



UNITED  
NATIONS  
TURKMENISTAN



COVID-19  
RESPONSE

# IMMEDIATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE PLAN TO ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE PANDEMIC

## TURKMENISTAN



Ashgabat, 2020

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## INTRODUCTION

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Turkmenistan's immediate socio-economic response plan to acute infectious disease pandemic (SERP) has been developed by the Government of Turkmenistan, with support of the UN Country Team (UNCT), under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator and technical lead by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Guided by the UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19, the SERP is based on the national priorities of the Government of Turkmenistan reflected in the National Programme on Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2019-

2025, the Concept of Development of Digital Economy in Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, and the Programme of Development of Foreign Economic Activity of Turkmenistan for 2020-2025.

This Socio-Economic Response Plan comprises five areas of work that together constitute an integrated support package of measures to mitigate the negative impact of the global pandemic on the socio-economic situation in Turkmenistan, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups in line with the principle of "leaving no one behind".

### The five areas of work include the following:

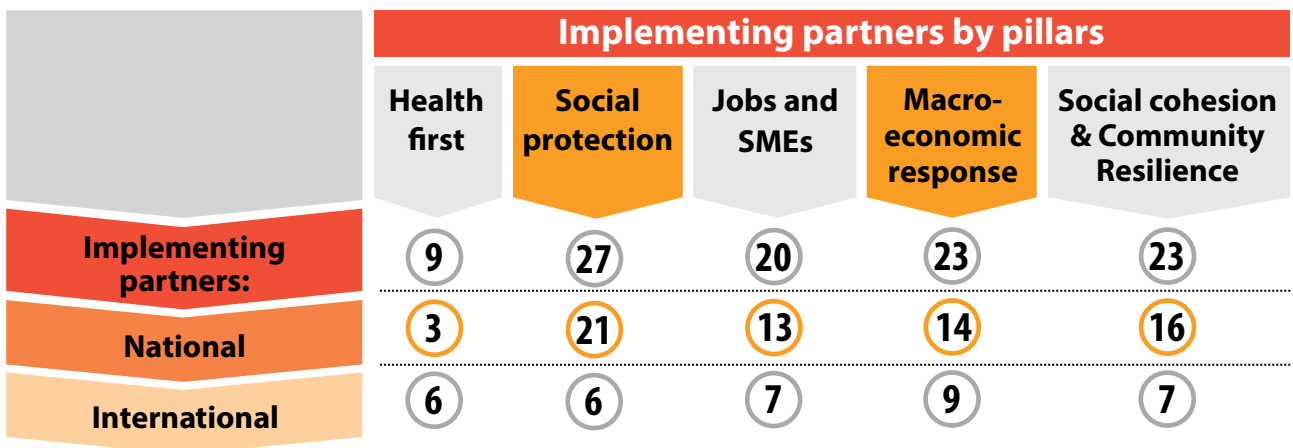
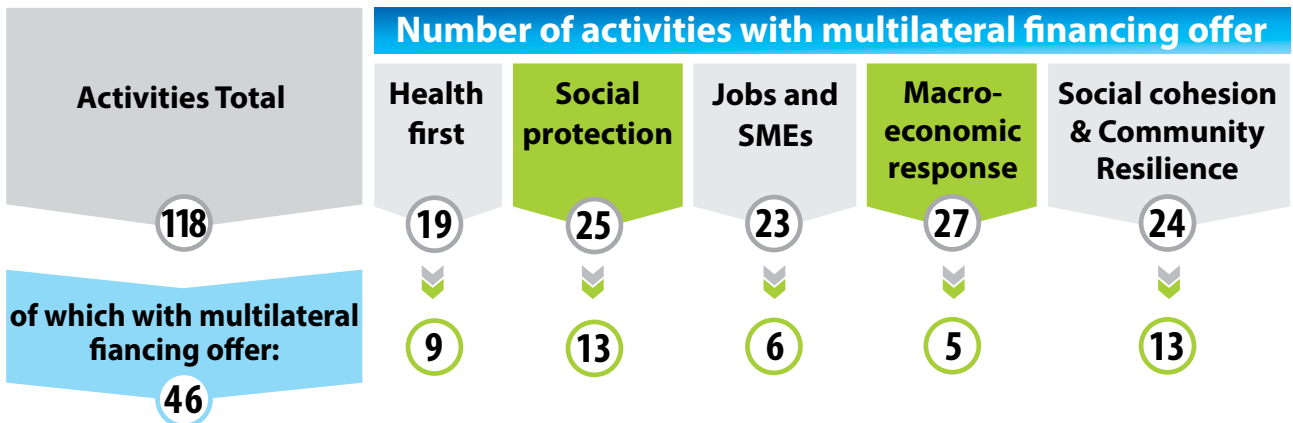
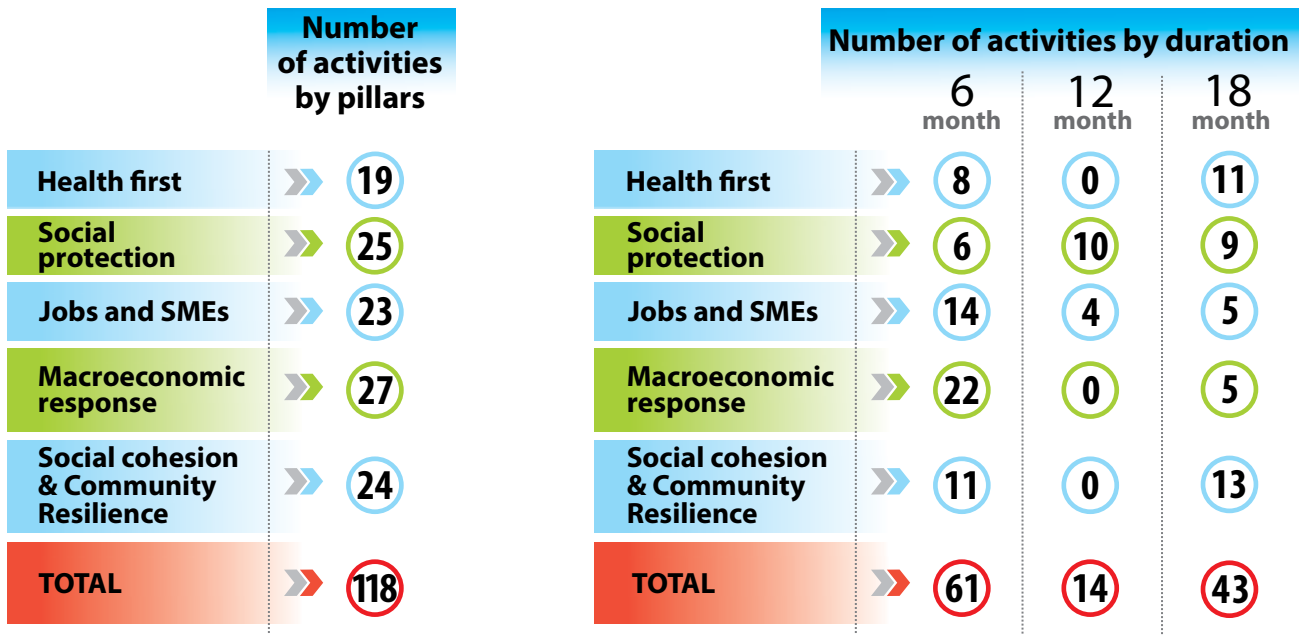


1. Improving the quality and access to essential health services
2. Ensuring social protection and basic services
3. Protecting jobs, supporting small and medium enterprises, and informal sector workers
4. Macroeconomic stimulus and multilateral collaboration
5. Promoting social cohesion and community resilience

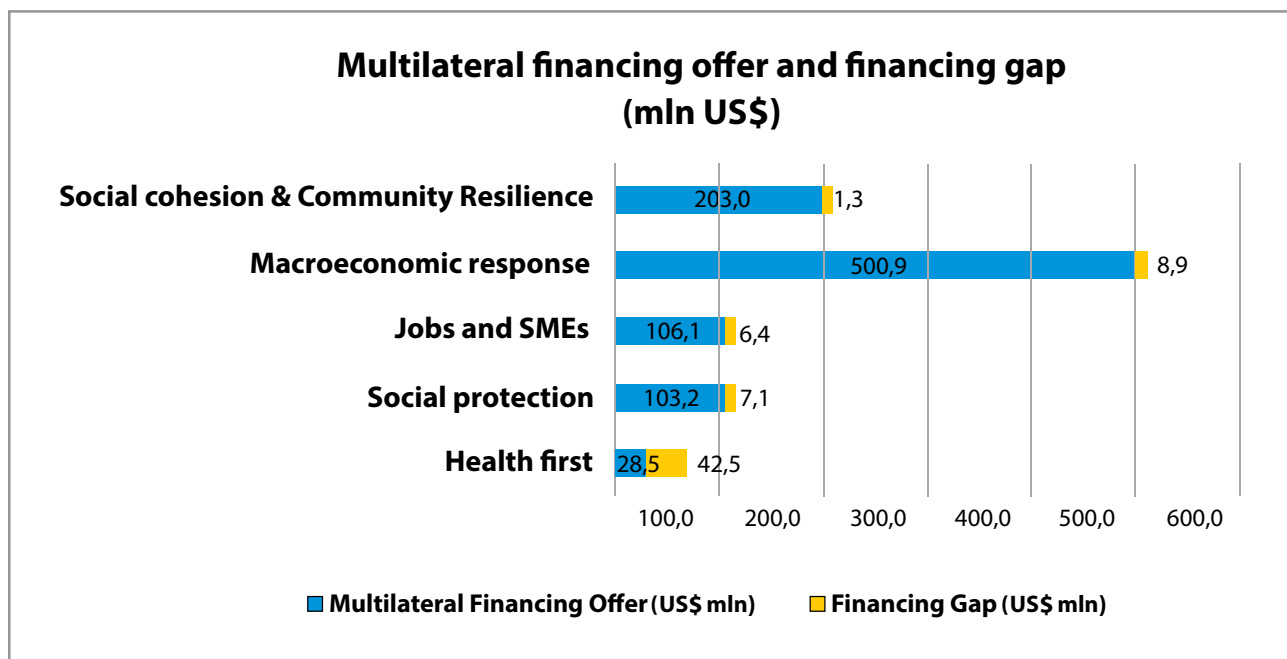
The SERP is developed within the framework of the [UN-Government Joint Working group on Socio-Economic impact of COVID-19 in Turkmenistan](#), established in April 2020.

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# Socio-Economic Response Plan at a Glance



<b>Financial cost of the Plan</b>			
	<b>Required Financing (US\$)</b>	<b>Multilateral Financing Offer (US\$)</b>	<b>Financing Gap (US\$)</b>
Health First	70,982,312	28,455,312	42,527,000
Social Protection	110,323,682	103,210,091	7,113,591
Jobs and SMEs	112,495,736	106,095,736	6,400,000
Macroeconomic Response	509,789,886	500,919,886	8,870,000
Social Cohesion and Community Resilience	204,261,500	202,998,000	1,263,500
<b>TOTAL for all Pillars</b>	<b>1,007,853,116</b>	<b>941,679,025</b>	<b>66,174,091</b>



## II. COUNTRY CONTEXT

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Turkmenistan is an upper middle-income country<sup>1</sup> of 6.2 million people<sup>2</sup> and the second largest country by area in Central Asia. The country has a developing market economy with oil and gas accounting for 77.8 percent of total exports and 22.2 percent of GDP<sup>3</sup> in 2018. The Government of Turkmenistan has converted its hydrocarbon wealth into large-scale public investment in infrastructure and social services, nearly doubling its GDP per capita between 1990 and 2016<sup>4</sup>.

The economic policy of Turkmenistan is aimed at ensuring sustainable and balanced growth through diversification and increase of competitiveness of the economy while preserving macroeconomic stability. Maintaining sustainable growth is based on the principle of harmonious interaction of economic, social, and environmental aspects of development.

Under the motto of the President of Turkmenistan “The State Is for People”, the Government continues to strengthen social model of market economy. Strong economic performance contributed to improvements in social and development indicators. Turkmenistan’s Human Development Index value for 2018 was 0.710 ranking the country 108th out of 189<sup>5</sup> countries. The country demonstrates relative underperformance with regard to life expectancy, public health spending, access to potable water and low coverage with information technology (IT). Since 2007, the government of Turkmenistan allocates at least 70 percent of the state budget expenditure to the social sector, including health, education, social protection, culture and housing<sup>6</sup>, which can and should be further increased as measured in percentage to GDP. Reforms and transformations in the socio-

economic sphere, actively carried out by Turkmenistan in recent years, are aimed at improving the welfare of the population, as well as ensuring sustainable economic growth and reducing its vulnerability to possible external shocks.

The social protection system in Turkmenistan consists of social programmes that provide broad coverage to citizens of various segments of the population. Some of the most notable social benefits include paid leave during pregnancy and childbirth, childcare for children under three years of age, social allowance for orphans and those who lost breadwinner in the family. Government of Turkmenistan increases the amount of benefits, pensions, salaries and scholarships annually by 10 percent. In addition to cash benefits, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan provides home care services to the elderly and people with disabilities through its territorial centres. The Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan and Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan provide relevant services at home and in residential institutions for young people, the elderly and people with disabilities. Social services for children need further improvement, including specialized care for children with disabilities (provision of specialized equipment, rehabilitation services, etc.) or other special needs through the introduction of the social work profession.

