

Voluntary National Review of Turkmenistan

Empowering people and ensuring
inclusiveness and equality





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Ashgabat
Turkmen State Publishing Service
2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory statement.....	3
Key messages	4
Introduction	6
SDGs in the national policies of Turkmenistan	8
Methodology for preparing the Voluntary National Review	12
Goal 3. Good health and well-being	14
Goal 4. Quality education	22
Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth	32
Goal 10. Reducing inequalities.....	42
Goal 13. Climate action	50
Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	56
Goal 17. Partnership for the goals	62
Conclusion	67
Statistical Appendix	68

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by all UN member states in September 2015 constitute the framework of the Sustainable Development Agenda for the period up to 2030 at the global level. The 17 outlined sustainable development goals are aimed at ending poverty, preserving the planet's natural resources and ensuring equality and prosperity for all. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets forth the highly ambitious targets for the coming years.

At the core of the SDGs is a commitment of all UN member states to tackle current inequality in the world and **leave no one behind in any given country.**

Sustainable development issues are of particular relevance for all countries of the world and all of its regions, including Turkmenistan. The approaches of the Government of Turkmenistan to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals are based on a clear understanding of the need for joint efforts of the State with private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society. Turkmenistan seeks to demonstrate its proactive approach to the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals not only at the national level, but also regionally through the promotion of initiatives aimed at addressing existing problems in the Central Asian countries. In this context, Turkmenistan aims to contribute to creation of conditions necessary for successful integration of the region into the modern global processes, reviving it as a solid and stable link of international partnership. Indeed, this goal is feasible, provided

that there will be peace, tranquility and security in the region, which will facilitate the development, progress and prosperity of each country. This is the primary focus of main efforts in Turkmenistan today, of all projects and initiatives that it implements, urging international community to join, through the United Nations. Acknowledging high credibility and leading role of the United Nations as the supreme guarantor of international security, Turkmenistan expresses its readiness to direct its entire peacekeeping and creative capacity towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Government of Turkmenistan is confident that its commitment to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda will significantly change the direction of the country's socio-economic development through the diversification of national economy. This can be achieved through successful use of market mechanisms, building human capital and further sustainable development through the effective management and use of the existing rich natural resources.

KEY MESSAGES

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the result of international efforts in finding solutions to modern challenges. Turkmenistan, as an active member of the international community, participated in the elaboration of goals to achieve sustainable development and became one of the first States to have formally accepted all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, by adapting them to the national plans and strategies on socio-economic development.

We consider the preparation of the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) not only as an important element of the follow-up activities and review, but also as an opportunity to strengthen national policies in order to achieve sustainable development in the country. The 2030 Agenda is the main strategy of the country that will help to deepen the social orientation of existing national policies and achieve a balanced development of the country in three dimensions - social, economic and environmental. Turkmenistan, in view of the indivisibility of the Sustainable Development Goals, takes a comprehensive approach to their implementation, as reflected in the Voluntary National Review.

Since the adoption of the SDGs, Turkmenistan managed to achieve substantial results in social policies, enhance the process of market transformations and implement measures on adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects. The country continues to demonstrate positive indicators on the provision of affordable and quality health care and education; there are ongoing activities focused on improving the health care system and reforming the education system. The country has embarked on the path

of development of market relations, which is accompanied by the continuation of socially-oriented economic growth and 'greening' of economic sectors, rational use of natural resources and effective adaptation to climate change. At the same time, particular attention is given to the inclusiveness of national reforms, as well as ensuring equality of opportunities and full participation of women in economic, political and cultural life of the country.

To monitor the progress of implementation, a Working Group composed of deputy heads of ministries and agencies, public organizations, academic and research institutions was established. It deals with the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and their further integration into national, sectoral and regional programmes focused on the development of the country. The preparatory process of the Review was accompanied by full participation of all stakeholders, following the principle of "leaving no one behind", and reflects the vision, among others, of public organizations and civil society, private sector and youth, and demonstrates the result of productive interaction between Turkmenistan and the UN system as well.

Preparation of this Review has provided new insights into the ongoing measures in Turkmenistan and helped to identify further steps in SDG implementation:

- One of the key lessons learned was the need for continuing the work on improvement of national statistical capacity. Turkmenistan will continue its activities focused on the development of a national system of SDGs indicators, collection of comprehensive,

reliable and disaggregated data, as well as on the creation of the SDG database. This will help to complete the process on defining the baseline indicators for implementation and monitoring of relevant policies of the country, as well as tracking the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. At the same time, we look forward to fruitful continuation of work with the UN agencies and international organizations in this area and their comprehensive assistance in this work.

- Providing financing for development is a key component in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In order to mobilize domestic resources Turkmenistan is improving its public finance system, including through fiscal regulations. However, it is important to complement the increase of domestic resources with international assistance. Therefore, being committed to solving the problem of financing for sustainable development, we believe that it is important to promote partnership and cooperation involving the UN system, the Bretton Woods institutions and international development banks, as well as provide access to concessional and innovative financing for middle-income countries. We look forward to the assistance of the international community in this important endeavour.

- Turkmenistan remains a consistent supporter of ideas of building peaceful societies by protection of human rights and dignity, disarmament and non-proliferation, promotion of global and regional cooperation through development of regional framework for cooperation, as well as coordination of actions in addressing global challenges. Moreover, to address water and environmental issues in Central Asia Turkmenistan will continue working on the elaboration of the Special UN Programme for the Aral Sea Basin.

Turkmenistan's initiatives to promote consolidation of international efforts to address the major issues of the global agenda cannot be implemented alone - they will require the active involvement of the international community, as well as technical and investment support from international organizations and multilateral banks.

INTRODUCTION

The year 2015 marked the end of the Millennium Development Goals, implementation period and the beginning of a new milestone in international cooperation - adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Indeed, the development goals set forth 15 years ago in the Millennium Declaration provided a solid foundation for the establishment of a new mechanism for international cooperation to achieve sustainable development in the post-2015 period.

Believing in the necessity for a balanced and integrated approach to achieving sustainable development across three components - environmental, social and economic, Turkmenistan actively participated in the elaboration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and was among the first countries to adapt the SDGs to national plans and programmes on socio-economic development.

Implementation of the SDGs in Turkmenistan supports a social orientation of country's policies and pays particular attention to such issues as ensuring food security and improving the nutritional status of the population, promoting healthy lifestyles throughout the country, ensuring full gender equality by empowering all women and girls, and creating conditions for inclusive, equitable and quality education.

In addition, achieving social well-being is impossible without economic growth. Having a sufficiently developed production, infrastructure and human capacity, Turkmenistan, during the

years of its independence, was able to achieve significant economic development that allowed to direct the State policies on ensuring social well-being. To date, the country has embarked on market-oriented changes, which entail economic diversification, development of small and medium-sized enterprises and development of transport and transit potential in order to promote international trade and access to world markets.

Economic development should not be achieved at the expense of environmental sustainability and well-being. In this regard, rational use of natural resources and addressing climate change issues have acquired an increasing urgency. Turkmenistan continues to implement measures on adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects, prioritizes policies on rational use of natural resources, accumulation of natural wealth and introduction of environmental standards in industrial production.

Achieving positive progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require the involvement of stakeholders in the process of realization of the SDGs at the national level. Partnership is needed at the global level as well. During the years of independence, Turkmenistan has acted as a responsible participant in international processes and consistently fulfilled its international obligations. To date, the country has developed a mechanism for stakeholder involvement in the SDGS implementation process, which provides a platform for interaction between the State and other stakeholders. Young Ambassadors of SDGs have been identified to promote the ideas

¹The World We Want. Post-2015 National Consultations in Turkmenistan on identification of goals and targets and the global development programme, May 2013, https://www.undp.org/content/dam/turkmenistan/docs/Library/Endorsed_National_Post_2015_Consultations_Report_TKM_ru.pdf

of sustainable development among the younger generation of the country.

The world today is facing numerous challenging trends: expansion of conflict zones and, at the same time, decline in the general level of confidence and mutual understanding. This imposes responsibility on each State to ensure comprehensive and long-term security. Turkmenistan, having a status of permanent neutrality, has been consistently promoting issues of achieving long-term, universal and lasting security in the world. For example, in the framework of its chairmanship in the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), Turkmenistan took the initiative regarding the elaboration of a Special UN Programme for the Aral Sea Basin in order to stabilize and improve the situation in the Aral Sea basin. Together with our partner countries we will continue to promote peace and security, and implement a platform for building peaceful society.

In this Voluntary National Review, we want to demonstrate the achievements of Turkmenistan following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the Review, we focused on the SDG 3 and cluster SDGs of this year (SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17). Focusing on the indivisibility of the 2030 Agenda and the interrelatedness of SDG goals and targets, each section of the Review includes analysis of the relationship of the targets of Goals under consideration with the targets of other SDGs. For more effective SDGS implementation in Turkmenistan high leverage points with strong impact have been identified as well.

Preparation of this review required horizontal and vertical coordination of public sector and wide stakeholder involvement, including the private sector, NGOs, academia, youth and the UN agencies.

This Review is the first step in a High-level Political Forum, but not the first step in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A new book by the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov entitled “Turkmenistan is on the way to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals” was published in 2018, which was presented at the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly. The publication contains extensive factual and statistical materials, which help to present a tremendous amount of work undertaken in the country, and provides the rationale for further plans in this area. The book served as a reference point for more in-depth analysis in preparation of the Review. We are glad to start our journey with the successful implementation of the objectives under consideration, and hope that our further actions will be equally successful.

SDGS IN THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF TURKMENISTAN

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to ensure sustainable, progressive and inclusive growth, social integration and environmental protection, as well as to promote partnership for sustainable and resilient development. In Turkmenistan, the Agenda serves as a central strategy of the country, where government policies are focused on its implementation. As such, the National Programme for Social and Economic Development of Turkmenistan until 2030 and the Programme of the President of Turkmenistan for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025 are aimed at achieving sustainable development and make consistent implementation of the SDGs as a main priority.

Activities on adaptation and integration of the SDGs in relevant national strategic programmes and plans in Turkmenistan began in 2016 with the formal adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the Government of Turkmenistan and conducting national consultations. 17 consultations were held with a wide range of stakeholders and with the support of UN agencies to discuss each of the goals. The nationalization process involved defining SDGs that were applicable to Turkmenistan, integrating them into national development plans and establishing the monitoring system. As the result of the analysis conducted to determine the relevance of the SDG targets and indicators to the country context, 17 SDG, 148 targets (of which 121 remained

unchanged and 27 were adjusted according to the national priorities) and 187 indicators (of 241 global indicators) were formally adopted².

Subsequently, the number of indicators was revised up to 175 indicators due to changes at the global level. At the same time, to further define the Government's approach to SDGs implementation, assessment was conducted to evaluate the level of reflection of the SDGs in the existing national strategies and plans. The Rapid Integrated Assessment revealed that out of 148 adopted targets 124 targets, i.e. 84%, correspond or conventionally correspond³ to the existing policies of Turkmenistan.

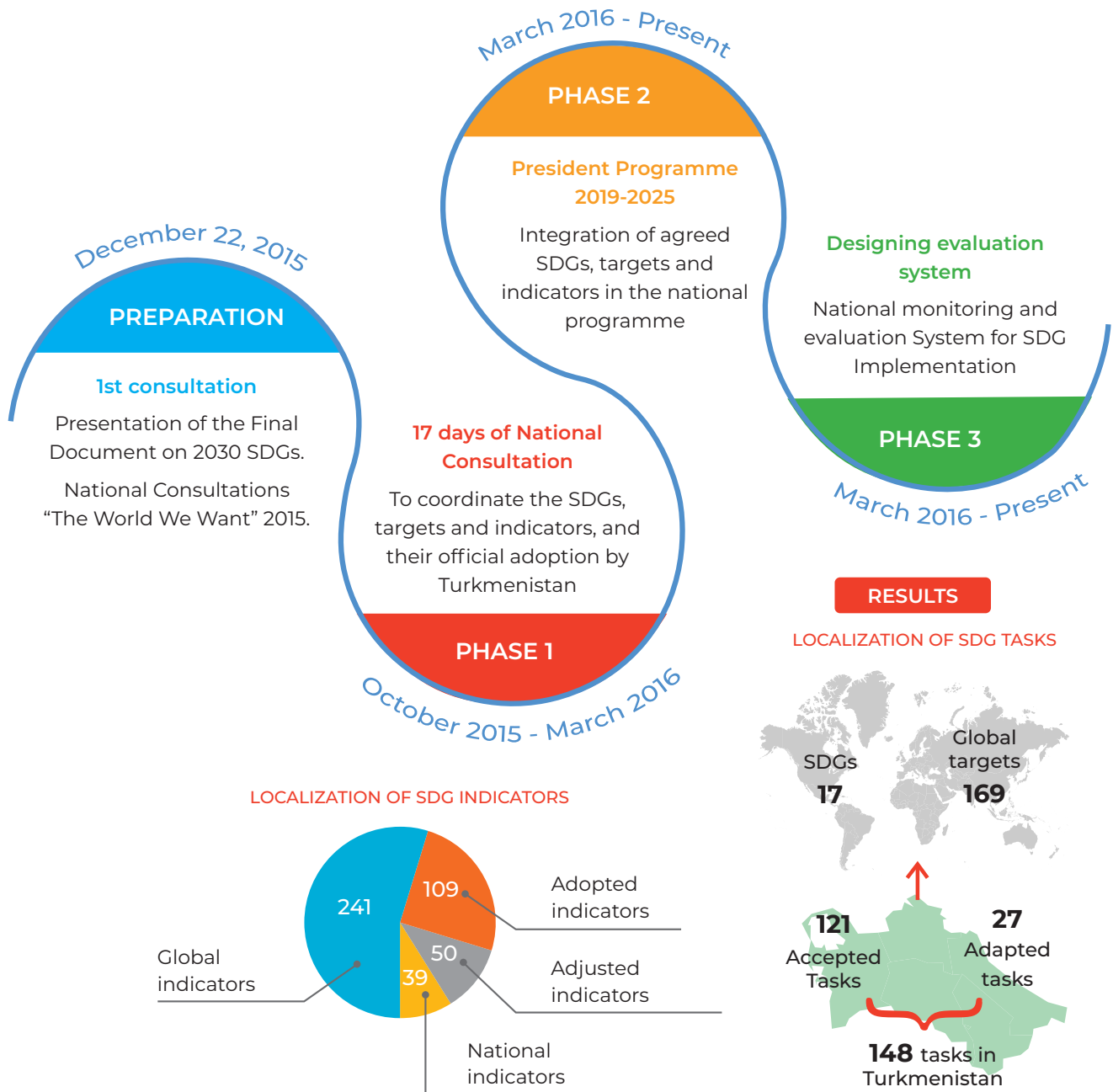
The Programme of the President of Turkmenistan for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025, adopted in February 2019, is a seven-year Action Plan on achieving sustainable development in the country. The goals and targets set out in the programme are interlinked with relevant 17 Sustainable Development Goal, and corresponding targets have been adjusted to take into account national circumstance.

