

Joint SDG Fund
Joint Programme Final Narrative Report
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

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Improving the system of social protection through the introduction of inclusive quality community-based social services (00119451), Turkmenistan

Country: Turkmenistan

Joint Programme (JP) title: Improving the system of social protection through the introduction of inclusive quality community-based social services

MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00118555

Programme Duration

Start date² (day/month/year): 19.12.2019

Original End date³ (day/month/year): 31.01.2022

Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 30.06.2022

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes

Expected financial closure date⁵: 30.06.2023

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): 1,920,000

Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): 430,000

Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNICEF	825,536	200,000	1,025,536
UNDP	633,878	70,000	703,878
UNFPA	250,396	100,000	350,396
UNODC	210,191	60,000	270,191
Total	1,920,000	430,000	2,350,000

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Executive summary

After two and a half years of joint work and advocacy within the framework of the Joint Programme (JP), significant milestones laying the foundation for transformative change, have been reached in the social protection sector of Turkmenistan. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) of Population of Turkmenistan has demonstrated leadership to accelerate the introduction of inclusive quality community-based social services in the country. Within this period from the start of the JP:

- A new Law on social services was adopted by the Mejlis (parliament) in December 2021, setting out provisions for the development of community-based social services that will have a transformational impact on the lives of vulnerable and excluded people.
- Forty-five social worker posts have been introduced into the MLSP budget for 2022 as well as the regulatory framework to enable their deployment in the community has been provided to MLSP by the JP.
- Social workers reached out to over 6000 people running over 1000 cases. At the same time cases from 878 households concerning 4053 individuals (including 1667 children – 824 girls - and 2374 adults of which 1340 women) were analyzed as part of the needs assessments, generating evidence on the community-based social services model proposed.
- Twelve specialized social services have directly supported 341 vulnerable people and their families and transformed their lives supporting social inclusion and addressing complex social, psychological and economic issues including disability, child protection and gender-based violence.
- The MLSP has introduced goals and targets on social services development to the government strategic development programme for 2022-2052 and its mid-term development plan for 2022-2028 based on the evidence generated by the JP. It is finalizing its national plan for social services development, including an inter-sectoral government coordination mechanism and social services delivery institutional architecture, as well as the gradual scale up plan, based on the results of the JP.
- Generic Social Work Bachelor program curriculum together with the Social Work qualification framework was prepared based on international and national standards with consideration of the local context. Faculty members of five universities, one college and Academy of Civil Servants were prepared to teach the social work degree courses. Two schools were cleared by the Ministry of Education to launch the programme from September 2023.

Result 1: Designed a new model of inclusive community-based services for children at risk of separation from parents, children without parental care, children with disabilities, youth at risk, women facing gender-based violence, people with disabilities and older persons in need of support with basic everyday care by piloting a community-based social worker model engaged in identification, assessment and case management as well as piloting specialized social services to meet specific needs and support people to live independent lives in their communities.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **30 June 2022**
100%

Result 2: To support drafting of legislative amendments and other institutional framework (standards, service specifications), develop a mechanism for social contracting, and improve a social work curriculum to ensure sustainability of the proposed model.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **30 June 2022**
98%

Result 3: To support establishment of a government inter-sectoral coordination mechanism, as well as support economic analysis and advocate for the new system of community-based social services to be incorporated into the state budget.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **30 June 2022**
100%

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- One of the key activities associated with the introduction of community-based social services in the country the social workforce capacity building to pilot the proposed model and conduct the needs assessment to generate evidence for informed decision making. The JP commitment to hire the new social workforce as government contractors opposed to being recruited as UN contractors had a strategic importance and a multiplier effect in adaptive nature of the programme. Although it took more time and was more expensive for the Joint Programme, it creates social work positions within the structure of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population as well as have a costed package of documents for including the new posts to the state budget before the closure of programme, guaranteeing its sustainability. Additionally, this approach was important in building capacity of the government in result-based planning and budgeting, ensuring ownership of the ministry over all processes, including preparation of the internal documentation and regulations, generating evidence and using it for internal analysis, as well as recruiting, training and retaining the social workforce during lifetime of the programme;
- The second strategic decision was related to the global pandemic and country lockdown, which posed a risk for capacity building for social workforce component of the programme. Swift change in programme design, related to delivering trainings by international experts and reprogramming the travel-related funds to invest into the training of local trainers via training of trainers (ToT) courses was a significant investment into the training resources for future capacity building in the country.
- The JP has the approach based on close supervision for practitioners, to not compromise in quality of social service delivery in the fields, the decision was made towards more regular, weekly inputs from the international technical advisers online and steady accompaniment of the program with the necessary technical support to ensure consistency of approach across all UN agency activities and inputs.
- Delays to some activities resulting from the pandemic required an extension of the program implementation until mid- 2022, which was essential to complete the piloting of services, consolidation of evidence, full documentation of the programme results and Lessons Learnt, ensuring the sustainability of the transformational change in the current system of social service delivery in Turkmenistan.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- The new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between the Government of Turkmenistan and UN for 2021-2025 (UNSDCF) reaffirms the shared vision and partnership between the Government of Turkmenistan and the UN development system. The Joint programme directly contributes to Output 5 of Outcome 4 in the new Cooperation Framework: "Regulatory framework and technical capacities developed to introduce a system of social protection to provide quality, inclusive and social services at the community level". The programme makes an essential contribution to the implementation of the national strategic priorities related to enhancing human capital, improving living standards, people-centred social policy and social services, as well as to the implementation of the national human rights action plans and other sectoral strategies.