A wide range of measures is aimed at developing the private sector and supporting entrepreneurship, such as soft loans for industrial production, agricultural production, stimulating exports and import substitution, promoting public-private partnerships, gradually privatizing state enterprises and state property, and gradually reducing direct state

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<sup>1</sup> According to World Bank classification

<sup>2</sup> UN-Turkmenistan UNSDCF, 2021-2025, Pg 1

<sup>3</sup> State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, Statistical Yearbook, 2018

<sup>4</sup> State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, 2019.

participation in the economy.

Under the leadership of the President of Turkmenistan, the government of Turkmenistan is constantly expanding the country's industrial and agricultural production base, thereby contributing to the creation of jobs, including in rural areas, and ensuring food security.

Turkmenistan is strongly committed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and it was amongst the first countries nationalizing the SDGs in 2016. As was noted in the Voluntary National Review of Turkmenistan prepared in 2019, the country demonstrated progress in achieving its nationalized SDG targets on social policy, market transformation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Nevertheless, the high pace of economic growth averaging 6.3 percent in 2016-2018<sup>7</sup>, is vulnerable to such external shocks as price volatility for raw materials, slowdown of global growth, intensified trade tensions and rising geopolitical risks. Furthermore, climate change poses serious risks to economic activities, environmental sustainability and human development. It is likely to reduce the volume of water available for irrigation, potentially limiting crop production and national food production capacity to meet the demand of the growing population, as well as causing more frequent and severe climate-related extreme events.

In response to the global COVID-19 outbreak, Turkmenistan has enacted stringent measures to prevent its penetration to the country and contain its spread as early as in January 2020. By 1 July 2020, Turkmenistan registered no cases of COVID-19 infection in the country. However, the impact of the global pandemic poses a threat to the country's socio-economic development due to global economic downturn triggered

by the pandemic, lockdown of borders and passenger/cargo routes and subsequent export and import challenges.

In response the Government of Turkmenistan has developed a set of measures and is further considering the possibility of introducing new measures for mitigating the impact of the pandemic on the productive sectors of the economy, safeguard jobs and protect the vulnerable. The UN Development System (UNDS), International Financial Institutions (IFI) and other development stakeholders stand ready to enhance their support for Turkmenistan Government's efforts to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on people and the economy to maintain progress towards the SDGs.

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<sup>5</sup> UNDP Human Development Report, 2019 [hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)

<sup>6</sup> Statistical bulletin "Finance of Turkmenistan - 2016-2017"

<sup>7</sup> State Statistics Committee, Statistical Yearbook, 2019

### III. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IMPACT ON GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMY

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COVID-19 pandemic has far-reaching socio-economic implications, triggered by multiple and simultaneous shocks:

- Supply shock, coming from disruption of global value chains, border closures, lockdown of cities and workplaces
- Demand shock, coming from reduced spending especially on transport, tourism, trade
- The oil price shock, especially impactful for exporters of hydrocarbons, including in the Central Asian region

The depth of the economic crisis will depend on the duration of the pandemic, but even in the more optimistic scenario, the IMF estimates that the global economy will contract by about 3 % in 2020, which is a much deeper recession than the one in 2008-2009<sup>8</sup>. The major contraction is expected in the North America, the European Union and Russian Federation. The economic growth in People's Republic of China is expected to slow-down substantively to 1.2%. The forecast for the Middle East and Central Asia region stands at -2.8%, slightly better, than the world average. Despite this setback, Turkmenistan is estimated to maintain the positive rate of growth.

Due to the effective measures taken by the Government of Turkmenistan at an early stage to prevent the penetration of COVID-19 into the country, no cases of coronavirus infection have been registered in Turkmenistan, and the economy is functioning without shutdowns. Turkmenistan's GDP growth for January-May period of 2020 was 6.2%, financial and social

stability has been maintained, rapid response is being taken with regard to external challenges and to adapt to changes in the economic environment.

However, the impact of the global pandemic on Turkmenistan should not be underestimated. It is expected that the country will be affected by the global recession, energy price shock, movement restrictions and decrease of production, including in the oil and gas sector. Preliminary conclusions of the analysis of possible socio-economic consequences of the global crisis in Turkmenistan are mainly related to the [sharp drop in the global oil/gas prices](#) which may lead to reduction of exports and foreign exchange earnings, given that hydrocarbon resources accounted for 77.8% of total exports and 22.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018<sup>9</sup>. Another factor of pressure on economic growth is the decline in demand for natural gas and petroleum products. This is expected to result in some reduction of GDP growth rates and a possible shrinking of the fiscal space and investment due to the reduction in export and tax revenues. In addition, there is a risk of diminishing purchasing power of citizens and entrepreneurs. On the other hand, Turkmenistan, according to data for 2018, has foreign exchange reserves worth \$ 19.7 billion US dollars<sup>10</sup> (equivalent to 44 months of export as of 2018), which is sufficient to mitigate the decline in exports.

Another risk to the economy is [an increase in the cost and time of transporting goods](#), rising prices for imports and locally produced goods that depend on imported components and consumables. An analysis of Turkmenistan's trade turnover with its main trading partners shows that the country is purchasing technological equipment, ferro-metals and

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<sup>8</sup> IMF, WEO, 2020, April 2020.

<sup>9</sup> State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, Statistical Yearbook, 2018

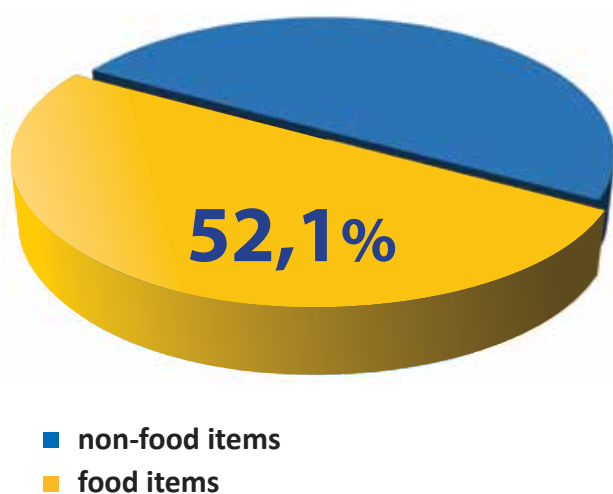
<sup>10</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>



ferro-metal products, vehicles, wood, plastic products and chemical products from countries such as Republic of Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation, Islamic Republic of Iran, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Republic of China and other countries for domestic industrial and other needs. Disruption of trade relations, reduced activity in the transport sector, suspension of international tourism and a number of other indirect risks are already affecting the reduction of import supplies, as well as an increase in prices for imported products.

The country's food security is ensured mainly by growing and producing its own agricultural products. Over the past 10-12 years, Turkmenistan has actively expanded investment in the agro-industrial sector, including construction of modern processing facilities. This enabled to fully provide the country's population with food products, with the exception of a number of food products such as potatoes, fruit, sugar and refined vegetable oil, the consumption of which is partly dependent on imports, so price-hikes for these products can be expected. Data on the structure of household expenditures for 2018 show that **52.1% of total household expenditures constitute expenses on food**<sup>12</sup>.

**Composition of household expenditures, 2018**



This is a fairly large part of expenses, meaning that fluctuations and hikes in food prices can increase the burden on household budgets. Disruption of trade relations will also affect the prices and timely delivery of industrial products, such as equipment and raw materials used by local producers in production processes.

However, the above may affect disproportionately the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the country, which do not usually have financial buffers or cannot quickly refocus or diversify their activities. SMEs in employment-intensive services, such as transport, hospitality and trade are most vulnerable overall. In Turkmenistan, this also includes agriculture, as the largest provider of employment both in formal and informal segments. Many firms in these sectors may experience decline in income, leading to liquidity problems and reduced ability to pay salaries, loans and taxes. Furthermore, this may bring a chain-effect across integrated economic sectors of the country. The SMEs may thus be pushed out of business massively, their employees may lose jobs and livelihoods. Recovery may take long, unless targeted support is available to SMEs immediately.

Higher prices for imported consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, along with a possible reduction in the purchasing power of the population and enterprises, can create additional risks, especially for vulnerable groups, such as those working in sectors affected by the pandemic, women working in the informal sector, children and youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants and their families, and others.

Although the socio-economic impact affects all, it significantly affects the vulnerable segments of population. The UN Framework for the Socio-Economic Response calls for the careful assessment of the impact on vulnerable groups of population and development of targeted policy measures, so no one is left behind.

<sup>11</sup> "Foreign trade of Turkmenistan with the countries of the world in 2018", publication by State Statistics Committee

<sup>12</sup> Annual statistical bulletin for 2018, State Statistics Committee, page 195

## IV. “LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND”

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The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been indiscriminate, affecting the whole society. Throughout the response, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its central promise to “leave no one behind” shall remain the guiding reference.

The UN-Government joint working group has identified the following vulnerable groups in the context of Turkmenistan requiring special attention in developing response measures to the socio-economic impact of the pandemic:



People employed in sectors affected by the socio-economic impact of the pandemic.

Restrictions on the movement of people led to a halt in international passenger traffic, and also had an impact on hospitality services. SMEs in these sectors may face financial difficulties, forcing them to lay off their employees or reduce wages. Individual entrepreneurs are more vulnerable to supply disruptions because they have limited financial resources.



Women who work in the informal sector and are not covered by any social protection may be affected. A possible decrease in purchasing power (and price increases) may lead to a shift to cheaper food and impair access to quality health services.



Youth. Possible challenges for employment of young people due to slowdown in economic growth.



Children. Possible interruptions in the supply of vaccines, which can lead to much more serious consequences for children's health. A possible increase in prices may negatively affect the quality of health, nutrition and education of children in families.



Rural population. Possible supply chain disruptions and price increases for food and other consumer goods. A possible decrease in the purchasing power of income may affect access to social services.



People with disabilities. Possible increase in the price of food and other consumer goods due to restrictions on the import of goods may reduce their availability to vulnerable groups dependent on social benefits, which may affect not only the quality and quantity of their nutrition, but also their access to health services.



The elderly may be more vulnerable to possible increase in food prices and reduced purchasing power of income, as their earnings are limited by pensions. Possible price increases may affect the availability of medical services and medicines for the elderly.



People living in residential homes. Number of children in need of alternative care may increase. A possible increase in the number of residents in residential homes, along with a possible increase in prices, may increase the cost of maintaining such institutions.



Migrants and their families. Migrants who are currently abroad may suffer from travel restrictions and their ability to earn a living. They may need medical care, financial support, and help to return home. Migrant families who may have been dependent on remittances may face financial difficulties.



Stateless persons and refugees. Decline in economic growth rate may complicate their livelihoods.

## V. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE MEASURES OF GOVERNMENT OF TURKMENISTAN TO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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The Government of Turkmenistan has undertaken active measures to prevent and protect citizens from the threat of COVID-19 through timely and appropriate actions to reduce the risks of spreading infectious diseases caused by COVID-19 to the territory of the country.

The country has developed a unified national strategy to combat coronavirus infection, which includes a set of organizational, legal, financial, economic, sanitary-epidemiological, medical, and quarantine measures.

Among the fundamental organizational actions was the creation of the Government Commission to combat dangerous infectious diseases, which included members of the government, heads of ministries, departments, and local executive bodies. An interagency coordination mechanism - operational headquarters has also been established with the involvement of representatives of government agencies responsible for health, transport, trade, finance, and law enforcement.

In collaboration with the UN agencies operating in Turkmenistan, "Preparedness and response plan of Turkmenistan for the acute infectious disease" has been developed and approved. Health authorities are provided with all the necessary means to ensure sanitary and epidemiological control. In particular, since the global emergence of COVID-19, the relevant departments of the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan have been testing all persons arriving in Turkmenistan from abroad. Quarantine measures are also carried out for this category of citizens.

In the context of the observed socio-economic impact of the global pandemic, the Government of Turkmenistan is actively reviewing the foreign trade situation, relying on the increasing role of the processing industry and increasing its export-oriented products, including deeper and more complex processing of natural gas, as well as non-hydrocarbon commodities. --Work is underway to increase electricity exports to countries in the Central Asian region, as well as Republic of Turkey, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and the participation in projects on transition to integrated energy system planning.

Currently, a number of measures are being taken in the fiscal and monetary spheres, which will somewhat mitigate the influence of external factors on the development of key sectors of the economy. Diversification of the economy, the development of the manufacturing industry, including the processing of natural gas, oil, agricultural raw materials, the production of building materials, etc., as well as factors of domestic demand in the conditions of the uninterrupted functioning of the national economy will reduce the possible damage from falling oil prices and the impact of COVID-19. However, the private sector, which accounts for about 70% of the economy of Turkmenistan (excluding the oil and gas sector), needs additional support measures.