The strategic objective and the main indicator of SDGs achievement within the framework of 2019-2025 Programme aimed at implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to ensure the well-being and further sustainable development of the country. The Programme provides an integrated approach to sustainable development by ensuring a

² Note issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (# 06-2073), dated September 20, 2016

³ The term "conventionally" means, that the wording of targets in the national plans is slightly different than the wording of the SDG targets, but it is basically similar

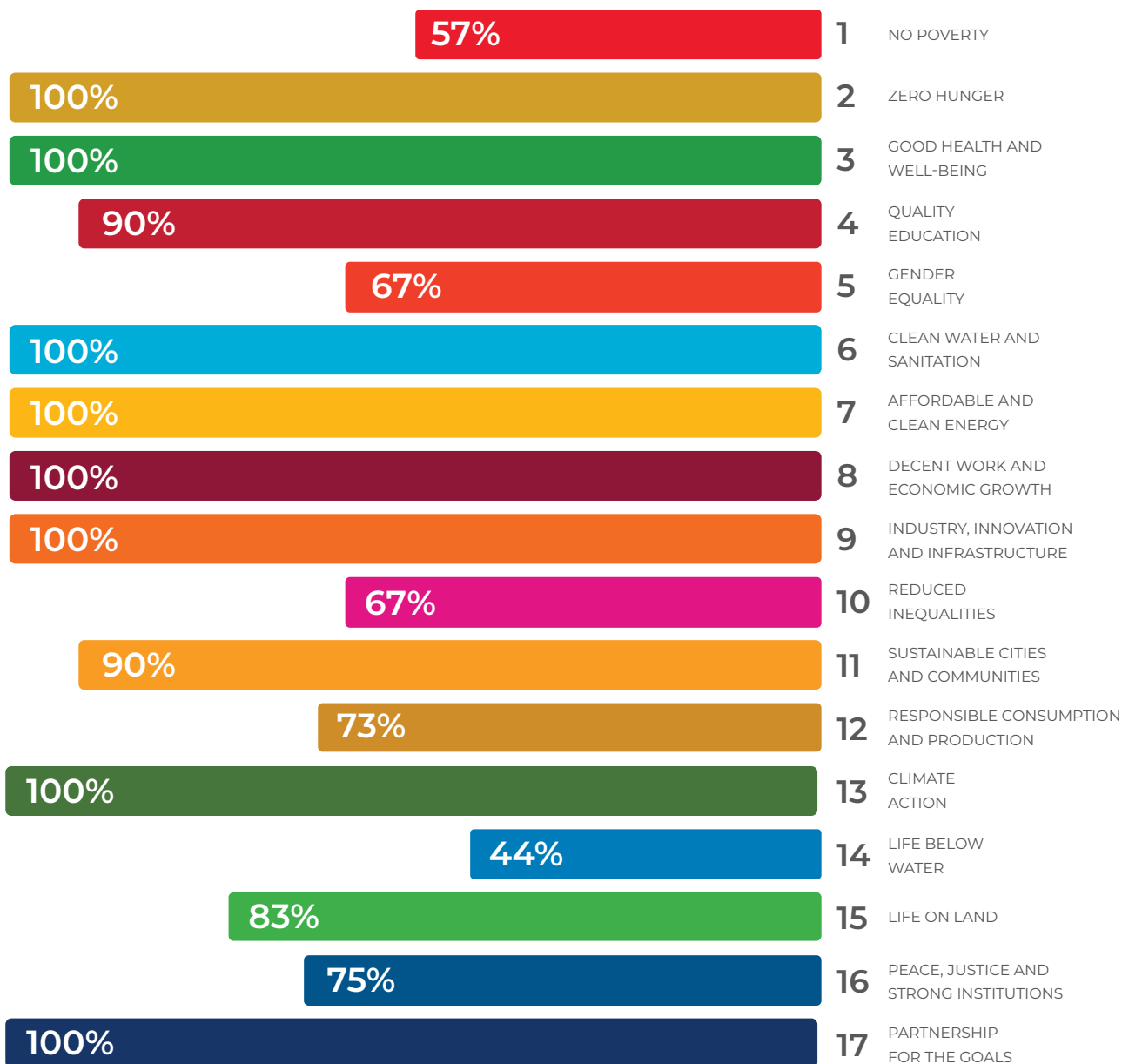
IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS IN TURKMENISTAN



multisectoral approach in socio-economic policies, prevention of climate change impacts, environmental protection and biodiversity, as well as institutional reforms. Implementing the balanced macroeconomic policies and promoting high investment activity, especially in human capital and fulfillment of social obligations of the State, have an important role to play. The Programme on Social and Economic

Development for the period 2019-2025 aims to keep the share of expenditures for the social sector (education, health, culture, pensions and social security) in the state budget at the level of at least 70 percent. In addition, during the period of Programme's implementation it is planned to invest around 169 billion manats in development of the economy of Turkmenistan, of which 10 billion manats will be allocated for the

LEVEL OF SDG INTEGRATION IN TURKMENISTAN



2017

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT (RIA) OF TURKMENISTAN'S PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES ACCELERATOR-ACCELERATORS

High level of integration

47%

8 SDGs out of 17

84%

148 targets out of 124

MAINSTREAMING, ACCELERATION AND POLICY SUPPORT (MAPS)

ACCELERATORS



Inclusive and sustainable growth through economic diversification and human capital development



Social development for all



Improving the resilience of Turkmenistan through adaptation to climate change

improvement of social infrastructure in rural areas, including construction of hospitals, schools, pre-schools establishments, and water and sewage treatment plants.⁴

Turkmenistan plans further integration of sustainable development goals and targets in national, sectoral and regional programmes, strategies and development plans, as well as the financial plans of the country. In this regard, a national coordination mechanism was established in the form of a Working Group comprised of the Deputy Heads of ministries, agencies, public organizations, academic and research institutions, which oversee the issues relating to SDG implementation and monitoring. The coordinating body is the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan. To monitor the progress of implementation and prepare reporting, the State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan (TurkmenStat) was defined as an

agency responsible for methodology of state and sector statistics, collection of state reports, coordination of activities on compilation of administrative data and sector statistics, and creation and maintenance of the SDGs database.

Significant emphasis is being given to the fulfillment of commitment “to leave no one behind” and involvement of the entire population in the process of achieving positive progress. Therefore, the Research Center under the Institute of International Relations of MFA supervises the work on conveying the key provisions of this Agenda to every citizen of the country, and local authorities ensure the participation of local populations in the process of its implementation. Preparation of this Review was an inclusive process as it reflects not only the State programmes, but also the voice of youth, private sector and non-governmental organizations.

⁴ The Programme of the President of Turkmenistan for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025, February 2019

METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARING THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

Turkmenistan pays particular attention to applying an integrated approach to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. Seventeen goals in the area of sustainable development "are comprehensive and indivisible and provide a balance across all three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental".⁵ An Interagency Working Group comprising representatives from the state institutions, with active participation of the UN agencies, academia, private sector and non-governmental organizations has been established to prepare this VNR. The Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan was assigned as a state agency responsible for the VNR preparation.

In preparing the VNR the Interagency Working Group used the recommendations provided in the "Handbook for the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews" developed by the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The VNR was prepared within the framework of a joint project of the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan and

the United Nations Development Programme, for the purpose of which the Government of Turkmenistan allocated adequate financial and human resources. The UN agencies actively participated in this process by providing feedback and suggestions on the relevant sections of the Review.

To ensure the timely preparation of a high-quality VNR, the work plan and timetable have been developed to collect information, analytical notes and statistical data. The process of engagement with private sector and civil society organizations has been defined as well. This VNR is based on national and sectoral development programmes, as well as reports submitted to the international organizations, including in the framework of international obligations in the field of human rights and climate change. The President's book entitled "Turkmenistan is on the way to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals", which highlights the steps and actions taken by Turkmenistan towards the achievement of the goals and targets in the area of sustainable development, was a huge contribution in the preparation of this Review.

⁵The United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 70/1, "Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", September 25, 2015

In order to ensure the balance and integration of the SDGs in national plans, Turkmenistan has conducted the Rapid Integrated Assessment of programmes and strategies, which was followed by the analysis of baseline indicators and targets. To achieve greater integration of the SDGs in the national planning process, Turkmenistan initiated a workshop on the methodology of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) focused on the application of systems thinking for analysis of the interlink ages between SDGs, the results of which are reflected in this Review.

An important element in the VNR preparation is the inclusion of views of different stakeholders. Consultations were organized with the country's

Young Ambassadors of SDGs, private sector and non-governmental organizations, whose visions and comments were included in the final version of the Review.

Turkmenistan took into account the experience and examples of Voluntary National Reviews of other countries and actively participated in the activities on VNR preparation organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the UN Economic Commission for Europe and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. We are also grateful to the UN country team under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator for the support in the preparation of this Review.



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



The national programme "Saglyk" (Health), as the main document of the country in the health sector, defines public health as the primary objective of socio-economic development, achieving prosperity, increasing life expectancy and enhancing well-being of the population. At the same time, implementation of this objective will ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development and social justice.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE

The maternal and child health care and reproductive health care are among the priorities of the national policy of Turkmenistan. The maternal mortality rate in the country remains low. This has been made possible by providing affordable, high-quality and qualified health care, and prenatal care.

In order to further improve the quality of health care and current indicators, the National Strategy and Action Plan on Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health for 2015-2019 has been adopted emphasizing the importance of investments made throughout the life cycle of development. These policies include capacity-building in health care system required for the implementation of an integrated package of basic measures and services for health care of mothers, newborn, children and adolescents, and for strengthening the mechanisms for sustainable financing and rational use of allocated resources.

A tool to evaluate the quality of health services provided on family planning has been introduced in 2013 to improve the health of future mothers. Risk groups were identified and medical passport of maternal reproductive health was introduced. Moreover, in recent years, contraceptive coverage



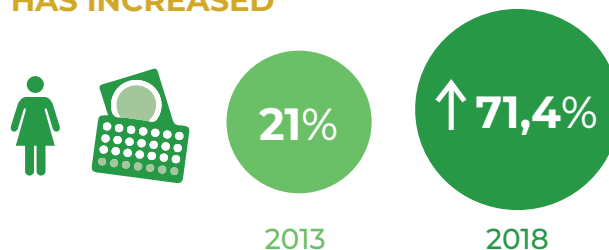
of women at risk has increased from 21% (2013) to 71.4% (2018).⁶ Thus, the percentage of women in the country, whose demand for contraception is satisfied is high, at 81% among women aged 15-49, which demonstrates active work of reproductive health care units.⁷

Particular attention is given to reducing under-five child mortality and neonatal mortality, the rate of which is slightly higher than the values indicated under the target 3.2. The analysis has shown that the main causes of under-five child mortality were specific conditions occurring in the perinatal period, as well as respiratory diseases. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosome abnormalities were identified as the main causes of neonatal deaths. In order to further prevent the main causes of child mortality the country is taking measures to improve the quality of services in the area of early childhood development and increasing awareness of parents about the appropriate and timely introduction of complementary feeding, and nutritional needs of young children. For example, the Government financed measures on promoting and supporting breastfeeding, which increased the rate of breastfeeding among children from 10.9% in 2006⁸ to 58.9% in 2016.⁹

In addition, to detect the most common developmental disorders among newborns, the Instruction on introduction of neonatal screening has been developed.

The provision of adequate care and ensuring the continuity of quality health care are important elements of health policy of Turkmenistan. Therefore, the introduction of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, providing

CONTRACEPTIVE COVERAGE OF WOMEN AT RISK HAS INCREASED



The percentage of women in the country, whose demand for contraception is satisfied, is **HIGH**



doctors and nurses with relevant knowledge and skills, and implementation of the mentoring and coaching system, especially for primary healthcare personnel, improves quality of health care provided for children and facilitates growth and development of children under the age of 5.

FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The epidemiological situation in respect of tuberculosis in the country shows positive trends. In recent years there has been a reduction in morbidity and prevalence of this disease due to high effectiveness of treatment and diagnosis. The technology of molecular diagnostic test for

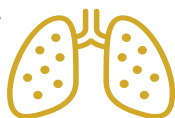
⁶ The Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan

⁷ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan and UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016; Final report, January 2017

⁸ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan and UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006: Final report, 2006

⁹ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE IS HIGH



81,3% among newly detected tuberculosis cases 2017

rapid detection of drug-resistant tuberculosis has been introduced throughout the country. The Tuberculosis Prevention and Care Service has been integrated into the primary health care system.

The country has achieved good results on malaria elimination as well. Through multisectoral activities, in 2010 Turkmenistan was included to the list of countries that have achieved elimination of malaria. There are ongoing activities to maintain the status of malaria-free country and prevent cases of malaria importation. This includes conducting regular studies of previous malaria transmission cases and carrying out active and passive epidemiological and entomological surveillance.

The prevalence rate of hepatitis B virus has remained low - 0.5 incidents per 100,000 population in 2018.¹⁰ The Government is taking preventive measures through vaccination coverage against Hepatitis B. Thus, the coverage with three doses of vaccine against Hepatitis B among children under 1 year old and teenagers is 98% and 94% respectively. Procurement of vaccines and vaccination is done entirely at the expense of the State and is provided irrespective of the family's financial situation.

Given the importance of prevention of epidemic diseases by ensuring the sanitary-epidemiological safety, the Government of Turkmenistan, as part of the General Programme "On providing clean drinking water to population", continues to expand the population coverage by centralized water supply (SDG 6.1) and sanitation (SDG 6.2)

and analyze the condition of irrigation systems, ponds and lands under cultivation. The National Programme "On safe handling and disposal of medical waste in health care facilities" is being implemented throughout the country as well.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (30-69 YEARS)



Cardiovascular diseases



Malignant neoplasms



LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES



ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE 45%

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 35%



ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE 44%

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 37%



LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS



CANCER OF THE TRACHEA, BRONCHUS AND LUNG 16%

STOMACH CANCER 13%

CANCER OF THE LIVER AND BILE DUCTS 11%



BREAST CANCER 20%

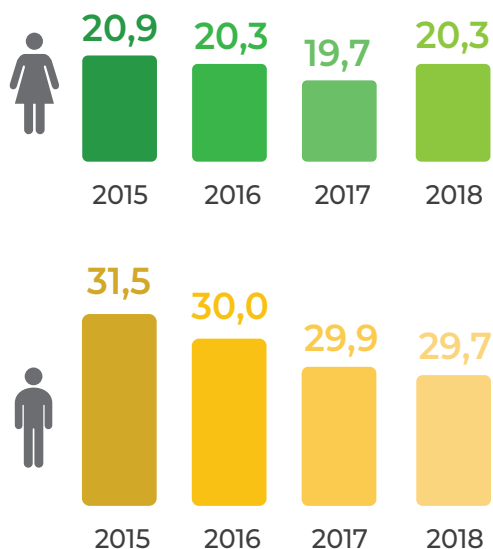
CERVICAL CANCER 13%

FIGHT AGAINST NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have remained the leading causes of mortality in Turkmenistan and, according to WHO estimates, account for 79% of deaths in the country. Multisectoral approaches are taken at the governmental level to prevent and control NCDs effectively: realization of the National Strategy and Action Plan on the implementation of the

¹⁰The Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan

Unconditional probability of mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by gender,%



Ashgabat Declaration on prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in 2014-2020, aimed at improving population health by influencing on health determinants, promoting healthy lifestyles, implementing prevention programmes and early diagnosis of NCDs.

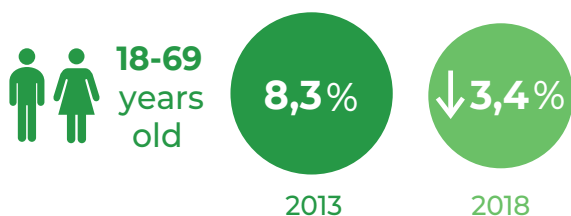
Tobacco control measures are carried out on a large scale in Turkmenistan; there is a strong legislation for tobacco control. As a result of these measures, smoking prevalence and intensity in the country has been reduced. Currently, according to the findings of WHO STEPS survey, the proportion of adult smokers aged 18-69 years is 3.4%, which is almost 2.5 times below the level recorded in 2013 (8.3%).

There is also a positive progress in terms of alcohol consumption level. According to the WHO STEPS survey, 4.8% of the population consumed alcohol



SMOKING PREVALENCE AND INTENSITY **HAS BEEN REDUCED**

According to the findings of WHO STEPS survey, the proportion of **adult smokers** is



Tobacco control measures are carried out on a large scale in Turkmenistan; there is a **LEGISLATION FOR TOBACCO CONTROL**

in 2018, which is 1.8 times below the level of 2013. The National Programme for the Prevention of Harmful Effects of Alcohol for 2018-2024 and the Action Plan on its implementation stipulate measures on pricing and taxation of alcoholic beverages. Specifically, value added taxes on alcohol products is 13% and excise tax is 35%. Moreover, it is planned to introduce packaging and labeling requirements for alcoholic beverages.

An important element of the State policy on prevention and control of non-communicable diseases is prevention of harmful habits, promotion of healthy lifestyles and nutrition. In this regard, identifying and addressing risk factors is a priority task, the implementation of which is planned for the short and medium term. First of all, it is a comprehensive prevention among the general population, qualitative and timely treatment and rehabilitation of individuals

addicted to psychoactive substances (PAS), as well as persons with circulatory system diseases, cancer, diabetes and obstructive pulmonary diseases. For example, one of the prevention measures is broadcasting a regular popular scientific TV show "Il saglygy-ýurt baýlygy" ("A healthy nation is a wealthy nation"), which covers such topics as healthy lifestyle, adequate nutrition, fitness and sports. Ongoing measures helped to reduce behavioral risk factors among the population. For example, positive changes have been observed in nutrition: increased consumption of vegetables from 5.9 days per week in 2013 to 6.4 days per week in 2018.

A high objective has been set to achieve progress that will help to minimize and ideally eliminate the effects of various risk factors on human body, including tobacco, alcohol, stress, irrational and unbalanced nutrition, and physical inactivity. Educational activities and certification of professionals providing services on prevention and treatment of health disorders associated with using psychoactive substances are implemented through joint projects of the Government of Turkmenistan and the UN (WHO, UNODC, UNFPA and others). In particular, the international programmes including "Family and school together" and "Strong Family" focused on promoting healthy lifestyles and improving family skills among teachers, pupils and their parents have proved successful. Several protocols on treatment and rehabilitation, as well as on application of evidence-based instruments to evaluate the quality of services provided are currently being updated.

According to the WHO STEPS - 2018 survey,



4,8% of adult population consumed alcohol

This is **1.8 times** below the level of 2013

In addition, an important element of prevention is to reduce the influence of other factors, such as rapid and unmanaged urbanization, and air pollution. To this end, Turkmenistan implements projects to increase green spaces in cities and create green cities.

AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY HEALTH CARE

The Government prioritizes the accessibility of health services for all segments of the population. Therefore, publicly accessible packages of health care services have been designed and are being provided for pregnant women, mothers, newborns, children and adolescents, which include primary, secondary and tertiary health care. Immunization is compulsory and free for all children.

