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EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE



EUROPEAN COMMISSION - DIRECTORATE
GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
- EUROPEAID

**MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (MIP)
FOR TURKMENISTAN FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2017**

Introduction

In Turkmenistan, recent policy decisions of President Berdymuhamedov aim at progressively addressing political pluralism, diversifying the national economic basis and updating laws and regulations in line with international standards. In practice, the implementation of comprehensive reforms allowing a transition from an authoritarian centralised planning and management system towards a pluralistic democracy, including full respect of human rights, and a market oriented economy remains an immeasurable challenge.

Turkmenistan has been promoting regional trade links, establishing new road and railway connections with neighbouring countries and supporting stabilisation efforts in the region. Due to its limited integration into the international economy and crisis, and thanks to growing exploration of hydrocarbons and hydrocarbons export, the Turkmen economy has been relatively little affected by the international economic crisis and has continued strong growth performance for the last decade, with averages of GDP growth nearing 10 percent. High growth performance sustained over an extended period of time led to a steady increase in income levels and moved the country to an upper middle-income status in 2012¹. The Turkmen Government however recognises the need to diversify the economy, reducing its dependence on oil and gas revenues, and had adopted a National Socio-Economic Development Program for 2011–2030 and a Rural Development Program focusing on inclusive economic growth while preserving economic independence, modernizing the country's infrastructure, and promoting foreign direct investment.

Key sectors of the economy – the oil and gas industry, cotton and wheat production, construction and infrastructure, remain largely under tight state control and it is difficult to appreciate the real economic return of State investments in terms of economic and social welfare of the population at large. On the UNDP's Human Development Index, Turkmenistan is ranked 109th out of 177 countries. The lack of transparent data continue to be also a major constraint in the analysis of economic and social developments in Turkmenistan and has not allowed the proper monitoring of progress towards MDGs. However, donors have reported moderate progress towards the achievement of Millenium Development Goals 3 (gender equality), 4 (child mortality), 5 (maternal health), 6 (combatting HIV/AIDS and other diseases) and 7 (environmental sustainability).

¹ (GDP per capita exceeded USD 6,000 by the end of 2012). For more detail check <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkmenistan/overview>

The recent Government programmes for private sector development and market reforms is expected to lead to a gradual increase in the participation of private and foreign capital in the provision of services to large state-owned industries. Land reform also creates favourable conditions for the development of a more diversified rural economy. Moreover, in recent years, the economic progress has led to changes in the sectoral structure of employment. The accelerated growth of industrial production, particularly the processing industries, created opportunities for new enterprises, increasing the number of people employed in industrial sectors. In these circumstances, Turkmenistan experiences a growing need of specialised professionals and relies essentially on importing a qualified labour force in key economic sectors.

Turkmenistan has a favourable demographic profile. The share of the labour force in the total population is high and increasing. The labour force will continue to grow in the long term according to UN demographic projections for the period up to 2050. Around thirty per cent of Turkmenistan's population is under the age of 15. These demographic trends present an opportunity for Turkmenistan's economic growth, though it could also pose a challenge if social and education services are not given sufficient consideration.

1. EU Response

1.1. Strategic objectives of EU's relationship with the partner country

EU development cooperation is positively regarded by the Government of Turkmenistan and can support the type of changes required to promote and accelerate the country's transition and international integration. The transfer of EU know-how and best practices are much valued by the country as already proven through past experience. Despite the limited entry points for developing bilateral cooperation with the country, the EU has managed to establish a long term dialogue with beneficiary counterparts and institutions in Turkmenistan and it has gradually built a credible relationship. This has allowed the EU to implement programmes in key areas for economic and social modernization, in spite of country-specific bureaucratic constraints and centralization of the policy decision making.

The Country Strategy 2014-2020 and Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017 for Turkmenistan are built on the EU Strategy for a new Partnership with the countries of Central Asia (EU – CA Strategy, 2007) whose political and operational validity was fully confirmed by the European Council in June 2012. Whilst the country strategy identifies and reflects the strategic approach to the development and cooperation policy in Turkmenistan throughout the programming period 2014-2020, the MIP defines a first allocation for the bilateral operational priorities up to 2017. Subsequently, as a result of the likely change of the country status from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)² in its upcoming review, an overall assessment of the country eligibility for DCI funds for the remaining period 2018-2020 will be carried out at the end of this first MIP.

In order to ensure the consistency of EU actions, the present MIP is also enshrined in the broader context of EU policies, notably the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy³ and the Agenda for Change⁴ and in line with which human rights based approach to development cooperation shall be reflected throughout the whole programming. The strategic objective of EU's relationship with Turkmenistan for the programming period 2014-2020 is therefore based on the following key principles:

- EU cooperation with Turkmenistan should concentrate on the sector where EU can provide the highest value added. In the framework of the DCI Programme for 2007-2013, EU has initiated targeted interventions that should be continued in order to reinforce the ownership and further facilitate the reform process.
- Considering the higher middle income ranking of Turkmenistan, EU should concentrate efforts on one single focal sector to provide qualified expertise, and achieve sustainability and impact.
- EU needs to further strengthen the link between its cooperation and the Turkmen domestic policy framework while shifting from single project approach to a sector wide intervention in the selected focal area.

The EU's intervention in Turkmenistan will continue to build on the basic principles of aid-effectiveness through interventions that can deliver high impact and remain sustainable. They will also reflect the Agenda for Change principles that highlight prioritization for inclusive and sustainable growth for Human Development.

² Income categories according to the OECD/DAC list: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/>

³ Council Conclusions on Human Rights and Democracy; 3179th Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Luxembourg, 25 June 2012.

⁴ Communication from the European Commission « Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change », COM(2011) 637 final, 13.10.2011; Council Conclusions on "Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change" (3166th Foreign Affairs Council Meeting, Brussels, 14 May 2012).

From the analysis of the Country Strategy Paper 2014 - 2020 and the country's current situation and reform agenda, it emerges that there is clearly a gap between the training and professional qualifications required by the labour market and those currently available, giving the shortage of qualified labour. The rapid development of certain economic areas and the challenge of diversifying the economy away from excessive dependence on natural resources are all factors driving the need for high levels of skills in the country's workforce.

Such analysis is also in line with the political priorities of the Central Asia Strategy where economic development and education are two main building blocks of the overall development and cooperation policy envisaged by the same Strategy.

1.2. Choice of sector

The EU is well positioned for supporting – through its development co-operation framework - key sectors for Turkmenistan's sustainable socio-economic development. In particular, the EU can assist the country to overcome the structural challenges required for human capital development, attaining MDGs and improving the level of education and its adequacy with local job opportunities. For this purpose, a well-functioning, efficient and modern education and training system is an essential pre-requisite. Moreover, education is a crucial driver for the overall advancement of the socio-economic development of the country including aspects of cultural and socio-economic rights with widening opportunities for the Turkmen youth but also the entire population of the country. It is therefore proposed to focus bilateral cooperation with Turkmenistan on human capital development, and in particular education and vocational training.

Focal sector 1 – Human capital development: Education sector and Vocational Education and Training (VET)

In Turkmenistan, free compulsory general education ensures a high level of literacy and education of the population. At the end of the 1990s when the management of vocational schools was decentralized to ministries and municipalities, the national VET agency responsible for the overall quality assurance was closed in Turkmenistan. During the transition years many vocational schools were shut down and only those able to generate income or attract sufficient attention and resources from their Ministry survived. As Turkmenistan's VET system has become more fragmented, its quality deteriorated owing to the absence of a national strategy across the line ministries, local institutions and vocational schools in line with the demand of the labour market.

At present, there are still gaps in the proposed sectors of study, particularly in secondary vocational studies, and progression routes among education pathways are not always clearly defined. Today a few thousands of Turkmen students are reportedly studying abroad, mainly in Turkey but also in EU countries. During the programming period 2007-2013 EU-funded programmes have produced, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, comprehensive analyses of the general and professional education system in Turkmenistan. This is an important step in order to support and develop further national plans for adequate professional education supply. A baseline study with key indicators, as well as an overarching Action Plan for VET in Turkmenistan have been successfully developed in this framework.