Taking into account the expected reduction in the state budget revenues, the government of Turkmenistan is working to reduce non-priority expenditures and reschedule public investments in order to maintain social spending in 2020 at the planned level. The Government of Turkmenistan also created the Foreign Exchange Fund for the accumulation of foreign currency funds and their use for strategic purposes related to ensuring social obligations of the state, if necessary, the purchase of medical supplies, referral to strategic investments, etc. Along with the existing fiscal and monetary measures to support small and medium-sized enterprises, additional opportunities for stimulating entrepreneurship are also being studied, especially in sectors most affected by the global pandemic, such as transport, tourism, etc.

As part of implementation of major investment projects, public-private partnership is encouraged. Other possible financing mechanisms are also being considered, including through attracting resources from international financial institutions (the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank).

In order to ensure continuity of supply chains with other countries, Turkmenistan is increasing its efforts to open transport corridors and develop multimodal cargo transportation. At the same time, special attention is paid to measures aimed at preventing the penetration of coronavirus infection when transporting goods to and through the territory of the country.

In order to maintain food security, the Government of Turkmenistan has been expanding the share of arable land for cultivation of fruit and vegetables. A Government commission has been established to control prices for basic food products and ensure their centralized import and uninterrupted supply on the market. Subsidizing the prices for a number of basic food items, as well as utilities and public transport, continues.

## VI. UN SUPPORT TO THE IMMEDIATE RESPONSE MEASURES OF GOVERNMENT OF TURKMENISTAN TO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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The socio-economic support of the UN aims to operationalize critical areas outlined by the Secretary-General in his recent report “Shared responsibility, global solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19” of 31 March 2020. In the UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 it is clearly defined that the UN support should be provided in close consultation with the host governments taking into account national priorities and needs. The following are key initiatives of the UN Development System in Turkmenistan within which the UN agencies are providing assistance and will continue to assist the Government in implementing an immediate response to the pandemic.

In healthcare - even though no COVID-19 cases were officially reported in Turkmenistan, it is of paramount importance to maintain vital health services while taking measures to ensure preparedness and mitigate the risk of system collapse in case of probable outbreak.

Under the leadership of the President of Turkmenistan, the government of Turkmenistan has been gradually investing in the improved healthcare infrastructure and modern medical equipment to deliver quality services to citizens. The UNDS supports the government of Turkmenistan with a two-stage strategy. First, targeted actions to assist countries to maintain vital health services. Second, complementary efforts targeting health systems preparedness and strengthening with a focus on primary health care and Universal Health Coverage and preparedness for future waves of COVID-19.

The following key joint initiatives of the UNDS in Turkmenistan can be highlighted within this context:

- National Tuberculosis programme to offer continuous quality diagnostics and treatment, including MDR and XDR Tuberculosis;

- Cooperation for the realization of reproductive rights through ensuring affordability and access to family planning services and elimination of preventable maternal mortality cases;

- Ensuring sustainable access to vital healthcare services, including immunization with timely vaccine delivery, accessible and affordable quality medical care for mothers, children, adolescents;

- Improving healthcare budgeting with the creation of a basic package of free health services for mothers, children and other vulnerable groups;

- Digitalization of the healthcare system in line with the Concept for Development of Digital Economy in Turkmenistan for 2019-2025;

- Capacity building of healthcare professionals for quality data collection, analysis and evidence-based decision-making.

In social protection sphere - global and regional adverse economic situation might also have a negative impact on the population of Turkmenistan, including most vulnerable groups. Social protection responses must consider differentiated impact of the pandemic on vulnerable groups, women and men and those whose livelihoods are dependent on incomes in the informal sector, as well as those now facing additional unpaid care work.

Under the motto of the President of Turkmenistan “The State Is for People”, the government of Turkmenistan continues to strengthen social model of market economy. Therefore, the government of Turkmenistan takes a set of extraordinary measures to mitigate the socio-economic impact on population such as development of digital solutions for quality service provision; supply of subsidized transport and communal services, and basic food items; price controls for critical food products, etc.

The UNDS has extensive expertise and experience in supporting governments in developing social protection systems, including delivery of quality social services.

#### In Turkmenistan, the UNDS supports:

- 1) Strengthening community-based social service system, focusing on introduction of new model of social services;
- 2) Provision of the basic necessary food and health items to the most vulnerable groups along with ensuring constant premix deliveries (vitamin and mineral complex) for flour, as well as maintaining monitoring of salt iodization processes;
- 3) Reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking, providing them with alternative sources of income;
- 4) Development of distance and digital platforms for schools, vocational schools, higher education institutions and other educational institutions, including for the Academy of Civil Service under the President of Turkmenistan.

In job creation and SME support - in the conditions of the global economic recession small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), employees in agriculture, the self-employed, daily wage earners might be most vulnerable to the negative economic effect. Jobs in some sectors, and specifically, in the service industries are adversely affected. The global economic recession will also impact remittance flows into the country.

Under the leadership of the President of Turkmenistan, the government of Turkmenistan continuously expands the industrial and agricultural production base of the country, thus contributing to job creation, including in rural areas. Special attention to regional development in the country is highlighted in a number of national development programmes

aimed to boost local economic growth and create jobs for local population.

A wide range of government measures are directed towards the development of private sector and support to SME, such as concessional loans for industrial manufacturing, agricultural production, promotion of export and import substitution; public-private partnership schemes; gradual privatization of state-owned enterprises and state property; gradual reduction of state participation in the economy.

#### In this regard, the UNDS in Turkmenistan supports:

- 1) Employment opportunities for vulnerable youth such as skills training, including training on digital literacy;
- 2) Enhancing vocational education and employment opportunities for people with disabilities;
- 3) Strengthening community resilience and agricultural extension services in Lebap and Dashoguz welayats;
- 4) Promoting the development of trade capacities of SMEs, including through using online tools;
- 5) Review of curricula and teaching methods in primary and secondary education for further promotion of competency-based education;

Macroeconomic stimulus and multilateral collaboration - a three-step approach is essential for the socio-economic response to the global pandemic. First, a rapid assessment of the potential impact of the crisis is needed to quantify the spending necessary to contain it. Second, an assessment of the fiscal space available for increasing spending, as it will mainly determine the government's capacity for action. Third, an analysis of policy priorities and available policy measures considering both financing and implementation constraints is equally required.

The economic policy of Turkmenistan is aimed at ensuring sustainable and balanced growth through diversification and increase of competitiveness of the economy while preserving macroeconomic stability. Maintaining sustainable growth is based on the principle of harmonious interaction of economic, social and environmental aspects of development. The government of Turkmenistan continues its efforts for transition to free market economy, introducing essential structural reforms, enhancing industrial processing capacity, enlarging private sector presence; instituting midterm strategic planning and results-based management in public administration, and establishing their synergy with investment and fiscal programme-based solutions.

The key joint initiative of the UNDS and the Government of Turkmenistan in this area include:

- 1) Development of national export and trade potential, based on coordinated integration into the system of world economic relations, taking into account the existing regional and global demand and supply, as well as by helping to increase the competitiveness of national producers;
- 2) Platform for SDG implementation, strategic planning and budget reform;
- 3) Strengthening financial and digital banking capacity of the State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of Turkmenistan;
- 4) Strengthening the national statistical capacity in National Accounts and Trade.

The UNDS also stands ready to extend support in the following:

- 1) Supporting the government in introduction of the Integrated National Financing Framework with particular focus on enhancement of strategic

planning, mid-term budgeting and results-based management;

- 2) Improving the investment climate through creation and facilitation of Investment Fund under the State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of Turkmenistan to provide financing facilities for private sector with special focus on "green" agricultural development;
- 3) Trade facilitation through enabling "single window" customs procedures.

On issues of promotion of social cohesion and strengthening community resilience - the urgency of responding to the current crisis needs to consolidate not only important ongoing processes of social dialogue, but also ensure that the gains made on gender equality in the past decades are not rolled back. It is important to ground the socio-economic response to the global pandemic on well-developed social dialogue and engagement with communities, based, inter alia, on fundamental human rights, gender equality and the inclusion of women.

The government of Turkmenistan demonstrates gradual improvements in human rights, including access to justice and the rule of law. The country participates in regular dialogue within the framework of UN human rights treaty bodies and adopted a number of international recommendations in line with their concluding observations.

The government of Turkmenistan continues its dialogue with the UN human rights treaty bodies to enhance the protection of human rights in the country, strengthen capacity of national human rights institutions, and ensure the state's accountability for implementation of human rights commitments. One of the key reforms to address the above has been the establishment of the Ombudsperson's Office to effectively protect human rights in compliance with the Paris Principles.

The State Programme on Rural Development specifically addresses the development issues of regions in Turkmenistan, including rural areas and acts as a national mechanism to realize the UN principle “leaving no one behind”. The Rural Programme is aimed at enhancement of living standards of people in regions and rural areas.

In this regard, in Turkmenistan the UNDS supports the:

- 1) Promotion of human rights and gender equality, through strengthening the capacity of the Ombudsperson’s Office as well as facilitating the state’s closer communication with treaty bodies and

implementation of their recommendations;

- 2) Facilitation of improving border security and control systems, anti-money “laundering”, countering terrorism, crime prevention, anti-corruption, development of legal harmonization, training in the prevention and reduction of drug use, countering the spread of drugs, etc.;
- 3) Implementation of communication networks at local community level (e.g. support groups for mothers).

## VII. FIVE PILLARS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE OF TURKMENISTAN TO GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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As the UN Secretary-General has noted, “a large scale, coordinated and comprehensive multilateral response is needed now more than ever”. COVID-19 is a global problem and confronting the effects of the pandemic will require global and concerted efforts supported by regional initiatives and regional institutions. To this end, at the early stages of the spread of the pandemic the UNDS both at the global and country levels offered the member States the necessary tools and methodological approaches to ensure strategic and integrated response to the pandemic.

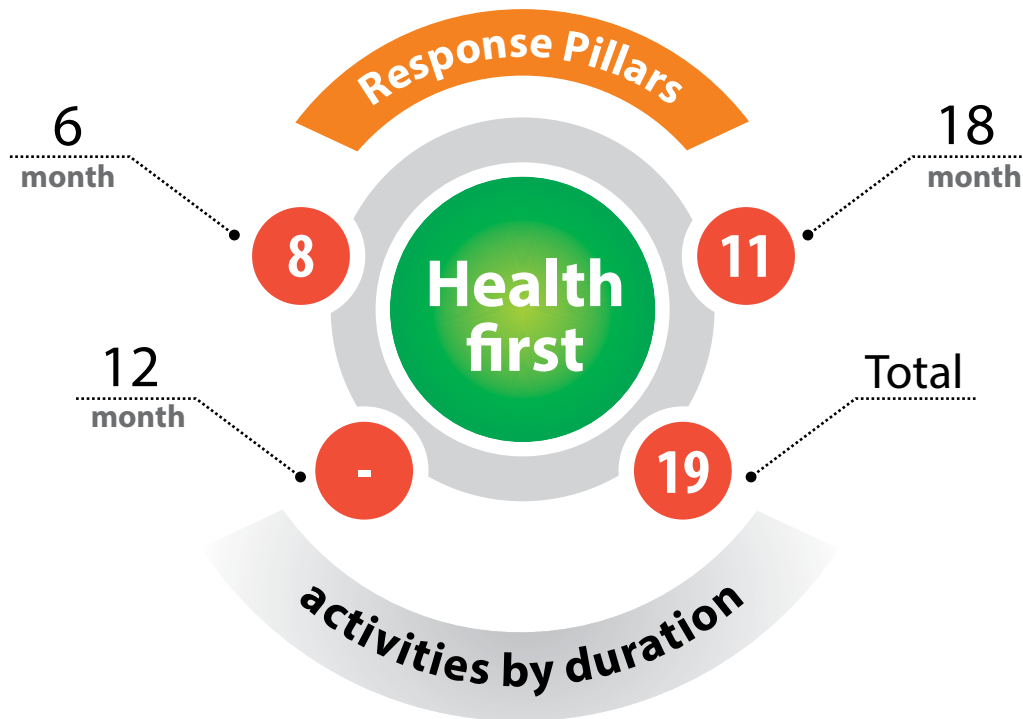
The first step of cooperation between the UN development system and member States was the development and adoption by countries of National Preparedness and Response Plans for COVID-19. The key objective of such plan was to develop measures to prevent the spread of the virus, reduce the risk of its transmission, identify and treat those infected, while strengthening

the capacity of health systems. The Government of Turkmenistan, with the assistance of the UN, has also developed and approved such a plan.

The next important step is for countries to develop and adopt Response Plans to the Socio-Economic Impact of the pandemic. To assist member States and at the initiative of the UN Secretary-General, the UNDS has developed and proposed the Global UN Framework for an Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19.

The measures proposed in the current Plan are developed in accordance with the five priority pillars outlined in the above-mentioned Global Framework, namely: improving the quality and access to health services, ensuring the continuity of social protection services, preserving jobs and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, macroeconomic stimulus and multilateral collaboration, and ensuring social cohesion and community resilience.