Turkmenistan understands that quality of health care in the country depends on the quality of services and financing in this area. In this regard, the country pays particular attention to training and increasing the number of medical personnel. The implementation of these plans is supported by increasing the enrollment in medical specialties of higher and secondary educational institutions, increasing the number of professionals studying in foreign universities in the framework of intergovernmental agreements, and financing continuous professional development of medical personnel.

INTERLINKAGE OF SDG 3 WITH OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

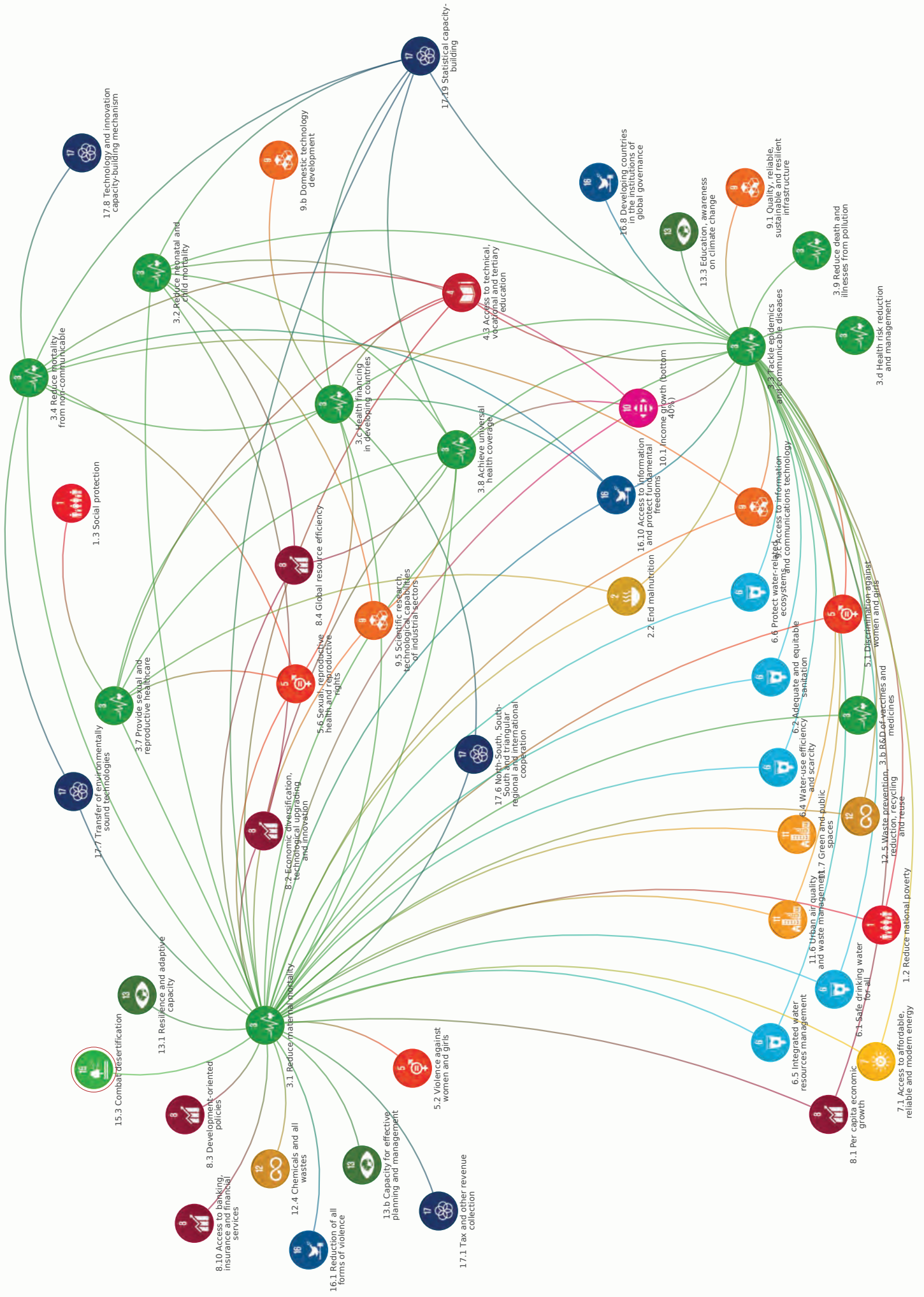
Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being has the cross-cutting nature, positive progress of which will facilitate economic growth (SDG 8.1), enhance well-being of the population (SDG 1.2) and ensure social protection (SDG 1.3). At the same

time, to ensure the achievements under this goal, issues related to ending all forms of malnutrition (SDG 2.2), environmental improvement by reducing the adverse environmental impact of cities (SDG 11.6), providing access to green spaces (SDG 11.7), management of chemical waste (SDG 12.4), waste reduction and reuse (SDG 12.5), strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards (SDG 13.1) assume a primary importance.

On the other hand, there is a strong link between SDG 3 and SDG 6: ensuring access to water (SDG 6.1) and sanitation (SDG 6.2) will significantly reduce maternal and child mortality (SDG 3.1 and 3.2) and end the epidemics (SDG 3.3). This, in turn, will be feasible by reducing water pollution (SDG 6.3), increasing water-use efficiency (SDG 6.4), implementing integrated water resources management (SDG 6.5), protecting water-related ecosystems (SDG 6.6 and 15.1) and implementing effective measures to combat desertification (SDG 15.3).

Improving the quality of health services will be facilitated by the development of domestic technologies (SDG 9.b), use of high-performance technologies (SDG 17.8), technological upgrading (8.2) and transfer of technology (SDG 17.7). The link between technological upgrading and health sector should be promoted by development-oriented State policies (SDG 8.2) and expanding access of private sector to banking and financial services (SDG 8.10).

Universal health coverage (SDG 3.8) in Turkmenistan enables to support the poorest segments of the population (SDG 10.1), ensure the fulfilment of reproductive rights and access to sexual and reproductive health care services (SDG 3.7 and 5.6), eliminate gender discrimination (SDG 5.1), address the issues relating to the reduction of violence (SDG 5.2 and 16.1), and ensure the protection of fundamental freedoms of people (SDG 16.10).





4 QUALITY EDUCATION



An effective National Educational System has been established and is now functioning in Turkmenistan. The Constitution of Turkmenistan (Article 55) and Law “On Education” (Article 3) guarantee the right of every citizen to compulsory, free, equal and quality primary and secondary education.

Over the past years, education has been under the continuous reforming process aimed at the quality updating of material and technical base of educational establishments and teaching methodology, creation of high-tech educational environment, introduction of informational and educational technologies, streamlining the network of educational establishments,

OVER 3200
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

99-100%
OF CHILDREN ATTEND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

98%
OF CHILDREN ATTEND MIDDLE SCHOOL

99,9%
LITERACY RATE



innovative development and expansion of educational services market.

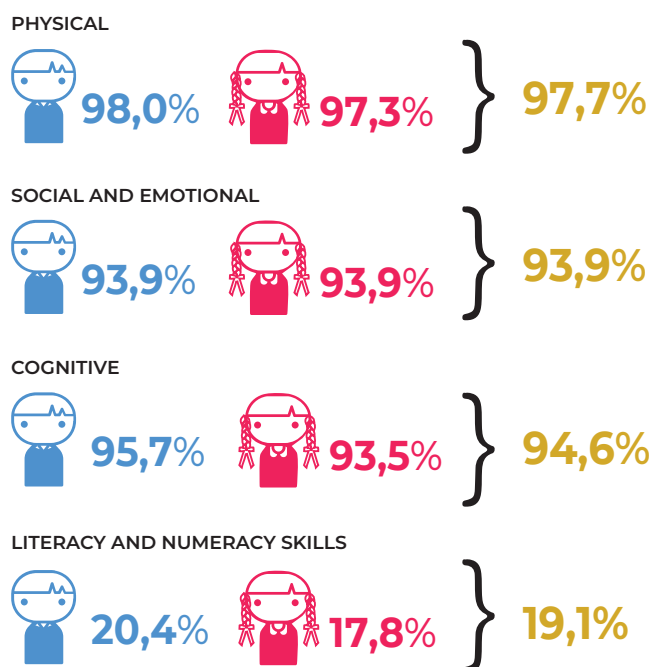
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Government pays a special attention to the early childhood development. High rates of physical, social, emotional and cognitive development (90,9%)¹¹ of children were achieved through the state programmes implemented in the country.

According to the 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS Survey, Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) is **HIGH**



AREAS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT



In order to improve literacy and numeracy rates, a number of measures were developed focusing on the improvement of activities of Parent Educational Centers, which are intended for children not attending pre-school establishments, and where parents can receive methodological and consultative assistance to prepare their children for school at home. These Centers provide services on parental skills improvement as well.

An important rope is played by the network of pre-school establishments that prepares pre-school children to master primary education program in upper groups (preparation for school). In order to expand the coverage of children by pre-school education, an operational plan was developed to implement a one-year pre-school preparation for all children under the age of 5. Moreover, pre-school establishments have Early Childhood Development Centers for children with disabilities, which enable to create inclusive environment for their development.

Existing educational facilities with rehabilitation centers have pilot consultative units to work with children with developmental disorders. Interdisciplinary teams of specialists work in these units to provide assistance to children with disabilities and their families, which contributes to their social adaptation and further enrollment in general educational establishments.

DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR EDUCATION FOR ALL

Development is sustainable only when it is inclusive and provides learning opportunities for all regardless of their affiliation, abilities,

¹¹ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016

religion and race. Turkmenistan creates special conditions for persons with disabilities that allow them to receive decent education (inclusive education). For instance, the Society of Blind and Deaf has successfully introduced inclusive methods for vocational development of persons with disabilities on the base of Mechanical and Technical Vocational School of Ashgabat city under the Ministry of Textile Industry of Turkmenistan. This experience served as the basis for introducing the amendments to the national legislation on education aimed at the introduction of inclusive education in all educational establishments of the country.

Education of children receiving long-term care in medical facilities is arranged at the place of their stay (treatment) by the teachers of closest secondary schools. Similarly, homeschooling is provided to children with disabilities. Moreover, interdisciplinary services for children with disabilities and their families are provided in educational establishments with rehabilitation centers and two Centers of Early Childhood Development. This serves as the basis of further transition and inclusion of such children into general educational system and creation of inclusive learning environment. Such services contribute to the further social adaptation and subsequent inclusion of children with disabilities.

VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Access to quality vocational and higher education has an important role in the context of further economic development and well-being of the country. At the same time, it is equally important



to make education accessible to all.

To ensure integration of vocational educational system with economic sectors, activities are underway to develop and introduce state educational standards, which will allow graduates to be competitive in the labour market. Such standards are developed in cooperation with employers and include skills and knowledge that are in demand in the labor market.

Vocational education in Turkmenistan is provided at the primary vocational training establishments. These establishments provide short-term courses



to enhance existing skills and acquire new skills for further employment. Special attention is paid to vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities.

Specialists obtain education in higher and secondary vocational training establishments, where 60,2% of specialists are taught at the expense of state budget and 39,8% on a paid basis (2018/2019 academic year).¹²

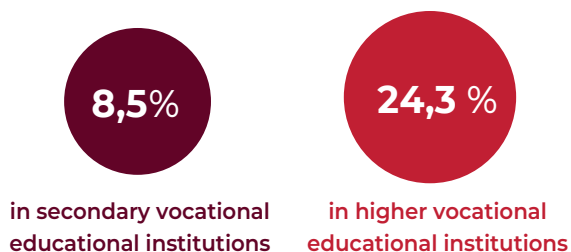
The Civil Service Academy under the President of

Turkmenistan contributes to the training of civil servants at state expense.

According to the Law “On Education” (Article 40), maintenance and education of orphans and children deprived of the care of their parents or surrogate parents in educational establishments, including professional institutions, shall be provided entirely at State expense until they reach the age of 24.

¹² Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan

In 2018, as compared to 2015, the number of students **HAS INCREASED** by



Training of teaching staff is an important aspect government's policy that will determine the effectiveness of plans on ensuring quality education and sustainable development of the country in the future.

REFORM OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

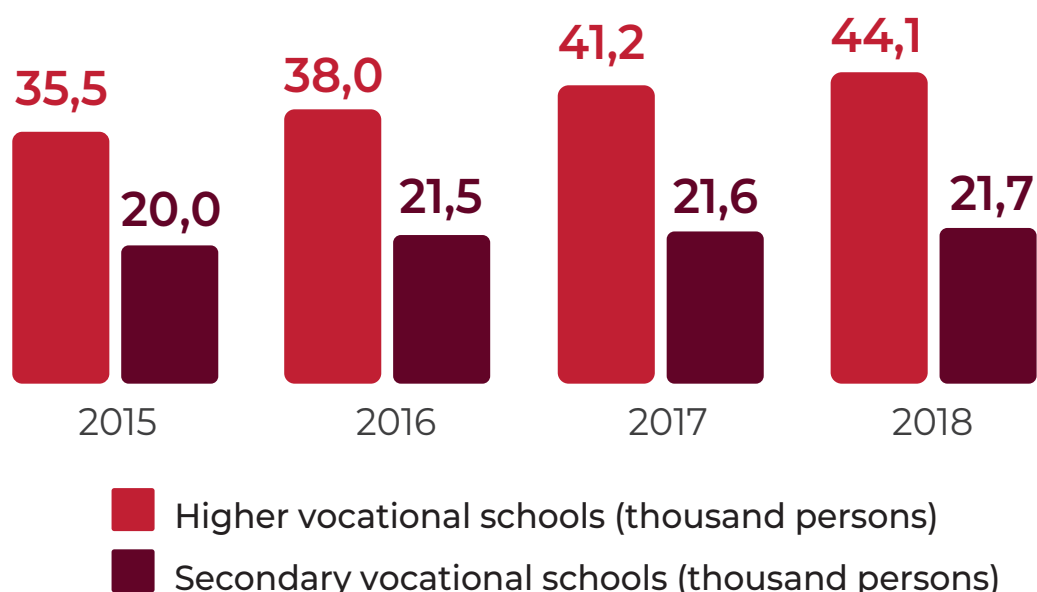
The educational system is currently undergoing

reform to improve its quality and create better conditions for students. Moreover, there are plans to introduce international teaching standards and implement computerization.

As of today, all schools in the country have access to basic services, such as sanitation and electricity. Positive progress has been achieved in terms of equipping schools with computers for educational purposes, accounting for more than 99 percent of all schools in the country.

Turkmenistan has a twelve-year general secondary educational system. New disciplines (Ecology, Basis of Economics, Culture of Behavior, Cultural Heritage of Turkmenistan, Information and Communication, Innovative Technologies, Modeling and Graphics, several new foreign languages) were incorporated into secondary school curricula, responding to the needs of modern society. Modern technologies and

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER AND SECONDARY VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF TURKMENISTAN



interactive teaching methods are being integrated into educational process.

In 2017, Turkmenistan has adopted the Concept for the Development of a Digital Education System, which aims to improve the quality of educational services through digital platform and create conditions for continuous education for all segments of population.

The implementation plan of this Concept envisages a phased establishment of a unified network between educational establishments and use of electronic school record books, class registers, reporting and others in educational establishments. Thus, class schedules and lesson notes of teachers are already available in all schools in electronic format.

Digital educational portals have been created based on the network software programme of higher educational institutions. These portals contain materials for self-study and communication with teachers, including

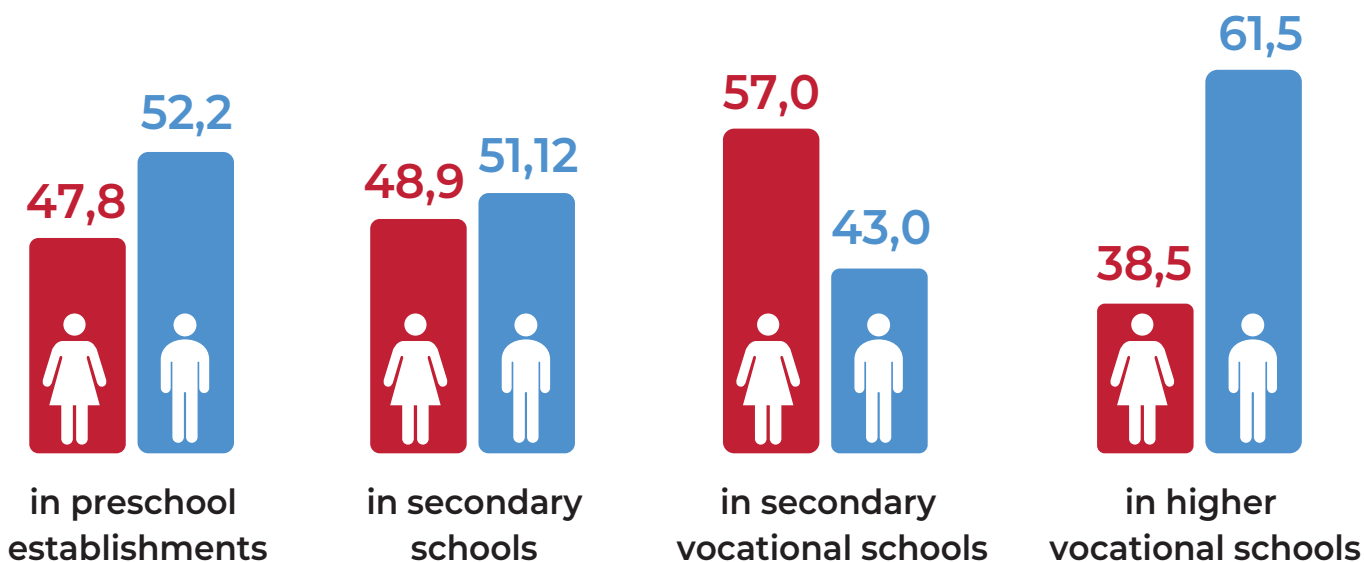
audio-video materials, interactive multimedia programmes, presentations, teachers' lectures, publications of applied research conferences, etc. Digital educational technologies are also used for distance-learning, arranging videoconferences with universities, including with foreign universities – partners on cooperation in educational area.

