



**The Government of Turkmenistan
and United Nations Development Programme**

**Country Programme Action Plan
2005-2009**

**Ashgabat
2005**

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Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOMCA	Border Management in Central Asia Programme
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CADAP	Central Asia Drug Action Programme
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Environment Centre
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU-TACIS	European Union-Technical Assistance for CIS
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAVI	Global Alliance in Vaccination and Immunization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	International Environment Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Progress Report
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH&MI	Ministry of Health & Medical Industry
MNP	Ministry of Nature Protection
MOEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework of UNDP
NISSI	National Institute of State Statistics and Information
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement of UNDP
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization

The Framework

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

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of Turkmenistan is committed¹.

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme, from 2000 to 2004,

Entering into a new into a new period of cooperation, from 2005 to 2009,

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and have agreed as follows:

Part I: Basis of Relationship

- 1.1 WHEREAS the Government of Turkmenistan (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 5 October, 1993.
- 1.2 The Government and UNDP are in mutual agreement to the content of this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and to their responsibilities for the implementation of the Country Programme
- 1.3 Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the fulfilment of the MDGs and building upon the experience gained and progress made during previous Programme of Cooperation, the Government and UNDP have entered into a new period of cooperation from 2005 to 2009.

Part II: Background for Cooperation

- 2.1 Following its independence in 1991, Turkmenistan embarked on a simultaneous transition from the socialized ownership of the Soviet era toward a market economy, as well as toward a new state structure with a presidential system. There has been a considerable growth in the economy and the state has developed an extensive social safety net system that supports basic needs and minimizes social costs. At the same time, issues of human development, civil society participation and the availability of reliable statistics and information are being addressed. This is essential to achieve Turkmenistan’s long-term goals and to ensure social security for its people.
- 2.2 By deploying its combined resources, the United Nations System is well placed to assist the Government in addressing human development challenges and reaching the nationalized Millennium Development Goal targets and other national goals, such as those identified in the Strategy of Socioeconomic Development for the Period Up to 2010 and the National programme “Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan for the Period of Up to 2020”.

¹ Key international conventions include The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, The Convention on the Rights of the Child, and The Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity. Conferences include: The Millennium Summit, The World Food Summit, A World Fit for Children, the World Summit for Sustainable Development, and the International Conference on Population and Development.

- 2.3 The United Nations Country Team has taken a pragmatic approach that emphasizes increasing Government capacities for assessment and analysis of the country's development situation, as well as increasing its ability to set policy priorities. In order to achieve those priorities, a rights-based approach to programming— bringing human rights standards and values to the core of everything the United Nations does – offers a critical opportunity to empower people, to prevent discrimination and to improve the system of accountability. This CPAP focuses on the three priority areas identified in the UNDAF and supports Turkmenistan's efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and Nationalized MDG targets. It also complements the efforts of other UN agencies in the country aimed at achieving of the objectives of the relevant international conventions and conferences such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, World Food Summit, A World Fit for Children, the World Summit for Sustainable Development and the International Conference on Population and Development.
- 2.4 The government priority areas are - the achievement by Turkmenistan of the level of developed countries, preserving its economic independence and security through the achievement of high rates of economic growth, introduction of new technologies and production as well as increase of labour productivity; steady growth of the Gross Domestic Product per capita; high investment activity and an increase of construction of industrial objects; and ecological safety.

Part III: Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

- 3.1 In the previous programme period, UNDP worked with the Government in a consistent manner, seeking collaborative approaches to development issues, exposing civil servants to new concepts and technologies, while emphasizing UNDP practice areas and the global agenda. This engagement has yielded results.
- 3.2 With the support of UNDP, the Government has developed a National Environmental Action Plan. It was approved by the President of Turkmenistan and it represents the country's strategic direction for ensuring the environmental sustainability of its development efforts.
- 3.3 At the technical level, UNDP has contributed to developing the government's capacity in economic analysis and forecasting, external debt management, and improvement of municipal services.
- 3.4 With UNDP support, the Government has approved and implemented several successful projects, through which it has reached out to the public and involved civil society. Computer proficiency training is provided to the public through computer training centres, and awareness has been raised about the causes of HIV/AIDS.
- 3.5 Cooperation between the Government and UNDP is based on dialogue with line ministries and local authorities, resulting in a programme with levels of national ownership and commitment. Despite its status of permanent neutrality, Turkmenistan is not insulated from regional or global challenges that may affect its security or development. The country recognises the need for greater dialogue with the international community to integrate with the global economy and to maintain stability in the region.
- 3.6 The UN system will assist Turkmenistan to coordinate its information and knowledge needs. Indicators and baselines developed for the UNDP supported country programme will facilitate the establishment of an effective monitoring and evaluation system. This will make development goals more understandable and partnerships among Government, the United Nations System and other stakeholders more relevant.