**activities by pillars**

**Health first**

of which with multilateral financing offer:

**Implementing partners:**

- National
- International

Visual breakdown of the 19 total activities:

- 19 (Total Health first activities)
- 9 (of which with multilateral financing offer)
- 9 (Implementing partners: National)
- 3 (Implementing partners: International)
- 6 (Implementing partners: International)

Required financing (US\$)	Multilateral Financing Offer (US\$)	Financing Gap (US\$)
70,982,312	28,455,312	42,527,000

This pillar reflects the measures to address the issues of ensuring equal and sustainable access to health services, as well as issues of maintaining the capacity of the health system in the context of the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic. Unlike the "Preparedness and Response Plan of Turkmenistan for acute infectious disease", this pillar focuses on maintaining the ability of the health system to provide equal and sustainable access to basic health services for the population, and in particular for vulnerable groups. Although the

global pandemic has not affected the country's population, its socio-economic impact will test the health system in terms of both technical and technological equipment, human resources, intellectual capacity, and funding of healthcare sector.

In this area, it is necessary to focus on the availability of basic medical services for both communicable and non-communicable diseases, in such aspects as the need for additional specific medical services (such as psychological) as a result of the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic, the availability of accessible and affordable essential medicines, systematic implementation of immunization of the population, etc.

It is also advisable to pay special attention to human capacity of the healthcare system and take into account the fact that the healthcare

professionals are first-line workers and predominantly exposed to the risk of infection due to the nature of their profession. Thus, it is necessary to provide a relevant system of protection for medical personnel, professional development programme, and sufficient system of incentives and stimuli (including monetary ones).

To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of all these measures, health system financing at sufficient levels is required to: maintain the stability and availability of medical services and medicines; further extension of the digitization of certain medical services and management functions of the health system; the availability of data to conduct timely situation analyses and readiness of the health system to meet the needs of the population, with special focus on vulnerable groups to leave no one behind.

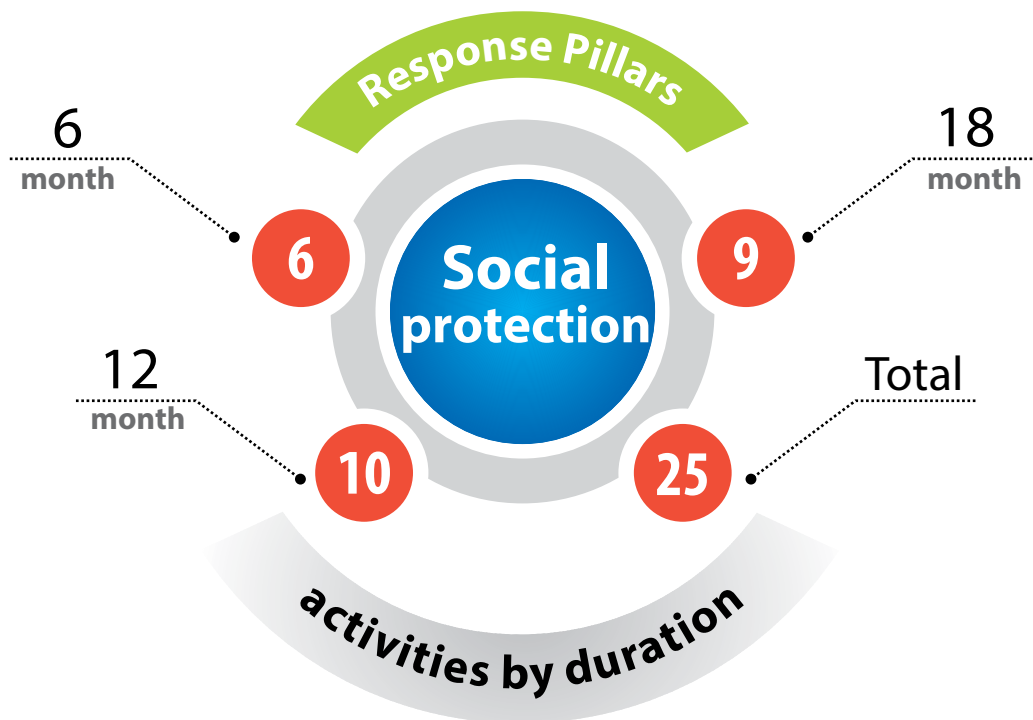
The work in this area along in addition to the "Preparedness and Response Plan of

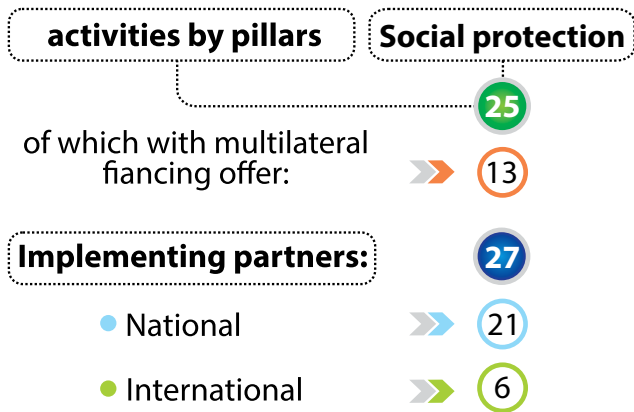
Turkmenistan to acute infectious disease" will contribute to the implementation of such state development programmes as the National Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the Concept for Digital Economy Development in Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the National Action Plan for the implementation of children's rights in Turkmenistan for 2018-2022, as well as other sectoral development programmes.

The key responsible organizations for this pillar will be the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan, the Agency "Turkmenaragatnashyk/Turkmencommunication", hyakimliks of welayats.

The key partner agencies will include the WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, National Red Crescent Society and others.

## 2 Support to Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services





Required financing (US\$)	Multilateral Financing Offer (US\$)	Financing Gap (US\$)
110,323,682	103,210,091	7,113,591

This pillar covers a wide range of issues related to maintaining food security and socially important goods, ensuring continuous and sustainable education for children and young people, as well as social protection of vulnerable groups. In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize the potential vulnerability of certain groups of the population, as reflected in the third section of this plan. Thus, this very pillar directly addresses social support for vulnerable groups of the population.

In particular, according to international best practices, it is proposed to introduce a system of social work and inclusive social services at the community level, which much better addresses and meets the needs of vulnerable groups. In addition, in many countries this system has proven to be more efficient and cost-effective than the traditional system of providing services based on residential social institutions.

It is also proposed to take measures to empower vulnerable groups through conducting an analysis to understand the impact of the socio-economic situation on households' well-being and on vulnerable groups, in particular, providing basic food and hygiene items to the most needy, increasing the capacity of multi-disciplinary specialists to provide quality psychosocial support to persons with disabilities and their families, and developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for health workers, police and psychosocial services to help women affected by gender-based violence.

With regard to maintaining food security and socially important goods, it is necessary to continue the measures taken by the government of Turkmenistan to supply the market with consumer goods, with appropriate price regulation

for essential and socially important goods. Due to the recent privatization reforms in the agricultural sector, special attention is proposed to be paid to institutional, technical and financial support of the private sector in order to increase the production of vegetables, melons and gourds, livestock and poultry farming, with special focus on addressing such fundamental issues as providing fodder and water supply, veterinary, extension services, export promotion services, etc. At the same time, it should be emphasized that the exports should be promoted concurrently, as this will enable improving the country's currency position, adopting international best practices, and scaling up the agricultural production given the relatively small domestic consumption market.

In this direction, it is also advisable to develop integrated social protection systems, including improving integrated registers of beneficiaries and social registers, data management and document management systems, improving the data management system in education, promoting the development of distance learning and digital educational platforms at different levels of education, as well as encouraging private educational institutions to provide a variety of training programmes.

Efforts in this area, along with mitigating the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic on vulnerable groups of the population, will also contribute to the implementation of such state development programmes as the National Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the Concept for Digital Economy Development in Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the National Action Plan for the healthy nutrition of the population for 2020-2025, as well as other sectoral development programmes.

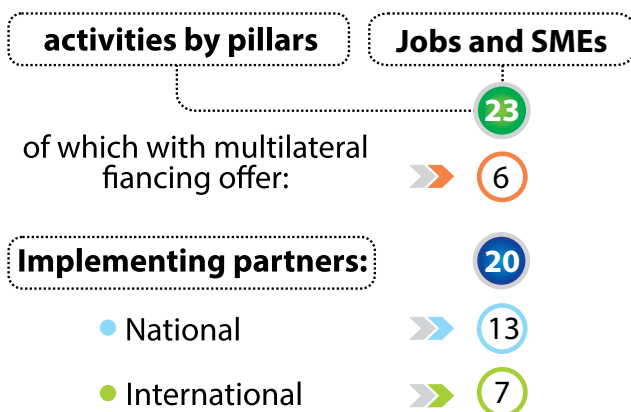
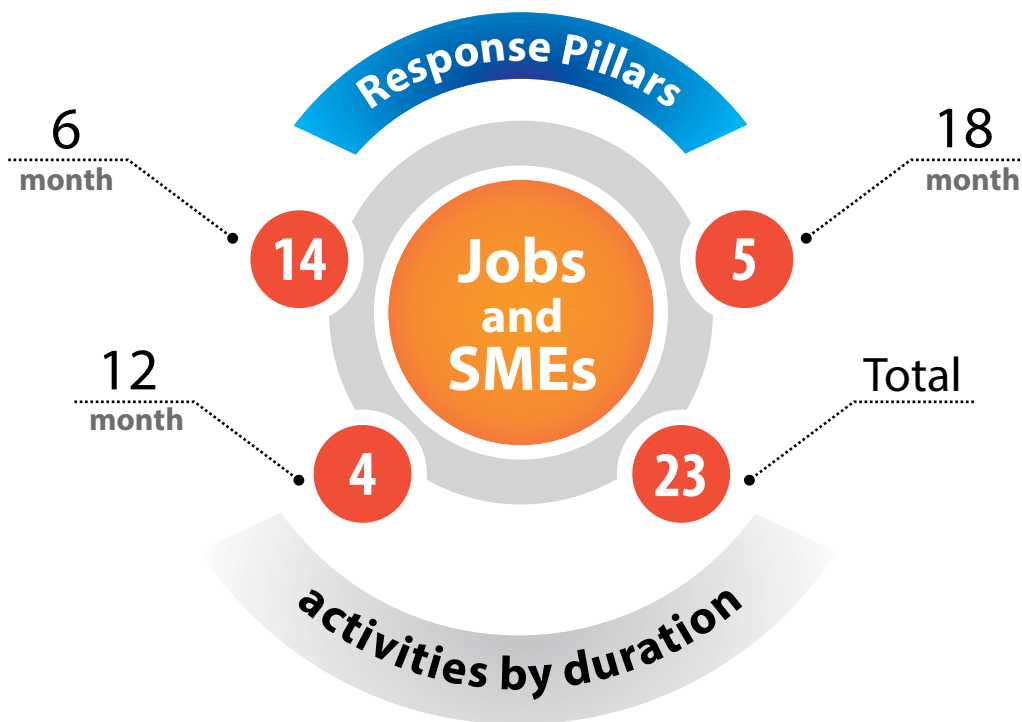
The key responsible organizations in this area will be the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, Permanent Intersectoral Commission on Monitoring of

prices and markets, Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Interior of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Adalat of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Sports and Youth policy of Turkmenistan, Academy of Civil

Service under the President of Turkmenistan, State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics, State Committee of Water Resources, the State Concern "Turkmenhimiya/Turkmenchemicals", hyakimliks of Ashgabat and welayats, the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan, and the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan.

The key partner agencies will include the UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, FAO, public associations and others.

### 3 Support to Economic Response and Recovery: Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, and Informal Sector Workers



Required financing (US\$)	Multilateral Financing Offer (US\$)	Financing Gap (US\$)
112,495,736	106,095,736	6,400,000

This pillar addresses the issues of supporting and encouraging the development of SMEs, as well as protecting jobs. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account that the consequences of the global pandemic adversely affect the

SMEs due to their lack or insufficiency of appropriate "financial buffer/safety cushion" to survive the medium-or long-term crisis. Moreover, the private sector is facing a double shock, that is, both from the supply side and from the demand side.

The drop in demand is also the reason for job losses, which in turn leads to increased unemployment.

In this area, it is considered appropriate to continue further work to improve the business and investment climate of the country and develop entrepreneurship. In particular, it is necessary to continue improving the institutional and human capacity of SMEs by providing technical and financial assistance, simplifying the doing business procedures, including the entire cycle of business operations, from registering a business, obtaining licenses, providing banking services, using marketing solutions, to expanding the business, paying taxes and working with investors. Namely, it is proposed to accelerate the implementation of digital solutions for providing public services to businesses in line with the "single window" concept.

Moreover, in order to improve the business and investment climate in accordance with international best practices, it is necessary to start working on the participation of the country in the World Bank's 'Doing business' ranking, which will allow assessing and providing appropriate solutions to a wide range of issues related to creating a favourable business environment in the country according to international standards.