The EU planned support for the period 2014-2017 shall be devoted to the completion of the on-going modernization process of Secondary Education and the VET system. Building on its first successful interventions in the area, the EU can efficiently further support the education sector reform, namely to review professional education standards, strengthen policy-making capacity, introduce new subjects and methodologies, and upgrade the skills of teachers and trainers. In this way, development co-operation can contribute to the quality and relevance of professional education and support the economic and social development of Turkmenistan, while increasing local employment opportunities for young people, notably in rural areas. EU resources, know-how and expertise shall be deployed to revise the content of all VET sectors. This will result in an upgrade and differentiation of skills and competences of the Turkmen workforce in key economic sectors (e.g. energy, environment, water management, etc.) with a view to better align to labour market needs and to support the environmental sustainability of the economy.

The choice of professional and technical education/VET as a focal sector is supported by strong arguments:

- a) A strong commitment by Turkmen authorities to reform the education system and modernize VET in order to bring it in line with European standards;

Despite the fact that the education system in Turkmenistan still retains a centralized structure, significant modifications are underway as a result of the government's attempts to produce a better skilled work force. The government has acknowledged that local human resources will greatly contribute to the growth and transformation of the economy and that the reform of vocational education and training (VET) and education in general is needed to ensure the availability of a workforce with the necessary skills and competences.

Turkmenistan has expressed its commitment in implementing reforms in the education sector, by the adoption of the *Program of radical reform of education* in April 2010, the

signature of the decree to develop standards for the comprehensive reform of the national education system and improving teaching methods in January 2012, the implementation of a *State Program on the development of education system of Turkmenistan for 2012-2016* and the adoption of new Law on Education in May 2013. The new regulations introduced in 2011 on the establishment of elementary vocational schools are also a clear indication of the priority assigned by the government to the issue of skills for employability.

- b)** Successful education and VET support programmes implemented under the 2007-2013 programming period which can serve as a pilot for future activities;

EU has already successfully supported the preparation of a mid to long-term strategy for the modernization of the education and training systems. The quality of education has been strengthened by contributing to the upgrading of knowledge and skills of staff of education and training establishments. EU supported the government in developing a preliminary quality assurance approach addressing the main issues of quality of education.

Previous EU support has initiated a comprehensive modernization process of VET, involving the introduction for the first time in the Turkmen education system of standards and revised programmes and teaching methods. So far three VET sectors have been involved in the modernisation process (construction, agriculture and tourism). The next programming period will contribute to further consolidate and implement the initiated reform process.

- c)** A solid body of expertise and know-how on the European side, that can feed a genuine partnership;

Apart from the expertise available from different sources in Europe, the European Training Foundation (ETF) has a long standing experience in supporting transition countries to develop their human capital through the reform of education, training and labour market systems. ETF has re-established a working relationship with Turkmenistan in 2007 and was successfully involved in the previous EU-supported action on education and VET sectors in Turkmenistan.

- d)** Close link between the social aspects of vocational education and training (youth/employment) and its socio-economic potential, as a driver for sustainable and inclusive growth.

As in many other countries, the issue of youth employment in Turkmenistan is becoming of critical importance. The high level of professional competence demanded by employers reduces the chances of young school graduates gaining employment. Furthermore, the availability of skilled workers trained by a modern and efficient education system will be essential to the success of the government's policy aimed at diversifying the economy to make it less dependent on hydrocarbon resources, more competitive in sectors like tourism, and more attractive to investors. During the programming mission, the country's authorities mentioned notably tourism, transport infrastructure/multimodal transport, ecology/environment, water management and energy efficiency, textile as priority sectors for the economic diversification. The priority sectors provide opportunities for supporting the transition towards a green economy by developing skills in sectors with high potential for green jobs creation including environmental sectors (such as eco-tourism, ecology/environment, water management and energy efficiency) and other related to the reduction of environmental impacts of traditional sectors (e.g. transport infrastructure/multimodal transport and textile). Modernizing vocational education and training is also a vector of mainstreaming inclusiveness and equal access of women, vulnerable and minority groups to education, while raising awareness of the authorities towards young generation, including socio-economic rights, decent work, social inclusion, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all. Moreover, as Turkmenistan is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, in order to improve capacity to better prepare for, mitigate, and respond to disasters, disaster risk reduction (DRR) should be included in education policies, strategies and plans⁵.

The bilateral MIP for Turkmenistan will be complemented by regional cooperation in the areas of sustainable development, regional security for development and education, as well as policy dialogue frameworks established in on Rule of Law, Water/Environment and Education.

2. Financial overview

During the period 2014-2020, a total EU grant of EUR 65 million is planned for Turkmenistan under DCI funding.

For the period 2014-2017, covered by the present Multiannual Indicative Programme, a total amount of EUR 37 million - equivalent to an average annual budget of EUR 9 million for the selected focal sector - are allocated for Turkmenistan bilateral assistance programmes, as follows:

⁵ This may build upon EU funded initiatives through the DIPECHO Programme, which previously supported school based disaster preparedness.

Indicative amounts:

Actions in relation to the focal sector	EUR 36.2 million	98 % of total
Support measures	EUR 0.8 million	2 % of total

For the period 2018-2020, a MIP II can be envisaged with an indicative allocation of EUR 28 million, subject to Turkmenistan remaining eligible to DCI bilateral funding. In case of a change in the category of income according to the OECD/DAC list, the Commission will review progress, performance and status of EU development co-operation with Turkmenistan. The Commission will seek the views of the European Parliament in order to consider the application of the exception clause and continue to support Turkmenistan in line with article 3 (d) of the new DCI Regulation⁶.

Professional education, institutional strengthening, capacity building / development, training on the job, etc. will be the main focus of the EU support. The possible use of blending with International Financial Institutions (IFI) may also be envisaged. Grant investments can facilitate the pilot model approach in the focal sector as well as in key areas of socio-economic development, combining targeted TA with specific loans for key infrastructure.

3. EU support per sector

3.1. *Human capital development: Education sector and VET (EUR 36.2 million)*

3.1.1. **The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:**

The overall objective of the EU assistance is to support the Government of Turkmenistan in the implementation of structural reforms in the education sector with a special focus on professional education in order to improve competitiveness, economic and social development.

The specific objectives are:

1. Improve quality of secondary education and professional education (curricula, teachers, reform of vet sectors, etc.);

⁶ DCI Regulation art 3 (d) page 9: “The potential impact of EU development aid. The differentiated approach shall also be pursued having regard to the potential impact of the Union assistance in partner countries. The countries most in need, in particular the least developed countries, low income countries and countries in crisis, post-crisis, fragile and vulnerable situation, shall be given priority in the resource allocation process. Criteria such as the Human Development Index, the Economic Vulnerability Index and other relevant indexes, including for measuring in-country poverty and inequality shall be taken into account to underpin the analysis and identification of countries most in need”.

2. Strengthen the links between vocational education and labour market needs (occupational standards linked to educational standards, balance between theory and practice, etc.);
3. Increase management and institutional capacities to sustain and maintain general and professional education reforms.

3.1.2. For each specific objective the main expected results are:

Expected results for objective 1:

- a) secondary teachers and professional trainers have knowledge and skills upgraded;
- b) On the job training is enhanced in VET courses;
- c) students have access to improved textbooks and learning materials;
- d) Test/examination scores improved;
- e) secondary schools and VET Institutions meet new standards (QA system).

Expected results for objective 2:

- a) VET curriculum revised to align to labour market;
- b) VET courses have increased practical content;
- c) All VET institutions have formal links to industry/employer.

Expected results for objective 3:

- a) Better availability and use of data for planning and monitoring: better Education and Management Information System (EMIS) and better (more credible, realistic) annual operational plans;
- b) Better monitoring and quality assurance;
- c) Better financial management.