COVID-19 impact

- The JP has greatly contributed to the operationalization of the UN-Government's immediate socio-economic response plan to Covid-19 (SERP) Pillar 2 related to the Social Protection, and Pillar 5 dedicated to community cohesiveness. 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 Presidential Programme on Socio-Economic Development for 2019-

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

- On the practical note, the JP, having introduced social services that have adapted to delivery in the context of the pandemic and that supported socially excluded and low-income households to be more resilient in the face of the social and economic impacts of Covid-19, has been able to address immediate needs of the most vulnerable through delivery of support services to more than 4500 people⁷. Additionally, a protocol of work in case of the lock down was developed and shared with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population. Module on Telepractice, Distance social service provision and Mental Health support was included into the capacity building training for the social workforce, with participation of the Ministry of Labour, social workers, academicians, and members of CSOs.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

- Regular meetings of the JP Joint Steering Committee co-chaired by the UNRC and MLSP, and consisting of the key national partners, including Mejlis (the Parliament), Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Statistics Committee, CSOs, and the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) reviewed the progress made towards achievement against the stated results, accelerating efforts where was necessary and making sure to stay on track.
- Regular weekly coordination meetings among the PUNOs technical team resulted in better coherence as well as resulted in reduced transaction costs in terms of joint operational support.
- Regular UNCT updates, and UNCT Coordination meetings were instrumental in keeping the focus on strategic issues refining the joint advocacy messages and approaches to dealing with the government partners at all levels.
- Meanwhile, the Joint Programme brought together a wide range of national partners and established the national intersectoral coordination mechanisms of strategic importance for the cause of social services system reform.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

- Fostered coherent and strategic engagement with the Government and facilitated a high degree of government ownership of processes and results – a new Law on Social Services and budget allocations for social worker positions in the 2022 budget, with all accompanying regulatory and institutional framework testify to this as does the MLSP drafting a long-term plan 2022-2030, based on the results of the JP, for continuing social services development and taking the results of the JP to scale.
- Enhanced programmatic synergies by participating UN Agencies and reduced transaction costs in terms of joint operational support had a catalytic effect across the implementation of the programme. In particular, cost sharing in the capacity building activities, building on the knowledge products produced by different agencies within the JP, accumulating on the results delivered by different PUNOs, using results of the recruitment/procurement of another agency for hiring local consultants (as an example of mutual recognition principle of achieving business efficiencies), at the same time ensuring consistency and further building of the local technical capacity. The expertise of the Chief Technical Advisory Team (CTAG) hired by the lead agency was widely used both by the National partners and all PUNOs, while the CTAG in their turn ensured the coherent approach and quality assurance throughout the programme implementation. This has built capacity for taking forward social services development among both UNCT and government partners.
- Despite its critical sensitivity, the work around gender-based violence (GBV) started to resonate among government partners and international development partners with the spill-over effect to various dimensions around GBV, including policy work and legislation, multisectoral coordination, social norms, provision of the essential services to girls and women as a part of the specialised social services, capacity building of NGOs and mobilisation of wider partnerships to address GBV.

⁷ SERP Turkmenistan, 2021 Progress Report

SDG acceleration

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable:

Based on the assessment of the individual needs of the target groups and the inventory of the supply of social services⁸, a theoretical framework for introduction of a nationally appropriate human rights based and evidence informed model of inclusive community-based social services, and accompanying practical social work guidelines/manuals have been developed, discussed with national stakeholders and used for capacity building of social workers and allied workforce. By the end of the JP the model was fully operationalized and adopted by the Government.

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

- Piloting of specialized services for women experiencing domestic violence and advocating for the need of a dedicated law on GBV contributed to the achievement of results under the Indicator 5.2.1. The essential package of GBV services was introduced and piloted in two selected localities by representatives of civil society organizations.

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

- The legal amendments developed and submitted by the JP, among other suggestions, seek to provide a legal base for more effective financing mechanisms of social protection system along with provisions that would allow for civil society organizations to be more effectively involved in social service provision and become a recognized part of the national social protection system.
- In 2022, forty-five social worker posts have been introduced into the MLSP budget as well as the regulatory framework to enable their deployment in the community has been provided to MLSP by the JP. Technical support to the government to cost services and put appropriate funding mechanisms in place started at the end of 2021 to support decision-making on budget allocation for provision of the new model of social services at scale from 2022 and through 2023 and beyond.