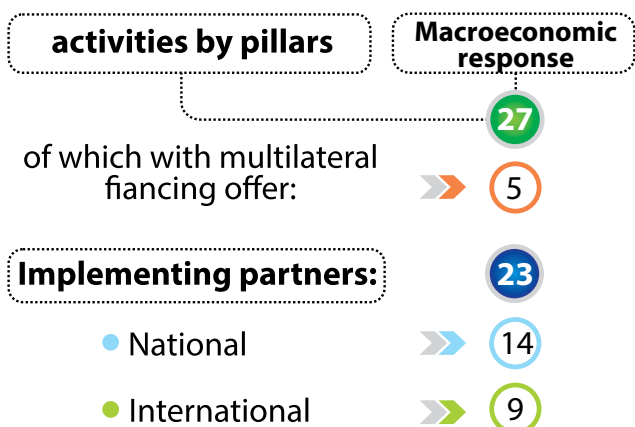
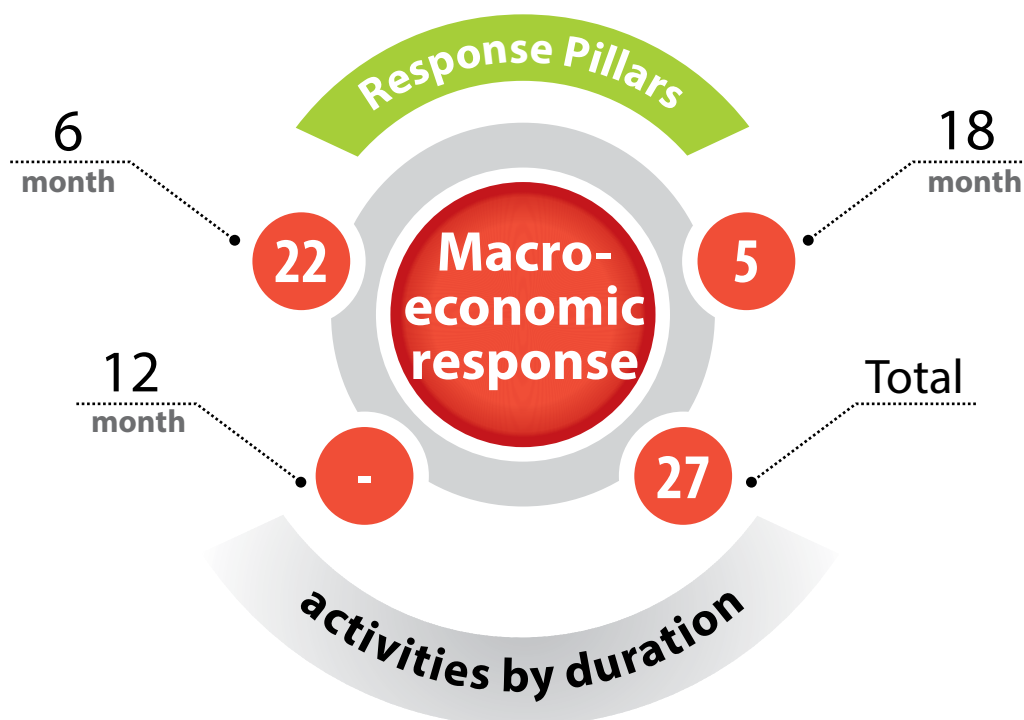
It is also necessary to attract international financial institutions to support SMEs, both based on the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, and individually with enterprises or through local commercial banks. Here greater emphasis should be placed not only on providing concessional loans, but also on using the huge capacity of international financial institutions to provide technical assistance and business advice in accordance with international best practices.

As for maintaining the employment and protecting jobs, it is advisable to review the legislation within a short timeframe: on the one hand, to provide flexibility for employers to regulate the volume of work in accordance with falling demand, and, on the other hand, to protect the labour rights of the population, and especially vulnerable working age people, and to provide opportunities for professional development and retraining in accordance with the demand on the labour market.

Work in this area, along with mitigating the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic, will also contribute to the implementation of such state development programmes as the National Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the Programme for the Development of Foreign Economic Activity for 2020-2025, the State Program to Support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Turkmenistan for 2018-2024, as well as other sectoral development programmes.

The key responsible organizations for this pillar will be the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Adalat of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan, Central Bank of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection of Turkmenistan, State Customs Service of Turkmenistan, State Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of Turkmenistan, the Agency "Turkmenaraganashyk/Turkmencommunication", hyakimliks of welayats, commercial banks, the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan.

The key partner agencies will include the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, World Bank, EBRD, ADB, National Centre of Trade Unions of Turkmenistan and others.



Required financing (US\$)	Multilateral Financing Offer (US\$)	Financing Gap (US\$)
509,789,886	500,919,886	8,870,000

This pillar focuses on the issues of fiscal incentives and monetary stimulus, attracting investment for the development of economic sectors and promoting exports, and on maintaining the stability of the financial sector and stimulating the economy. In this area, it should be noted that the economic impact affects the decreasing trend of the balance of payments, a reduction in trade (exports and imports), a possible decrease in the purchasing power of the national currency, narrowing of the fiscal space, and possible slowdown in economic activity in the country.

To mitigate these consequences, it is necessary to implement fiscal policy measures, in particular, review the state budget expenditures in relation to non-priority capital investments, defer tax payments and reduce tax rates, introduce a system for issuing unemployment benefits, and maintain the current level of subsidized prices for utilities, rail passenger transport, public transport and a basket of basic foodstuffs.

In addition, with regard to maintaining economic sectors and diversifying exports, it is considered appropriate to attract additional external loans and investment to stimulate the development of production and export of chemical products, textiles, fruit and vegetables cultivation, and the construction materials industry, etc. Work needs to be done to promote trade, transport and transit, as well as the devel-

opment of the tourism sector. Special attention should be paid to Turkmenistan's obtaining observer status in the WTO in order to implement reforms in the country's trade policy.

In the macroeconomic direction, it is also necessary to take measures to stimulate the economy in order to maintain financial stability. In particular, it is advisable to continue the practice of state concessional lending to various sectors, hold negotiations with strategic partners to defer payments on government loans, defer payments on loans to local businesses, and ensure the liquidity of the banking system.

Work in this area, along with mitigating the economic impact of the global pandemic, will also contribute to the implementation of such state development programmes as the National Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the Concept for Digital Economy Development in Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the Programme for the development of Foreign Economic Activity of Turkmeni-

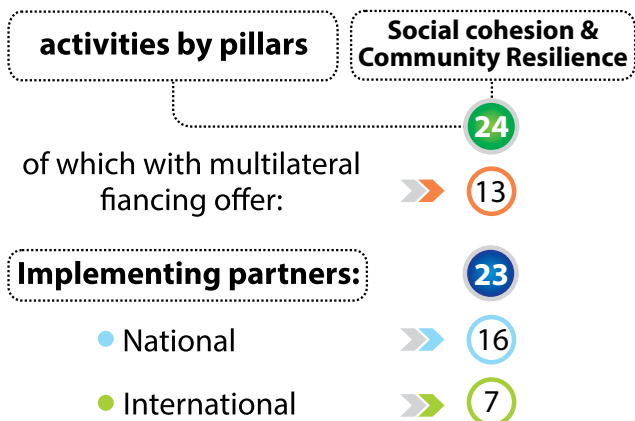
stan for 2020-2025, as well as other sectoral development programmes.

The key responsible organizations for this pillar will be the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan, Central Bank of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Textile Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Industry and Construction of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Culture of Turkmenistan, State Customs Service of Turkmenistan, State Border Service, the State Concern "Turkmenhimiya/Turkmenchemicals", State Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of Turkmenistan, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, commercial banks.

The key partner agencies will be the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNCTAD, IMF, World Bank, EBRD, ADB, and others.

## 5 Social Cohesion and Community-led Resilience





Required financing (US\$)	Multilateral Financing Offer (US\$)	Financing Gap (US\$)
204,261,500	202,998,000	1,263,500

In this pillar, it should be noted that socio-economic consequences of the global pandemic may disrupt social harmony and create risks of undermining public order. To reduce the risks of such adverse events in this area, it is advisable to implement measures aimed at ensuring universal respect for human rights, raising public awareness, strengthening local communities, enhancing the activities of public organizations with focus on vulnerable segments of the population, as well as introducing sustainable methods and technologies to advance urban and rural social infrastructure.

It is planned to start working on the development of a new Human Rights Action Plan and a Gender Equality Action Plan, taking into account the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, the development and implementation of human rights education programmes in the education system, a number of activities in secondary schools to raise children's awareness of sanitation and hygiene, the use of digital technologies to work with the youth, organization of work to prevent domestic and gender-based violence, etc.

Moreover, it is important to achieve the sustainable delivery of essential public services, notably in water and wastewater, public transport, urban roads and lighting, solid waste management, district heating and energy efficiency with the focus on commercialization and green economy transition. It is proposed to deliver quality, sustainable, market-based and demand-driven infrastructure, responsive to citizens, as well as to promote activities that reduce or limit green-

house gas emissions, increase resilience in order to adapt to climate change, and create materially positive environmental benefits. This means creating sustainable urban infrastructure and services, achieving financial, budgetary, environmental and social sustainability, and gradually transitioning towards energy efficient, low carbon economies, in line with the "recovering better" principle of the response.

Work in this area, along with mitigating the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic, will also contribute to the implementation of such state development programmes as the National Programme for socio-economic development of Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, the Concept for Digital Economy Development in Turkmenistan for 2019-2025, as well as other sectoral development programmes.

The key responsible organizations for this pillar will be the Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy of Turkmenistan, Supreme Court of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Adalat of Turkmenistan, Ministry of the Interior, the Ombudsman's Office, the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Construction and Architecture of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Industry and Construction Production of Turkmenistan, hyskimliks of the city of Ashgabat and welayats, as well as and gengeshes.

The key partner agencies will include the UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, EBRD, Central Council of the Women's Union of Turkmenistan, the Bar Association, the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, and other public associations operating on the ground.



# TURKMENISTAN'S IMMEDIATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE PLAN TO ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE PANDEMIC

## FIVE PILLARS ACTION PLAN

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
<b>Pillar 1. Improving the quality and access to essential health services</b>											
<b>1.1. Ensure equitable and sustainable access to health services</b>											
1.1.1.	Improve affordability and access to essential health services for vulnerable groups	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Assess the demand for new and additional services to anticipate increased demand resulting from mental, physical health problems stemming from socio-economic effects of COVID-19	Availability of assessment of demand for additional health services Excess mortality (National statistics)	30 September 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	WHO	Low income households, TB patients, Women,	0	N/A	N/A	
		Monitor the stock and prices of medicine in pharmacies	Periodic monitoring	Periodically	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	WHO UNFPA	Children and adults subject to immunization,	0	N/A	N/A	
		Adopt regulations on special referral transportation services in all levels of healthcare system services for those in need of specialized medical treatment with special focus on vulnerable groups of population	Availability of new regulation	December 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	WHO UNFPA	People with disabilities	US\$5,000	0	US\$5,000	
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
Ensure stocks of essential medicines and reagents in hospitals	Number of M/XDR-TB patients enrolled on treatment. Number of M/XDR-TB patients on adherence support. Percentage of reproductive health rooms with stock of at least 3 methods of contraception (Baseline:83%; Target 96%)	June 2020 – September 2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	UNDP WHO UNFPA National Red Crescent Society	Low income households, TB patients, Women, Children and adults subject to immunization, People with disabilities	TB, HIV, Hepatitis C and other communicable diseases: US\$ 14,835,796 Non-communicable diseases: US\$ 32.7 mln	UNDP: TB, HIV, Hepatitis C and other communicable diseases Available funds US\$ 3,190,075 (UNDP); US\$ 6,589,721 (Government of Turkmenistan)	TB, HIV, Hepatitis C and other communicable diseases: US\$ 5.0 mln Non-communicable diseases: US\$ 32.7 mln			

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
									UNFPA: procurement and free of charge dissemination of reproductive health protection items among women in social risk groups USD \$56,000	
		Ensure uninterrupted routine immunization programme with no vaccines stock-out	Vaccination coverage %  Availability of stocks of polio vaccine at national and subnational level for use in routine immunization programmes for at least 6 months	July 2020 – December 2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	UNICEF WHO		US\$ 18,096,516	UNICEF US\$ 30,000 Immunization Programme US\$ 18,066,516 Government of Turkmenistan	N/A
1.1.2.	Scale up and strengthen the delivery of mental health and community support interventions, using outreach and peer support mechanisms	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Promote healthy lifestyle at community level with focus on tobacco control, physical inactivity alcohol control	National indicators on tobacco, alcohol consumption	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	WHO	Women Men, Children	US\$60,000	WHO US\$10,000	US\$50,000
		Ensure access to psychosocial counseling at primary healthcare level	Number of primary healthcare institutions providing psychosocial counselling	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	UNDP WHO	People with disabilities, including with mental health problems	US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000
1.1.3.	Creation of local production of medical equipment and medicines	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Carry out investments in the healthcare and social sectors, including the creation of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital, in production of medicines and disinfectants, medical supplies and equipment	Number of new enterprises created	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	Foreign and local investors	Households	US\$ 2.5 mln	0	US\$ 2.5 mln