In the future, Turkmenistan will need to facilitate transition to continuous education– the process of enhancing lifelong learning (general and professional) capacity of the person.

ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

The National Educational Policy of Turkmenistan is aimed at ensuring gender equality and creating educational opportunities for women. In general, there is a gender balance in the education system. Nevertheless, disparities remain in higher

ENROLLMENT RATIOS, BY GENDER, 2018, %





education. In 2018, the share of female students in higher education establishments accounted to 38,5% compared to 35,5% in 2015.¹³

The National Action Plan on Gender Equality in Turkmenistan for the period 2015-2020 was adopted for further development of gender-oriented programmes and policies. This Action Plan is aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for women and equal access to quality education, healthcare and labor market.

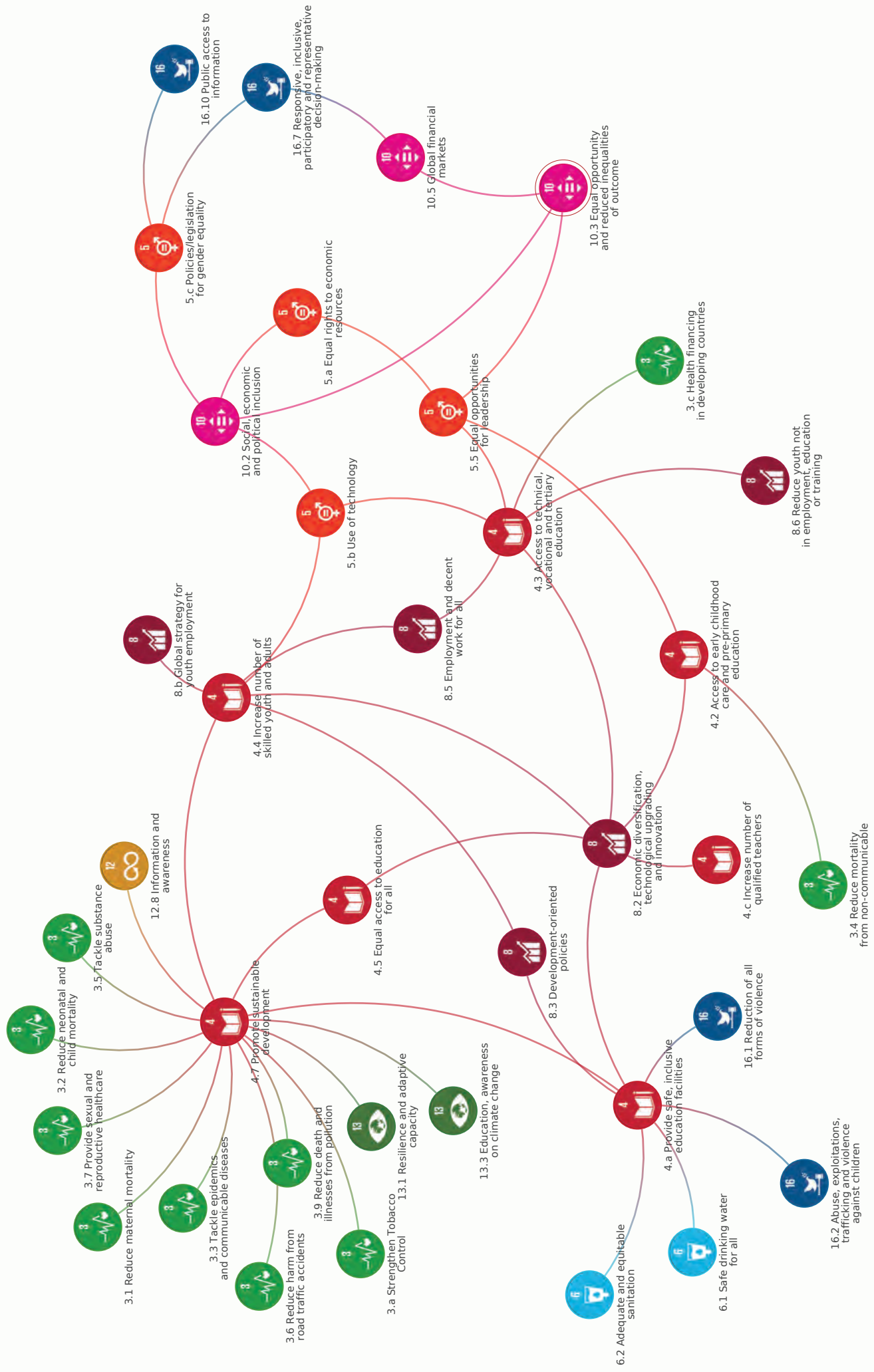
¹³ Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan

INTERLINKAGE OF SDG 4 WITH OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Equal access to education (SDG 4.5) will ensure equality of opportunities (SDG 10.3), create opportunities for participation of all people in social, economic and political life of the country (SDG 10.2), including in the decision-making process (SDG 16.7) and ensure full and effective participation of women (SDG 5.5), which in turn

will require pre-school education for children (SDG 4.2). An increase in the number of people with required skills (SDG 4.4) will facilitate the process of economic diversification and technological upgrading (SDG 8.2), ensure productive employment and decent jobs (SDG 8.5) and promote development-oriented policies (SDG 8.3). On the other hand, this will require ensuring access to affordable and quality vocational and higher

education (SDG 4.3) and creation of gender-sensitive, inclusive, safe, free from violence and social barriers and effective environment for all (SDGs 4.a, 6.1, 6.2, 16.1). In addition, it is important to promote sustainable development in education (SDG 4.7), including through provision of information on sustainable development (SDG 12.8) and climate change (SDG 13.3).





8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Turkmenistan is a country in transition and an emerging market. Significant reserves of natural gas allowed the country to achieve tangible results in its economic development and implementation of social programmes. At the same time, fluctuations in global prices for primary energy products, including gas, caused a slowdown in the gross domestic product (GDP) growth. Although increasing the access to global gas markets remains an important element of Turkmenistan's policy, diversifying and restructuring the economy, as well as reducing its dependence on natural gas exports, have increasingly gained priority.

DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET ECONOMY

With a view to achieving sustainable economic growth, the government has developed a number of programmes that will enhance the productive capacities and private sector involvement. Thus, for example, the country is undergoing systematic transition to a market economy, which is defined in the Programme of the President of Turkmenistan for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025. It includes deepening and accelerating structural reforms based on a more diversified market economy, creating new jobs, stimulating the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, increasing employment in the private sector, and formalizing the informal employment. The latter will reduce the vulnerability and risks of the relevant segment of the population, as well as provide it with social guarantees, improved working conditions, and decent wages.

Given that the transition to market relations may involve certain risks for the population, Turkmenistan has developed a package of regulatory measures. Therefore, upon privatization of public enterprises, they must, during the post-privatization period, maintain their core activities, secure jobs, as well as ensure social protection of workers, environmental security and environmental protection.

At the same time, the package of measures to support population includes a simplified procedure for registration of new enterprises, simplified and more stable tax system, financial support (lending), regulated and subsidized prices for essential goods, further increase in the minimum wages and wages in all sectors.

Measures taken by the government to restructure economic sectors create opportunities for opening new enterprises and creating new jobs in the country. The number of people employed in the real sector of the economy, i.e. in industry and agriculture, accounted for about 55.8% of the country's total population in 2018.¹⁴

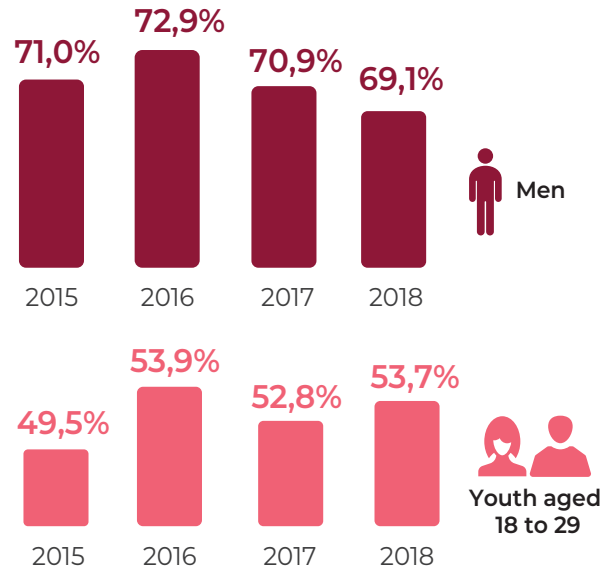
SOCIALLY-ORIENTED AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Balance between the economic growth and sustainable development can be achieved through inclusiveness and social orientation of the development, which is based on achieving equality and facilitates stability of the country's economy. Therefore, Turkmenistan seeks to create decent jobs, provide favorable working conditions, protect children, and increase women's economic activity.

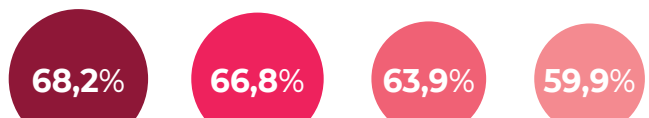
Economic development must go hand in hand with labor market improvements aimed at achieving full employment and creating decent jobs. For this purpose, at the end of 2013 the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan has created a website that serves as a “single-window” mechanism for matching demand and supply in the labor market and contains information on vacancies. Since its establishment, this platform has helped to employ more than 90% of registered users.¹⁵

Simultaneously, another central element in the social policy of Turkmenistan is focused on the welfare of people in need of social support, including single parents, orphans, young professionals in search of their first job, people with disabilities, etc. In 2016, a quota for the employment of people in need of social support (2 to 5 percent) was introduced for all private and non-governmental entities. Despite being recently introduced and still in the process of finalization based on the study of experiences of countries advanced in this field, the quota has already enjoyed wide public support.

JOB SEEKERS REGISTERED IN LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

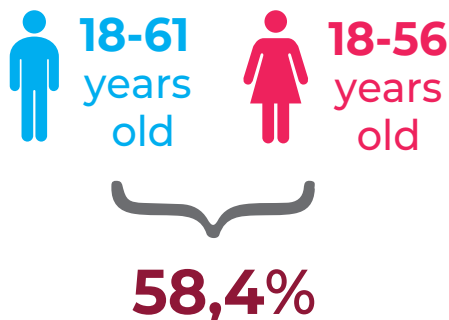


Citizens registered at labor and employment agencies with complete and incomplete secondary education



2018

PROPORTION OF WORKING-AGE POPULATION



The proportion of the labour force **employed in the economy** account for

73,1%

In the total number of **domestic workers, women** account for



¹⁴ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan

In 2018, people in need of social support who were employed under the quota accounted for 2.2 % of the total number of the employed, including 6 % - persons with disabilities, 5.3 % - orphans in search of their first job, 25.8% single parents or persons acting in loco parentis, 53.9% individuals from low-income families, and 0.3% those affected by a radiation disaster.¹⁶

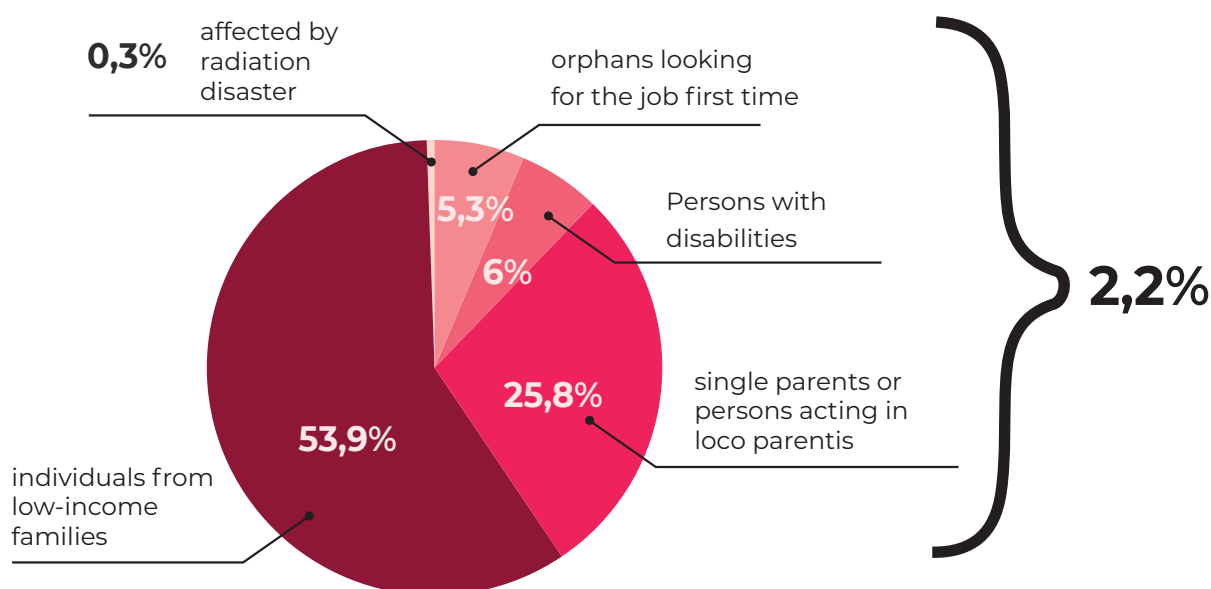
On the other hand, women's participation in economic activities can also serve as a driver of economic growth. Currently, the economic activity of women in the country is lower than that of men, which is mainly due to the engagement of women in reproductive activity.

Up to 91.4% of persons engaged in the household in 2018 were women.¹⁷ Thus, involvement of women in economic activities is an important element of the national policy.

To stimulate the development of business by women, Turkmenistan aims to carry out programmes to develop women's entrepreneurial skills, use special credit schemes and increase gender sensitivity of banks and institutions supporting the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises.

At the same time, the share of the country's young people aged 15 to 29 excluded from the employment and education sectors, i.e. those belonging to the NEET group (Not in Employment, Education or Training), account for an average of 8.2%. To promote their employment, the Interagency Commission on Employment of Young Professionals has been established in 2017 in accordance to the Resolution. Its activities aim to significantly improve career guidance for young people in choosing their future profession and to

**PEOPLE IN NEED OF SOCIAL SUPPORT OUT OF THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION, 2018**



¹⁵ Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan

¹⁶ Ibid, p.37

¹⁷ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan

prepare them for a possible change of profession during their working life in an environment of market economy and development of innovations.

PROTECTION OF LABOR AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Close attention is paid to creating favorable conditions for the population of the country to have decent life through maintaining a culture of labor protection, ensuring reliable and safe working conditions. Turkmenistan has ratified all eight fundamental conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Issues of labor protection, payment of compensations, provision of benefits to people working in arduous work environments and those who suffered injuries or occupational diseases, are overseen by trade unions, which participate in all investigations of occupational accidents, as well as ensure protection of the rights and interests of workers in cases of their conflict with the management, when the employer fails to provide safe working conditions.

Moreover, there is a widespread public control over the employers' compliance with labor protection obligations. There is practice of social partnerships, when a collective contract is signed between the workforce and the employer, providing for balance of rights and obligations of both parties, as well as mechanisms of compensation for work in hazardous and harmful conditions.

Turkmenistan pays special attention to protecting the rights of children, especially to

their involvement in labor activities. Despite the fact that the proportion of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labor is low in the country (0.3%), the goal is to eradicate it completely.¹⁸ To this end, the National Action Plan on the Rights of the Child for 2018-2022 developed jointly with UNICEF has been adopted. It includes, inter alia, preventive measures to prohibit and eradicate the worst forms of child labor, improve the status of children, and ensure their rights and well-being. Thus, the minimum working age has been set at 18 years, labor by pupils or students is only allowed with the consent of the parents or guardians; employment of those below 18 is allowed based on a special working arrangement with reduced working hours and prohibition of the night and overtime works. The goals in the area of children's rights and child protection are pursued based on the high level of interaction between the government bodies and public associations.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Increasing the number of entrepreneurs in the national economy is also a priority. The non-state sector accounts for over 92% of the agriculture and 68.5% of the entire economy (without fuel and energy complex).¹⁹ The share of individual entrepreneurs in the total number of the employed in the economy is growing. This has to do, among other things, with increased lending by banks to private businesses, as well as expanding branch network of banking institutions. For example, increased branching of the banking system in recent years has made

¹⁸ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016

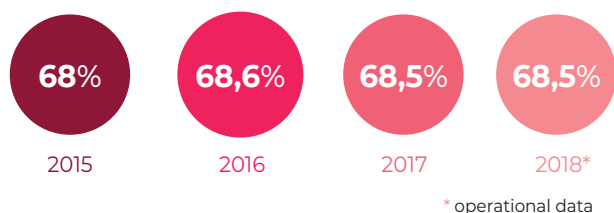
¹⁹ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan

it possible to increase lending to the non-state sector of the country, including for business projects aimed at producing import-substituting and export-oriented products in the agricultural and other economic sectors, as well as mortgages and consumer lending to the population. The provision of these resources has stimulated the development of the private sector and was funded at preferential interest rates with acceptable maturities.