3.1.3. For each result the main indicators are:

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex 1.

3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

The EU is, since 2009, the only donor working at systemic level on the education sector in Turkmenistan and its engagement has been specifically requested and supported by Turkmen authorities.

Turkmenistan is not yet a signatory to the Paris Declaration and so far there is no framework for reporting aid flows to the OECD's DAC. Until recently there has been limited coordination of the activities of the donors present in the country. There are on-going efforts by UNDP to organize regular donor coordination meetings in key sectors for Turkmenistan

where EU and non-EU actors discuss their activities and outstanding issues in relation to government policy in the education/VET sector.

UNICEF and GIZ jointly co-ordinate the donor group on education. UNICEF's development agenda in Turkmenistan focuses on increased access to pre-school education and school inclusion of children with disabilities, increase quality of education in preschools and mainstream schools.

GIZ is tackling education in Turkmenistan notably through regional projects. The programme on professional education and training in CA develops pilot degree courses and training programmes in the sectors of agriculture and food processing industries for the further development and modernisation of vocational education. The GIZ programme on reforming educational systems in CA supports regional dialogue on questions of the education sector by organising regular meetings between representatives of the education ministries.

Specific attention will be dedicated to create and strengthen synergies with EU Member States on VET as well as other education sector initiatives. Coordination meetings with donors operating in the field of education will be carried out in order to ensure complementarity and avoid overlapping projects.

3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments

The Government's emphasis on the education sector is reflected in the "National Programme of Social and Economic Development of Turkmenistan for the period 2011 – 2030" which identifies the need "to establish an education system comparable to developed countries and to increase the quality of education as a condition for Turkmenistan's development and competitiveness".

In October 2012 a decree was signed with the aim to extend compulsory education from 10 to 12 years. As a result, starting from the school year 2013-2014, children will enroll in school at the age of 6 (until now it was 7) and for these pupils, education will continue until grade 12 with some orientation to VET during the last 2-3 years.

The new Law on Education adopted on 4 May 2013 and effective as of 1 September of the same year amends the regulatory framework of the Government policy in the education sector.

As stated also in the State Programme on the Development of Educational System of Turkmenistan for the period of 2012 - 2016, the country "requires well-educated specialists with wide worldview, well-informed in the achievements gained in the economic, cultural, social spheres of the world and skilled in implementing them in practice". EU support could

be provided notably to the following government priority activities defined by the above-mentioned State Programme on Education:

- Develop and apply a classification of primary and secondary Vocational Education and Training sectors (VET) in line with international standards;
- Improve academic curricula, programs and textbooks in accordance with best practices available;
- Increase the number of primary, secondary professional and higher educational institutions in the country;
- Improve existing legal documents regulating the work of the educational system in Turkmenistan, and strengthening the links between secondary education and VET;
- Define the state requirements of management procedures in the Turkmen education institutions (methodology, employees, information, technical equipment, etc.);
- Train and upgrade the skills of qualified staff (teachers, civil servants, business organisations) in line with international standards and labour market needs;
- Attract means of non-governmental sector of the economy and foreign investments for financing the educational system of Turkmenistan;
- Increase the number of children studying in secondary schools.

Overall, there is a high political commitment to further develop the sector which shall lead in the future to the implementation of comprehensive plans aimed at raising the national education system to a new qualitative level in compliance with existing international standards.

As regards the Government's financial commitments, according to the State Information Service of Turkmenistan, in 2014 the country budget foresees a sub-allocation of 37% for the education sector in the overall financing under the heading expenditure for social services. The exact figures for current or forecasted allocations are not available, however it is known that the State's expenditures in the social sectors have been growing steadily. Reform of the State Budget is also supported with EU funded specific technical assistance programmes, as national budget programming and execution processes still need to better reflect the countries' strategic plans for development, the specific sectoral objectives and the given financing and implementation priorities.

3.1.6. When needed the appropriate type of environmental assessment (SEA or EIA) will be carried out:

N/A

3.1.7. the overall risk assessment for the sector intervention:

Given the very specific institutional and administrative framework in the Country, the highest risk which could be faced is mainly linked to the slow decision making process which could

result in delays for first project preparation and later implementation. It is therefore essential that a number of preventive measures are taken and a constant attention to specific institutional aspects is ensured through the whole project cycle in order to guarantee prior information, co-ordination and appropriate involvement of concerned Turkmen stakeholders at any step of programmes implementation.

Specific attention will be also devoted during MIP implementation to the following requirements: (i) the involvement of national, and as appropriate regional and local stakeholders, including business community and civil society associations / organisations at the extent this is feasible under the specific circumstances; (ii) strengthen links between the involved Turkmen administrations concerned, in particular between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour; (iii) at the extent possible, the development of information tools and data with regard to participation in education and VET by level, number of teachers, graduates, enrolment by gender, and enrolment by sector broken down by region and by urban/rural areas.

4. Support Measures

An indicative amount of maximum EUR 0.8 million may be set aside for support measures for the implementation of the Instruments and for the achievement of their objectives, including administrative support associated with the preparation, follow-up, monitoring, audit and evaluation activities directly necessary for such implementation. Among others support measures could also be targeted to facilitating the preparation and exchange of lessons learned and best practices, publication activities, including development of communication strategies.

In addition, support measures will facilitate the identification and formulation of actions developed under the Annual Action Programmes. The identification and formulation phases will further detail projects' activities to ensure coherence, consistency and complementarities, and will finalise the choice as regards the methods of implementation. The first identification phase is foreseen to take place during 2014.

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX I - Sector Intervention Framework

ANNEX II - Indicative Timetable for Commitments

ANNEX III - Note on Education in Turkmenistan

ANNEX IV - General Data on Turkmenistan

ANNEX V - Millennium Development Goals

ANNEX VI - Donors Matrix

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period

Sector 1: Education/VET		
Specific Objective 1: Improve quality of secondary education and professional education (curricula, teachers, reform of vet sectors, etc.)		
<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) secondary teachers and professional trainers have knowledge and skills upgraded; b) On the job training is enhanced in VET courses c) students have access to improved textbooks and learning materials; d) Test/examination scores improved; e) secondary schools and VET Institutions meet new standards (QA system)	Baseline year for all 5 indicators: 2015 Baselines will be included in the Action documents at the latest For result 1 a): - Percentage and number of secondary school and VET teachers and school directors trained and certified with EU support For result 1 b): - Number of Students enrolled in secondary education and VET with EU support - Percentage of schools using the new curricula For result 1 c): - Student to book ratio For result 1 d): - Test/exam scores (12th grade of secondary school - across all subjects - and VET school) - Secondary Education completion rate	MoE/Government decrees/orders reports and Education Management Information System (EMIS); National statistical offices Programme reports and evaluations

	For result 1 e): Number of schools meeting minimum criteria, in line with the new standards developed. (result e)	
Sector 1: Education/VET Specific Objective 2: Strengthen the links between vocational education and labour market needs (occupational standards linked to educational standards, balance between theory and practice, etc.)		
<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) VET curriculum revised to align to labour market; b) VET courses have increased practical content; c) All VET institutions have formal links to industry/employer.	For result 2 a): Existence of professional and occupational standards for VET sectors For result 2 b): Existence of an improved ‘on the job training’ component formalized in the developed curricula For result 2 c): Participation rate of businesses/social partners in the development/revision of curricula	VET Action Plan VET Curricula Programme monitoring missions reports and assessment Meetings reports Working groups for the elaboration of new curricula
Sector 1: Education/VET Specific Objective 3: Increase management and institutional capacities to sustain and maintain general and professional education reforms		
<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) Better availability and use of data for planning and monitoring: better Education and Management Information System (EMIS) and better (more credible, realistic) annual operational plans;	For result 3 a): - Existence of annual technical work plans of activity for education managers and head of institutions. - Existence of a revised	Project reports Programme monitoring and evaluations Report of trainings