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)		
<b>1.2. Ensure and sustain adequate capacity of healthcare system in the conditions of socio-economic impact of COVID-19</b>												
1.2.1.	Ensure adequate numbers of healthcare workforce to meet the demand for health services	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>										
		Strengthen the infection prevention and control to prevent and limit transmission in health facilities and points of entry, including the provision of adequate supplies for infection prevention and control			Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNDP	Doctors Health professionals Managers of health systems	US\$ 500,000	UNICEF \$10,000  (main part of funding for this activity is reflected in the SPRP: Prevention and infection control)  ADB \$300,000	US\$190,000		
		Invest in human resources for health to address gaps in service provision and meet new needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess likely new and existing demands for health services and recruit/train health care workers accordingly to respond to the increased health needs resulting from the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19</li> <li>Development of register of healthcare workers (HCW)</li> </ul>	National statistics of HCW (disaggregated)				(all above in rural and remote areas) Patients and their families	US\$100,000	WHO US\$ 10,000	US\$ 90,000		
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>										
		Provide system of incentives, including financial and learning incentives for healthcare workers in disadvantaged settings (remote rural areas, unfavourable healthcare conditions)	National statistics of HCW (disaggregated)	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry	WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNDP	Doctors Health professionals Managers of health systems  (all above in rural and remote areas)  Patients and their families	US\$ 15,000	0	US\$15,000		

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
1.2.2.	Continuation of adequate financing of the healthcare sector	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Review the health financing system to meet the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 and to be prepared for possible pandemics in future	National health accounts/ public health care expenditures as % of GDP	31 December 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNICEF	Patients and their families	US\$30,000	UNICEF US\$ 30,000	0	
		Finalization of the health budget analysis	Availability of an analysis of healthcare budget	31 December 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNICEF	Health care workers and managers	US\$70,000	UNICEF US\$ 70,000	0	
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
		Costing of the basic package of health services for mother and children and other vulnerable groups	Basic package of health services for mother and children and other vulnerable groups developed and analyzed	December 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNICEF WHO UNFPA	Patients and their families Health care workers and managers	US\$20,000	WHO US\$ 5,000 UNFPA US\$ 3,000 costing of basic package of services on maternal health	US\$12,000	
		Improve the management of health facilities to meet the increasing health demands and introduce results-based budgeting in the health sector	Results based budgeting system in the health sector is in place	December 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNICEF WHO		N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Improve health infrastructure, ensure modernized utilities with WASH, and medical equipment in health facilities in rural areas	Number of health care facilities with adequate water and sanitation infrastructure	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNICEF WHO UNDP UNFPA National Red Crescent Society	US\$ 1 mln	0	US\$ 1 mln		
1.2.3.	Improvement of health information system	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Increase the use of innovative tools, e.g. mobile applications for online appointments and communication of test results, tracking risk communication, online medical counselling	Number of innovative tools introduced, such as mobile apps for online appointment of consultations with a doctor and issuing test results, tracking the transfer of risks, online consultations with doctors	December 2020	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Agency «Türkmen-aragatnaşyk/ Turkmen-communication»	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA	Managers of health system Users of health system/ Patients and their families	US\$ 200,000	UNICEF US\$ 80,000	US\$120,000	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
		Digitalization of the health system in line with the Concept of the digital economy development for 2019-2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the IT infrastructure in the healthcare system</li> <li>Support the MoHMI in the development and strengthening of health data system</li> </ul>	Number of hospitals with internet availability  Availability of a plan for further development and expansion of the digital health management information system  Number of hospitals providing telemedicine services	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Agency «Türkmen-aragatnaşyk/ Turkmen-communication»	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA	Managers of health system  Users of health system/ Patients and their families	US\$ 780,000	0	US\$ 780,000	
		Capacity building of the health sector professionals for quality data collection, analysis and evidence-based decision making	Number of health sector professionals in the field of quality data collection trained	2020-2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Agency «Türkmen-aragatnaşyk/ Turkmen-communication»	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA		US\$ 20,000	WHO US\$ 5,000	US\$15,000	
<b>TOTAL FOR PILLAR 1:</b>								<b>US\$ 70,982,312</b>	<b>US\$ 28,455,312</b>	<b>US\$ 42,527,000</b>	
<b>Pillar 2. Social protection and ensuring continuity of basic services (including food security)</b>											
<b>2.1. Maintaining food security and socially important goods</b>											
		<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>									
2.1.1.	Constant monitoring of the market condition and taking measures to ensure a sufficient supply of essential goods, including food	Monitoring the state of the consumer goods market and taking measures	No increase of prices of basic foodstuff and consumer goods	July 2020 – June 2021	Permanent Commission for monitoring prices and market conditions Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic relations	UNDP	Low income households, including women-led households and elderly women	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Continue uninterrupted supply of essential products and socially important goods, especially for vulnerable groups of the population	Basic foodstuff and consumer goods are readily available	July 2020 – June 2021	Permanent Commission for monitoring prices and market conditions Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic relations	UNDP		N/A	N/A	N/A	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Development of electronic platforms for e-commerce and organization of virtual exhibitions	Number of electronic platforms and virtual exhibitions organized	July 2020 – June 2021	Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic relations,	UNDP	Low income households, including	US\$50,000	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 50,000	0
		Ensuring the continuity of supply of premix (vitamin and mineral complex) for flour, as well as the continuation of salt iodization	There is no shortage of premix for fortification of flour Availability of scientific basis for the implementation of the new premix	July 2020 – December 2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection, The State Committee on Statistics, The State Concern "Turkmenhimiya/ Turkmenchemicals'	UNICEF	women-led households and elderly women	US\$353,591	Flour fortification programme (premix) US\$ 353,591 Government of Turkmenistan	0
		<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>								
		Allocation of additional arable land areas for growing food products	Number of hectares of additional land allocated for cultivation of fruit and vegetables	December 2020	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	FAO	Farmers, including women Small holder farmers	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>								
2.1.2.	Capacity building for cultivation of fruit and vegetables	Providing agricultural extension services to farmers remotely, purchasing goods for agricultural production needs, and operating information centres to pilot cost-effective and adaptive planning for farmers	Number of welayats with the system of agriculture extension available	July 2020 – June 2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs State Committee for Water Economy,	FAO	Farmers, including women	US\$ 150,000	UNDP US\$ 46,500	US\$103,500
		Ensuring availability of funds for farmers	Amount of grant and loan financing from external sources attracted for small farmers Amount of loans provided to farmers	July 2020 – June 2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Central Bank	UNDP World Bank	Small holder farmers	US\$ 100,000,000	Government request for the World Bank loan in the amount of US\$ 100,000,000 to support agricultural producers (subject to approval by the WB)	0

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)		
2.1.3.	Take urgent measures to improve the performance of livestock and poultry	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>										
		Strengthening and expanding the fodder base	Number of hectares of additional pastures allocated across the country	July 2020 – December 2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	UNDP	Farmers-cattle breeders, including women,	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		Development, quality assurance and availability of veterinary services in all regions	Number of etraps/districts with access to high quality veterinary services	July 2020 – December 2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	FAO UNDP	Small holder farmers	US\$500,000	0	US\$500,000		
		Support climate-resilient livestock practices	Amount of grants from external sources available to cattle breeders	July 2020 – December 2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	FAO UNDP		US\$1 mln	0	US\$1 mln		
2.1.4.	Providing support for basic nutrition services	Continuing the practice of catering in schools, boarding schools, kindergartens, nursing homes, territorial centres, orphanages, student canteens, paramilitary units and penitentiary institutions in accordance with the norms on a permanent basis Further support for infant breastfeeding practices Support for a varied diet and feeding practices for young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women Conduct a nutritional survey and explore potential new supplement programmes.	The number of health facilities certified as BFHI Percentage of children under 5 years of age with vitamin A deficiency Percentage of women of reproductive age and pregnant women with anemia The nutrition survey conducted with an assessment of the diet, prevalence of anemia and vitamin A deficiency.	2020-2021	Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Education, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	UNICEF	Children under 5 years of age Adolescent girls Women of reproductive age Pregnant women Students Elderly Soldiers and prisoners in penitentiary	US\$ 1mln	UNICEF US\$ 250,000	US\$ 750,000		
<b>2.2. Ensuring continuous and sustainable education for children and youth</b>												
<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>												
2.2.1.	Promoting distance learning and digital educational platforms and mechanisms, including print and electronic media, in particular, TV channels	Development of distance and digital platforms for schools, vocational schools, higher education institutions and other educational institutions, including for the Academy of Public Service	The Roadmap for the development of digital education	December 2020	Ministry of Education, Academy of Public Service	UNICEF UNDP	Children Youth, Adults in continuous education	US\$3,700,000	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 56,000	US\$3,644,000		
		Improving the skills and human resources, including teachers, administration on the use of digital systems	Number of teachers undergone respective trainings	December 2020	Ministry of Education, Academy of Public Service	UNICEF UNDP		US\$100,000	0	US\$100,000		

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
		Informing people with disabilities, including children (sign language interpreters, crawl line, assistive technologies)	Availability of assistive technologies for PwDs	December 2020	State Committee on Television, Radio Broadcasting and Cinematography, Turkmen State Publishing Service	UNICEF		US\$250,000	0	US\$250,000
<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>										
		Development of EMIS (Data management system in education-document management)	EMIS piloted in Ashgabat and one of welayats	2020-2021	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	Children Youth,	US\$250,000	UNICEF US\$ 100,000 (of which 70,000 reflected in SPRP)	US\$150,000
		Encouraging private educational institutions to provide a variety of training programmes	Number of new distance teaching programmes provided by private educational institutions	2020-2021	Ministry of Education Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and private educational institutions	UNICEF UNDP	Adults in continuous education	US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000
<b>2.3. Social protection of vulnerable groups</b>										
<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>										
2.3.1.	Introduction of social work and inclusive social services	<p>Developing an inclusive model of social services at local level and piloting its key elements</p> <p>Establishment of institutional mechanisms, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and strengthening of the legislative and regulatory framework to facilitate the implementation of a new system for providing social services at the local level, including state orders for NGOs to provide social services</p> <p>Strengthening human resources for social work and social services in the country</p> <p>Providing additional funding and increasing the number of social workers at social service centres for particularly vulnerable segments of the population, such as the lonely elderly and people with disabilities, in order to ensure the continuity and quality of social services.</p>	<p>Recruiting 45 social workers, training them and studying the needs of the population</p> <p>Draft legal documents were evaluated and proposals were made to strengthen the system and harmonize it</p> <p>An institutional structure that defines a multi-level system of social services developed</p>	2020-2021	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Mejlis, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy, Hyakimliks of Ashgabat and welayats, State Committee on Statistics, Institute of Democracy, State and Law	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC	Vulnerable groups including  People with disabilities, Children, People with chronic disease, Youth, Women, People with communicable disease	US\$2 mln	UN Joint Programme on inclusive social services US\$ 1,900,000	US\$ 100,000



No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
2.3.2.	Adoption of measures for understanding and reducing inequality and expanding socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable groups	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Rapid assessment of the population's vulnerability, including assessment of the situation of young people, people and children with disabilities and their families	Situation analysis of people and children with disabilities based on existing statistical data	December 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Hyakimliks of Ashgabat and welayats	UNDP	People and children c with disabilities, youth, women	US\$154,000	UNDP US\$ 154,000  UNICEF US\$ 100,000 (additionally, funding for procurement of hygiene products is reflected in the SPRP)	0	
		Providing basic food and hygiene items to the neediest	Number of vulnerable people reached out	December 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry Ministry of Education Hyakimliks of Ashgabat and welayats	UNDP		US\$100,000	0		
		<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>									
		Analyse household survey data to understand the impact of the socio-economic situation on household well-being	Trend analysis based on the household budget survey database  Rapid survey as a follow-up to MICS among the most vulnerable groups	July 2020 – June 2021	State Committee on Statistics	UNICEF	People and children c with disabilities, youth, women	US\$15,000	0	US\$15,000	
		Providing state orders to organizations that provide employment for vulnerable groups in order to ensure the sustainability of these organizations.	Volume of state orders provided to organizations, which employ vulnerable groups	July 2020 – June 2021	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs,	UNDP UNFPA, Public organizations		N/A	N/A	N/A	
2.3.3.	Strengthening multi-disciplinary services for children with disabilities and their families	Increasing the capacity of multidisciplinary teams and childcare professionals to provide quality psychosocial support to children with disabilities and their families  Strengthening training programmes for psychologists and other childcare professionals and increasing the staff of psychologists  Provision of assistive technologies for children with disabilities	Review of human resources capacity for needs-based early childhood development institutions	July 2020 – June 2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry, Ministry of Education	UNICEF	Children, including children with disabilities and their families	US\$51,091	UNICEF US\$ 40,000	US\$11,091	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
2.3.4.	Strengthening the social protection system in response to the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic	Assess the readiness of the existing system to respond to declining household incomes and develop a set of recommendations based on the needs of the population	Analysis of the existing system of benefits and recommendations for further improvement of its emergency preparedness	July 2020 – June 2021	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	UNICEF	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	US\$50,000	UNICEF US\$ 50,000	US\$50,000
2.3.5.	Development of integrated social protection systems	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Technical support for the development of integrated social protection systems, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving integrated beneficiary registers and social registers</li> <li>Data management and document management systems</li> <li>Mechanisms for registering and dealing with complaints and compensation for damages</li> <li>Improving human resources capacity</li> <li>Regional coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	Availability of a plan for the development of an information system for social protection management	2020-2021	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	UNDP, UNICEF	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	US\$500,000	UNDP US\$ 35,000 UNICEF US\$ 75,000	US\$390,000
2.3.6.	Developing and piloting standard operating procedures (SOPs) for health, police, and psychosocial services to help women affected by gender-based violence	<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>								
		Supplementing training materials on the risks of gender-based violence as a result of the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic  As part of SOPs training for health, police, and psychosocial services (including public organizations), provide sessions on the risks of gender-based violence due to the impact of the global pandemic.	Training courses on SOPs' materials for health workers, police and psychosocial services (including public organizations) developed and supplemented with materials on the risks of gender-based violence as a result of the socio-economic impact of the global pandemic  Number of trained professionals	August 2020 – March 2021	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry,  Ministry of the Interior,  Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Institute of Democracy, State and Law,  Public organizations	UNFPA	Women	US\$50,000	UNFPA US\$ 50,000	0
<b>TOTAL FOR PILLAR 2:</b>								<b>US\$ 110,323,682</b>	<b>US\$ 103,210,091</b>	<b>US\$ 7,113,591</b>