Part IV: Proposed Programme

- 4.1 The new UNDP Programme of Cooperation is based on the aims of The National Programme of the President of Turkmenistan², and on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework³ (UNDAF) for the period 2005 to 2009. These are meant to make a strategic contribution to the achievement of the nationalized MDGs. The overall strategy is to build the knowledge base and technical capacity of key institutions to plan for, and deliver, high quality public services. This will involve consistent efforts across all programme components to inform and expose professional and technical cadres to international standards and best practices, and to pilot new and innovative approaches for delivering and managing public services. Gender-related initiatives are included in programme component A and will be mainstreamed across all other programme components. The UNDP country programme complements the country programmes of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- 4.2 The UNDP programme contains three components:
- A. Economic and Social Policy Development;
 - B. Basic social services; and
 - C. Environment.
- 4.3 For all programme components, a summary of the expected programme outcomes, outputs, indicators, targets, and resource requirements is shown in the Results and Resources Framework in Annex I. The framework also indicates the relationship of each programme component to the goals of the Multi-year Funding Framework (MYFF).

Programme Component A: Economic and Social Policy Development

- 4.4 Sustainable, people-centred development is essential to ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach all segments of the population. It requires economic and social policies that promote social well-being and human security. The aim of the Economic and Social Policy Development programme is to strengthen national capacity for economic planning and management, and supporting efforts at the central and local levels to translate state policies and practices into concrete, people-centred development plans.
- 4.5 UNDP will also provide technical assistance to enhance national capacity for data collection and analysis, and introduction of international standards of socio-economic statistics. This will enable better targeting of programmes and funds and improve progress monitoring, especially for the achievement of the MDGs and other international agreements and commitments of the Government of Turkmenistan.
- 4.6 Special focus will be placed on pilot initiatives and UNDP will partner with local authorities and with civil society to build greater development planning and management capacity at municipal and local levels. The aim is to demonstrate new approaches for managing the delivery of public services.
- 4.7 Support to pension system reform in Turkmenistan, focused on the improvement of legislation and development of funded pension system, will be continued.
- 4.8 At the regional level, UNDP will also support the Government's engagement in cross-border initiatives, particularly in the areas of border management and the prevention of drug trafficking.

² The National Programme, "Strategy of Economic and Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan up to 2020", Ashgabat, 2003.

³ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Turkmenistan, United Nations Country Team, February 2004.

Expected Results

- 4.9 The Economic and Social Policy Development Programme will contribute to UNDAF outcome 1 to see tangible improvements in social well-being and human security. There are three contributing CP outcomes. The first (1.1) is to incorporate people centred approaches into the national policy and planning framework. UNDP will support the achievement of five (5) outputs.
- 4.10 First, UNDP will work to support the government in further advancing the institutional and legal frameworks for economic and financial management and social protection. Options for development of business support services and public property management will be provided in order to strengthen relations between the public and private sectors.
- 4.11 A second closely aligned output is to build the capacity of core staff at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) to conduct social and economic impact assessments and to develop more comprehensive financial forecasts and plans. UNDP would also support the government efforts in introducing international standards of accounting and reporting.
- 4.12 The third output is more narrowly focused on formulating options to better integrate disabled citizens into the social and economic life of the country. A pilot initiative will demonstrate the possibilities for creating employment opportunities for the disabled.
- 4.13 The last two outputs concern gender mainstreaming. UNDP will support efforts to strengthen the legal framework for gender equity, to strengthen reporting and follow-up actions on ratified UN gender conventions and conferences, and increase public exposure to information about gender issues.
- 4.14 The second contributing CP outcome (1.2) is to see greater alignment of national data collection, analysis and reporting practices with international standards. Two (2) outputs will be achieved. First, UNDP will support the development of a strategy and action plan for aligning the national statistical system with international standards. Secondly, and on the basis of the strategy and plan, targeted departments of the National Institute of Statistics and Information (NISSI) will be better able to produce relevant and reliable data for decision makers, and for more effectively monitoring economic and social developments, particularly those related to the MDGs.
- 4.15 The third CP outcome (1.3) is to support improvements in service delivery in targeted *Velayats* (Regions). Four (4) outputs will be achieved with UNDP support.
- 4.16 First, UNDP will support the development of a strategy for strengthening public services delivery at local levels. On the basis of the strategy, key staff of targeted *Hakymlik* (Municipalities and Districts) will be better able to develop and implement local operational plans for service delivery management. New mechanisms will be designed and developed to help monitor the effectiveness of local services delivery, and last, UNDP will support a number of pilot initiatives to demonstrate new technologies for management of public services.
- 4.17 UNDP will also support the Government of Turkmenistan to participate in two regional programmes: The Border Management in Central Asia Programme (BOMCA) and the Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP). The BOMCA programme aims to enhance border management services in the region. In Turkmenistan, key results will include: greater inter-agency cooperation for border management, increased national capacity for training border service personnel, improved management of information related to movement of people and goods, and pilot initiatives to improve border management and control procedures at selected border posts.
- 4.18 The aim of the CADAP Programme is to strengthen drug control and interdiction services in the region. In Turkmenistan, key results will include: an operational network to rapidly collect and share drug-related information, improved profiling and intelligence sharing at border posts, the establishment of a drug abuse observatory within the MoH&MI, and improved drug control procedures at airports and seaports.