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

- The theoretical framework of the new model of social service delivery, capacity building activities and proposed legislative amendments are all addressing issues of various forms of violence and especially domestic violence, GBV and all forms of violence against children.
- In practical terms, draft normative documents related to violence prevention and protection of survivors of violence have been developed (standard operating procedures and specifications of specialised social services) and started their implementation in the capital and two other velayats (regions) of the country from summer 2021 through June 2022.

Policy integration and systems change

- Considering that the program was designed based on the national priorities and are in line with the strategic National Socio-Economic Development plan for 2019-2025, one of the biggest achievements is that the government takes full ownership over the program results. There is a demonstrated ownership from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection over the program results in general, from Mejlis (Parliament) with regards to the new Law on Social Services, and buy-in for budget allocation with the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan.
- The JP indicators and targets were also synchronized and reflected in the National Action Plan (NAP) for Realization of Child Rights (2018-2022) and the results will feed into the next NAP (2022-2025);

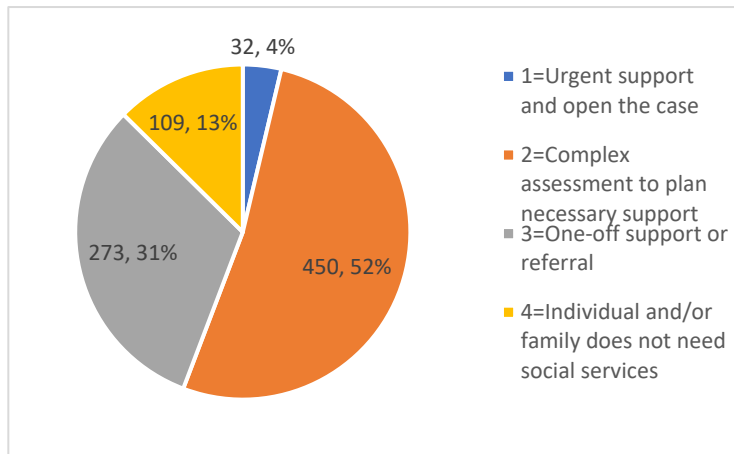
⁸ "Inventory of Social Services" SDG Fund JP Baseline assessment, UNDP, 2020

- National Strategy for Early Childhood Development (2020-2025), as well as in the other strategic documents and plans.
- The MLSP has introduced goals and targets for social services development to the government strategic development programme for 2022-2052 and its mid-term development plan for 2022-2028.
 - Results of the program implementation are included in the periodic national country report to CEDAW Committee.
 - The establishment of the High Level Steering Committee Chaired by the Minister of Labour and Social Protection and UNRC, and represented by all the National Partners at the Deputy Minister Level and Heads of UN Agencies, as well as establishment and efficient work of the Working group of the JP at the technical level has facilitated the establishment of a government inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for promoting reforms related to the introduction of community-based social services into the system of social protection of the country.
 - Policies relating to child protection and juvenile justice system reform have also benefited from the JP outcomes being brought into the purview of the Steering Committee.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

45 pilot community-based social workers in 20 Etraps have assessed needs of at least 1726 households and supported over 1000 households/families concerning at least 6143 vulnerable individuals.

By the end of May 2022, 45 social workers in 20 etraps had conducted around 1200 preliminary assessments of individuals and households who might be in need of additional social services. Of these, 755 families/individuals were assessed as needing additional support and a further complex assessment was conducted for them.



In June 2022 analysis⁹ was conducted of detailed information from 878 cases concerning 4053 individuals including 1667 children, 2032 men and women and 342 older people. The data from this assessment indicate that 2% of the population are estimated to need social services support (around 52% of more vulnerable benefits recipients). Baseline coverage established through an inventory of social services¹⁰ was 0.1% of the population so within the two years of the JP the coverage has nearly doubled, but a ten-fold increase in social services coverage is required as a minimum to reach the target of 2% of population by 2030.

12 pilot specialised social services have directly supported at least 341 individuals and families (cases) impacting around 625 girls, boys, women and men including: 24 children with disabilities and their families; 29 families with children in difficult life situations; 7 infants in Infant homes and their families with the aim to reintegrate back into their families, 4 had returned home and continued to be supported by the end of JP; 19 young people leaving residential care; 45 young people at risk and their families; 75 women and 1 man – are survivors of gender-based and domestic violence, at the same time 1859 people (93% women) benefitted from hotline services in two selected localities; 5 women at risk of unwanted pregnancies or of abandoning their newborn infant; 50 men and women with disabilities; 50 older women and men with no support from their own families; 37 people recovering from chronic illness

A final analysis of all community and specialized cases provides detailed information in order to inform advocacy and further planning for scaling up services. The analysis is disaggregated by sex, age, geographic

⁹ JP Final needs assessment analysis recommendations, Partnerships for Every Child (P4EC), UNICEF, June 2022 (to be published in September, 2022)

¹⁰ "Inventory of Social Services" SDG Fund JP Baseline assessment, UNDP, MoLSP, 2020

location and disability and will be published in autumn 2022 to be presented at a major national conference being planned by PUNOs together with MLSP.