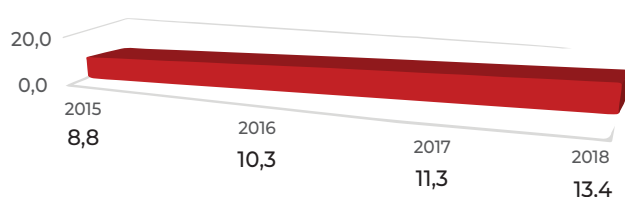
The progress in the banking system of Turkmenistan is accompanied by a number of important issues related to expanding range of traditional credit instruments adapted, among other things, to the financing of start-ups. At present, this segment of bank lending is in need of accelerated development and study of best practices within the framework of advisory assistance from specialized international institutions. The practical steps in this area



SHARE OF NON-STATE SECTOR IN THE ECONOMY
 (WITHOUT THE FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX)



Trends in lending to non-state sector of economy in 2015-2018 (billions manats)



implemented at this stage include the activities carried out by banks to improve the specific features and build capacity, which contribute to mobilizing both their own and external financial resources.

“GREENING” OF PRODUCTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Current challenges, such as climate change and environmental degradation, lead to the need to review approaches to countries' industrial development. The issues of ensuring the environmental safety of industries and limiting emissions of harmful substances into the environment and atmosphere are of particular importance. This area is a priority in Turkmenistan: innovative, resource-saving technologies are introduced in all sectors of the national economy, measures are taken to improve the air quality control in accordance with environmental standards.

Industries, in particular the energy sector, start using modern, environmentally sound and resource-saving technologies; environmental requirements for construction of industrial facilities are introduced to reduce their environmental impact. Thus, facilities under construction are subject to mandatory environmental impact assessment and must obtain an environmental certificate in accordance with the requirements of the current law.

At the same time, overall greening of production is ensured through modernization and introduction of new technologies. For example, during the upgrading of existing production facilities and construction of new extracting and processing facilities, environmental friendliness of new technologies delivered to the country is subject to control. Due to the implemented measures, there is progress in the manufacturing sector with expanding use of low-waste technologies, reconstruction of sewage and water supply systems, and treatment of groundwater through removal and recycling of industrial waste.

INTERLINKAGE OF SDG 8 WITH OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The issues of economic diversification, technical upgrading and innovation (SDG 8.2) are based on improving natural resource efficiency (SDG 8.4 and 12.2) through introduction of sustainable production and consumption patterns (SDG 12.1), waste reduction (SDG 11.6, 12.4 and 12.4) and reuse (SDG 12.5), as well as upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries with increased resource-use efficiency (SDG 9.4), including by increasing the share of renewable energy (SDG 7.2) and energy

efficiency (SDG 7.3). Achieving this objective will ensure the country's economic growth (SDG 8.1) and increase the share of the industrial sector in the economy (SDG 9.2), support activities in the area of health (SDG 3.4 and 3.8), promote economic inclusion (SDG 10.2) and create decent jobs (SDG 8.5), as well as achieve greater equality in wages and social protection (SDG 10.4).

In order to increase economic productivity, retrofit industries and upgrade the infrastructure

(SDG 8.2 and 9.4), it is necessary to enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities (SDG 9.5 and 12.a), and provide affordable and quality vocational education (SDG 4.3), in order to ensure that the population has relevant skills (SDG 4.4).

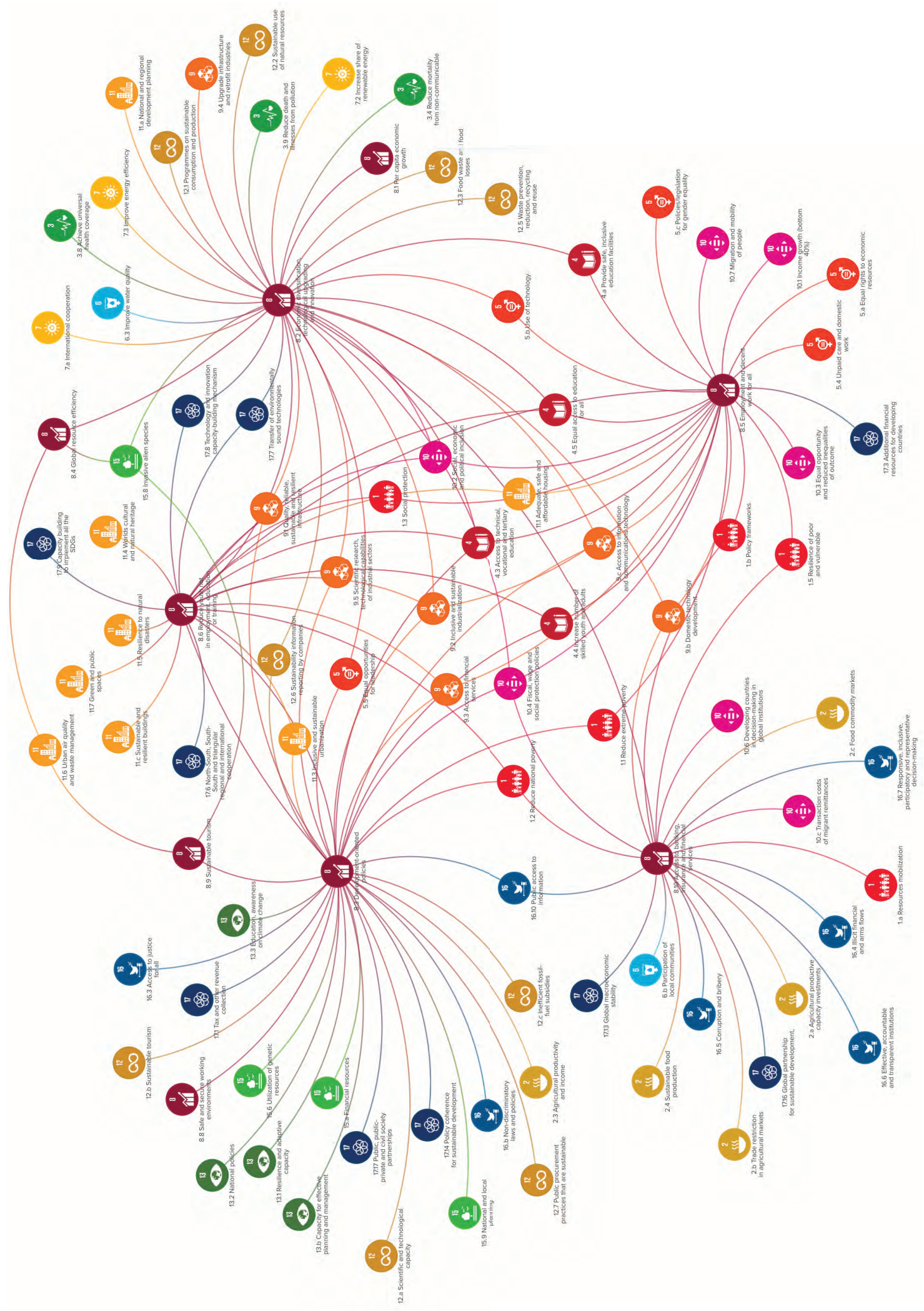
The development of small and medium-sized enterprises is possible through increasing the access to financial services (SDG 9.3), including by strengthening the capacity of domestic

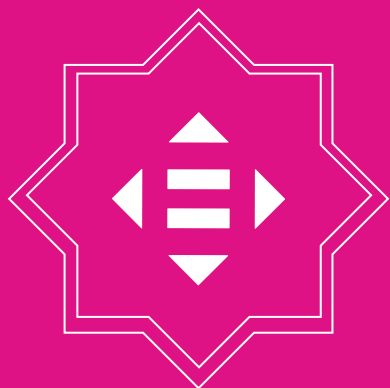


financial institutions (SDG 8.10), increasing public access to information (SDG 16.10), ensuring equal rights to economic resources (SDG 5.a), creating accountable institutions (SDG 16.6), reducing corruption (SDG 16.5) and ensuring macroeconomic stability (SDG 17.13).

Economic diversification (SDG 8.2) is possible by creating accountable and transparent institutions (SDG 16.6), enforcing non-discriminatory laws

(SDG 16.b), ensuring the rule of law (SDG 16.3) and encouraging partnerships with the private sector and civil society (SDG 17.17), raising awareness on climate change and adaptation (SDG 13.3), integrating the ecosystem approach into national strategies (SDG 15.9), and developing environmental reporting by companies (SDG 12.6).





10 REDUCING INEQUALITIES



Reducing inequality is a goal, on which the economic stability, social well-being and environmental sustainability in Turkmenistan will depend. At the same time, achieving social equality and justice lies at the core of ensuring unity of the country and supports its efforts in building a strong state and a prosperous economy.

ACHIEVING SOCIAL JUSTICE

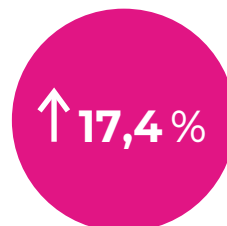
Ensuring sustainable economic growth is directly dependent on the successful implementation of programmes focused to improve the well-being of the population, improve the quality of life, and provide citizens with equal opportunities and access to services and productive assets.

Reducing development disparities between the regions and their equitable growth, as well as fair distribution of economic development benefits among all citizens are of particular importance. In order to address equalization of living standards in different regions, the country has adopted a national program for improving social and living conditions of the population of villages, towns, cities, etrap and etrap centers for the period until 2020, which includes a number of measures to improve the welfare of the population, develop settlements by increasing their economic activity through industrialization and creation of employment opportunities for citizens. Thus, the rural areas

are already getting closer to cities in terms of their living standards and quality of life.

The 2018 gross household income on the national level, excluding price subsidies and grants, increased by 17.4% as compared to 2017, and cash incomes increased by 10.4%. The

In 2018, as compared to 2017, **gross household income** on the national level, excluding price subsidies and dotations and **cash incomes** **HAVE INCREASED**



AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE 1569,9
in Turkmenistan in 2018 was **manats**

In 2018, **monetary expenditures** structure consisted of the following:



46,0%
nutrition



31,8%
**non-food
items**



9,8%
services

average monthly wage in Turkmenistan in 2018 was 1,569.9 manats. At the same time, based on the “leaving no one behind” principle, special attention is given to increasing the incomes of the most disadvantaged households.

²⁰ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan

There is a general upward trend in incomes of this segment of the population; moreover, social transfers provided by the state in 2018 accounted for 12.7% of their incomes.²⁰

In Turkmenistan the state pays disability and survivor's pensions, childbirth and childcare benefits, disability and social benefits. In addition, social transfers and assistance are provided to incapacitated persons, elderly persons living alone, people with disabilities, families with children and other persons through provision of monetary payments and benefits, medicines, wheelchairs, prostheses and other prosthetic and orthopedic products, printed publications with special scripts, sound-amplifying and signaling devices, as well as through the provision of medical, social, and vocational rehabilitation services and domestic services.

The country allocated social transfers to adjust distribution of incomes determined by the market. These transfers were provided to the entire population in the form of social guarantees, which made it possible to mitigate the effects of the transition to market economy, as well as in the context of the global financial and economic crisis. These measures led to increased incomes of the population, which, together with higher levels of employment, made it possible to introduce payments for social services that were previously provided free of charge. Thus, in accordance with the Decree of the President of Turkmenistan, fees for provision of electricity, gas, drinking water and table salt to the population were introduced starting from January 1, 2019, but at subsidized prices. This will strengthen targeted

social protection schemes for vulnerable groups, create incentives for the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as contribute to further development of the market economy.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities for women implies creating conditions for women to exercise their civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights guaranteed by the existing legislation. Given the importance of this objective both for the overall success in SDGs implementation and for continued socio-economic development of the country, Turkmenistan pays special attention to creating conditions under which women can fully participate in the life of the country and society. The adopted 2015–2020 National Action Plan for Gender Equality was developed taking into account the recommendations of the UN treaty bodies and human rights agencies, and contains key areas of the country's gender equality and women's empowerment policy.

One of the achievements in this area is ensuring equal opportunities for women to engage in economic activities and elimination of occupational segregation. In 2016, the Labor Code of Turkmenistan was amended to lift time restrictions on the performance of labor activities by women. In March 2019, amendments were introduced in the law to remove the restrictions related to the types of activities, in which women could not be previously engaged.

ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

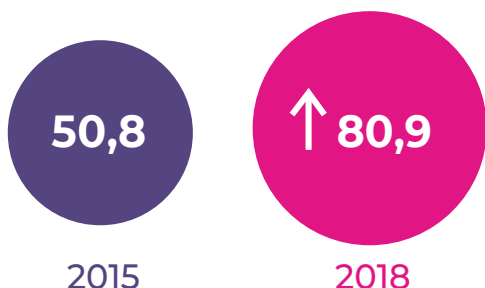
Lack of access to financial services is the main constraint for promoting economic activity, developing small and medium-sized enterprises, creating jobs, improving the well-being of the population, and ensuring inclusive economic growth. Equal access to financial services, on the other hand, makes

elimination of income inequality possible. In this connection, the traditional feature of the banking system in Turkmenistan includes comprehensive involvement of its structures in various spheres of social life and processes of the nation's development.

Ensuring access to financial services and economic resources for all citizens of the country is an important objective of the

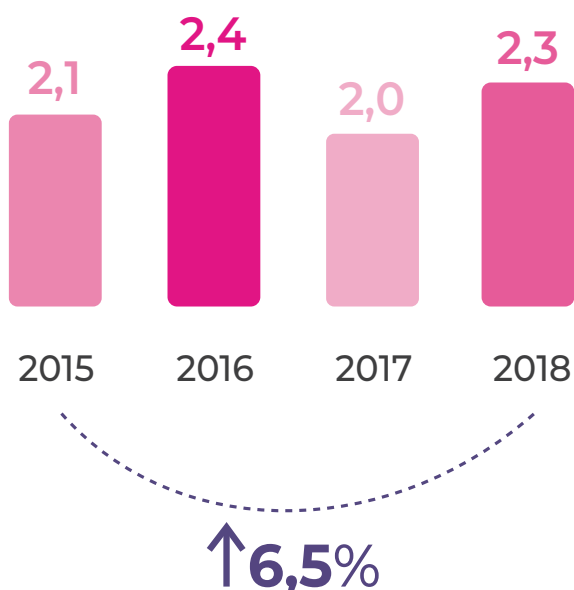


**TOTAL AMOUNT OF ISSUED LOANS,
BILLION MANATS**



government policy in Turkmenistan. Today, the banks provide consumer lending at reduced rates, extend loans for the development of agriculture and private businesses, also at reduced interest rates. These measures made it possible to increase the dynamics of lending from 50.8 billion manats in 2015 to 80.9 billion manats in 2018.²¹

NUMBER OF INTERNET USERS, MLN



In order to improve living conditions and increase the well-being of the country's population, subsidized mortgage loans are granted to citizens for buying housing in high-comfort buildings with improved interior at optimal favorable conditions. The loans are granted on a long-term basis with a maturity up to 30 years, the annual interest rate of under one percent, and a five-year grace period.

The policy of digitization of economy is viewed as a possibility to provide government and banking services to the entire population, including people living in remote areas. Although a number of successfully implemented and accessible digital services already exist, the government is preparing the material and technical base for the universal introduction of the digital communication system, the development of the "single-window" service and the introduction of digital reporting. In addition, Internet access is increasing among the population and lower internet tariffs are applied for the rural population.

ORDERLY AND SAFE MIGRATION

Ensuring orderly, safe, legal, and responsible migration is an important component in ensuring human rights and freedoms, as well as creating decent living conditions. Turkmenistan pays close attention to issues of orderly migration, protection of the migrants' rights, and creation of conditions for the exercise of their rights and freedoms.

²¹ Central Bank of Turkmenistan

Under current legislation, migrants and Turkmen citizens are equal in terms of working conditions, remuneration and vacation, as well as social security. They also have rights to emergency health care, equal access of their children to education, and cultural identity. These measures allow creating favorable conditions for integration and social adaptation of newly arrived migrants in the country.

Protection of migrants' labor rights is an important objective, as it affects the number of other important aspects, including the right to decent wages, the right to rest and leisure, and the right to safe and healthy working conditions. Turkmenistan has taken measures to strengthen the accountability of parties receiving migrants, including in assisting them to resolve housing issues and providing them with a social welfare package.