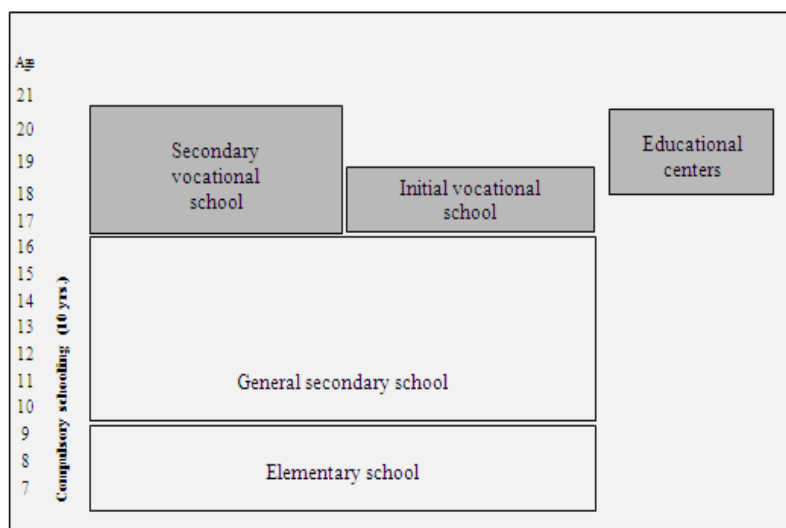
b) Better monitoring and quality assurance; c) Better financial management.	VET sector policy and of a policy implementation plan (annual operational plan) For result 3 b): • Existence of Revised/updated Secondary education and VET Quality assurance and evaluation system; For result 3 c): • Ratio of public spending on Secondary Education and on VET to total public education spending.	
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	Indicative allocation (million EUR)	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sector Human Capital Development: Education/VET	36.2		21	5.5	9.7
Support measures	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Commitments*	37	0.2	21.2	5.7	9.9

**The amounts mentioned in this table are indicative*

Note on education in Turkmenistan

The picture on the right is a schematic representation of the pre-university educational system in Turkmenistan with the vocational education system highlighted. As VET begins at the end of compulsory general education, the current VET system corresponds to level 3 of UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education and to subcategory 3C in view of its programs leading directly to the labour market.⁷



Compulsory education lasts for 10 years from grade 1 to 10 and it starts at the age of 7.

It is estimated that around 110.000 graduates leave education on annual basis: 5% continue to university and 5% to VET so it is necessary to ensure that the remaining 90% has the relevant knowledge, skills and attitude to be citizens of a modern and changing society and workers in a dynamic labour market. This is also important to alleviate socio-economic disparity between urban and rural areas.

In accordance with information obtained from the Ministry of Education in 2013, the approach approved by the President as regards extension of compulsory education to 12 years, will be as follows:

- Starting from the school year 2013-2014, children will enroll in education at the age of 6 and not 7 as it has been until now.
- Grade 1 to 4 will correspond to primary education;
- Grade 5 to 9 will correspond to secondary education;
- Grade 10 to 12 grade will correspond to upper secondary and include some VET orientations, still to be defined.

Extract from 2012 Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan

Total enrolment for primary VET at the end of 2011: 51,100 students.
Total enrolment for primary VET at the end of 2010: 69,700 students.

In 2010 - 97,600 entered into PVET and 84,500 graduated.
In 2011 - 84,500 entered and 113,900 graduated.

Secondary VET enrolment: 8,314 in 2011/2012.
Secondary VET enrolment: 3,393 in 2010/2011.

Average monthly wage industry: 848 Manat

⁷

http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/doc/iscled_1997.htm,

Money income per household: 1,223 Manat

Secondary school units in 2011: 1741 (1730 in 2010) with 900,000 pupils (931,000 in 2010)

PVET units 129 (133 in 2009 and 127 in 2010) with 51.100 students (69,7 in 2010 – 58,6 in 2009, 41,9 in 2008)

Secondary vocational schools: 27 (27 in 2010 and 19 in 2009 with 8,300 students in 2011 – 4,300 in 2009 and 6,200 in 2010)

Number of schools admitted to secondary vocational schools (4,0 in 2011; 3,6 in 2010; 1,8 in 2009).

Graduates of secondary vocational schools (1,9 in 2011 – 1,6 in 2010 – 1,5 in 2009)

Higher education students (25,6 in 2011 – 23,70 in 2010 – 22,1 in 2009)

Higher education units (23 in 2011 – 21 in 2010 – 19 in 2009)

Students admitted to secondary education 6,1 in 2011, 5,4 in 2010, 5,2 in 2009)

According to the Ministry of Education, 25 600 students applied for admission to the 21 tertiary educational institutions in 2010/11. Of these, 5 400 were admitted (300 more than in previous year).

Higher education institutions: 1 in Akhal velayat , 1 Balkan, 1 Dashgouz velayat, Lebap velayat, 1 Mary Velayat;

Second Vocational schools: 11 in Ashgabad, 1 Akhal, 3 Balkan, 4 Dashgouz, 3 Lebap, 5 Mary;
Total 27

Students secondary vocational schools total number: 8,300

Training of highly qualified workers in preliminary VET schools in the regions. Schools: 129;
Students: 51100

	2011	2010	2009
Pre-school units	848	832	821
Of which 690 in urban settlements and 158 in rural areas.			
children in pre-school (thousands)	172, 4	160,9	150,6
Children in pre-school in urban settlements (thousands): 152,9 and in rural areas: 19,5			

Students admitted (thousands)	2011	2010	2009
	98,87	97,6	95,0

Qualified workers trained (thousands)	2011	2010	2009
	113,9	84,5	75,8

Total Enrolment preliminary VET			
	2000	2008	2011
Age 16-17	13,4	31,3	27,5
18-24	24,2	30,7	39
25-29	9,0	13,6	19,1
30...	2,4	7,7	13,2
TOTAL	50,2	83,5	98,8

Graduation by profession (most relevant)	2000	2008	2011
Total	43,7	65,1	113,9
Accountant	2,7	5,4	13,7
Driver	30,2	46,2	71,7
Computer operators	1,3	1,7	6,7

Training of persons and professional development at enterprises	2000	2008	2011
Total	28,3	23,2	26,2

Secondary schools by region	2000	2008	2011
Total	1922 in 2000	1711 in 2007/2008	1741 in 2011
Ashgabat	89 in 2000	93 in 2008/2009	97 in 2011/2012
Akhal	288 in 2000	240 in 2008/2009	247 in 2011/2012
Balkan	190 in 2000	145 in 2008/2009	147 in 2011/2012
Dashoguz	538 in 2000	508 in 2008/2009	513 in 2010/2014
Mary	389 in 2000	374 in 2008/2009	374 in 2011/2012
Lebab	428 in 2000	358 in 2008/2009	363 in 2011/2012

Total number of students at the beginning of school year	2000	2008/2009	2011
Special schools	2,5	2,5	1,9
Urban settlements	412,5	399,4	364,1
Rural settlements	604,6	607,0	536,3
Total	1017,1	1006,4	900,40

Total teachers in 2001/2012		
in secondary schools: 66, 5	higher education 65, 5	secondary vocational 34, 4

Study shift at school; Number of schools			
One shift	749	599	742
Two shifts	1173	1119	999

Percentage of total number of schools			
One shift	39	35	43
Two shifts	61	65	57

Students in shifts			
One shift	684	705	668
Two shifts	332	300	231

Percentage of students	one shift	two shifts
Ashgabat	75%	25%
Akhal	68%	32%
Balkan	77%	23%
Dashoguz	76%	24%
Lebab	74%	26%

Mary	76%	24%
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Enrolment by field of study:	
Industry	1,5
Construction	0,6
Agriculture	1,6
Economy and Law	0,8
Public health	0,9
Education	1,4
Arts	1,3

Admission to higher education by field of specialisation:	2000	2008	2011
Construction	0,8	1,4	1
Agriculture	0,3	0,4	0,7
Economy and law	0,3	0,8	0,7
Public health	0,4	0,5	0,6
Education	1,1	1,5	1,6
Art	0,2	0,2	0,3
Others			0,8
Total	3,3	5,2	6,1

