materials
	Capacities of policy makers and planners	Improvement in the environment and water	

Environment	to effectively implement existing plans and policies will be enhanced through technical inputs in applying tools for sectoral analysis	and sanitation facilities will contribute to better health and learning conditions	
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In all three areas, the United Nations System offers a comparative advantage with regard to helping the Government achieve tangible progress toward the MDGs and their nationalized targets, drawing on the organization’s successful practices and lessons learned as well as its ability to encourage efficient aid coordination and facilitate accountability among donors. Lack of inclusion as a collaborative priority in the UNDAF, however, in no way precludes other themes from receiving support from individual United Nations organizations. To ensure a rights-based approach that leads toward achievement of the MDGs, the United Nations System will continue its principled engagement with the Government of Turkmenistan in support of its National Programme within the framework of the UN Secretary General’s Reform Programme (1997) which is guided by human rights treaties and development obligations undertaken by UN member states. Importance should be given to effective coordination between national and sub-national government structures as well as participation of civil society.

Under -this global mandate, the UNCT has identified a series of crosscutting issues that will be highlighted and addressed in these three areas of cooperation, including human rights, access to information and knowledge, gender equality, youth and population and development.

Already, the CCA analysis and UNDAF framework are the guiding influence for the United Nations System’s work in 2004, although the UNDAF cycle does not begin until 2005. More important than documents, however, is the process of analysing, planning and working more closely together. The goal is swift convergence in planning – designing United Nations activities collaboratively and communicating these plans to Government and other partners as an integrated whole.

2.3 Expected Outcomes

Based on national priorities contained in the Strategy of Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010, the UNCT has, in each area of cooperation, identified Country Programme Outcomes to be achieved during 2005-2009, Country Programme Outputs, the Role of Partners and Resource Mobilization Targets. Details are described in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

2.3.1 Development of Economic and Social Policies and Plans

The key national documents of Turkmenistan all point to the centrality of effective and equitable governance relative to other challenges. Through direct and indirect engagement with governance issues, other issues to be advanced include human security; gender equity; the rights of children; quality education and health services; social protection; and adequate standards of living and working conditions, including access to sufficient food, water, housing and income

Ensuring social rights and guarantees in Turkmenistan is crucial for people centered development

policies. The United Nations System sees several opportunities to support evolution in state practices for development planning and management and to encourage civil society participation in decision-making. It is particularly important to ensure that resource management skills and responsibilities are strengthened, especially at the national level, and that a focus on service delivery that improves the quality of life for all is fully operationalized.

At the same time, Turkmenistan's information and knowledge needs are formidable, particularly in the field of ICT for development. Support must be provided to the national capacity for data collection and analysis that aims to identify and address existing and future challenges in economic and human development. Improvements in data and information will support the monitoring of achievement of the MDGs as well as international human rights conventions to which Turkmenistan is a party. The United Nations System as a whole will assist Turkmenistan in addressing and coordinating its information and knowledge needs, including necessary strategic planning and programming. Indicators and baselines developed for individual Country Programmes will further facilitate establishment of an effective monitoring and evaluation system for development, by making development goals more understandable and partnerships among Government, the United Nations System and other stakeholders more relevant.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcomes of its development assistance:

UNDAF Outcome 1: By the end of 2009, policies to promote social well-being and human security are strengthened and expanded in accordance with national goals and the nationalized MDGs.

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include:

- o Policy and planning framework of the country more extensively incorporates efficient, people-centered approaches to development planning, budgeting and monitoring with focus on women and children and other special groups.
- o National capacity for data collection, analysis and reporting aligns Turkmenistan with international standards, particularly in human rights, socioeconomic indicators and population and development

United Nations interventions will focus on bringing in appropriate knowledge and tools that support more closely aligning national development goals and the nationalized MDGs with current and anticipated economic developments, and that provide for a systematic monitoring of results and necessary adjustments. Social policy formulation will be given equal priority, to lead to the strengthening of delivery of basic social services. In particular, these social policies will improve the lives of women and children and other special groups in the country, while supporting Turkmenistan's commitment to international rights-based instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) "A World Fit for Children" (WfC) Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session for Children in 2002. Cooperation, equity, empowerment and security will guide all United Nations System initiatives in support of national development goals.