The economic analysis¹¹ conducted by the JP has generated important evidence highlighting the high cost and relatively low returns of residential services compared to the lower costs and higher returns of community-based services in terms of inclusion, individual agency and well-being.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:

Total number 8343

Percentage of women and girls: 61%

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- All JP monitoring data has been disaggregated for men, women, boys and girls including women and girls with disabilities.
- 53% of people whose needs were assessed by the etrap social workers were women.
- The JP analysis of cases indicates that the proportion of women in need of support and services increases with age and the JP has helped to raise awareness of the need for gender-responsive social services in old age.
- 50% of social workers deployed in 20 etraps during the JP were women.
- Piloted social services are gender responsive and social workers who are working in them have been trained to be aware of gender and its intersection with other vulnerabilities including disability, poverty and violence.
- Gender based violence standard operating procedures have been developed and incorporated into training modules for allied workforce and social workers.
- 2 specialised services specifically targeted women survivors of gender based and domestic violence and women who are experiencing unplanned pregnancy or are at risk of abandoning their baby at birth;
- Women-led CSOs NRCS, Yenme, Beyik Eyyam as well as CSO Keyik Okara providing GBV services have been key partners at the strategic as well as operational levels

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: at least 30%

Human rights

- Human rights mechanisms are a foundational pillar of the theoretical framework of the model of social work and social services in the Theory of Change (ToC). The Guidance¹² for social workers took international human rights mechanisms as the foundation for all social work development with a particular focus on CRC, CRPD and CEDAW but also CESC and UPR. This guidance formed the basis for all training and communications activities, for advocacy and for supervision of the social services practice that developed.
- Human rights are core to the principles in the Law on Social Services and the supporting regulatory framework that was developed with support from the JP including the service specifications for the Community social workers in the etrap and the specialized services which directly reference core human rights instruments. The proposed service models are rights-based, tailor-made, beneficiary-centred and in the process of their implementation, promote respect to the rights of service users as well as ensures that the social services are more sustainable, effective and accessible for beneficiaries, ensuring participation and empowerment of beneficiaries (children, women, girls, youth, disabled and elderly).

¹¹ "Social Cost-benefit analysis", the Social Activities and Practice Institute (SAPI), UNDP 2022

¹² "Guidance on Social Work", Vol.1, Vol.2, Vol.3, P4EC, UNICEF, 2020

Partnerships

- Strategic partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population was strengthened, ensuring ownership of the JP implementation and the proposed model of community-based social workers and specialised social services.
- The partnerships with Mejlis (Parliament) and Ministry of Finance and Economy were strengthened, ensuring that the new Law was adopted in time and that the necessary budget items were incorporated into the 2022 state budget providing the evidence generated throughout the JP implementation.
- Strategic partnership has been established with four CSOs to serve as primary social service providers to support the people in need, including women and girls experiencing domestic violence and people with disabilities.
- Close interaction with a wide range of national stakeholders represented at the JP both at technical and the high levels (including the line ministries, CSOs and representatives of organizations with disabilities) was instrumental for advocacy and ownership over the proposed reforms.
- Strong methodological support was provided by the Partnership for Every Child (P4EC) in the capacity of the Chief Technical Advisory Team (CTAG), which developed a number of guidance documents and directly supported strategic communications with MLSP, other ministries, the four participating UN Agencies and the training team to ensure coherent approach to the implementation of the JP.
- The Social Activities and Practice Institute (SAPI) developed the full package of social workforce capacity building TOT cascading courses, supporting trainings of the social workers, allied workforces, social services providers, and managers. The company also conducted the socio- economic analysis to provide evidence for further fiscal space creation for the proposed social services model.
- The East European Institute for Reproductive Health (EEIRH) supported the piloting of two community-based specialized social services related to the prevention of domestic violence against women and the prevention of child abandonment. The EEIRH provided the technical guidance in setting up and piloting the specialized services based on international guiding methodologies, best regional practices and developing scaling- up strategy
- Columbia University School of Social Work and Social Intervention Group (SIG) engaged in conducting Core competencies training for the community of practice, including the academia, MLSP, social workers, and the CSOs.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- The Joint SDG Fund Development Emergency Modality grant for the new project "Development of the National Social Services Development Plan 2023-2030 with M&E framework, financing strategy and information management system to ensure sustainability of the inclusive quality community-based social services reform in Turkmenistan in times of crisis" for \$250 000 was received in July 2022 to catalyse on the results of the Joint programme on social services.
- The Joint proposal for Government co-financing for the Phase II of the JP was drafted and submitted to the government in August, 2022 with a proposed budget of \$ 4mln for full scale up of the programme in 2023-2025.
- UNICEF ECARO project with the Columbia University Social Intervention Group (and Global Health Research Center of Central Asia "*Building Competencies of The Social Service Workforce in Europe and Central Asia*") contributed to the JP creation of the community of practice in 2021-2022. The project resources were used to train academicians in Social Work in one team with the state and non-state service providers, forming a community of practice.
- \$200,000 were mobilized from the UNICEF core funds and Thematic Social Inclusion funds to ensure continuity of social workers salaries until they were fully placed on the state budget, to extend the length of the child-specific specialized services, as well as to equip social workforce with laptops to be able to fully function, generate evidence, and join online meetings during the COVID lockdown.
- The UNDP regional office provided \$50,000 in 2021 to support the UNDP-led training component as part of the JP.
- UNFPA mobilized additional resources to SDG JP in the amount of USD 61,000 funded by the UK Conflict Stability and Security Fund under the Regional project "Strengthening national capacities to improve prevention of, and responses to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Central Asia".
- Joint event with the USAID "Safe Migration in Central Asia" was organized in June 2022, to inform the non-state social service providers about the new Law on Social Services and changes in the current