Programme Component B: Basic Social Services

- 4.19 The Government is committed to providing high quality health care and education for all of its citizens. The United Nations system is ready to support the Government in the efforts to implement programmes that respond to these needs. UNDP will partner with the Government, civil society organisations and with other UN agencies and donors to improve knowledge and skills about HIV/AIDS prevention among specific groups and the general public.
- 4.20 UNDP will also support the overall aim of the 2020 vision for social and economic development to increase access to computers, computer training and the Internet. This is based on a conviction that investment in information and communication technologies (ICT) enhances human potential. Public access to ICT will be provided through a network of secondary schools and computer training centres. UNDP will also support government efforts to promote ICT as a tool for national development.

Expected Results

- 4.21 The Basic Social Services programme component will contribute to UNDAF outcomes 2 and 3 related to user-friendly, inclusive, and sustainable health care and education services. UNDP has two contributing CP outcomes.
- 4.22 The first outcome is to encourage safer behaviours to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Three (3) outputs will be supported, and UNDP will work with other UN agencies to ensure that HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives are implemented in a coordinated and complementary manner.
- 4.23 First, UNDP will work to ensure that vulnerable groups have greater access to information and support services for HIV/AIDS prevention. This will involve peer-to-peer education initiatives among vulnerable groups, support to develop Information, Education and Communication materials in both Turkmen and Russian, and the piloting of new communication approaches for reaching out to these groups.
- 4.24 Second, in pilot regions UNDP will support government to introduce new initiatives for HIV/AIDS prevention and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services. These new initiatives will be monitored closely to guide and strengthen the evolution of national HIV/AIDS prevention policy. In order to assess the effectiveness of these new services and approaches, efforts will be needed to establish a baseline of behavioural data for vulnerable groups.
- 4.25 Third, UNDP will help strengthen the capacity of key government departments of the MoH&MI to coordinate the national response to HIV/AIDS and raise public awareness. UNDP will support coordination meetings of concerned government ministries, local government bodies, CSOs and donors. Key technical staff of the MoH&MI will benefit from international technical assistance and study tours to better understand the dynamics of the epidemic in the region and possible interventions. Essential technical manuals and materials will be translated into Turkmen and Russian and distributed widely, and a World AIDS day information campaign will be supported with the collaboration of government partners and civil society.
- 4.26 The second contributing CP outcome is to expand public access to information and communication technologies (ICT). UNDP will support the achievement of four (4) outputs.
- 4.27 First, selected staff of the Ministries and CSOs will enjoy computer proficiency. Second, UNDP will support the development of an education web portal offering information in Turkmen and Russian about education and training opportunities. Third, UNDP will support the expansion of computer training centres, which are open to the general public.
- 4.28 Fourth, students in 20 secondary schools will benefit from the establishment of computer networking and training centres. These are intended to strengthen the capacity of key national and regional civil servants to promote ICT as a tool for national development.

Programme Component C: Environment

- 4.29 Turkmenistan is actively tackling its commitments to the global agenda on environment. The Government has actively followed-up on major international environmental treaties such as the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Combat Desertification. In 2002, the Government finalized both its National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (BSAP).
- 4.30 The NEAP documents widespread environmental challenges, particularly water pollution and salinization of lands, especially in the Aral Sea zone, and air pollution.⁴
- 4.31 Under the overall guidance of the NEAP, UNDP will assist the Government and local communities to develop and strengthen environmental policies and practices. UNDP will support the design, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation. Efforts will be made to improve monitoring of environmental situation, environmental data collection, analysis and adaptation of reports to the target groups (decision-makers, broader public, donors etc.). Measures will be supported to develop environmental policies, mainstream environmental principles, standards and instruments into national and sectoral plans and into legislation.
- 4.32 UNDP will continue to support the Government to fulfil its obligations to international conventions and frameworks for environmental protection and sustainable development. UNDP will be also engaged in support to NEAP implementation process particularly in providing technical and capacity building assistance to the NEAP Implementation Centre. Finally, the complexity of environmental problems in the region demands coordination and cooperation to find common solutions. UNDP will actively support Turkmenistan's engagement in regional environmental initiatives, such as the Regional Environmental Action Plan (REAP) for Central Asia.