New programmes for registration and recording of migrants are improved and implemented taking into account today's realities. Electronic applications for visas, travel documents, and passports are actively improved.

In the area of migration and statelessness, Turkmenistan is a leading country in the Central Asia in terms of accession to the Statelessness Conventions, legislative reform, biometric identification of refugees and stateless persons. To date, Turkmenistan has granted citizenship to more than 22,000 people.²² At the same time, non-governmental organization "Keik Okara"

is implementing a project to assist persons with expired documents (USSR passports), or undocumented persons in their legal staying in Turkmenistan. Over the 2015-2018 period, 4,167 people have been granted Turkmen citizenship in this way.

In order to implement the UN's 10-year Global Action Plan to End Statelessness by 2024, activities are carried out to implement the 2019-2024 National Action Plan to Eliminate Statelessness, which was developed as a result of close collaboration with international organizations, including the UNHCR Regional Office and civil society.

In addition, ensuring fundamental human rights and freedoms helps to build a peaceful and inclusive society. A notable example of this is the first ever participation of the refugees' sports team in the 5th Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games in Turkmenistan and the subsequent adoption in Geneva, at the 36th session of the UN Council, of a Joint Declaration "On Encouragement of Valuable Contribution of the Refugees Olympic Teams to Consolidation of Peace and Human Rights."

INTERLINKAGE OF SDG 10 WITH OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

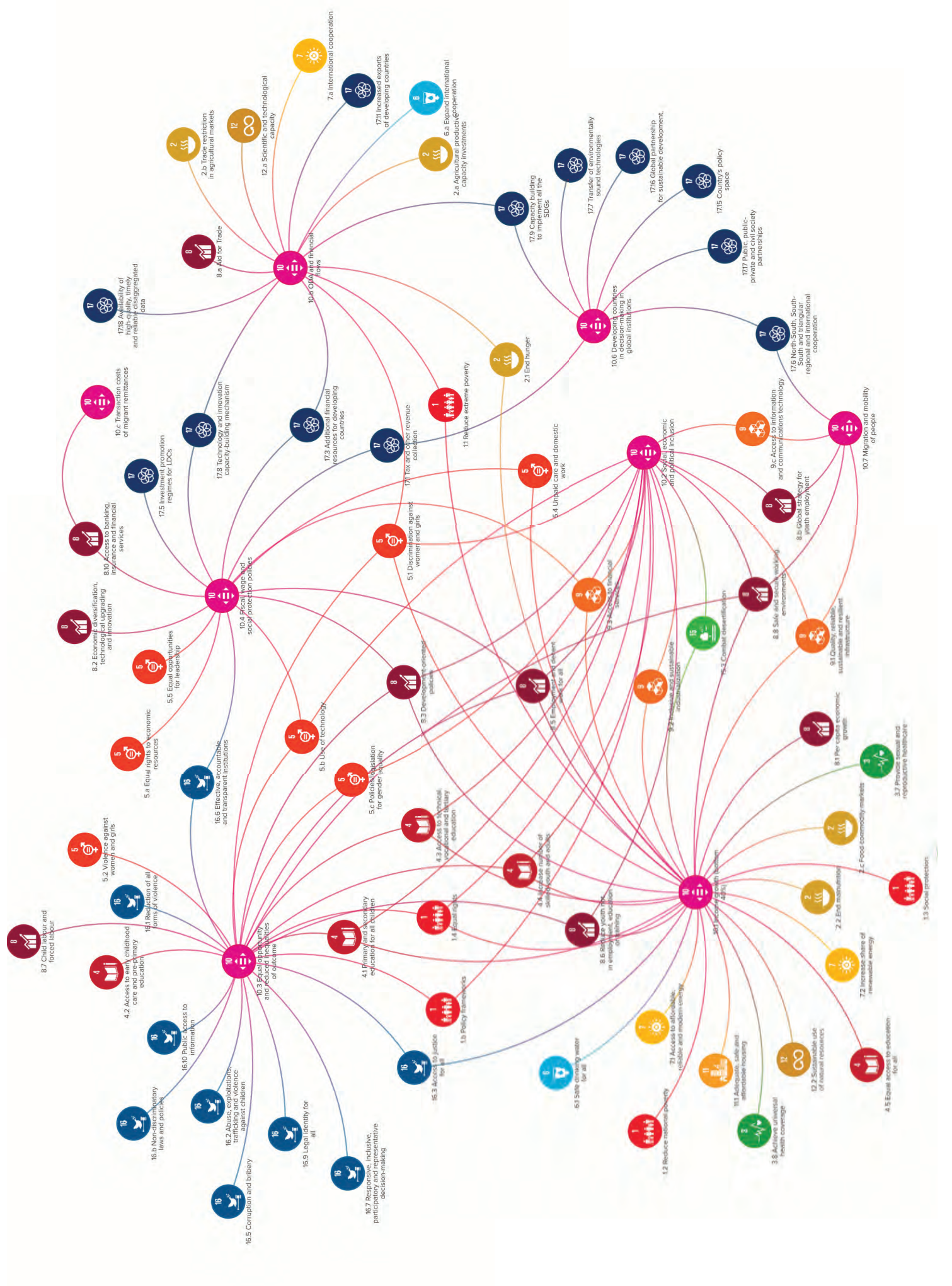
Turkmenistan's national policy is socially oriented and sets the objective of providing equal opportunities to the entire population

²²State Migration Service of Turkmenistan

(SDG 10.3), which is achievable through providing social protection for all (SDG 1.3), improving the well-being of the population (SDG 1.2) and enforcing non-discriminatory laws (SDG 16. b). This will require ensuring equal access to education: preschool (SDG 4.2), primary and secondary (SDG 4.1), vocational and tertiary (SDG 4.4), creating opportunities for social, economic and political inclusion of all (SDG 10.2) by ending all forms of discrimination against women (SDG 5.1), ensuring decent work for all (SDG 8.3 and 8.5) and equality in wages

and social protection (SDG 10.4), ensuring access to financial services (SDG 8.10), as well as universal health coverage (SDG 3.8).

However, providing equitable access to drinking water (SDG 6.1) and sanitation (SDG 6.2), as well as universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (SDG 7.1) has a positive effect on reducing inequality. In addition, there is a strong link with SDG 5 on promoting gender equality and SDG 17 on means of implementation.





13 CLIMATE ACTION



Climate change is a "threat multiplier" that directly affects socio-economic development, stability and security of countries. That said, avoiding disadaptation to climate change remains a central concern, since it could lead to an increase in atmospheric emissions, overburden the most vulnerable segments of the population, lead to a deepening of existing gender and social disparities, reduce incentives for further adaptation measures and narrow the range of possible alternatives for future adaptation measures.

Turkmenistan, as a country located in arid zone, feels the effects of climate change. In this regard, particular emphasis is placed on the climate change adaptation and mitigation measures not only in economic sphere, but also in the environmental and social fields. The country is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Government of Turkmenistan is convinced that each country's contribution to global efforts aimed at reducing the impact of climate change, and the global partnership would yield positive results in this area.

The need for bold policies to adapt and mitigate climate change in Turkmenistan has led to the formulation of national plans that provide energy-efficient and energy-saving models of development in the context of diversification of country's economy. Work is currently underway to update the National Climate Change Strategy and elaborate the Action Plan on implementation of the Paris Agreement. The importance of cross-sector coordination in this process requires

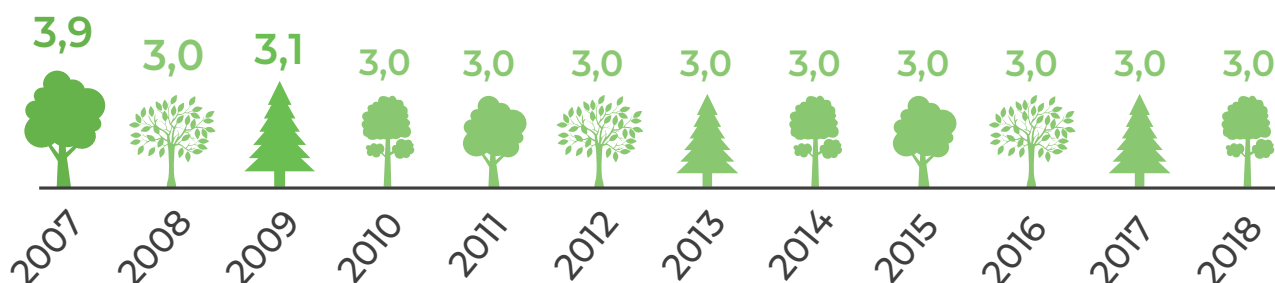
the participation of all relevant ministries and agencies, as well as stakeholders.

ADAPTATION MEASURES

Central Asian countries, including Turkmenistan, already face the effects of climate change - an increasing number of droughts and floods, melting glaciers, changes in the frequency and amount of precipitation, the Aral Sea crisis. The issues of adaptation to climate change in Turkmenistan are given a prominent position. The country has adopted the National Climate Change Strategy. This Strategy is designed to promote the transition to integrated and dynamic planning for sustainable development of Turkmenistan and preparation of the country's



NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED, MLN.



economy to the potential effects of climate change by improving the economic, food, water and environmental security. Moreover, a range of adaptation measures is planned for rational use of natural resources, combating land degradation, forestry development and expanding forest areas, improving the condition of irrigated land and preventing soil salinization.

Measures focused on increasing forest areas in the country serve as a tool to neutralize the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, stabilize soil and prevent its erosion. Despite the fact that since 1998 Turkmenistan has been consistently pursuing a reforestation, the National Forest Programme was adopted in 2013 in order to continue large-scale activities to increase forest plantations. In the framework of this Programme, nationwide campaigns are conducted annually to plant up to 3 million seedlings across the country. Over the past 20 years, over 100 million trees (mostly coniferous and deciduous) were planted in Turkmenistan²³. Herewith, in order to ensure environmental sustainability these afforestation measures take into account soil and climate conditions of the regions. For example, desert plant species, such as white saxaul (*Haloxylon*

persicum), are planted in Dashoguz velayat.

Another large-scale adaptation measure is the creation of Altyn Asyr lake in the Karakul desert. Implementation of this project enables to collect drainage water for further reuse, restore pastures flooded with drainage water, improve the quality of irrigated areas, eliminate the practice of disposal of drainage water into the sands of the Karakum desert, thereby reducing pollution. This will help to overcome many problems related to soil salinization, waterlogging and drought and create favourable conditions for migratory birds, as well as for development of fisheries.

The implementation of large-scale projects requires serious planning and comprehensive monitoring. For the purpose of avoiding disadaptation, such issues as environmental monitoring, timely detection, early warning, rapid assessment and mapping of desertification are given particular importance.

An active environmental policy is pursued in all sectors of the economy. The ongoing measures help to reduce the air pollutant emissions annually. For example, in the period 2015-2018, emissions were reduced by nearly 20 percent.²⁴

²³ Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan

²⁴ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Turkmenistan is actively engaged in providing education for sustainable development, which, as an important tool with high impact level, helps to change the thinking and attitude towards the environment.

To date, subjects covering the environmental topics are mandatory parts of curriculum in secondary and higher educational establishments.

In schools, topics related to climate and major factors influencing climate change are taught within such subjects as Nature Study, Geography, Fundamentals of Health, and Safety and Ecology. Subjects including Fundamentals of Health and Safety (grades 7-10) and Ecology (grades 10-11) provide deeper knowledge about climate change, adaptation and mitigation.

The mandatory subject “Ecology and Environmental Protection” is taught for all specialities in the higher educational institutions of the country. Education programme for the students of technical specialties, such as heat and gas supply and ventilation, industry energy includes sections on reducing the environmental impact of the industrial sector and using alternative and renewable energy sources.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Effective response to the harmful processes of climate change is impossible without the close cooperation on the regional and global level. This explains an active position of Turkmenistan in the processes of regional cooperation on

environmental protection and climate change. Thus, in the framework of chairmanship in the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) Turkmenistan has initiated the elaboration of Regional Environmental Programme for Sustainable Development of Central Asia (REP4SD), that will ensure fulfillment of countries' obligations on ecological SDGs and UN environmental conventions, implementation of Paris Agreement on Climate and “green” economy policies in line with decisions of the ICSD and the Executive Committee of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS).

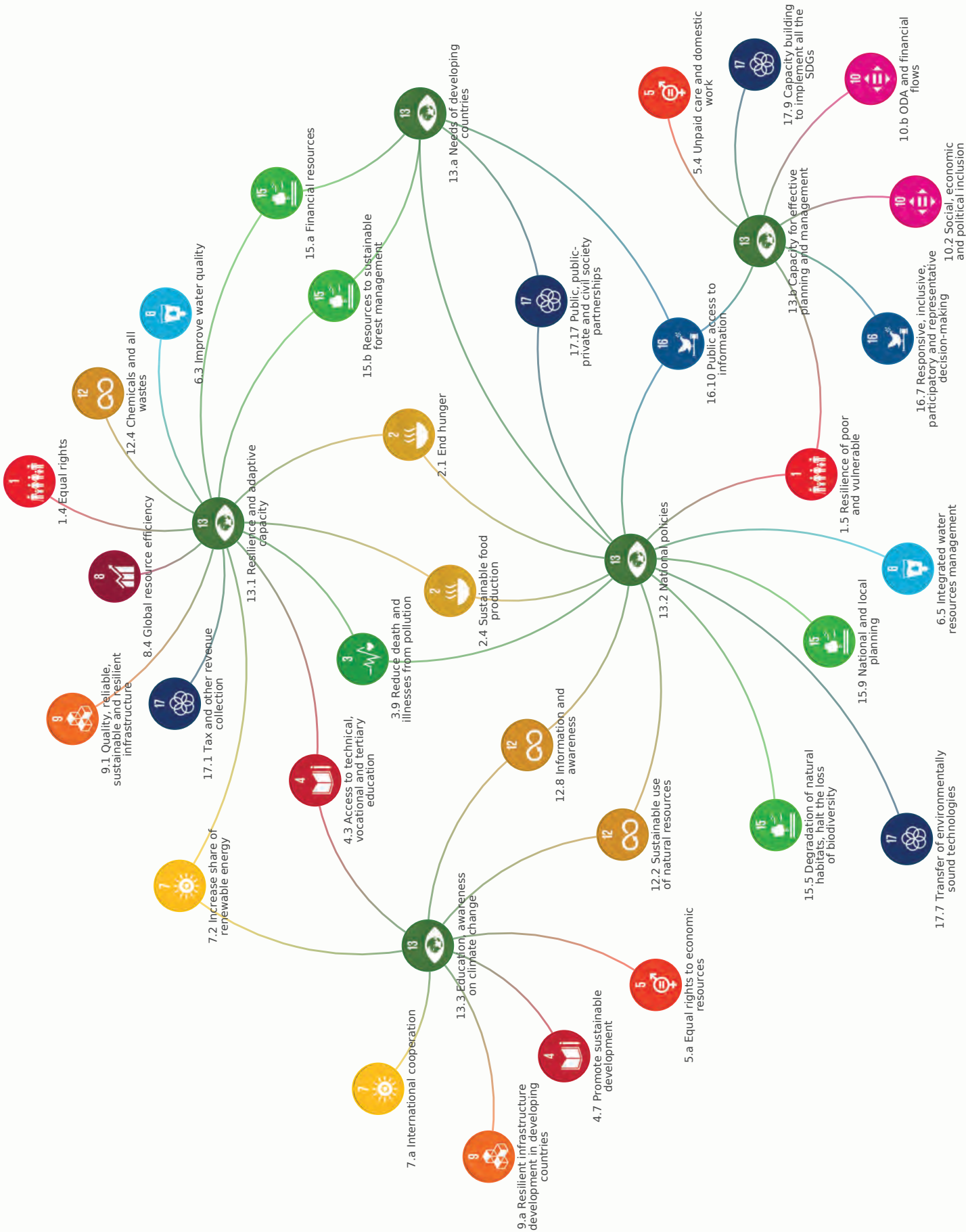
As the Chair of the IFAS, Turkmenistan is actively involved in the elaboration of the Action Programme to improve ecological, social and economic situation on the Aral Sea basin (ASBP-4) and the UN Special Programme for the Aral Sea Basin. Turkmenistan contributes to the improvement of IFAS organizational structure and its treaty and legal basis, as well as unification of legal framework related to the water resources management and environmental protection.

INTERLINKAGE OF SDG 13 WITH OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In response to global climate change, strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity (SDG 13.3) is of the highest importance. It will require the financing of rational use of ecosystems (SDG 15.a) and forests (SDG 15.b), development of sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9.1), increasing the share of renewable energy (SDG 7.2), rational use of natural resources (SDG 12.2), as well as raising awareness through

education and ensuring access to information (SDGs 16.10, 13.3, 12.8, 4.7). Moreover, response measures shall be integrated into the national strategies (SDG 13.2), which include activities focused on halting natural habitats degradation (SDG 15.5), ensuring the account of ecosystems value (SDG 15.9), integrated water resources management (SDG 6.5), as well as improving resilience of the poor (SDG 1.5) and transfer of

environmentally sound technologies (SDG 17.7). At the national level, this will require raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management (SDG 13.b), capacity building (SDG 17.9) and public, public-private and civil society partnership (SDG 17.17), as well as responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of society (SDG 16.8).