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
<b>Pillar 3. Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), and Informal Sector Workers</b>										
<b>3.1. Support and incentives for SMB development</b>										
<i>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</i>										
3.1.1.	Business environment and entrepreneurship development	Conducting research among SMEs on possible barriers to doing business	Assessment of the main barriers to doing business completed	October 2020	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	UNDP		US\$25,000	0	US\$25,000
		Conducting preparatory activities for the country's participation in the World Bank's "Doing business" ranking	Agreement with the World Bank on Turkmenistan's participation in the 'Doing business' ranking of 2021	November 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy Central Bank	Office of UN Resident Coordinator World Bank		N/A	N/A	N/A
		Continuation of the practice of simplifying the registration of legal entities with respect to activities and reducing the authorized capital, as well as the cancellation of licensing of certain activities (e.g. fishing, catering services, self-employment etc.)  Review and simplification of the list of documents required by ministries, departments and organizations for issuing permits, paperwork, sale and purchase of goods (including raw materials), thereby eliminating possible obstacles  Simplification of the taxation system of enterprises created with participation of foreign capital, also simplifying the procedure and shortening the registration timeline of such enterprises (including their branches, representative offices and other separate structures); - simplify and soften the taxation procedure for small and medium-sized enterprises and their products, with the help of tax consultants, ensure the provision of official tax advice, assist legal entities and individuals to prevent tax violations;	The number of types of activities for which the licensing requirement lifted	October 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy		Small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs	US\$ 1 mln	0	US\$ 1 mln

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
		- full implementation of the digital system for financial reporting, including tax reporting;- improvement of the national standardization system, transition to a digital system in this area, exempt the products manufactured in Turkmenistan (except for those subject to licensing) from compulsory standardization								
		Mobilization of resources/loans from international financial institutions (EBRD, ADB) to support SMEs	Amount of lending attracted from the IFIs to support SMEs	October 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	ADB EBRD		US\$100 mln	ADB – SME support loan US\$ 50,000,000 EBRD – SME support loan US\$ 50,000,000	0
		Development and launch of a programme to improve financial literacy of the population, in particular among young people and women	New programme of improving financial literacy developed and launched	31 October 2020	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Ministry of Education	UNDP		US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000
		Expanding the functions of regional support business centres to provide corporate governance, marketing and business development services, as well as access to finance to improve the institutional capacity of SMEs	The number of advisory services for enterprises (disaggregated by welayats)	30 September 2020	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	UNDP		US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000
<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>										
		Participation of the country in the World Bank's "Doing Business" ranking	Survey among entrepreneurs conducted	31 May 2021	Ministry of Finance and Economy Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	World Bank	Small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs	N/A	N/A	N/A

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
3.1.2.	Development of the digital economy and digital services	<i>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</i>									
		Adoption of a Government decision on the introduction of a "single window" system for providing public services to businesses, including:  Introduction of an electronic "single window" system for registration of new enterprises and for export-import operations, electronic declaration	Availability of a simplified system of registration of legal entities within 3 days	By 31 October 2020  With regard to electronic declaration: (2020-2023)	Ministry of Finance and Economy State Customs Service	UNDP	Small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs	US\$ 5,340,736	UNDP – (Government of Turkmenistan) US\$ 80,000  UNDP – (Government of Turkmenistan) US\$ 3,760,736	US\$ 1.5 mln	
		Improvement of the relevant legal framework for the development of digitalization (electronic signature, personal and business identification number system, etc.);	Legislation on electronic signatures developed  Legislation on business identification number developed	31 October 2020	Mejlis, Agency «Turkmen-aragatnashyk/ Turkmen-communication	Office of UN Resident Coordinator		US\$ 15,000	0	US\$15,000	
		Creating the necessary infrastructure and increasing electronic payments	Number of electronic payment services	31 October 2020	Central Bank Ministry of Finance and Economy and other ministries engaged in this process	UNDP		US\$ 400,000	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 400,000	0	
3.1.3.	Maintaining "green" practices in agriculture	<i>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</i>									
		Adoption of a Government decision on the introduction of a "single window" system for providing public services to businesses, including:  Introduction of an electronic "single window" system for the tax service and other services for businesses, such as connection to utilities, land allocation services, etc.	Number of public services provided through single window system	31 March 2021	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Office of UN Resident Coordinator	Small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs	US\$ 1,500,000	0	US\$ 1,500,000	
		<i>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</i>									
		Adoption of a Government decision on the introduction of a "single window" system for providing public services to businesses, including:  Introduction of an electronic "single window" system for providing services for obtaining the necessary licenses and certificates	Number of public services provided through single window system	30 September 2021	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Office of UN Resident Coordinator	Small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs	US\$ 1,200,000	0	US\$ 1,200,000	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Continuing the practice of exemption from ( ) taxes for agricultural producers		Continuation	Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNDP		N/A	N/A	N/A
		Intensifying research of the markets for agricultural products at the global level	Analysis of agricultural export markets completed	2020-2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	UNDP, FAO	Small farmers	US\$10,000	0	US\$10,000
		Increased financial, technical and institutional support for the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices;	Number of grants and the amount of loans attracted for the implementation of “green” practices in agriculture	2020-2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	UNDP, FAO		US\$280,000	UNDP US\$ 280,000	0
<b>3.2. Protecting jobs</b>										
		<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>								
		Drafting proposals for amendments to labour legislation (extension of labour leave for those who left for training during the pandemic and stay in permission to issue paid labour leave in quarantine, permission to issue paid labour leave in crisis situations, state guarantees for the retention of jobs and wages, etc.)	Number of adopted amendments to the Labour code	December 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population			N/A	N/A	N/A
		Refocussing jobs and introducing flexible work schedules in sectors affected by the socio-economic impact of the pandemic in order to preserve jobs	Changes to labour regulations on regulatory issues prepared and adopted	December 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	National Trade Union Centre	Employed	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Drafting regulations on paid public works and creation of an employment fund	Legislation on paid public works has been developed and adopted Creating an Employment Fund	December 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population		Job seekers	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Improving the procedure for setting quotas for employers to employ people with special needs for social protection and people with disabilities (in public and private enterprises);	Number of people with disabilities in the formal economy	December 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population		People with disabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.2.1.	Ensuring the protection of existing sectors and jobs									

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Continuing the practice of providing land plots for long-term lease for agricultural purposes	Number of hectares of land approved for long-term lease	2020-2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection		Rural people Farmers	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<b>Within 12 months (July 2020 – June 2021)</b>								
3.2.2.	Providing professional and vocational education	Creation of special courses for advanced training and retraining in popular professions for job seekers in crisis situations	Number of courses introduced for advanced training and retraining	September 2020	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Education	UNDP	Employed	US\$50,000	UNDP: US\$ 50,000	0
		Expanding employment and vocational education opportunities for persons with disabilities	Number of students in advanced training and retraining courses Number of persons with disabilities who are enrolled in advanced training and retraining courses	June 2021	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Education Society of the Blind and Deaf	UNDP UNICEF	Job seekers People with disabilities	US\$1,725,000	UNDP US\$ 1,500,000 UNICEF US\$ 25,000	US\$200,000
		<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>								
3.2.3.	Ensuring the protection of workers in the informal sector	Study of the situation of workers in the informal sector in relation to the global pandemic for further action	A study of the vulnerabilities of informal sector workers was conducted	September 2020	Mejlis, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, Hyakimlik of welayats	UNDP	Women Workers of the information sector	US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000
<b>TOTAL FOR PILLAR 3:</b>								<b>US\$ 112,495,736</b>	<b>US\$ 106,095,736</b>	<b>US\$ 6,400,000</b>
<b>Pillar 4. Macroeconomic incentives and multilateral collaboration</b>										
<b>4.1. Fiscal stimulus measures and attracting investment</b>										
		<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>								
		Reduction of non-priority expenditures and postponement of public investment by ministries and departments to maintain social expenditures in 2020 at the planned level (annual indexation at the level of 10%);	Share of state budget expenditures on social sectors ( <i>target parameter: prevent reduction</i> )	By 31 July 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Office of UN Resident Coordinator	Categories of people and household on social benefits SMEs	N/A	N/A	N/A

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
4.1.1.	Review of state budget expenditures for 2020, while maintaining all social obligations	Negotiations with the Asian Development Bank to attract loans for financing the priority budget expenditures in the conditions of global pandemic, especially to support the vulnerable groups	Amount of budget support loan obtained	By 30 October 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy	ADB	Unemployed and people, employed in informal sector	US\$ 500,000,000	ADB – Government of Turkmenistan request for budget support loan of up to US\$ 500,000,000	0
		Provision of concessional loans for businesses most affected by the impact of the pandemic, including in such sectors as transport, tourism (hotel services), and oil and gas production to pay tax arrears to the budget	Number of SMEs who received concessional loans to pay tax arrears to the budget	By 31 December 2020	Central Bank	Office of UN Resident Coordinator		N/A	N/A	N/A
		In order to save jobs and stimulate the creation of new jobs, reduction of the social insurance tax rate to 10% for the private sector until 31 December 2020 (from the current 20%)	Number of new jobs created by SMEs in the second half of 2020	By 31 July 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Office of UN Resident Coordinator		Ref: Budget support loan from ADB	N/A	N/A
		Maintaining the current level of subsidized prices for utilities, railway passenger transport, public transport, and the basket of basic food products (bread, flour, sugar, vegetable oil, eggs, etc.);	Share of subsidies for basic necessities and public transport in budget expenditures ( <i>target parameter: keep unchanged</i> )	15 July 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Office of UN Resident Coordinator		Ref: Budget support loan from ADB	N/A	N/A
		Introduction of a system for granting unemployment benefits in the amount of the minimum wage for a period of up to six months to persons who applied to employment centers and did not get a job in their specialty	Percentage of unemployed people receiving unemployment benefits	By 31 August 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population	Office of UN Resident Coordinator		Ref: Budget support loan from ADB	N/A	N/A
		Development of Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), including reforms in public finance management, taking into account the interaction of strategic planning and medium-term budgeting.	Launch of a joint programme for the implementation of INFF	By 31 December 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Office of UN Resident Coordinator UNDP		US\$ 1mln	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 220,000	US\$ 780,000



No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
4.1.2.	Attracting foreign investment in the economy	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
		Undertake measures aimed at establishment of an Investment Fund to attract investment at the State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity	Measures taken on creation of Investment Fund (Yes/No) Volume of new investment and loans (in US dollars) for the development of export-oriented sectors	2020-2021	State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity	UNDP, UNCTAD Office of UN Resident Coordinator	State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity	US\$ 8,000,000	0	US\$8,000,000	
		Work on obtaining an international credit rating for the country in order to attract investment	Availability of the country's credit rating	2020-2021	Ministry of Finance and Economy Central Bank	Office of UN Resident Coordinator	Central Bank Ministry of Finance and Economy	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>4.2. Encouraging the development of economic sectors and promoting exports</b>											
4.2.1.	Promoting export-oriented industries and ensuring industrial self-sufficiency	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
		Continuing the practice of exempting export products from certification	Number of export items exempt from mandatory certification	Continuously	State Customs Service	UNDP UNCTAD		N/A	N/A	N/A	
		In view of the global pandemic, expand the provision of trade loans in export-import operations for 180 and 365 days  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of cooperation with the UK Export Finance, the credit</li> <li>and export agency of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</li> <li>introduction of the practice of selling goods through the conclusion of long-term sales contracts</li> </ul>	The number of SMEs that received trade loans	Continuously	Central Bank, State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity, Commercial banks	UNDP UNCTAD	Participants in foreign trade operations SMEs that depend on imported raw materials and components Consumers	N/A Note: these are not monetary loans	N/A	N/A	
In order to diversify exports, attract additional external loans and investment to stimulate the development of production and export of chemical products, textiles, fruit and vegetables, and construction materials	Volume of new investment (in US dollars) in: - chemical industry - textile production	By 31 December 2021	Ministry of Finance and Economy, State Concern "Turkmen himiya/ Turkmenchemicals» Ministry of Textile Industry	UNDP UNCTAD World Bank ADB EBRD		N/A	N/A	N/A			