2.3.2 Basic Social Services

Attainment of the highest standard of health is a fundamental right of every human being. Policies outlined in the National Programme "Strategy of the Economic Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan for the Period Up to 2020 are testament to the Government's

commitment to improved health services for all citizens, as is the swift pace of health sector reforms.

United Nations concerns for quality health care will cover child health, maternal health and reproductive health in particular. Strategic approaches are directed toward adolescents and youth, in terms of providing specialized interventions suited for their needs, and toward increasing the involvement of parents, caregivers and families in general in monitoring the progress of children's growth and development. Support is needed for the implementation of the long-term inter-agency programmes and projects targeted at active participation of the healthcare workers as well as the representatives of other Ministries, Agencies and Public Associations to ensure full physical and emotional development of children from the early childhood. Continuing support to institutionalised programmes like immunization, salt iodisation and food fortification, vitamin A for children, as well as strengthening of preventive measures against malaria and measles will be pursued. Reproductive health services, meanwhile, will cater to the needs of women, men and adolescents alike in order to increase access and promote health care-seeking behaviours. Particular attention will be given to supporting the country's concern for increasing preventive measures for HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

As well as health, education lies at the heart of the dynamic and complex relationships that profoundly influence the destiny of individuals and society as a whole.

Access to basic education services in Turkmenistan is high, with net enrolment in primary education at almost 100 percent. However, with an increasing demand for education amid the rapidly expanding population it will be important to maintain a high standard of coverage and quality of education services. Improvements in quality will focus on building a strong foundation for integrated early childhood care, and child friendly schools based on national criteria where there is need for the reconstruction of facilities and education trainings. Ensuring expanded access to ICT services will be a key component, given that ICTs in Turkmenistan can raise long-term potential for both people and Government institutions.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcomes of its development assistance:

UNDAF Outcome 2: By the end of 2009, user-friendly and sustainable health care and nutrition services are provided in compliance with international standards at the national and sub-national levels.

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include:

- More women, adolescents and children under the age of 7 have improved access to more professional and better-equipped health and nutrition services
- More women, men and adolescents use client-oriented reproductive health services and reproductive health-related information at all levels
- Safer behaviours are adopted to prevent HIV/AIDS among youth/adolescents, refugees and - other groups of concern

UNDAF Outcome 3: By the end of 2009, inclusive, child-friendly and sustainable education services are provided at pre-primary, basic compulsory and professional levels.

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include:

- More 3- to 7-year-old children have improved access to integrated early childhood development

- ⌚ More children have access to schools following child-friendly criteria
- ⌚ Family and primary caregivers' child rearing and parenting practices for children's successful development are strengthened, and their involvement in providing a quality learning environment is expanded
- ⌚ Public access to ICT and other information systems is improved and expanded, particularly in educational facilities

United Nations cooperation in this area will especially enhance previous joint programming experience and take advantage of existing cooperative activities.

2.3.3 Environment

Because of its geographical and climatic features, Turkmenistan continues to be highly vulnerable to environmental damage, particularly with regard to fragile, arid ecosystems and limited water resources. As the National Environmental Action Plan notes, limited water resources, high level of water mineralization, secondary salinization in irrigated land; as well as wind and water erosion in the arid zone are the main causes of the degradation of agricultural land and remain priorities for the government.

The United Nations System has identified its role in supporting the Government to achieve environmental goals through assistance in developing environmental policies and in promoting best practices in water and sanitation. This will focus on the following: improvement of institutional framework and capacity of organizations and individuals to ensure effective management of the environment; development of a scientific base for environmental policies; assurance of environmentally safe environmental development; further development of environmental education and awareness; and participation in regional and global environmental cooperation. Strategies at the community level will involve strengthening the capacities of community-based organizations and civil society organizations to be able to advocate for the application of sustainable development principles.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcomes of its development assistance:

UNDAF Outcome 4: By the end of 2009, a comprehensive approach to environmentally sustainable principles and practices is integrated into policies at all levels and into community development, and is linked to improved social well-being.

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include the following:

- ⌚ Environmental and natural resources policies and implementation aligned with global environmental commitments and national development priorities of Turkmenistan
- ⌚ Farmers and farm staff in remote and environmentally degraded national priority areas are able to practice sustainable land use and integrated watershed management
- ⌚ Access to quality drinking water and sanitation is expanded by 10 percent, particularly to special groups and least-served rural areas

Thus, while the level of economic growth is important, it is the pattern of that growth that will determine its sustainability. An environmentally sustainable pattern will mean that development will not come at the expense of Turkmenistan's valuable natural assets or damage their future productive potential.