Total students in higher education	2000	2008	2011
Industry and construction			4,5
Agriculture			2,5
Economy and Law			2,9
Public health			2,7
Education			7,1
Art			1,2
Others			2,8
total	16,6	20,7	25,6

	2000	2008	2011
Public libraries	238	1844	2029
School libraries		1704	1741

	2000	2008	2011
Total number of clubs and Educational establishments	764	665	669
Of which in urban	156	41	24

settlements			
In rural settlements	608	624	645

Number of employees carrying out research and science educational work: 4249	
Of which	
higher education	4065
Secondary VET	184
Doctor of science	137
Candidate of sciences	785

EMPLOYMENT

Employees by the state	35,1	26,8	24,7
Employees by private companies	36,5	43,2	44,7
Entrepreneurs	12,0	21,3	22,9

Employment by sector (%)			
Industry	13,0	14,7	14,1
Agriculture	47,6	47,5	46,6
Construction	5,8	6,1	8,4
Education	9,8	8,3	8,0

Total number of employees (thousands)	645,6	559,2	620,0
Industry	104,2	101,6	104,0
Agriculture	28,1	23,3	28,0
Construction	64,3	60,1	71,1
Health	82,0	53,,5	58,0
Education	157,7	127,1	138,9

Employees in large and medium size companies	(2010):	(2011):
male	: 59,7	56,6
women:	40,3	41,4

(% male 2010)	
Industry	63,0
Agriculture	87,7
Transport	83
Communication	55,4
Construction	89,2

Healthcare	30,1
Culture and art	47,7
Education	36
Science and scientific bodies	51,5
Credit/finance	49,9
Management bodies	72,5

Employment of women by sector (% - 2011)	
45.80%	Industry
57.10%	Hotels and restaurants
53%	Financing
68.3	education
26%	public administration

Employment by age-cohort (% 2011)						
16-24	25-29	30-49	50-56	57-61	over 62	average
10,1	15,7	52,2	14,2	5,6	2,1	39,6

Employment by Educ. Level (2011)				
Higher or incomplete higher	Secondary VET	Primary VET	Secondary	Incomplete secondary
20.7	20	9.3	48.2	1.8

Employment with higher education level: education, health, science, finance and management.				
Employment by education level and by gender (2011)				
(M) 58,6	56,1	43,1	64,8	61,8
(F) 41,4	43,9	56,9	35,2	38,2

Source: 2012 Yearbook of Turkmenistan published by the State Committee of Statistics

Economic structure

Annual indicators

	2009 ^a	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
GDP at market prices (Manat bn)	41.8	48.7	60.0	69.7	82.1
GDP (US\$ bn)	14.7	17.1	21.1	24.5	28.8
Real GDP growth (%)	-8.0	6.0	10.0	7.0	8.0
Consumer price inflation (av; %)	4.0	10.0	12.0	8.5	9.0
Population (m)	4.9 ^b	4.9 ^b	5.0 ^b	5.1	5.1
Exports of goods fob (US\$ m)	8,946 ^b	10,370 ^b	13,910	15,480	17,135
Imports of goods fob (US\$ m)	-8,071 ^b	-8,145 ^b	-9,673	-10,685	-12,479
Current-account balance (US\$ m)	-2,828 ^b	-1,365	197	623	286
Foreign-exchange reserves excl gold (US\$ m)	16,865	17,294	19,229	20,708	22,349
Exchange rate (av; estimated market) Manat:US\$	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Exchange rate (av; official) Manat:US\$	2.9 ^c	2.9 ^c	2.9 ^c	2.9 ^c	2.9 ^c

^a Economist Intelligence Unit estimates. ^b Actual. ^c In January 2009 the manat was redenominated by 5000.

Origins of gross domestic product 2008	% of total	Components of gross domestic product 2008	% of total
Industry	53.7	Private consumption	55.5
Agriculture & forestry	12.3	Public consumption	8.3
Services	34	Gross fixed investment	6.5
		Net exports	29.7
Principal exports 2001	% of total	Principal imports 1999	% of total
Gas	57	Machinery & equipment	60
Crude & refined oil	26	Food products	15
Cotton fibre	3		
Textiles	2		
Main destinations of exports 2010	% of total	Main origins of imports 2010	% of total
China	9.2	China	7.1
Ukraine	0.3	Turkey	15.4
Italy	1.7	Russia	9.7
UAE	2.3	UAE	5.9

Forecast summary

Forecast summary

(% unless otherwise indicated)

	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^b	2015 ^b
Real GDP growth	7.0	8.0	9.2	8.0
Oil exports (m tonnes)	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.7
Natural gas exports (bn cu metres)	38.0	42.0	49.0	52.0
Consumer price inflation (av)	8.5	9.0	11.0	10.0
Lending rate	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.0
Government balance (% of GDP)	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.9
Exports of goods fob (US\$ bn)	15.5	17.1	20.7	23.7
Imports of goods fob (US\$ bn)	-10.7	-12.5	-14.3	-16.1
Current-account balance (US\$ bn)	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.3
Current-account balance (% of GDP)	2.5	1.0	3.3	3.0
Exchange rate Manat:US\$ (end-period)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Exchange rate Manat:€ (av)	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
Exchange rate Manat:Rb (av)	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09

^a Economist Intelligence Unit estimates. ^b Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Report on Turkmenistan, 4th Quarter 2013

Millennium Development Goals - Turkmenistan							
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger							
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	..	53.6	53.4	53.5	53.7	53.9	54.3
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	..	35.1	34.2	34.1	34.8	34.9	35.4
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	9011.0	4814.0	5488.0	6205.0	9093.0	10212.0	10829.0
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education							
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	99.8	..	..	..	99.9	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	99.8	..	..	..	99.8	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women							
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.0	..	26.0	16.0	16.8	16.8	16.8
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	..	39.9	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality							
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	..	92.0	96.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	72.4	71.2	64.1	55.1	47.6	46.2	44.8
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	90.4	88.7	78.7	66.5	56.4	54.6	52.8
Goal 5: Improve maternal health							
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.8	25.8	24.8	22.3	19.2	18.6	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	97.2	99.7	..	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	61.8	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	82.0	94.0	91.0	76.0	67.0	..	..
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	98.1	..	..	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases							
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	95.0	157.0	209.0	175.0	103.0	89.0	75.0
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis case detection rate (%; all forms)	67.0	30.0	43.0	38.0	62.0	..	..
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability							
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	..	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	..	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	..	8.3	7.9	9.6	10.5	..	..
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP (constant 2005 PPP)	781.0	966.0	843.4	847.8	612.4	581.8	..
Forest area (% of land area)	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	98.1	98.1	98.3	98.8	99.1	99.1	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	86.4	83.3	75.3	70.8	71.0	..
Marine protected areas (% of total surface area)	0.7	..	1.0	..	1.0	..	1.0
Population living in slums (% of urban population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrestrial protected areas (% of total surface area)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	..	3.2
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development							
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	..	0.1	1.0	3.0	5.0	7.2
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	63.4	68.8	76.5
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	6.0	7.6	8.1	8.4	10.3	10.7	11.1
Other							
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	..
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	..	610.0	600.0	1600.0	4070.0	4660.0	5410.0
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billion)	..	2.6	2.7	7.6	20.5	23.8	28.0
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	40.1	..	34.7	22.9	52.9	51.9	47.2
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62.7	63.0	63.9	64.4	65.0	65.2	..
Population, total (million)	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2
Trade (% of GDP)	..	168.2	176.4	112.8	123.2	118.2	117.7
Source: World Development Indicators, extracted on 24/03/2014 (http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/)							

Mapping of Multilateral Official Development Assistance to Turkmenistan

Source: ADB, EU, IMF, IOM, OSCE, TIKa, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, USA Embassy, USAID, WHO, WB, GIZ