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of new Free Economic Zones in various regions of the country to develop private entrepreneurship and domestic production, organize the work of local, joint and foreign enterprises on their territory and provide state support for the creation of industrial infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fruit and vegetables cultivation</li> <li>production of construction materials</li> </ul>		Ministry of Industry and Construction Ministry of \ Agriculture and Environmental Protection						
4.2.2.	Development of trade, transport and transit	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Accession to international conventions in the field of transport and transit (6 UNECE conventions) that promote harmonization of transport procedures and increase of cargo traffic	Number of international conventions, including UNECE conventions, ratified by Turkmenistan	30 September 2020	Agency "Turkmenawtoulaglary"/ Turkmenmotor-transport, Agency "Turkmendemir-yollary" /Turkmenrailroads, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	UNECE Office of UN Resident Coordinator	Participants in foreign trade operations  SMEs that depend on imported raw materials and components, Consumers	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Opening additional border crossing points for export/import and cargo transit, as well as ensuring round-the-clock operation of border and customs posts	Number of functioning border customs posts	Upon necessity	State Customs Service, State Border Service	UNDP, UNCTAD, IOM		N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Simplification of customs procedures – further implementation of the ASYCUDA customs service delivery system	Number of employees of border and customs posts trained in modern	31 December 2020	State Customs Service	UNDP UNCTAD		US\$370,886	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 248,330	0	
			practices of safe passage of goods  Number of simplified and/ or abolished customs procedures						UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 122,556		
		Continuing the work on the country's accession to WTO membership as an observer	Turkmenistan has observer status in the WTO	On continuous basis	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Office of UN Resident Coordinator		N/A	N/A	N/A	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
4.2.3.	Development of the tourism sector	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Analysis of risks of the global pandemic and opening up domestic tourism	The potential of domestic and international tourism explored based on the analysis	31 July 2020	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNDP, EBRD	SMEs in tourism sector	US\$15,000	0	US\$15,000	
		Development and launch of the "safe international tourism" programme, which provides for the introduction of a system for testing incoming tourists and disinfecting aircraft and baggage at airports	Approval for the development and launch of the "safe international tourism" programme received	31 December 2020	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance and Economy	UNDP, EBRD		US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000	
<b>4.3. Maintaining the stability of the financial sector and monetary stimulus for the economy</b>											
4.3.1.	Monetary stimulus measures for the economy	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Continuation of preferential lending: 1) To agricultural producers for the procurement of equipment for up to 10 years at 1% interest rate and for production development for up to 10 years at annual interest rate of 5%	Number of existing and new SMEs that received preferential loans at 1% and 5% in the period from 1 July 2020 to December 2021	Immediately	Central Bank Commercial banks	Office of UN Resident Coordinator  International Financial institutions	SMEs, especially in sectors affected by the global pandemic  Agricultural producers  Manufacturers of export-oriented and import-substituting products,  Civil servants	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		2) To entrepreneurs to support working capital for up to 1 year at annual interest rate of 5% as well as to enterprises engaged in the production of import-substituting and export-oriented products at 5% per annum	Number of existing and new SMEs that obtained preferential loans	Immediately	Central Bank Commercial banks			N/A	N/A	N/A	
		3) To construction companies, regardless of ownership of the construction of residential buildings by opening a credit line for a period of 2 years at 1% per annum	Number of existing and new SMEs that obtained preferential loans	Immediately	Central Bank Commercial banks			N/A	N/A	N/A	
		4) To the population for the purchase of residential homes of improved design and increased comfort for a period of 30 years at 1% per annum with a grace period of up to 5 years	The number of newly issued mortgage loans in the period from 1 July 2020 to December 2021	Immediately	Central Bank Commercial banks			N/A	N/A	N/A	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
		Providing loan repayment deferral to the private sector, including small and medium enterprises, based on their financial and economic situation	Number of SMEs granted loan repayment deferrals	Immediately	Central Bank Commercial banks			To be assessed based on the need	N/A	N/A	
		Continuation of the practice of provision of preferential loans for the development of the private sector, including the SMEs	Dynamics of preferential lending to for private sector development between July 1 and December 31, 2020	Immediately	Central Bank Commercial banks			N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Study of best practices on money transfer	Number of activities to study best practices on money transfers	December 2020	Central Bank			US\$25,000	0	US\$25,000	
4.3.2.	Ensuring institutional support and liquidity of the banking system while maintaining financial stability	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Readiness to adapt prudential regulations if necessary, while ensuring financial stability	Decision of the Central Bank	By 31 December 2021	Central Bank	IMF		N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Implementation of IFRS in the banking sector	Number of commercial banks that have improved the application of IFRS in practice	By 31 December 2021	Central Bank State Bank for Foreign Economic Activity	UNDP ADB	Commercial banks	US\$329,000	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 104,000  ADB Up to \$225,000	0	
<b>TOTAL FOR PILLAR 4:</b>								<b>US\$ 509,789,886</b>	<b>US\$ 500,919,886</b>	<b>US\$ 8,870,000</b>	
<b>Pillar 5. Social cohesion and ensuring community resilience</b>											
<b>5.1. Social cohesion</b>											
5.1.1.	Increase public awareness of health risks, availability of services, and feedback channels involving public organizations and the media	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Development/implementation of online digital platforms and applications for dissemination of information, as well as collecting feedback and suggestions	UNFPA digital platform developed, launched and operates		Ministry of Education,  Ministry of Health and Medical Industry,  Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy	UNFPA	Women Youth Households	US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)
		Support for community-based networks (e.g. mothers' support groups)  Awareness campaigns in the media, social networks in kindergartens and schools, including peer-to-peer	Number of informed people		Ministry of Education,  Ministry of Health and Medical Industry,  Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy	UNICEF, National Red Crescent Society, UNDP	Women Youth Households	US\$50,000	UNICEF US\$ 50,000	0
5.1.2.	Collaborate with young people and participate in responding to the specific needs of young people during the pandemic	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>								
		Development of mobile apps to inform young people and get feedback	U-reporting among youth	31 August 2020	Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy, Youth Union	UNICEF	Youth	US\$ 25,000	UNICEF US\$ 25,000	0
		Conduct a rapid assessment among youth of the impact of the global pandemic, on access to information, healthcare and participation;	Data is available for further promotion and development of specific measures	31 August 2020	Ministry of Sports and Youth Policy, Youth Union	UNFPA	Youth	US\$5,000	UNFPA US\$ 500	US\$4,500
5.1.3.	Monitoring and enforcement of human rights	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>								
		Work of the Inter-Agency Commission on ensuring the implementation by Turkmenistan of international obligations in the area of human rights and international humanitarian law, taking into account the socio-economic impact of the pandemic	Number of meetings by the Interagency HR commission	Immediately	Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Ombudsperson's Office, Institute of Democracy, State and Law	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, Bar Association	Children, Women, Youth People with disabilities, Elderly people in institutions People in penitentiary	US\$46,500	UNDP – Government of Turkmenistan US\$ 46,500	0
		Development of a Human Rights Action Plan considering the socio-economic impact of the pandemic	National Human Rights Action Plan developed and adopted	By 31 December 2020	Ministry of Education			US\$45,000	0	US\$45,000
		Development of an Action Plan for Gender Equality, considering the socio-economic impact of the pandemic	Action Plan for Gender Equality developed and adopted	By 31 December 2020	General Prosecutor's Office			US\$45,000	0	US\$45,000
		<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>								
		Reflecting the implementation of measures taken to mitigate the effects of the pandemic in the country's reporting to the treaty bodies	Number of Treaty body reports submitted with consideration of COVID impact	2020-2021	Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Ombudsperson's Office, Institute of Democracy,	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, Bar Association	Children, Women, Youth	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Strengthening the capacity of the Ombudsperson's Office to monitor human rights in the context of the pandemic	Number of capacity development measures implemented with the Office of Ombudsperson	2020-2021			People with disabilities,	US\$100,000	UNDP US\$ 51,000	US\$49,000

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
		Strengthening the work of the Commission on Juvenile Affairs		2020-2021	State and Law Ministry of Education General Prosecutor's Office		Elderly people in institutions People in penitentiary	US\$50,000	UNICEF US\$ 50,000	0	
		Development and implementation of human rights education programmes in the education system, considering the impact of the global pandemic	HR education curriculum piloted/introduced	2020-2021				US\$25,000	0	US\$25,000	
		Strengthening the monitoring of human rights in specialized institutions (boarding schools, nursing homes, penitentiaries, etc.) during the global pandemic	Number of monitoring events	2020-2021					N/A	N/A	N/A
		Conducting seminars for senior officials of the Ministry of Interior and staff responsible for implementing services on rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law	Number of seminars conducted and participants	2020-2021					US\$25,000	0	US\$25,000
		Work with the families of migrants, people who have left the country due to study, work, tourism, etc., and who for reasons beyond their control have remained in the countries of visit	Coverage of families of migrants	2020-2021					US\$100,000	UNICEF US\$ 50,000	US\$50,000
<b>5.2. Community-led resilience</b>											
5.2.1.	Strengthening disaster risk reduction and sustainable solutions at community level	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
		Support in understanding and raising awareness of risks in communities through schools  Continuing school safety assessment with improved integration of WASH and gender aspects	Additional 360 schools and 110 pre-school institutions have undergone safety assessments, including	2020-2021	Ministry of Education,  Ministry of Health and Medical Industry,  local self-governments,	UNICEF, National Red Crescent Society	Children,  Families with children	US\$500,000	UNICEF US\$ 10,000  (main funding in this area is provided in the SPRP – infection prevention and control)	US\$490,000	
		Organizing hand-washing campaigns with messages about infection prevention/control to promote personal hygiene and improve protective hygiene practices for children and caregivers	new modules on gender and WASH conditions		Ministry of Defense,						

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
		Further improvement of WASH conditions in health and education institutions (schools, pre-school institutions) in rural areas based on assessment	At least 800,000 people receive information through traditional and social media posts as part of WASH campaigns.		Hyakimliks of Ashgabat and welayats						
5.2.2.	Strengthening family skills to prevent negative social consequences	<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>									
		Conducting a joint family programme (JFP)	50 specialists trained. JFP used as a social service for the population	2020-2021	Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior	UNODC, UNICEF,	Women, Parents, Children, Youth, Families	US\$20,000	0	US\$20,000	
		Implementing the Crime Prevention Programme for Juveniles in contact with Law	50 specialists trained. The programme used to provide assistance for young people	2020-2021	Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior	UNODC, UNICEF,		US\$20,000	UNICEF US\$ 20,000	0	
		Promoting positive gender norms in families	Number of informational events to promote positive gender norms Availability of public platforms at the level of each etrap/district	2020-2021	Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior	UNFPA, Women's Union		US\$125,000	0	US\$125,000	
		Implementing a parent app to improve parenting skills and work with community organizations to engage parents	Availability of the app	2020-2021		UNODC, UNICEF,		US\$10,000	0	US\$10,000	
<b>Within 18 months (July 2020 – December 2021)</b>											
5.2.3.	Developing sustainable municipal infrastructure	Enhancement of water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management Introduction of effective and efficient district heating, urban transport, and road construction practices Providing financing and technical assistance to develop sustainable infrastructure projects	Number of municipal social infrastructure projects initiated and/ started Amount of the resources (budget, IFIs) allocated towards the municipal social infrastructure projects	2020-2021	Hyakimlik of Ashgabat and welayats; Ministry of Construction and Architecture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Industry and Construction materials, and other relevant public sector entities	UNDP EBRD		US\$ 202,500,000	UNDP Up to US\$ 2,500,000 EBRD Up to US\$ 200,000,000	0	

No	Priority groups of actions	Actions	Indicators	Schedule time	Responsible organizations	Partner agencies	Target groups/ sectors	Required financing (USD)	Multilateral financing offer (USD)	Financing gap (USD)	
5.2.4.	Strengthening the work of public organizations and local self-governments with a focus on groups of population affected by the pandemic	<b>Within 6 months (July-December 2020)</b>									
		Training local self-governments on community resilience to disasters and pandemics	Number of local self-government bodies whose representatives take part in trainings on school and pre-school safety assessment	31 December 2020	Hyakimliks of welayats, gengeshi Local communities Civil society organizations	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, Women's Union Youth Union Local civil society organizations	Women, Parents, Children, Youth, Families, Public organizations, Local self-governments, Local communities	US\$250,000	UNICEF US\$ 25,000	US\$225,000	
		Methodological assistance to civil society organizations	Number of civil society organizations, which received methodological support	31 December 2020				US\$100,000	UNDP US\$ 50,000	US\$50,000	
		Increasing the capacity of local communities to adapt to climate change	Number of local communities covered with capacity building activities	31 December 2020				US\$120,000	UNDP US\$ 120,000	0	
		Introduction of a system for providing psychosocial assistance to the population during the global pandemic	Status of introduction of the system of psychosocial assistance to population	Immediately				US\$50,000	0	US\$50,000	
<b>TOTAL FOR PILLAR 5:</b>								<b>US\$ 204,261,500</b>	<b>US\$ 202,998,000</b>	<b>US\$ 1,263,500</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR THE PLAN:</b>								<b>US\$ 1,007,853,116</b>	<b>US\$ 941,679,025</b>	<b>US\$ 66,174,091</b>	