system of social service delivery in Turkmenistan, providing a networking opportunity for the government social workers across the country with the CSO sector and social businesses.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Opening (August 20, 2020) and Closing (July 20, 2022) Donors' meetings on the JP goals, objectives and results were conducted with participation of the Permanent Missions of JSDGF donor countries to the UN, Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the UN, ambassadors and development partners accredited in Turkmenistan. Both meetings were co-led by the UN RC office and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population.
Final JP event (closing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Final Steering Committee meeting was conducted on June 30 with the JP results presented at the high level and the way forward outlined for the sustainability of the programme results. JP Evaluation Validation workshop was held on August 2 for the members of the working group where the final results and recommendations of the Evaluation were discussed and validated.
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JP Launch event: First meeting of the Steering Committee, April 2020 Steering committee meetings were conducted once half a year to discuss the progress of the JP and challenges to be resolved.

Innovation, learning and sharing

- **Dialogue to build a common understanding of social work and social services:** weekly PUNO meetings and regular meetings with the national partners have ensured a common understanding and use of language, concepts and the theoretical framework relating to social work and community-based social services, reinforced by detailed written guidance.
- **Communities of practice** have been built at the national, etrap, and district levels. The heads of regional and district level municipalities, as well as wider allied sector personnel in social protection, health, education and justice, have also joined the communities of practice and social service managers across the country.
- **Reflection** has been taking place through multiple activities:
 - ✓ *Webinars and regular online meetings* - to operationalize the theoretical framework, test-run and further develop normatives to match the local needs, discuss and jointly prepare the briefing notes for strategic decision-making;
 - ✓ *Training and supervision* of social workers and other target groups, online chat groups, weekly trainer review discussions, and feedback loops have been established to ensure that national decision-makers have been able to reflect on emerging practices from the districts.
 - ✓ *Steering Committee (SC) and working group meetings:* the meetings were focused on the programme priorities and progress.
- **Open learning environment** has been established with all results from JP activities widely shared and communicated at all levels.
- **Presentations and briefs distilled key points** that have built knowledge, understanding and supported decision-making by MLSP, Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Cabinet of Ministers.

This has culminated in a proposed Draft National Social Services Development Plan 2022-2030 that has been used by MLSP to inform its proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers for longer-term strategic planning through 2022 and the mid-term National programme 2023-2028.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
 Majority of expected results achieved
 Only some expected results achieved

Please, explain briefly:

The Joint programme on introduction of inclusive community-based social services in Turkmenistan is perceived as a successful programme, that managed to achieve transformative results within two and a half years, including:

- the adoption of the Law on Social Services in December 2021;
- the inclusion of new community-based social worker positions in the MLSP budget for 2022;
- the submission of a draft National plan for social services development to MLSP in December 2021 just before the elections of the new President of the country, that had strategic importance in incorporation of its key elements into the national strategies and plans upon inauguration of the new country leadership;
- developed national qualification framework for higher education and standardized curricula on social work adapted to the national context, supporting establishment of community of practice of social work in Turkmenistan and engaging in capacity building of the national partners.

This ensured the ownership over the reform of social protection system enabling expansion and roll out of community-based social services, with government commitment to create positions of social workers in every district of the country.

By the end of June over 6000 vulnerable people had been directly touched by the work of the new social services in the community through assessments and direct support. Some of the impact has been transformational with four infants in the infant home returning to their families, people with disabilities receiving the support they need to become more independent and participate in society. Evidence generated through the piloted services for women validated the demand for community-based specialized social services for women and girls in need. Advocacy continues to secure gender-based violence issues in the national legislation.

The Joint Programme has also produced a range of other benefits. These include a broader understanding of the needs of various population groups in Turkmenistan, and increased use of evidence from the ground for the decision-making. The close work for the programme across sectors – amongst various UN agencies, between government ministries and between the UN and the government – can serve as a good example for other countries in the region and further afield.

Most importantly, the JP could demonstrate a whole-of-Government approach, which the integrated nature of the SDGs, introduction of integrated services and the complexity of vulnerabilities in Turkmenistan require.

Contribution to Fund's global results

Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.