16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND
STRONG INSTITUTES



Turkmenistan pays special attention to the creation of the conditions necessary for building democratic and inclusive society, which is based on the rule of law and accountability of institutions at all levels to ensure basic human freedoms. To achieve this, the government is implementing the reform of national human rights protection system by carrying out activities focused on strengthening democratic principles in society, legal framework of the State and development of civil society.

Turkmenistan has been an active member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2016-2018) and the Commission on the Status of Women (2018-2022), the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2018-2020).

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY

National security serves as the basis for building peaceful and secure societies as well as integral part of international security. The legislation of the country defines principles to ensure human security and areas for achieving the security of the State. A particular attention is devoted to cooperation with other states in the framework of various structures. The headquarters of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia is located in Ashgabat, which provides assistance to the countries of the region on the issues of preventive diplomacy. Turkmenistan calls for more active involvement of this structure in various aspects of regional problems, and pays special attention to the development of joint actions aimed at addressing such pressing issues as international terrorism, human trafficking, organized crime, drug trafficking, threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In order to implement the strategy on rule of law, Turkmenistan performs activities on the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. National response measures to address the border security challenges of are being strengthened. Measures are implemented to improve risk management, supply chain security and simplification of entry and exit trade-related procedures at seaports, airports, land border crossings and to prevent illegal movement of goods.

ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION

Corruption is an obstacle to the realization of rule of law, it increases inequality and injustice and undermines human rights. In this regard, Turkmenistan has developed a comprehensive scheme to eliminate corruption. As of today, collaboration was established between law enforcement agencies, tax, financial and other agencies of the country. Special attention is paid to improving the quality of public services and level of services, including the development of electronic document management and creation of electronic documents handling system "Electronic government". It is expected that such measures will improve the efficiency of public sector, establish a dialogue between government and population, and eliminate bureaucratic delays in the provision of public services.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

Human rights protection and creation of conditions that enable citizens to exercise their rights and freedoms are an integral part of the state policy. Turkmenistan closely cooperates with relevant UN Agencies in this area. Adoption of the National Action

Plan on Human Rights for the period 2016-2020 is one of the important results of such cooperation. The Plan is based on international principles of human rights protection and recommendations of the UN Treaty Bodies and other UN agencies engaged in ensuring human rights.

Today, the reform of national system of human rights protection is being carried out. Within this reform, the new edition of the Constitution of Turkmenistan (para. 17 Art. 71) introduced an institution of the Ombudsman for Human Rights. Ombudsman is an independent institution, unaccountable to any government authority, and its activities are public and covered in the mass media.

Special attention is paid to the protection of children's rights based on the principles of best interests of child and the right to life, as well as provision of favorable conditions for child's development in conditions of freedom and dignity.

Registration of child's birth is an integral part of protection of child's rights, providing opportunities for full-fledged participation in the life of the society, as well as providing access to education, employment and social security. According to the Family Code of Turkmenistan, the child's birth registration is mandatory and the achievement of timely registration of all children born is the priority. As of today, Turkmenistan has reached the hundred percent of children's birth registration. An indirect incentive for the timely registration is the lump sum allowance for childbirth and monthly benefits paid to mothers/guardians until the child reaches the age of 3 years.

Prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency is another important direction of the state policy. Adopted State Program for Youth Policy for the period 2015-2020 specifies the use of well-known

preventive methods of work with youth, including creation of environment that promotes healthy lifestyle, prevention of the use of psychoactive substances and emergence of criminal and deviant behavior, development of positive interaction with family and school, as well as activities that relieve stress and psychological pressure.

In addition, Turkmenistan has implemented the General Program on the Development of Juvenile Justice System for the period 2012-2016, aimed at preventing the occurrence and recurrence of juvenile crimes and law violations, as well as achieving the goodwill and respect for children's rights within the justice procedures. This Programme became the first state initiative to establish a universal framework for coordination and monitoring of juvenile justice reform in order to align it with international standards.

Upon the completion of implementation of the General Programme, an assessment of the progress made was carried out in order to plan its next phase. The assessment revealed that the professional capacity of practitioners working with children has been significantly improved; curriculum of the Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was revised to include subjects on children's rights and issues of pedagogy and psychology in the field of development; the Supreme Court has developed practical guidelines for the courts to work with children's cases. It was necessary to establish a coordinating body at the highest level for the implementation of reforms in the field of justice for children, as well as improvement of the existing mechanism of rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialization of minors sentenced to imprisonment, in particular by promoting the principle of continuous aftercare.

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In Turkmenistan, offences related to human trafficking are not widespread. Thus, in 2016, such crimes amounted 0.03% out of the total number of cases considered; only one case was registered in 2017; such a phenomenon did not occur in 2018.²⁵

Turkmenistan has successfully implemented the National Action Plan against Human Trafficking for the period 2016-2018. In the framework of implementation of this Action Plan, draft standard operating procedures for the identification of victims of human trafficking and basis for the National referral mechanism were developed. As a part of the National Plan implementation, the Working Group was established to monitor and prepare proposals for assistance to human trafficking victims, to improve the legal framework based on international experience and develop the inter-agency cooperation with international organizations and public associations on the issues of combating of human trafficking.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women empowerment and enhancement of their social, economic and political status are essential to achieving sustainable development in all spheres of life. Turkmenistan pursues an active gender-oriented national policy and defines the implementation of the principle of equal rights and opportunities for men and women as the driving principle of its state policy.

Women participate in the management of State affairs and foreign policy on the equal basis with men. As an example, the Permanent Representative

of Turkmenistan to the United Nations and the Speaker of Parliament are women. As of today, women comprise 25,6% of the Parliament.²⁶ Women are widely participating in representative and executive bodies of all levels and actively engage in social and political life of Turkmenistan.

While there has been a good record of ensuring women's participation in various spheres of social and economic activities, it is important to deepen measures to promote equal rights and opportunities and enhance women's participation in all spheres. The National Action Plan for Gender Equality for the period 2015-2020 was adopted in Turkmenistan in 2015. It includes measures to eliminate gender

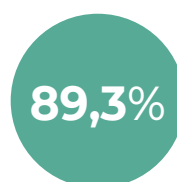


Today, **women** comprise
25,6%
of the Parliament

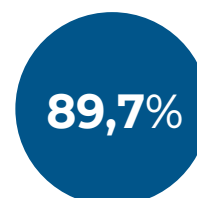
The Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the UN and the Speaker of Parliament are both women



Proportion of **women employed**, out of total number of women registered in Employment agency



2015



2018

²⁵ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan

²⁶ Parliament of Turkmenistan



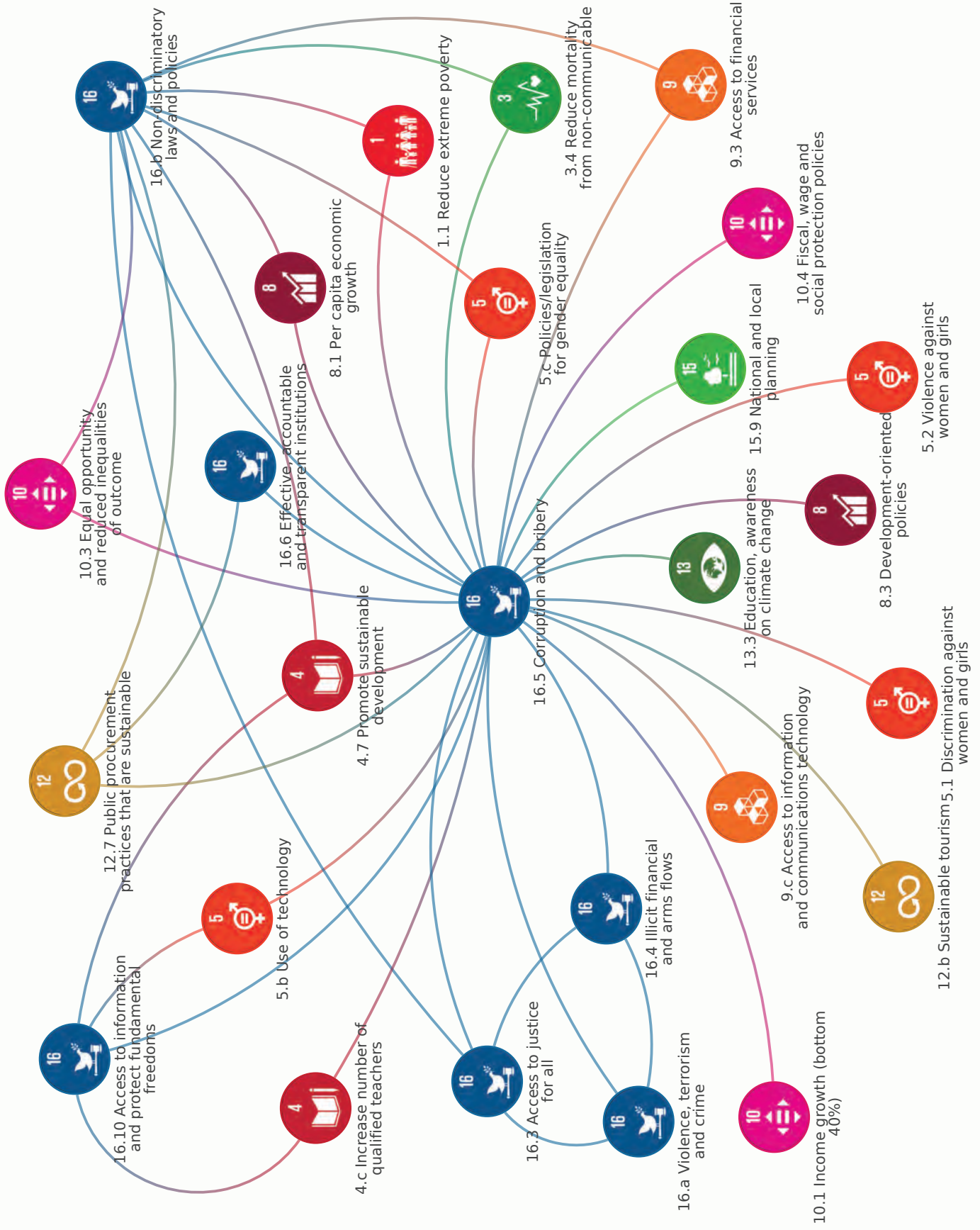
stereotypes, combat all forms of violence against women, improve measures for women's access to services and increase the representation of women in all spheres of public, political and professional life. In this regard, the national legislation of Turkmenistan is being monitored in terms of its compliance with international norms in the field of gender equality; the methodology for the collection and analysis of comprehensive data on the status of women is being improved; efforts are being made to raise public awareness of gender issues and the development of entrepreneurship among women is being stimulated.

INTERLINKAGE OF SDG 16 WITH OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Building peaceful and open society for sustainable development in Turkmenistan is closely linked to

equality and education for sustainable development, as well as economic growth. Effective measures to eliminate corruption (SDG 16.5) help to ensure the rule of law in the country (SDG 16.3), reduce inequalities of outcome (SDG 10.3) and eliminate discrimination against women and girls (SDG 5.1). This contributes to the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions (SDG 16.6), which help to ensure implementation of non-discriminatory laws (SDG 16.b) and comply with gender equality laws (SDG 5.c), as well as create access to financial services for small enterprises and their integration into supply chain and markets (SDGs 8.3 and 9.3). The latter in turn will support economic growth in the country (SDG 8.1), thereby creating opportunities to maintain socially-oriented policies (SDGs 10.1 and 10.4), improve welfare of population (SDG 1.1) and reduce opportunities for corruption (SDG 16.5). On the other hand, the presence of effective institutions (SDG 16.6) also helps to create sustainable practice of public procurement (SDG 12.7) and facilitate integration of ecosystem values into planning and development processes (SDG 15.9).

Meanwhile, raising public awareness and changing attitudes towards sustainable development, gender equality and culture of peace and non-violence have a primary role. Thus, ensuring public access to information (SDG 16.10) and information and communication technologies and Internet (SDGs 9.c and 5.b), as well as ensuring that all learners acquire better knowledge on sustainable development, climate change and human rights issues (SDGs 4.7, 4.c and 13.3) are of a priority in Turkmenistan.





17

**PARTNERSHIP
FOR THE GOALS**



SDGs achievement depends to a large extent on global partnership and cooperation both between governments, development partners and stakeholders. Turkmenistan is an active member of international processes and consistently builds relations with all countries on the basis on equality, friendship, good-neighborly relations and mutual benefit. Turkmenistan is a party to 47 international organizations, 150 international conventions and treaties, 9 UN Councils, Committees and Commissions. Moreover, Turkmenistan makes efforts to develop an active civil society that will allow it to achieve good results in SDGs implementation.

FINANCING OF SDGS IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved by the development of integrated financing mechanisms and their implementation at all levels. Turkmenistan has supported Addis Ababa Action Agenda and is taking measures to ensure sustainable financing of activities aimed at the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the country and beyond. Therefore, in June 2018, Turkmenistan hosted the conference titled “Partnership for Development Financing at the Heart of the Great Silk Road” to discuss the issues of financing needs related to SDGs implementation and various methods of mobilizing required resources, including through private sector development and diversification.

Domestic public financial resources should be the main source of financing for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the Programme of the President on Social and Economic

Development for the period 2019-2025, the share of budget expenditures in social sphere is 70 percent, including education, health and social security.²⁷ Furthermore, the budget funds are directed towards the creation of quality, accessible, affordable, reliable and sustainable infrastructure, including transport, energy, water and sanitation for all. Such measures are envisaged within the programmes to reform social and living conditions of population residing in villages, towns, cities, etrap and etrap centers. It is planned to allocate about 10 billion manats for the implementation of these programmes in the period 2019-2025.

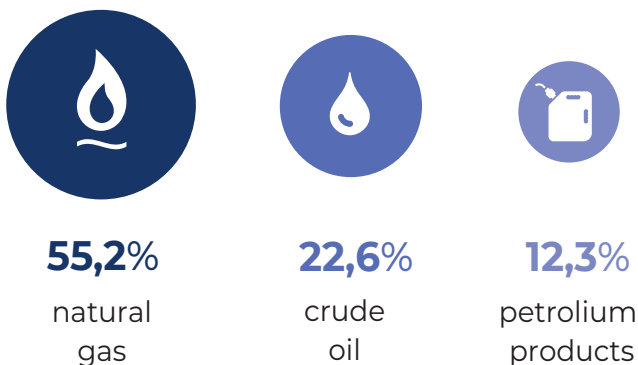
According to the preliminary data, in 2018, the total government revenues as a percentage of GDP amounted to 13,9%.²⁸ The large portion of budget revenue is formed by the industrial sectors, including oil and gas, chemical, electric power and construction industries. The trends in changes of government revenues over the past several years demonstrate the need for measures to ensure more sustainable financial revenues. Therefore, the government is working on strengthening financial stability of the system, which includes the creation of a favorable investment environment for the development of non-hydrocarbon sectors of economy.

According to the Budget Code of Turkmenistan adopted in 2014, the reform of public finance system and transition of the national budgeting process to the principles of mid-term planning and program-targeted financing are currently being implemented. This will ensure the greater integration of SDGs into financial plans of the country and targeted use of public funds for SDGs implementation.

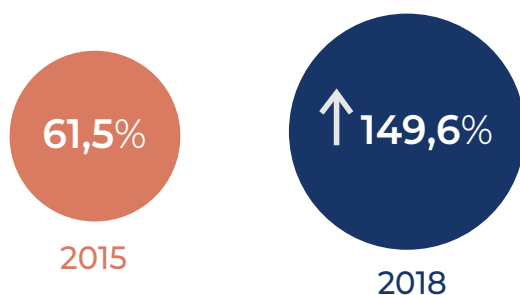
²⁷ Program of the President of Turkmenistan for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025, February 2019

²⁸ State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan

SHARE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES IN EXPORT COMPOSITION IN 2018



EXPORT GROWTH RATE



At the same time, international financing and private sector resources are needed to achieve ambitious and complex objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, development of instruments and mechanisms of mixed financing through private-public partnership (PPP) is gaining greater importance. To create favorable conditions for its development, the government of Turkmenistan has taken several measures to improve the legal framework and developed programmes to support private sector. Such measures have contributed to the expansion of scope and share of private sector participation in economic spheres, as well as to the development of conditions for strengthening the measures taken to develop PPP.

Measures to counter the legalization of criminal proceeds, eliminate corruption and ensure the rule

of law are also important components of ensuring an effective mobilization and use of domestic resources. Since 2010, Turkmenistan has been the member of the Eurasian Group on Combatting Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and takes relevant steps to improve national legislation in line with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), as well as to strengthen the capacity of the Financial Monitoring Service under the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan.