2.4 Cooperation Strategies

Clearly, the needs and expectations for sustainable human development in Turkmenistan and for achievement of the MDGs and their nationalized targets call for multidimensional partnerships, with the Government, among United Nations Agencies, and with other development partners, including civil society. The UNCT thus will pursue complementary and collaborative strategies in the interest of furthering concerted efforts toward national priorities, particularly including a partnership strategy that revolves around joint dialogue and creating a high-quality environment for civil society organizations.

Through policy dialogue, the United Nations System will facilitate a comprehensive approach to aid coordination, linking such coordination to the evolution of the institutional, legal and administrative sectors. Through increased advocacy, the United Nations System also will support policy makers on specific issues that it considers priorities. Lastly, the United Nations System will make particular efforts to strengthen capacities of institutions and organizations at all levels.

These strategies will be further refined during the UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section 5. Some may require collaborative programming or funding; others will be a matter of concerted facilitation of access to data and research. The commonality is in interactive working with the Government and people of Turkmenistan to deliver assistance effectively.

Section 3: Estimated Resource Requirements

Section 4: Implementation

The UNCT, through the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the effectiveness of United Nations System activities, especially in cases where resources are combined. As noted above, collaborative activities, along with the Roles of Partners, will be further identified and developed in 2004 through additional strategizing among Agencies. Regional cooperation will be supported and encouraged with Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

4.1 Harmonization of Programme Cycles

UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA already have harmonized their forthcoming programmes of cooperation with the UNDAF timeframe of 2005-2009. The other resident United Nations Agencies that have contributed to the UNDAF Outcomes have either annual or biennial programming periods. Nevertheless, these Agencies have indicated their commitment to the UNDAF process and product.

The provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes agreed to by partner organizations. Selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, objectives and strategies will be fully consistent with the UNDAF. Individual country programmes and project documents also will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies.

4.2 Development Coordination Mechanisms

The Government, whose cooperation will be encouraged, will be the main implementing partner for the UNDAF areas of cooperation, with activities undertaken at both national and sub-national levels. The UNCT will establish or expand Steering Committees in the areas of cooperation, aimed at harmonizing policy and coordination work with the Government. These bodies will provide the policy direction for implementation of programmes and projects.

Cooperation between the Government and the United Nations System also will involve partners from other resident and non-resident donor organizations. Existing partnerships with CSOs will be further expanded in line with the Government's focus on increasing private and non-Government participation in development concerns, particularly at the community level.

In addition, the United Nations System will continue its collaborative efforts in the area of common premises and services. Common premises agreements have been signed with regard to office space and PBX usage, while a separate Memorandum of Understanding is in place for Internet and email services. With regard to security, a common Security Management Team to strengthen efforts in this area has been formed.

Section 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Provisions for follow-up and review of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document. Because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in Turkmenistan's situation. A clear monitoring and evaluation plan is therefore essential for effective implementation of the UNDAF. This will allow United Nations Agencies, individually and collectively, to assess their strengths and weaknesses and make necessary adjustments in terms of delivery, impact and results.

The UNCT will establish continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that rely on a results-based management approach. A set of indicators has been formulated for each Country Programme Outcome under each of the three priority areas of cooperation. [See Tables 4, 5 and 6 for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used.] In light of this, the attached Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will serve as a basis for collective United Nations performance assessment. Broadly conceived, the major assumptions that underlie all monitoring and evaluation include the following:

- Political stability and continued neutrality
- Accelerated strong growth toward a market economy, including establishment of diverse forms of ownership and a competitive environment
- A lessening of economic reliance on natural resources extraction
- Upgrading of the social services and social protection infrastructure

5.1 Internal Reviews

The three UNDAF Working Groups will continue to meet regularly as United Nations Thematic Groups and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT. The following strategies will be employed:

- n Selection of leading Agencies for each focus area of collaboration, if such do not already exist
- n Development of individual Working Group workplans with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator

During the UNDAF cycle of programme implementation, each United Nations Thematic Group will undertake an annual internal review in order to assess the progress of implementation and the opportunities and constraints still faced. The Thematic Groups' reviews will involve partner agencies in Government, whenever appropriate, as well as other donor agencies that are members of the groups. Annual reviews also will allow adjustments in Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs, if necessary.