Update: 4 March 2014

ongoing/ recently finalised Projects

	Thematic Area - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
1	Agriculture	Agriculture Technology Program	Ashgabat and some provinces	USAID	Ministry of Agriculture (Turkmen Livestock Association and Turkmen State Veterinary Service)		2010-2015
2	Agriculture	Support to Further Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Turkmenistan III	TKM	EU	MoA	EUR 4 000 000	implementation to start 2014/2015
3	Irrigation water resource management	GIS-Based Management for Irrigation Districts	Turkmenistan	OSCE	Ministry of Water Economy of Turkmenistan	EUR 36 000	2013
4	Water Management	1) Water Management and Basin Organizations in Central Asia (WMBOCA) programme	Ashgabat; Murgab basin/Mary velayat	Donor: EU with German MFA (GIZ) co-funding;	Partners: Ministry of Water Economy (MWE); Ministry of Nature Protection (MNP)		
5		2) GIZ "Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia "Programme (TWM CA)	Ashgabat; Murgab basin/Mary velayat/Turkmenistan	Donor: German MFA (GIZ)	Partner:MNP		
6		3) GIZ "Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia "Programme (TWM CA)	Ashgabat; Murgab basin/Mary velayat	Donor: German MFA	Partner:MWE		

7	Land/Water Use/Agriculture	Support to the introduction of Sustainable Development policies – Rationale use of natural resources in the energy-environment sectors in Turkmenistan	TKM	EU	Min of Natural Resources	EUR 2 134 000	2013-2016
	Thematic Area - DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
8	Governance	Joint Programme "Support in conducting the national census and further analyses and management of data for reporting on MDG's and national programmes"	Ashgabat	UNICEF/ UNHCR	State Statistics Committee	USD 480 000 (for 5 years)	2010-2015
9		Disaggregated data for national development planning	Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 67 300	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 33 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	RWE Dea Company	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 29 400	2013-2014
10	Governance	Population data use for national evidence-based policies	Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Academy of Civil Servants	USD 64 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Academy of Civil Servants	USD 45 000	2013-2014
11	Governance	Parliamentary Development Support Programme	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from USAID	Parliament of Turkmenistan	USD 561 089	2010-2013
12	Governance	Electoral System and Processes 2	Ashgabat, and 5 velayats	UNDP with support from USAID, and the UK	Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of Turkmenistan	458 136	2010-2013

13	Governance	Cooperation in the field of electoral system	Oslo	OSCE	NORDEM		September 4-2011
14	Governance	Governance Strengthening Project	Ashgabat	USAID	Committee on Sport and Tourism, MFA, Ministry of Economy and Development, Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Communications, Institute of International Relations under the MFA		2010-2014
15	Governance	Institutional strengthening and Legal capacity building	TKM	EU	MoJ	EUR 1 392 000	completed operations from 12/2010 to 06/2013
16	Governance	Support to the development and modernization of the Parliament (Medjlis) in Turkmenistan	TKM	EU	Mejlis	EUR 2 350 000	not finally endorsed by Turkmen authorities
17	Human Rights	Strengthening the system to protect reproductive rights and gender equality	Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Institute of democracy and Human rights	USD 29 000	2013
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Institute of democracy and Human rights	USD 37 000	2013-2014
18	Human Rights	Strengthening the national capacity on human rights (II)	Ashgabat	UNDP	National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights	TBD	2014-2018
19	Human Rights	Strengthening the national capacity of Turkmenistan to promote and protect human rights (I)	TKM	EU Funded. Jointly implemented with UNDP	NIDHR	EUR 2 000 000	completed operations from 09/2009 to 07/2013

20	Human Rights	Support to the penitentiary system	Ashgabat	OSCE	Ministry of Interior	EUR 24 900	September 23-27
			Ankara	OSCE	Ministry of Interior	EUR 21 120	November 25-30
21	Human Rights	Financial, medical and legal assistance to refugees and emergency preparedness training	Nation-wide	UNHCR	MFA, State Migration Service	234 090	2010-2013
22	Rule of law	Promotion of Rule of Law in Central Asia	Ashgabat, eventually some provinces	GIZ	Turkmen National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights under President of Turkmenistan		04/2012-09/2014
23	Human Rights	Legal assistance to undocumented persons	Nation-wide	UNHCR	MFA, State Migration Service	879 086	2010-2013
24	Human Rights	Legal Support for Civil Society	Ashgabat	USAID	Institute of Democracy and Human Right		2009-2014
25	Human Rights	Social Policy & Child Rights Advocacy	Nation-wide	UNICEF Office in Turkmenistan	Mejlis, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Statistics Committee	USD 1 386 000	2010-2015
26	Human Rights	Child Protection	Nation-wide	UNICEF Office in Turkmenistan	National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights	USD 609 000	2010-2015
27	Human Rights	Promotion of international standards on freedom of religion and belief	Ashgabat	OSCE	MFA	EUR 1 650	28-May
28	Governance	Support to the on-going legal reform and legal education	Ashgabat	OSCE		EUR 14 000	January-April
			Ashgabat	OSCE	MFA	EUR 5 600	04-Jul

	Thematic Area - FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND BANKING SECTOR	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
29	Finance and banking	Capacity Development for Financial Sector Reforms		ADB	Central Bank of Turkmenistan	USD 500 000	To start in 2013
30	Economic Development	Enhancing the System of Economic Governance in Turkmenistan (the project is under its development stage)	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Turkmenistan	Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan	USD 619 360	2013-2014
31	Economic Development	Macroeconomic Project	Ashgabat and some provinces	USAID	Ministry of Finance, Economics, MFA		2011-2016
32	Macroeconomic Statistics	National accounts—input-output tables	Turkmenistan	World Bank	State Statistics Committee		18 months
33		Strengthening institutional capacity for participation in 2014 round of International Comparison Program	Turkmenistan	World Bank	State Statistics Committee		18 months
34	Macroeconomic management	Study of options for diversifying Turkmenistan's economy	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
35		WTO accession	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
36	Financial Sector Development	Strengthening regulation and supervision of banks and other financial institutions	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Central Bank		18 months
37		Developing inter-bank payments systems	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Central Bank		18 months
38		Designing strategic approaches for financial sector development	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
39		Strengthening institutional capacity for insurance	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Insurance Organization		18 months

40	Economic Development	Reinforcement of Good Governance Principles	Turkmenistan	OSCE	N/A	EUR 42 500	2013
41	Banking Education	Training of Specialists	Ashgabat	Germany (Ministry of Economic Cooperation with Deutsche Sparkassenstiftung International)	Central Bank		2013-2017
42	Public Financial Reform	Support to Public Finance Management II	TKM	EU	MoF	EUR 1 952 000	2010-2012
43	Public Financial Reform	Further enhancement of the Public Finance Management Reform III	TKM	EU	MoF	EUR 5 000 000	2014-2018
	Thematic Area - EDUCATION SECTOR	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
44	Education	PICCTT	Countrywide	USAID	Academy of Sciences, Hemayat (NGO), Bilgirje (NGO), Union of Entrepreneurs and Industrialists		2009-2014
45	Education	Support to the on-going education sector reform in the country	Nation-wide	UNICEF Office in Turkmenistan	Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan	USD 1 386.977	2010-2015
46	Educarion	American Councils in Turkmenistan	Countrywide	American Councils	MFA, Ministry of Education		1993-present
47	Educarion	Cooperation with the Institute of International Relations of Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	TIKA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan	classified informat	2012-present

						ion	
48	Education	Increasing access of young people to reproductive health education	Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Parliament	USD 61 000	2013
49	Education	Further support to the Education Sector and further modernization of the TVET system	TKM	EU	MoE	EUR 6 000 000	implementa tion to start 2014/2015
50	Education	Support to the modernisation of the education system in Turkmenistan	TKM	EU	MoE	EUR 1 500 000	completed operations from 01/2010 to 05/2012
51	Education	Further improvement of quality and relevance of professional education	TKM	EU	MoE	EUR 3 000 000	finalised on 31/10/2013
52	Education	Increasing access of young people to reproductive health education	Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Education, National Institute of Education	USD 23 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Education, National Institute of Education	USD 13 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Education, Youth Organization, Health Information Center, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 63 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Education, Youth Organization	USD 39 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Education, Youth Organization, Parliament	USD 10 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Education, Youth Organization	USD 32 000	2013-2014
53	Education	Junior Achievement	Countrywide	USAID	Union of Economists, State Committee of Turkmenistan on Tourism		2004 -2013
54	Education	Reform of Educational Systems in Central	Countrywide	GIZ	Ministry of Education and		2014-2016