Promotion of the development of other countries is also important. Thus, Turkmenistan provides support to Afghanistan by supplying electricity and liquefied gas at a reduced price to partially meet their demand for energy resources, builds social facilities, and supports Afghan youth in acquiring education in Turkmen educational institutions. More than 200 foreign students are acquiring state-subsidized education in higher educational institutions of Turkmenistan, including students from Afghanistan. Moreover, within the framework of humanitarian cooperation, private sector enterprises built a kindergarten in the Autonomous Territorial Unit (ATU) Gagauzia of the Republic of Moldova in 2017 and a school for 190 students in Privolzhsky District of Astrakhan region in 2018.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a direct reference to the role of World Trade Organization in facilitating SDGs activities in different countries and the exceptional role of trade in SDGs implementation. Turkmenistan is not a member of the World Trade Organization; however, the country has begun work to promote country's membership in this organization. It is expected

that WTO membership will enable Turkmenistan to integrate more effectively into the world trade processes and create a reliable economic and legal basis for international trade and economic cooperation, and continue national financial and economic reforms.

Moreover, as a landlocked country, Turkmenistan pays a special attention to the structural transformation of its economy and development of transport and transit corridors. This will stimulate the national economic growth and integration into international transport and transit flows. Therefore, development of routes in North-South (Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran) and East-West (Turkmenistan-Azerbaijan-Turkey) enabled the expansion of infrastructure and transit capabilities of the country; Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan railway is under development. In addition to railway connections, the special attention is paid to the development of transport links within the country – new routes and highways are under construction. The International sea port in Turkmenbashi city was opened, combining ferry, passenger and cargo terminals. In terms of ensuring reliable and stable transit, and diversification of energy export routes, Turkmenistan is implementing Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) transnational gas pipeline project.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

An effective participation of stakeholders helps to coordinate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels and ensure awareness, participation and progress monitoring. The government relies on the support of all stakeholders to achieve sustainable development following the principle “leaving no one

behind”. Instruments have been developed to consider interests of stakeholders and ensure their participation in SDGs implementation. For example, 17 Young Ambassadors of SDGs were appointed on a



competitive basis to ensure participation of youth in this process so they can serve as a bridge between the government and young people representing significant part of the country's population. Young people represent different regions of the country, which in turn will expand the coverage of youth involvement. Organization of focus group was one of the first activities with the participation of Young Ambassadors of SDGs to reflect the vision and voice of youth in the implementation of SDGs and preparation of this Report. For example, the

exchange of knowledge among young people themselves was suggested as one of the most effective methods of raising awareness on SDGs topics. In this context, a plan was announced to create a volunteer network lead by young people, aimed at the dissemination of SDGs knowledge among both youth and local communities. Furthermore, young people have expressed their interest in working closely with the government (for instance, on raising public awareness about employment opportunities) and private sector (for example, on promotion of information about the SDGs in the products of private sector and engaging the private sector to finance the activities focused on SDGs implementation). Moreover, it is important that the government provides comprehensive support to youth initiatives, because such partnership will allow to achieve long-term and sustainable outcomes of today's efforts for years to come.

MONITORING AND STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING

High quality, relevant and reliable data is required for effective monitoring of progress made towards SDGs implementation. An assessment of SDGs data gaps has been carried out on the basis of questionnaires of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

to understand the current status of data availability in Turkmenistan. The analysis showed that 88 (50,3%) SDG indicators out of all SDG indicators adopted in Turkmenistan have been achieved. In this regard, the government will direct the efforts to achieve Level I and II indicators.

Activities are underway to draw up a list of national indicators to establish the national system of indicators and SDGs monitoring. A workshop was delivered to select the platform for storing the SDG database; the possibilities of adapting such platforms as ESRI and SDMX are being explored at the moment.

In 2019, TurkmenStat plans to conduct Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) financed by the government of Turkmenistan, the UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This project will provide data, including disaggregated data, on key indicators related to the situation of children and women.

Filling in the data gaps on the assessment of well-being and related SDGs indicators is planned to achieve through the project "Development of the national monitoring system of well-being" implemented with the technical support provided by the World Bank.

CONCLUSION

Follow-up activities and the Review are important elements of the 2030 Agenda implementation process. Activities carried out within this Review enabled us to evaluate the progress achieved in Turkmenistan and define further actions for SDGs implementation.

Preparation and presentation of the first Review is considered as an important step of Turkmenistan towards the implementation of its international commitments, as well as in the process of achieving sustainable development.

According to the Review, Turkmenistan has a strong social policy and has already achieved positive results in this area, in particular in the field of health and education. Moreover, strengthening public policies in the economic sphere in the context of country's transition to market economy and creation of sustainable mechanism for financing SDGs implementation have been defined as important areas requiring closer attention.

Turkmenistan will continue working closely with international organizations and the UN agencies to further integrate SDGs into the national plans and update sectoral plans and strategies. This will help to better prioritize SDGs activities and attract external financing and investment.

The high level of coordination between governmental agencies and all stakeholders is also important to ensure the involvement of population in the process of SDGs implementation, integration of three sustainable development dimensions and implementation of "leaving no one behind" principle. Months of

preparations of this Review were characterized by the dynamic process of engaging the parties, and implementing the activities within the government agencies, and between state and population. Focus groups with youth, private sector and civil society were organized to prepare the Review and discuss their further engagement in the process of SDGs implementation.

Turkmenistan will intensify its efforts to collect comprehensive, disaggregated and reliable data, which will help to assess current progress and define further steps. For this purpose, data collection will be continued within the upcoming national household surveys and census planned to take place in 2020. Moreover, it is planned to create SDGs database of Turkmenistan.

Taking into account the need for systematic and comprehensive approach to the SDGs implementation, and considering their indivisibility, Turkmenistan is proud of the work carried out in the framework of preparation of this Review to analyze the interlink ages between cluster SDGs and other targets. Activities in this area will be continued and the analysis will be used to improve the effectiveness of governmental policies and plans.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES										
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percent	Hemmesi	99,9	100,0	99,9	99,9	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	99,8	99,9	99,9	99,9	
					Ahal velayat	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	
					Balkan velayat	100,0	100,0	99,9	99,9	
					Dashoguz velayat	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
					Lebal velayat	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	
					Mary velayat	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	Total	38,2	35,2	34,1	34,1	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	36,4	34,2	40,3	41,5	
					Ahal velayat	22,9	20,3	19,8	22,0	
					Balkan velayat	51,5	52,2	46,2	43,2	
					Dashoguz velayat	51,6	48,2	46,9	45,9	
					Lebal velayat	34,5	30,4	27,6	27,0	
					Mary velayat	33,9	30,0	27,8	28,5	
		including urban/rural:								
		Urban	30,2	37,4	37,2	36,8				
		Rural	44,5	33,2	31,3	31,8				
		gender:								
		Male	45,0	41,0	40,2	40,2				
		Female	31,5	29,3	28,1	28,1				
		3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Per 1000 population	Total	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
					including regions:					
Ashgabat	0				0	0	0			
Ahal velayat	0				0	0	0			
Balkan velayat	0				0	0	0			
Dashoguz velayat	0				0	0	0			
Lebal velayat	0				0	0	0			
Mary velayat	0				0	0	0			
including urban/rural:										
Urban	0				0	0	0			
Rural	0				0	0	0			
gender:										
Male	0	0	0	0						
Female	0	0	0	0						
3.3	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population (including the military)	Per 100,000 population	Total	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,5	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry		
			including regions:							
			Ashgabat	0,2	0,1	0,9	0,9			
			Ahal velayat	0	0	0	0			
			Balkan velayat	0	0	0	0			
			Dashoguz velayat	0	0	0	0			
			Lebal velayat	0,2	0,2	0,1	0			
			Mary velayat	0	0	0	0			
			including urban/rural:							
			Urban	1,2	0,6	0,8	1,0			
			Rural	0,1	0,1	0	0			
			gender:							
Male	1,1	0,6	0,7	0,8						
Female	0,1	0,03	0,1	0,1						

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 69 years)	Per 100,000 population	Total	25,9	24,9	24,5	24,8	TurkmenStat
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	22,9	22,2	19,5	21,0	
					Ahal velayat	27,7	26,7	26,1	26,1	
					Balkan velayat	24,0	25,7	23,3	23,9	
					Dashoguz velayat	24,7	23,2	23,9	24,5	
					Lebal velayat	26,6	25,8	27,0	25,5	
					Mary velayat	28,5	26,3	26,0	26,7	
					including urban/rural:					
					Urban	24,4	24,3	22,7	23,3	
					Rural	27,4	25,4	26,5	26,3	
					gender:					
					Male	31,5	30,0	29,9	29,7	
Female	20,9	20,3	19,7	20,3						
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol (defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol)	In litres	Total	8,6	4,8	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
					including urban/rural:					
					Urban	8,4	...	...	...
					Rural	8,8	...	...	...
					gender:					
					Male	15,4	...	...	8,1
Female	1,2	...	...	1,4					
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Per 100,000 population	-	2,2	2,3	2,1	1,8	TurkmenStat
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percent	...	80,5	...	...	TurkmenStat
		3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Per 1,000 women	Total	37,5	31,3	28,0	26,3	TurkmenStat
including regions:										
Ashgabat	28,5	24,3	20,1	18,2						
Ahal velayat	47,2	39,2	36,2	32,7						
Balkan velayat	29,8	23,7	20,1	22,0						
Dashoguz velayat	37,3	32,7	30,3	28,5						
Lebal velayat	42,3	34,8	30,8	27,2						
Mary velayat	35,3	28,9	25,5	25,5						
including urban/rural:										
Urban	35,3	28,1	25,4	23,2						
Rural	38,9	33,9	30,1	28,7						

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Percent	Total	8,3	3,4	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
					including urban/rural:					
					Urban	9,0	...	...	...
					Rural	7,8	...	...	...
					gender:					
					Male	15,5	...	...	6,6
Female	0,6	...	...	0,5					
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1	Health workers per capita and their distribution	Per 1,000 population	Total	6,41	6,36	6,35	6,29	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Score (rating)		...	84	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1	Percentage of children under 5 years of age (36-59 months) who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, disaggregated by sex	Percent	In total	...	90,9	Ministry of Education
					Male	...	91,0	...	...
					Female	...	90,7	...	...
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	...	89,6	...	...
					Ahal velayat	...	96,7	...	...
					Balkan velayat	...	90,0	...	...
					Dashoguz velayat	...	86,9	...	...
					Lebal velayat	...	93,0	...	...
		Mary velayat	...	89,9	...	...		
		4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary school entrance age), disaggregated by sex	Percent	In total	...	46,2	Ministry of Education
					Male	...	46,7	...	...
					Female	...	45,6	...	...
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	...	91,6	...	...
					Ahal velayat	...	37,4	...	...
					Balkan velayat	...	63,8	...	...
					Dashoguz velayat	...	25,0	...	...
Lebal velayat	...				54,2	...	...	
Mary velayat	...	41,2	...	...				
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, disability status, as data become available)	Index	Primary education (Grades 1-4)	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	TurkmenStat
					Basic and secondary general education (Grades 5-12)	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	
					Secondary vocational education	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3	
					Higher professional education	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	
4.a		4.a.1		Percent	Electricity	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Education
					including: Urban	100	100	100	100	
					Rural	100	100	100	100	
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	100	100	100	100	
					Ahal velayat	100	100	100	100	
Balkan velayat	100	100	100	100						

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions)	Percent	Dashoguz velayat	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Education
					Lebal velayat	100	100	100	100	
					Mary velayat	100	100	100	100	
					Internet for pedagogical purposes	18,7	21,7	23,2	28,2	
					including: Urban	78,1	77,1	73,3	68,6	
					Rural	21,9	22,9	26,7	31,4	
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	51,8	49,0	46,7	46,1	
					Ahal velayat	17,4	19,0	19,4	19,5	
					Balkan velayat	32,5	32,3	32,3	34,5	
					Dashoguz velayat	14,7	20,4	25,7	31,2	
					Lebal velayat	20,5	26,7	27,0	43,0	
					Mary velayat	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,7	
					Computers for pedagogical purposes	99,2	99,1	99,3	99,2	
					including: Urban	30,3	33,1	33,7	34,0	
					Rural	69,7	66,9	66,3	66,0	
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	100	99,3	99,3	99,4	
					Ahal velayat	97,3	97,4	98,3	97,4	
					Balkan velayat	99,4	99,4	99,4	99,4	
					Dashoguz velayat	99,4	99,6	99,8	99,8	
					Lebal velayat	99,5	99,5	99,5	99,5	
					Mary velayat	99,2	99,0	99,0	99,0	
					Single-sex basic sanitation facilities	100	100	100	100	
					including: Urban	100	100	100	100	
					Rural	100	100	100	100	
					including regions:					
					Ashgabat	100	100	100	100	
					Ahal velayat	100	100	100	100	
					Balkan velayat	100	100	100	100	
Dashoguz velayat	100	100	100	100						
Lebal velayat	100	100	100	100						
Mary velayat	100	100	100	100						
4.c		4.c.1		Percent	In preschool establishments	82,5	82,7	82,8	83,2	TurkmenStat
					out of which: female	95,8	95,5	95,4	95,6	
					male	4,2	4,5	4,6	4,4	

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1	Percentage of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, disaggregated by sex and other factors, if available	Percent	In primary school	100,0	99,9	99,9	99,9	TurkmenStat
					out of which: female	83,0	82,6	82,6	82,6	
					male	17,0	17,4	17,4	17,4	
					In secondary school	99,9	99,8	99,8	99,9	
					out of which: female	62,0	60,4	60,5	60,7	
					male	38,0	39,6	39,5	39,3	

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL										
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Percent	-	106,0	106,2	108,6	103,4*	TurkmenStat
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1	Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Percent	Male	17,4	17,4	17,8	17,7*	TurkmenStat
					Female	28,9	28,7	28,9	28,9*	
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1	Average monthly wage of female and male (data is disaggregated by occupation, age and disability)	Manats	Total	1150,3	1256,8	1302,5	1503,2*	TurkmenStat
					Male	1215,6	1323,0	1359,2	1567,7*	
		Female	1053,5	1163,2	1152,8	1411,3*				
		8.5.2	Unemployment rate disaggregated by sex, age and disability	Percent	Total	4,3	4,5	4,8	4,8	
Male	4,9				4,8	5,1	5,1			
Female	3,6	4,1	4,4	4,4						
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-29) not in education, employment or training	Percent	-	...	8,5	8,3	8,2	TurkmenStat
8.7	Take preventive measures to prevent forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking	8.7.1	Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, disaggregated by sex and age	Percent	Total	...	0,3	TurkmenStat
					Male	...	0,5	...	...
					Female	...	0,1	...	...
					Age: 5-11	...	0,4	...	...
					12-14	...	0,5	...	...
					15-17	...	0,0	...	...
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers	8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, disaggregated by sex	Frequency rate	Persons suffered during accidents	1,83	1,66	2,00	1,46	TurkmenStat
					female	0,14	0,27	0,22	0,22	
					Persons died during accidents	1,37	1,01	0,84	1,02	
					female	0,02	0,10	0,04	0,05	

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES										
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population* (*average per capita real income) (Calculated for the five-year periods)	Percent	-	2015/ 2010	2016/ 2011	2017/ 2012	2018/ 2013	TurkmenStat
					Income growth rate among the bottom 40% of the population	112,7	111,5	110,3	108,9	
					Income growth rate among the general population	111,1	111,8	109,7	108,8	
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	Percent	-	8,7	9,7	8,2	7,2	TurkmenStat
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP (labour income share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers)	Percent	-	49,7	57,4	48,3	49,0*	TurkmenStat
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions	10.6.1	Number of international organizations Turkmenistan is represented in	Units	-	43	44	45	47	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS										
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing, injured and evacuated persons as a result of or in connection with disasters per 100,000 people	Per 100,000 people	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Defense
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan, which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Number of strategies and plans	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS										
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Per 100,000 people	-	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,9	TurkmenStat
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Percent	Total	90,0	86,5	96,4	99,9	Ministry of Finance and Economy
					including: Public and social services	96,3	85,2	98,0	99,9	
					General public services	91,3	90,8	91,3	99,8	
					Public services associated with economic activities	90,9	92,1	91,0	99,7	
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1	Proportions of women leaders, disaggregated by age	Percent	-	...	24,1	23,9	23,8	TurkmenStat
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age	Percent	Total	...	99,6	TurkmenStat
					0-11 months	...	98,1	...	...
					12-23 months	...	100	...	...
					24-35 months	...	100	...	...
					36-47 months	...	100	...	...
					48-59 months	...	100	...	...

Target number	Title of target	Indicator number	Title of indicator	Unit of measurement	Disaggregation	Reporting period				Responsible ministry, agency
						2015	2016	2017	2018	
GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT										
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	Percent		16,6	12,8	17,9	13,9*	TurkmenStat
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources	17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI) to GDP	Percent		9,2	5,2	4,0	...	TurkmenStat
17.6	Enhance international cooperation on access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2	Number of internet users	Units		2 151 363	2 394 753	2 004 924	2 291 739	TurkmenStat
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of Turkmenistan by 2030	17.11.1	Export growth rates	Percent		61,5	61,8	103,6	149,6	TurkmenStat
17.17	Enhance public-private partnerships	17.17.1	Share of private sector in GDP (excluding fuel and energy)	Percent		68,0	68,6	68,5	68,5	TurkmenStat

*Preliminary data