The SDG Fund target for Outcome 1: Four integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope and scale:

- 1) Positions of social workers at the community level for each region were incorporated in the 2022 budget of MLSP and necessary regulations were introduced for them to be operational.
- 2) New Law on Social Services secures universal legal coverage, extending the opportunity to access social services to all those who need them including children, women, people with disabilities, and other experiencing difficult life situations.
- 3) Generic Bachelor course Social Work curriculum was developed in accordance with international best practices and national standards with consideration of the local context.
- 4) Indicators related to the JP Social Services reform were integrated into the 2022-2052 Programme of Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan as well as the Program of the President of Turkmenistan for the Socio-Economic Development of the Country in 2022-2028.

- 5) Draft National Social Services Development Plan for 2023-2030 was developed in December 2021 and is expected to be adopted by the Government by the end of 2022

The SDG Fund target for Outcome 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

3.1. Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful). Target reached by June 30, 2022:

- ✓ Community-based social worker services were tested across the country in 20 etraps (districts) in 2020/2022 – 100% successful
- ✓ 12 specialized social services were designed based on the needs assessment from the community-based social service model and tested in the capital and two velayats (regions) of the country in 2021/2022 – 92% proved to be successful
- ✓ In total 13 innovative solutions were tested with the average 96% of success rate.

3.2. Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead. Target reached by June 30, 2022:

- ✓ MoLSP Internal Regulations of the processes and procedures operationalized the work of 45 social workers that were hired from the MLSP budget in 2022.
- ✓ Official request of the MoLSP via Cabinet of Ministers to the Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan to open new Bachelor programme in Social Work based on the evidence generated by the MoLSP social worker needs assessment and the projection for the social workforce need in the country by 2030.
- ✓ Five by-laws to operationalize the implementation of the new Law on Social Services submitted by MoLSP to the Ministry of Justice for registration.

3.3. Number and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened: YES, Target reached

JP Outputs and Outcomes

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

Output 1: Inclusive community-based social service model is developed and ready for scaling up

Indicator 1.1 Prototype services designed, effectiveness measured and costed: targets exceeded as 45 social workers in 20 etraps were picked up by the government, inventory completed in 2020, National Social Services Development Plan and architecture for the social service system proposed in 2021, and costing finalized in 2022.

Indicator 1.2 Standards and service specifications, SOPS in place including mainstreaming of gender-responsive, child-sensitive and disability inclusive approaches approach: Specifications for Etrap social workers and for 12 specialized services drafted and reviewed by the JP legal experts. Services were documented and effectiveness and results were presented to the Steering Committee in March and June 2022 and included in the final analytical report. The regulatory framework is gender, disability and child-sensitive.

Indicator 1.3 % population in 15 assessment Etraps and 5 pilot Etraps (disaggregated by residence, age, sex and disability status and other vulnerabilities) who have knowledge of where and how to access community-based social services: Over 6000 individuals across over 20 etraps (districts) involved in assessments by social workers each of whom has probably shared information about the social workers with at least another 3 people. Hyakimliks (local municipalities), civil society organizations, and volunteers' networks started sharing information about the newly developed services.

Indicator 1.4 Number and % of vulnerable population in 5 pilot Etraps covered by services responsive to their needs disaggregated by vulnerability, age, sex): Over 1000 families/households comprising 6143 individuals have benefited from direct support of Etrap social workers, referral to other services and from complex assessments. Around 341 individuals and their families (around 625 people) have in addition benefited from 12 specialized social services, tailored to their particular needs.

Output 2: Legislative and institutional framework ready to install the piloted system of community-based social services

Indicator and targets 2.1 Regulations in place, legislation drafted, job descriptions approved – qualifications framework, Social Protection Law, Family Code, Healthcare Law.

Achieved. Law on Social Services has been passed, Social Protection Code amended, regulatory framework drafted and architecture proposed and being used by MLSP to institutionalize new social worker positions. National Plan for Social Services Development has been proposed to MLSP and is being used for long-term planning. This includes measures for institutionalizing all services and moving towards the deinstitutionalization of social care services.

Indicator 2.2 Costing and funding standards developed and finalized: Costing and standards for the social workforce was finalized in 2021¹³. Economic analysis was completed in 2022¹⁴.

Indicator 2.3 Gender responsive budget for the programme completed and gender mainstreamed in the cost efficiency analysis: Gendered audit incorporated into Economic analysis under 2.2

Output 3: Capacity strengthened for social services and social work

Indicator 3.1 Number and type of training packages reviewed, consolidated, developed and amended based on evidence from practice: At least seven packages prepared with over 200 days of training delivered to more than 700 social service and allied workforce specialists, social service managers, representatives of CSOs in Social work, as well as specific training for the specialized service providers on GBV, personal assistance and independent living services for older people and people with disabilities as well as people with chronic illness, in parenting programs for youth at risk, in working with families with substance addictions, in social work for children and families at risk, children with disabilities, reintegration of care leavers and infants from infant homes to international standards.