		Asia			National Institute of Education of TKM		
55	Education	Course of lectures for the students of the Police Institute on Human Rights observation durin criminal proceedings	OSCE	Ministry of Interior	16900 EUR	September 16-20	
56	Education	Cooperation with Turkmenistan in the field of tourism	Ashgabat/ Turkmenbashy	TIKA	State Committee for Tourism of Turkmenistan/ Institute of National Sports and Tourism of Turkmenistan	Classified information	2005-2010, 2012-present
57	Education	CAREN 1 and 2 (CA research and education network)	Central Asia	EU	National Research Education Networks	EUR 6 200 000 EUR 3 500 000	2009-2013; 2013-2014
58	Education	Support for Public Administration Capacity Building in Turkmenistan	TKM	EU	Civil Service Academy	EUR 4 500 000	implementation to start 2014/2015
	Thematic Area - ENERGY SECTOR	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
59	Energy	The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Pipeline Project/		ADB	Ministry of Oil and Gas of Turkmenistan	6 TA grants totaling to USD 2 600 000	Started in 2003
60	Energy	Zerger Regional Power Generation Project/		ADB	Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan	USD 150 000 000	To start in 2014
61	Energy efficiency	Strengthening Climate (Energy) Policy	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from UK Government	There is no IP nominated by the Govt as it is DIM project.	USD 222 874	2009-2013

62	Energy efficiency	PPG: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Global Environment Facility	Ministry of Water Economy of Turkmenistan	USD 150 000	2013-2014
63	Energy efficiency	Improving Energy Efficiency in the Residential Buildings Sector of Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Global Environment Facility	State Corporation "Turkmengas"	USD 2 816 280	2012-2015
64	Energy diplomacy and security issues	Workshop on Energy Diplomacy : "Gas Complex Case Studies and International Valuation Methods"	Ashgabat	OSCE	N/A	EUR 20 500	2013
65	Energy Security dialogue	OSCE Chairmanship High-level Energy Security Conference: "Energy Security and Sustainability – the OSCE Perspective"	Ashgabat	OSCE	N/A	EUR 40 000	2013
66	Energy	Regional Energy Security, Efficiency and Trade (RESET)	Ashgabat	USAID	Ministry of Energy, Academy of Sciences		2010 -2013
67	Energy	Sustainable Energy Programme for Central Asia: Renewable Energy Sources - Energy Efficiency (RES – EE)	Ashgabat	EU	Ministry of Economy and Development with the underlying ministries for oil & gas, energy & industry and nature protection	EUR 3 963 000	2013-2015

	Thematic Area - ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE/DRM	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
68	Disaster Risk Reduction	DIPECHO VII project entitled "Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) amongst Institutions and Vulnerable Communities in Central Asia"	Nation-wide	UNICEF Office in Turkmenistan	Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Main Department of Civil Protection and Rescue of the Ministry of Defence of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan	USD 174 149	Started on 1 June 2012 and will finish on 30 November 2013 (18 months)
69	Disaster Risk Reduction	DIPECHO VII project entitled "Capacity Building and Community Preparedness in Turkmenistan"	Main Department of Civil Protection and Rescue of the Ministry of Defence and its branches in five velayats as well as 20 disaster prone communities.	The Mission of IOM in Turkmenistan	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, The Main Department of Civil Protection and Rescue of the Ministry of Defence of Turkmenistan and its branches in velayat as well as the National Red-Crescent Society of Turkmenistan and its branches in velayats	EUR 399 789	Started on 1 June 2012 and will finish on 30 November 2013 (18 months)
70	Environment	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Global Environment Facility	Ministry for Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	USD 260 000	2013-2015
71	Environment	Strengthening the management effectiveness of the protected area system of Turkmenistan	Ashgabat, State nature reserves in different locations of Turkmenistan	UNDP with support from Global Environment Facility	Ministry for Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	USD 1 010 000	2009-2013

72	Disaster Risk Managemet	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Capacities in Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Turkmenistan	Ministry of Defence of Turkmenistan	USD 1 585 440	2014-2016
73	Environment	Addressing Climate Change Risks to Farming Systems in Turkmenistan at National and Community Level	Ashgabat, Karakum, Nohur, Sakarchaga	UNDP with support from Global Environment Facility	Ministry for Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	USD 2 702 816	2012-2016
74	Environment	Regional Project on Forest and Biodiversity Governance Including Environmental Monitoring - FLERMONECA (financed by the European Union)	Ashgabat	EU funded. Implemented by GIZ, German Forestry Agency, Austrian Environmental Agency, Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC)	Ministry of Nature Protection		30 months, till September 2015
75	Environment	Aarhus Centre of Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	OSCE	Public Organization "Tabegi Kuwat"	EUR 48 020	2013
76	Environment	Climate Risk Management (CRM)	Ashgabat	UNDP	Ministry for Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	USD 353 800	2010-2015
	Thematic Area - HEALTH	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
77	Health	XCEA01 - OFID/UNODC Partnership on Effective HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care among Vulnerable Groups In Central Asia and Eastern Europe –Phase II	Central Asia and Eastern Europe	UNODC	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, State Service on protecting security of a healthy society	USD 9 460 416 (Overall budget)	01.01.2010 - 30.09.2016
78	Health	Quality Health Care Project	Countrywide	USAID	Ministry of Health and		2010-2015

					Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, Mother and Child Institute		
79	Health (Reproductive)	Improving access to and utilization of quality maternal and newborn health services	Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 69 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 29 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	QHCP/UNFPA	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 26 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 74 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA/QHCP	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 38 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA HQ	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 28 000	2013-2014
			Ashgabat	UNFPA Regional Office(GPRHCS)	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 189 252	2013-2014
80	Health	Youth Centers	Ashgabat and Mary	USAID	Youth Organization of Turkmenistan named after Mahtymkuli		2009- 2015
81	Health	Dialogue	Ashgabat and Dashoguz	USAID	The National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan		2010-2015
82	Health	Partnership for TB Control	Countrywide	USAID	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan		2012–2015
83	Health	Biennial Collaborative Agreement between WHO EURO and TKM MoH		WHO CO/TKM	TKM MoH	USD 842 300	1 January 2012-31 Dec 2013
84	Health	Partnership Project for TB control	Tb patients and general population	WHO CO/TKM	TKM MoH	USD 818 327	October 1 2012 - September 30 2014