Expected Results

- 4.33 The Environment programme component will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF Outcome 4 to ensure a comprehensive approach to environmentally sustainable principles and practices integrated into policies at all levels and into community development efforts. There are two contributing Country Programme (CP) outcomes. The first ensures that environmental policies and their implementation are aligned with international principles and standards, UNDP will support seven (7) key outputs. The second will provide contribution towards sustainable land management and water use in environmentally degraded national priority areas.
- 4.34 Stronger environmental governance is needed to address environmental challenges in Turkmenistan and the wider region. To support this, the first major output of the programme is to influence the scope and direction of targeted sectoral strategies and plans to ensure that they incorporate sustainable environmental principles and practice. UNDP will cooperate with UNEP in supporting the government efforts to develop a National Sustainable Development Strategy. Intensive efforts will be made to review current social and economic development plans and to ensure they address environmental concerns. UNDP will help build the capacity of the NEAP implementation centre and provide international technical advice for NEAP implementation. Finally, in two *Velayats*, UNDP will support the pilot development of Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP).
- 4.35 Second, UNDP will support the establishment of an Environmental Management Information System (EMIS). Efforts to mainstream biodiversity concerns into development strategies and plans cannot proceed without greater access to information. The EMIS will improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of environmental information for decision-making.
- 4.36 Third, UNDP will support a stronger institutional and legal framework for environmental management and enforcement of environmental protection laws. This will involve a comprehensive institutional analysis with recommendations for improving environmental

⁴ Country Study on the Status of Biodiversity of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ashgabat, 2002.

governance, a review of national legislation to assess compliance with international environmental agreements, and organisational recommendations to strengthen the interaction between the MNP and other line Ministries.

- 4.37 A closely aligned fourth and fifth outputs are to build the capacity of the MNP and of the State Commission for the Implementation of UN Conventions and Programmes. The skills and abilities of core staff will be enhanced to better promote and monitor implementation of international environmental agreements, and sustain the dialogue on national sustainable development. Furthermore UNDP will contribute to the building-capacity process for development and enforcement of environmental policies, introduction and use of environmental policy instruments and improvement of environmental governance
- 4.38 Sixth, UNDP will support the development of a National Heat Strategy, and last, UNDP will support the implementation of two pilot biodiversity projects in *Kugitang* and *Hazar areas* to establish protected areas and strengthen community environmental management practices.
- 4.39 Finally, in addressing the second outcome UNDP will assist the government to build capacity of farm staff in two priority irrigated areas to apply new tools for sustainable land use and water management

Table 1: Indicative Summary Budget

Table 1: Estimated Annual Expenditures of Regular Resources for the period 2005-2009 USD) ⁽¹⁾						
Programme Components	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
A. Economic and Social Policy Development	502	526	545	560	450	2,583
B. Basic Social Services	320	547	280	260	260	1,667
C. Environment	250	300	300	200	150	1,200
Sub-total						5,450
Table 2: Estimated Annual Expenditures of Other Resources for the period 2005-2009 (USD) ⁽¹⁾						
Programme Components	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual Total
A. Economic and Social Policy Development	40	60	100	90	50	340
B. Basic Social Services	130	150	100	100	100	580
C. Environment	500	600	695	650	550	2,995
Sub-total						3,915
Grand Total (RR+OR)						9,365

⁽¹⁾ Figures are estimated amounts, which will depend on the availability of UNDP core resources and specific-purpose contributions from funding partners.

⁽²⁾ Other Resources are to be raised by UNDP from its donor network, and are therefore subject to availability of funds, donor conditions, and overheads.