Indicator 3.2 Curriculum developed for a Higher education degree in Social Work that is based on international standards and Turkmenistan emerging social work practice: Generic Curriculum and qualification framework developed.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

Outcome 1: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community-based support services

All targets under indicators 1 and 2 were achieved: 6143 individuals were assessed by social workers in the community; 755 households (3571 individuals) received direct support; 341 cases (625 individuals and their family members including 332 women and girls, 332 children and 83 people with disabilities) receiving specialized social services.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

The National Social Workforce coordinator collected monthly data from the district social workers and 12 specialised services summarizing numbers. Additionally she visited every region at least once in two months. This has been effective for monitoring caseloads, methodological support and quality assurance purposes, but has not been particularly useful for maintaining a cumulative tally of cases, individuals assisted and types of cases. Therefore, detailed information as per the specifically designed table was additionally collected for the Chief Technical Advisory Group on 878 cases through May 2022. This has enabled completion of the analysis

¹³ New post application from 2022 State Budget Package prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of Turkmenistan for Ministry of Finance and Economy based on the Briefing notes and evidence generated from community based social work modeling

¹⁴ The report "Social Cost-benefit analysis", SAPI, UNDP, 2022

on the need for services and the types of services needed with disaggregation by sex, age, geographic location, disability and household composition. MLSP has provided data on recipients of social benefits which has enabled some estimates of coverage and better understanding of the need for services. There has been no data provided on Etrap (district) populations so estimates of coverage are constrained. The JP has nevertheless gathered adequate data including full case studies that have been used to generate evidence and make the case for social services development in the community and that are being used to support the development of curriculum and syllabi and to train university teachers and trainers.

Additionally, monitoring trips were conducted by the UNRC and UNICEF to the three sites: Ashgabat (capital), Dashoguz velayat (well represented by community based services), and Lebap velayat (community based and specialized services). The meetings with social workers, service users, representatives of local municipalities, and allied workforces reassured the timeliness of the reform and impact at the etrap (district level).

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): March, 2022

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): August, 2022

As per the Evaluation report, the Joint Programme is considered to be successful. The overall level of assessment is estimated at a high level (from low, medium, to high).

Criteria	Level
Relevance	High
Effectiveness	High
Sustainability	High
Impact	Medium
Coherence	High

Assessment of the evaluation confirms that, as set out in the results framework and programme document, the Joint United Nations Program significantly supported national priorities and needs of Turkmenistan. JP made a transformative change in the current system of social service delivery, reached out to the most deprived and vulnerable population and addressed their specific needs. The programme designed a new model of inclusive community-based services for vulnerable groups. The programme successfully piloted a community-based social worker model engaged in identification, assessment and case management as well as piloted specialised social services to meet specific needs and support people to live independent lives in their communities. The JP developed a mechanism for social contracting, improve a social work curriculum and supported the Government in drafting of legislative amendments and other institutional framework (standards, service specifications). The JP established a government inter-sectoral coordination mechanism, as well as carried out economic analysis and advocated for the new system of community-based social services to be incorporated into the state budget. The JP can be considered certainly a successful joint project delivered by UN agencies in Turkmenistan.

Lessons learnt:

Strong coordination between the PUNOs and a coherent technical oversight approach has helped to build a unified understanding of social work and social services among all stakeholders including government partners, NGOs and local authorities and has also contributed to strong ownership of the JP processes and results by the government, especially the MLSP. However, challenges existed in

several areas including workforce expansion and strengthening, rolling out specialized services and building understanding and competencies in local authorities where etrap social workers are deployed.

Recommendations for the UN

- ⇒ Consolidate the results from the first phase of the Joint Program;
- ⇒ Continue piloting new social services, mainly specialized social services, implementing the higher education curriculum, and working on the adoption of legal documents through the implementation of the second phase of the JP.
- ⇒ Continue the capacity building of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population and also local governments;
- ⇒ Strengthen the role and importance of NGOs at the highest levels of government and state institutions;
- ⇒ Number and content of trainings should be adapted to the needs of central and local government employees;
- ⇒ Promote best practices of other countries with a context similar to Turkmenistan;

Recommendations for the Government

- ⇒ To start implementing the social work curriculum in higher education institutions;
- ⇒ To finalize adoption of the by-law and other legal instruments to operationalize the new Law on social services;
- ⇒ To ensure the gradual expansion of social services from the piloted etrap to all neighboring etrap, until all etrap of velayat will be covered.

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

Joint Programme has generated a wide range of evidence that has resulted in the preparation of a Draft National Social Services Plan for 2022-2030 – a roadmap to implementation of the Law on Social Services and the national strategic priorities for the sake of improved well-being and fulfilment of rights of vulnerable groups and citizens in need. The draft National Social Services Development Plan for 2022 to 2030 sets out a vision for implementing a nation-wide network of Etrap social workers and specialized social services in the medium to long-term. The Plan set the main directions of the UN Joint proposal for Government co-financing for the Phase II that was submitted in August 2022. Under the leadership of the UNRC, the three agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA committed to support implementation of the reform, with a primary focus on the following four work packages: (1) Community-based social-services system strengthened at all levels; (2) Evidence generation for better decision making: Development of the integrated social services case management information system; (3) Introduction of social contracting mechanisms and expanding on the specialized social services; (4) Labour and Social protection Workforce strengthening, including the launch of the Center for training and excellence of the Labour and Social Protection and support to establishment of theory and practice of social work in Universities of Turkmenistan.