85	Health	Promoting Family Planning Best Practice on Policy Action	general population	WHO CO/TKM	TKM MoH	USD 62 298	October 1 2012 - September 30 2013
86	Health	Health system strengthening	Nationwide	UNICEF Office in Turkmenistan	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 1 677 369	2010-2015
87	Health	GLOJ71 - Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II	Central Asia	UNODC	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 20 663 356 (Overall budget)	01.01.2008 31.12.2014
88	Health	Purposeful Strengthening and Expanding of Qualified Services on TB Diagnostics and Treatment in Turkmenistan	Ashgabat and all 5 velayats	UNDP with support from Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Ministry of health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan	USD 16 711 868	2010-2015
	Thematic Area - INFRASTRUCTURE	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
89	Transport	North-South Railway Corridor Project		ADB	Ministry of Railway of Turkmenistan	USD 125 000 000	2011-2014
	Thematic Area - SECURITY	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
90	Drug-trafficking	State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	Countrywide	INL	State Service to Protect the Security of a Healthy Society; State Border and Customs Services; Ministries of Interior		2001-Present

					and Health.		
91	Border security	State Department Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation, Export and Related Border Security Program (EXBS)	Countrywide	EXBS	State Border and Customs Services; Ministries of Economy, Finance, Trade, Foreign Affairs, and Industry		2002-Present
92	Border management	BOMCA 8	Ashgabat	EU Funded. Jointly implemented with UNDP	State Coordination Committee on Fight against Drug Abuse at the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, State Border Service, State Service on Fight against Drugs, State Customs Service, State Migration Service	EUR 8 000 000	2011-2014
93	Border management	BOMCA 9	Ashgabat	EU Funded. Jointly implemented with EU MS	State Coordination Committee on Fight against Drug Abuse at the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, State Border Service, State Service on Fight against Drugs, State Customs Service, State Migration Service	EUR 5 000 000	2014-2017
94	Fight against drug trafficking	CADAP 5, 6	Ashgabat	EU Funded. Jointly implemented with EU MS		EUR 5 500 000 and EUR 5 600 000	2011-2013, 2014-2017
95	Human trafficking	Combating trafficking in persons Central Asia	Victims of trafficking, potential migrants, young women and men, general population of Turkmenistan (nationwide)	The Mission of IOM in Turkmenistan	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Youth Union, The Women's Union	USD 1 062 688	Started on 1 October 2010 and will finish on 30 September 2015 (60 months)

96	Human trafficking	Empowering victims of trafficking, vulnerable migrants, their families and communities in Central Asia	Victims of trafficking, vulnerable migrants and their families as well as communities in Turkmenistan (nationwide)	The Mission of IOM in Turkmenistan	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, NGOs, POs and governmental organizations	USD 543 564	Started on 1 May 2013 and will finish on 30 April 2016 (36 months)
97	Human trafficking	Reinforcing the fight against human trafficking in Turkmenistan through the development of a National Action Plan (NAP)	Countrywide	The Mission of IOM in Turkmenistan	Government institutions, law enforcement agencies and organizations, NGOs and public organizations of Turkmenistan	USD 150 000	1/1/2014 - 6/31/2015
98	Border security/counter-terrorism	TKMX57 - Strengthening Customs service and other law enforcement agencies' capacity in implementing border and trade control, in particular, strategic export/import control regimes under counterterrorism related international instruments.	Turkmenistan	UNODC	State Customs Service of Turkmenistan	USD 373 000	12/1/2012-12/31/2014
99	Drug-trafficking	GLOY09 - Paris Pact Initiative Phase IV - A partnership to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan	Global	UNODC	State Service on Protecting Security of a Healthy Society, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of National security, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	USD 1 161 474 (Overall budget)	2013 - 2016
100	Drug trafficking	GLOG80 - Container Control Programme (Turkmenistan segment)	Turkmenistan	UNODC	State Customs Service of Turkmenistan, State Service on protecting security of a healthy society	USD 450 000	2004 -2015
101	Drug trafficking	XACI97 - Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Afghan, Central Asian and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel	Central and West Asia	UNODC	State Service on protecting security of a healthy society, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of national security, State Customs Service of Turkmenistan	USD 5 026 814 (Overall budget)	22.08.2006 - 31.12.2013

102	Drug trafficking	RERE29 - Precursors control in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and Azerbaijan.	Central Asia and Azerbaijan	UNODC	State Service on protecting security of a healthy society, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of national security, State Customs Service of Turkmenistan	USD 6 719 408 (Overall budget)	18.05.2000 - 31.12.2014
103	Counter-terrorism	XACX50 - Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacities of Central Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism in Compliance with principles of Rule of Law	Central Asia	UNODC	Law enforcement agencies, judiciary, Mejlis	USD 1 500 000 (Overall budget)	09.03.201208 .03.2014
104	Drug trafficking	RERV07, RERV08, RERV10 - Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries -	Central and West Asia	UNODC	Law enforcement agencies	USD 6 974 122	13.09.2011 - 21.12.2014
105	Human trafficking	XACX44 - Strengthening the capacity of the Central Asian Republics to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with NGO and civil society actors.	Central Asia	UNODC	Prosecutor's General Office, Ministry of Interior, State Migration Service, Courts, NGOs	USD 1 206 340	01.11.2011 - 31.10.2013
106	Prevention of drugs, crime and corruption	GLO900 - Legal Advisory Programme	Global	UNODC	Law enforcement agencies, Judiciary, Mejlis, MoH	USD 20 000 (Overall budget)	01.01.1994 - 31.12.2013
107	Human trafficking	Assistance in preventing human trafficking	Ashgabat	OSCE	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's office, Supreme Court	EUR 10 100	July 23-24
			Ashgabat	OSCE	Police Institute, Ministry of Interior		ongoing
108	Border security and management	Practical training on effective mechanisms of integrated border management and security operations	Ashgabat, 6-10 May Mary, 13-17 May Turkmenbashi, 20-24 May Dashoguz, 27-31 May	OSCE	State Border Service, State Customs Service, State Migration Service, Stet Service to Protect the Security of a	EUR 83 096.72	10 April - 30 November

			Turkmenbashi, 9-13 September Ashgabat, 16-20 September	OSCE	Healthy Society, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of National Security, Border Management Institute of the State Border Service and Navy Institute of the Ministry of Defense		2013
			Ashgabat, 7-8 November	OSCE	State Border Service, State Customs Service, Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan		
109	Security of SALW and CA stockpiles	Provision of information, advice and technical assistance to the Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan in the area of safe storage of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)	Ashgabat, 8-11 April	OSCE	Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan	EUR 9 920.80	1 April - 30 November 2013
110	Counter-terrorism	Support to airport and aviation security services	Ashgabat Turkmenbashi Mary	OSCE	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of National Security, Turkmenistan Airlines,	EUR 34 022.77	11 February - 30 April 2013
	Thematic Area - SOCIAL INCLUSION/ WELFARE	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
111	Social inclusion	Advancement of social inclusion and integration of Persons With Disabilities	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Finland	Deaf and Blind Society of Turkmenistan (DBST)	USD 209 261	2012-2013
112	Women's rights	Raising awareness about women's rights and domestic violence	Ashgabat	OSCE	MFA, Ministry of Interior	EUR 18 828	25-Jul
113	Employment	Support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Turkmenistan to implement their 3 Year Plan of Action	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Turkmenistan	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Turkmenistan	USD 1 450 000	2014-2016
	Thematic Area - PRIVATE SECTOR	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity

114	Private Sector	Support to Small and Medium Enterprises Development (the project was completed in 2012, however, the country office plans to continue the project)	Ashgabat	UNDP with support from Israel	The Union of Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan	USD 124 206	2010-2012
115	Private Sector Development	Support to Economic policies, Strategic planning, PSD	TKM	EU	MoED/ISPED	EUR 3 400 000	2013-2016
116	Private Sector	Valuation	Turkmenistan	World Bank Group	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
117	Private Sector	Pilot privatizations	Turkmenistan	World Bank Group	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
118	Private Sector	Study of priorities for enhancing Turkmenistan's investment climate	Turkmenistan	World Bank	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
119	Private Sector	Support for improving the privatization process	Turkmenistan	World Bank Group	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
120	Private Sector	Study of strategies for expanding access to finance by private enterprises and entrepreneurs	Turkmenistan	World Bank Group	Ministry of Economy and Development		18 months
121	Private Sector Development	Support to Technical Regulations	TKM	EU	Turkmenstandartlary	EUR 2 400 000	2014-2016
	Thematic Area - OTHER	Title of Program/ Activity	Target Location	Name of DP	Government Implementing Partner	Budget	Duration of project/ activity
122	Culture	Restoration project of 2 Askhab's mausoleums	Ancient Merv (Mary Region)	TIKA	Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Turkmenistan	Classified information	2013-2014
123	Culture	Searching for the grave of Sultan Alparslan and construction of mausoleum	Ancient Merv (Mary Region)	TIKA	Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Turkmenistan	Classified information	2013-2017