In addition to the publication of periodic Millennium Development Goal Reports, the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator will serve as the primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities. Overall, the UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, also will be responsible for review and validation of the cooperation between organizations on the UNDAF areas of cooperation to ensure that individual Agencies' country programme documents reflect such objectives, as appropriate. It will ensure the effective functioning of the Thematic Groups, with assistance from the Resident Coordinator's Office. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high level of information exchange and strengthen partnerships, as well as improve coordination and collaboration of the United Nations System as a whole. Effective inter-Agency collaboration will be included in all Agency workplans and reviews.

5.2 Joint and External Reviews

A joint mid-term evaluation, involving the Government, United Nations System and other development partners, will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF period, synchronized as much as possible with the respective Agencies' mid-term country programme reviews. Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will occur. This will be undertaken with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward stated UNDAF Outcomes in each priority area of cooperation, as well as the impact of the UNDAF Outcomes on the MDGs and nationalized targets. The end-of-cycle review will focus on (1) the contribution of the Agencies toward achieving the outcome, specifically, how complementary and collaborative programming has enhanced the effectiveness of the United Nations System; and (2) how much associated outcomes together have, or have not, contributed to achieving the desired impact.

Such evaluations, providing feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and outcomes, will ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognized, that difficulties are addressed, and that best practices are acknowledged. These lessons, difficulties and best practices will be disseminated to inform the design of the next UNDAF. During the mid-term review in particular, it will be important to re-examine the Programme Resources Framework.

5.3 Partnership Building

The preparatory processes of CCA and UNDAF supported the development of increased networking among Agencies, greater exchange of information and expertise, and more focused and collaborative United Nations System participation in development cooperation. The UNCT will build on this process to consolidate its position as a trusted development partner and will

continue its support to inter- and intra-sectoral coordination.

Partnership building for consensus, coordination and synergy around national priorities will be pursued by the UNCT with the Government and the development community. Partnership arrangements with the Government shall ensure full ownership and leadership of United Nations System programmes and projects framed within the priorities laid out in the Strategy for Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010 and the National programme “Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan for the Period of Up to 2020”.

Mutually beneficial partnerships with resident and non-resident multilateral institutions and bilateral donors will be pursued based on convergence of interests and objectives. The United Nations System will engage in policy dialogue with donors and other stakeholders for ensuring that objectives identified through the UNDAF receive necessary attention.

UNDAF Results Matrix

Table 1: Development of Economic and Social Policies and Plans

<p>National Priority or Goals: The Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development Up to 2020 states its objectives as achieving the level of developed countries and preserving economic independence; increasing steadily the production of goods per capita; and attracting high investment and increasing the construction of industrial facilities. The Strategy of Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010 prioritises economic independence; food security; social protection; and ecological safety.</p> <p>MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <p>National MDG Target 1 – To reduce, by a factor of three during 2000-2015, the proportion of people with income less than 50 percent of the monthly average income</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: By the end of 2009, policies to promote social well-being and human security are strengthened and expanded in accordance with national goals and the nationalized MDGs</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p>CP Outcome 1.1 (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, World Bank) Policy and planning framework of the country more extensively incorporates efficient, people-centered approaches to development planning, budget and monitoring, with a special focus on women, children and other special groups</p>			
<p>CP Outcome 1.2 (UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Bank) National capacity for data collection, analysis and reporting aligns Turkmenistan with international standards, particularly in human rights and socioeconomic indicators, as well as population and development</p>			
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <p>UNDAF Working Group on Development Planning; parallel funding, with potential for joint programming</p>			