Part V: Partnership Strategy

- 5.1 Partnerships are central to the success of this Country Programme of Cooperation. They provide new opportunities for joint advocacy, programming and evaluation, knowledge sharing, networking and resource mobilization. UNDP will strengthen the cooperation with the government to promote mechanisms and fora for dialogue and interaction among national and international development partners.
- 5.2 Main government partners will include: the Cabinet of Ministers, Parliament, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, Nature Protection, Health, and Justice. Other partners include: The National Institute of State Statistics and Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, the Supreme Council on Science and Technology, The National AIDS Prevention Centre, Narcological Center, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, State Commission on Implementation of UN Environmental conventions and Programmes, Institute of Desert, Flora and Fauna, Research Institute of Methodology and Municipal Economy.
- 5.3 Partnerships will be sustained and strengthened with local administrations and service departments at *Velayat* and *Etrap* levels. Civil society partners will include the Women's Union,

the Youth Organization, the Union of Economists, the Union of Entrepreneurs, Turkmen Society for the Deaf and Blind and other community organisations.

- 5.4 At the national level, UNDP will continue to promote a range of donor coordination groups and meetings. This proactive engagement will ensure that country programme results continue to make a strategic contribution to National development priorities.
- 5.5 The UNDAF will continue to provide the basis for partnership among the UN Country Team, particularly UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF. Joint initiatives will include strategy meetings and annual reviews and may expand to involve joint programmes and projects and joint monitoring and evaluation activities.

Part VI: Programme Management

- 6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Where appropriate, a direct execution modality will also be considered.
- 6.2 Annual Work Plans (AWPs) will be developed in close consultation with implementing partners and other programme stakeholders. Principal implementing partners and other partners for each programme component are shown in the Results and Resources Framework in Annex I. The AWPs describe the results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner. Other implementing partners may be identified in addition to the ones listed in Annex I.
- 6.3 Meetings will be held between the implementing partner and UNDP on a monthly basis, or more frequently as needed. These meetings will involve other partners and stakeholders, and will address issues related to coordination, planning and financial and results monitoring.
- 6.4 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme adopts the United Nations reform principles by operating in line with harmonized programming instruments. According to the joint programme guidelines, the scope of inter-agency cooperation will be strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.
- 6.5 Under this country programme, audits will be organized as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and of the UNDP accountability framework. Audit observations and findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of the activities and of management.
- 6.6 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to further strengthen partnerships and increase co-financing with the Government and other donors in areas where UNDP has comparative advantages. Emphasis will be placed on high quality, timely donor reporting. UNDP will expand its cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, the European Union (EU-TACIS), and seek development of new partnerships with other interested donors.

Part VII: Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for ensuring continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP. This will ensure efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. Implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWPs. Reporting will be carried out on a quarterly basis in accordance with UNDP procedures, and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.
- 7.2 The Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR) for Turkmenistan will serve as the primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities, complemented by the Annual Report and Workplan of

the Resident Coordinator. A linkage will be established between the indicators used to measure UNDAF outputs and the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the MDGs.

- 7.3 The Government and UNDP shall jointly conduct annual planning and review meetings for all programme components, usually in the last quarter of each year. The exercise will review the CPAP results and resources framework and prepare for the following year's AWP. Other UN agencies and representatives of multilateral and bilateral donors as well as civil society organizations may be invited to participate in these meetings as appropriate. A more comprehensive mid-term programme review (MTR) will be held jointly by the Government and UNDP in 2007. An end-of-programme cycle review will be held in 2009.

Part VIII: Commitments of UNDP

- 8.1 Regular resource allocation (TRAC 1.1.1) for the country programme for 2005-2009 is **US\$ 5.450 million**. UNDP will mobilize an additional **US\$ 3.915 million** as non-core resources, subject to interest by funding partners. These resource allocations do not include emergency funds that may be mobilized in response to any humanitarian or crisis situation. These resource allocations will be utilized for policy advice, technical assistance, capacity building, systems development and knowledge generation and sharing.
- 8.2 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP and AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including monitoring and evaluation, and timely progress reporting to donors. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, joint responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.
- 8.3 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services to achieve the results of this CPAP:
- I. Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of programme and project personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
 - II. Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
 - III. Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
 - IV. Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

Part IX: Commitments of the Government

- 9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 5 October, 1993. In line with this agreement, the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, such facilities and services as are accorded to officials and consultants of the various funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants.
- 9.2 Mechanisms for planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings. Where appropriate, the Government will coordinate sectoral and thematic groups of development partners to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available

to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

9.3 As a contribution to the programme, Government cost sharing arrangements will be pursued.

Part X: Other Provisions

10.1 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of joint strategy meetings and annual review meetings.

10.2 Nothing in this CPAP shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNDP accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities to which the Government is a signatory.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day – «29» March 2005, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

For the Government of Turkmenistan

For the United Nations Development Programme

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name: Mr. R.O Meredov

Name: Mr. Khaled Philby

Title: Minister of Foreign Affairs of
Turkmenistan

Title: UN Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative
in Turkmenistan