

TURKMENISTAN

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Turkmenistan is a unitary republic where at present, **there is no elected local government system**. Turkmenistan is divided into 5 provinces, 50 districts, 24 towns, 76 villages and 553 rural councils. All the heads of its administrative divisions are appointed and depend on the higher level of government.



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).¹

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **National Programme for Social and Economic Development of Turkmenistan until 2030** and the **Programme of the President of Turkmenistan for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025** are aimed at achieving sustainable development and consistent implementation of the SDGs.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

A national coordination mechanism was established in the form of a **Working Group** composed of the Deputy Heads of ministries, agencies, public organizations, academic and research institutions, which oversee the issues relating to SDG implementation and monitoring and their further integration into national, sectoral and regional programmes. The coordinating body is the **Ministry of Finance and Economy** of Turkmenistan.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

An **Interagency Working Group** comprising representatives from the state institutions, with active participation of the UN agencies, academia, private sector and non-governmental organizations has been established to prepare the 2019 VNR. The Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan was assigned as a state agency responsible for the report's preparation. The VNR process was accompanied by the participation, among others, of public organizations and civil society, private sector, youth and the UN agencies.

1.3 MONITORING

To monitor the progress of SDG implementation and prepare reporting, the **State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan (TurkmenStat)** was defined as an agency responsible for methodology of state and sector statistics, collection of state reports, coordination of activities on compilation of administrative data and sector statistics, and creation and maintenance of the SDGs database. The monitoring and reporting systems of the 2017-2021 Presidential Programme were aligned with the SDGs after the programme had been adopted.

One of the key lessons of the 2019 VNR process was the need for continuing the work on improvement of national statistical capacity. Turkmenistan will continue its activities focused on the development of a national system of SDGs indicators, collection of comprehensive, reliable and disaggregated data, as well as on the creation of the SDG database. This will help to complete the process of defining the baseline indicators for implementation and monitoring of relevant policies of the country, as well as tracking the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

1. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24723Voluntary_National_Review_of_Turkmenistan.pdf (2019)

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The 2019 VNR only mentions that “local authorities ensure the participation of local populations in the process of [SDG] implementation” (see VNR, 2019, p. 11).

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

Not applicable.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is almost no reference at all to local authorities in the 2019 VNR.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2019 VNR stresses that domestic public financial resources should be the main source of financing for 2030 Agenda. According to the Programme of the President on Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025, the share of budget expenditures in the social sphere is 70%, including education, health and social security. According to the Budget Code of Turkmenistan adopted in 2014, the reform of the public finance system and transition of the national budgeting process to the principles of mid-term planning and program targeted financing are currently being implemented. This will ensure the greater integration of SDGs into financial plans of the country and targeted use of public funds for SDGs implementation.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: In relation to the leave no one behind principle, the Research Center under the Institute of International Relations of MFA supervises the work on conveying the key provisions of the 2030 Agenda to every citizen of the country, and local authorities ensure the participation of local populations in the process of its implementation.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS²

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		21.9 (2019)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	97 (2020)
	Rural	92 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		-
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		18.2 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		100 (2019)

² The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/tkm>