Table 2: Basic Social Services

<p>National Priority or Goals: New standards of well-being of the people will be created, based on a state-guaranteed system of free education and health care. The Strategy of Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010 cites the main purposes of education as comprising the following: Formation of the intellectual potential of the nation; accessibility to education for all; improvement of teaching quality and achievement of world standards at all levels; and development of paid educational services and private structures of education. Extension of the network of pre-school institutions and secondary schools will be undertaken. In health, quality and efficiency of health care services will be improved, particularly the organization of primary health care based on family services and reoriented to efficient preventive health measures. Health care reforms will promote health gain, equity and effectiveness in conformity with world standards.</p> <p>MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education</p> <p>National MDG Target 2 – To expand access of people to high-grade education at all levels and achieve world standards</p> <p>MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women</p> <p>National MDG Target 3 – To eliminate, by 2015, gender discrepancies at all levels of education, and at the third stage in particular</p> <p>National MDG Target 4 – To reduce by 2015 gender discrepancies in incomes and the labour market</p> <p>MDG 4 – Reduce child mortality</p> <p>National MDG Target 5 – To reduce infant mortality by a factor of 2.1, from 2000 to 2015</p>
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<p>MDG 5 – Improve maternal health National MDG Target 6 – To reduce by half the maternal mortality rate, from 2000 to 2015</p> <p>MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases National MDG Target 7 – To prevent HIV/AIDS incidence in the country National MDG Target 8 - To reduce by one-third tuberculosis incidence during 2000-2015</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome 2: By the end of 2009, user-friendly and sustainable health care and nutrition services are provided in compliance with international standards at the national and sub-national levels</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
CP Outcome 2.1 (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR) More women, adolescents and children under the age of 7 have improved access to more professional and better-equipped health and nutrition services			
CP Outcome 2.2 (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNCHR) More women, men and adolescents use client-oriented reproductive health services and reproductive health-related information at all levels			
CP Outcome 2.3 (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, UNHCR, UNODC) Safer behaviors to prevent HIV/AIDS adopted among youth/adolescents, refugees and other groups of concern			
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <p>UN Working Group of Basic Social Services to coordinate and monitor UNDAF Outcomes, in partnership with UN Thematic Group on HIV/AIDS. Steering Committee on Maternal and Reproductive Health to be expanded to include child health and coordinate workplans and implementation with Government; GAVI Steering Committee to continue cooperation with Government and other institutions regarding transport of vaccines and to consider integrating with other global initiatives such as GAIN and GFATM. A potential joint activity has been identified in conducting of a demographic and health survey to provide baseline information and common indicators.</p> <p>Parallel funding</p>			

<p>UNDAF Outcome 3: By the end of 2009, inclusive, child-friendly and sustainable education services are provided at pre-primary and basic compulsory levels</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
CP Outcome 3.1 (UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNESCO) More 3- to 7-year-old children have improved access to integrated early childhood development			
CP Outcome 3.2 (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNHCR) More children have access to schools following child-friendly criteria			

CP Outcome 3.3 (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO) Family and primary caregivers' child rearing and parenting practices for children's successful development are strengthened, and their involvement in providing a quality learning environment is expanded			
CP Outcome 3.4 (UNDP, UNICEF) Public access to ICT and other information systems is improved and expanded, particularly in educational facilities			
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:			
See Basic Social Services UNDAF Outcome 1			

Table 3: Environment

<p>National Priority or Goals: The Strategy of Social and Economic Development for the Period Up to 2010 includes ecological safety as a major development objective, focusing on environmental protection and rational use of biological and water resources; biodiversity conservation and rational use of exhaustible resources; and mitigation of the adverse consequences of the Aral Sea crisis. The National Environmental Action Plan outlines the following objectives: (1) To improve legal and institutional arrangements for better environmental management; (2) to protect ground and surface water; (3) to preserve the rare and endangered species of flora and fauna; (4) to enhance public environmental awareness; and (5) to reverse land degradation and the desertification process.</p> <p>MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p>National MDG Target 9 - To hold up exhaustion of natural resources</p> <p>National MDG Target 10 - To reduce the proportion of people without permanent access to safe drinking water</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome 4: By the end of 2009, a comprehensive approach to environmentally sustainable principles and practices is integrated into policies at all levels and into community development, and is linked to improved social well-being</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
CP Outcome 4.1 Environmental and natural resources policies and implementation aligned with global environmental commitments and national development priorities of Turkmenistan (UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR)			
CP Outcome 4.2 (FAO, UNDP) Farmers and farm staff in remote and environmentally degraded national priority areas are able to practice sustainable land use and integrated watershed management			
CP Outcome 4.3 (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP) Access to quality drinking water and sanitation is expanded by 10 percent, particularly to special groups and least-served rural areas			

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: UN Thematic Group on Environment, including the establishment of a Steering Committee where all Government partner agencies involved in environment-related issues are represented

Parallel funding