While the Phase II proposal was in the pipeline, in order to catalyze on its results, the SDG Fund Development Emergency Modality grant was successfully received for preparation of the National Social Services Development Plan 2023-2030 with M&E framework, financing strategy and information management system to ensure sustainability of the inclusive quality community-based social services reform in Turkmenistan. This funding opportunity was of strategic importance for acceleration of adoption of the National Social Services Development plan (NSSDP) by the government, ensuring the sustainability of the social protection reform through the multisectoral approach and timely scale up of inclusive social services to every etrap (district) in the country, reaching out to the most vulnerable and securing smooth transition to the Phase II of the Joint Programme.

The new programme is delivered jointly by UNICEF and UNDP, contributing to establishment of a high-level Inter-Ministerial Commission on Social Protection as the main political decision-making body and adoption of the multi-stakeholder NSSDP with integrated M&E framework, costing and assessed financing flows.

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund’s programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

SDG 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

SDG 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

SDG 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹⁵	4	4	<p>Originally there was also an ambition to include the social contracting mechanisms in the Law on Social Services. Need to continue advocacy.</p> <p>More advocacy is needed to integrate the concept of domestic violence, including the gender-based violence into the legislation</p>
<p><i>List the policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positions of social workers at the community level for each region were incorporated in the 2022 budget of MLSP and necessary regulations introduced for them to be operational; government committed to at least double the number of vacancies in every district in the 2023 budget allocation. • Law on Social Services passed that extends the opportunity to access social services to all those who need them including children, women, people with disabilities, and other experiencing difficult life situations (whole population legal coverage). • Generic Bachelor course Social Work curriculum was developed in accordance with international best practices and national standards with consideration of the local context. 			

¹⁵Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators related to the JP Social Services reform were integrated into the 2022-2028 Programme of Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan as well as the Program of the President of Turkmenistan for the Socio-Economic Development of the Country in 2022-2028. 			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ¹⁶	1	1	n/a
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Social Services Development Plan for 2022-2030 with an Action Plan to be adopted by the end of the JP 			

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1: community-based social worker service tested across the country in 20 etraps (districts) in 2020/2021 3.1.2: 12 specialized social services tested in the capital city and two velayats (regions) of the country in 2021/2022 	13	13	n/a
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Internal regulations of the Ministry of Labour and Social protection of Population of the work processes and procedures of the new social workforce in the district level operationalized the work of 45 social workers that were hired from the MLSP budget in 2022. ✓ Official request of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population via Cabinet of Ministers to the Ministry of Education of Turkmenitstan to open new Bachelor programme in Social Work with specific quotations per region was based on the evidence generated by the MoLSP social worker needs assessment and the 	3	3	n/a Additionally, results anticipated by the end of 2022 attributable to the JP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The revision of the MoLSP statutory documents and Statutory documents of the Social Service Provision Agencies in the regions with consideration of the structural changes as per the Law on Social Services to be finalized.

¹⁶Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

<p>projection of social workforce that will be needed in the country by 2030;</p> <p>✓ Five by-laws to operationalized the implementation of the new Law on Social Services have been prepared by the MoLSP with the support from the JP and submitted to the Ministry of Justice for registration</p>			<p>- Social services funding to be at least doubled in 2023 budget.</p>
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Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: National capacities were built across the sector in relation to the professional capacity development, legislative and financial normative development, strengthening the interagency cooperation and referral mechanisms at system level

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
<p>Outcome: The social protection system is ready to provide inclusive quality community-based support services</p>				
<p>Outcome 1.1: Coverage of social services disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban and at risk groups</p>	<p>Mainly residential services available; 2300 people with chronic illness in need of home-based social services; no availability of services to support families in difficult life situations, women facing gender based violence, supported</p>	<p>Individual social work needs assessments in 20 Etraps – 3 in each of 5 Velayats and all 5 in Ashgabat – and of gaps in services for 5 target groups disaggregated by sex, age, disability, rural/urban.</p>	<p>45 pilot community-based social workers in across the country in 20 Etraps have assessed needs of at least 1726 households/families concerning 6143 individuals and supported 755 households/families concerning at least 3571 vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>12 pilot specialized social</p>	<p>n/a</p>

	<p>independent living services or personal assistant services for people with disabilities, no foster care or reintegration services for children without parental care, extremely limited provision of day centre services for adults with disabilities and older people</p>	<p>Gender parity ensured as a minimum standard among the group of trained social workers conducting the Assessment (women constitute no less than 50% among the social workers).</p> <p>Pilot sites identified and specialized services to be prototyped defined and launched</p>	<p>services in the capital city and 2 regions have supported at least 341 individuals and families (cases) impacting around 625 people including 332 girls and women, 83 people with disabilities and 352 children</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2 Availability of inclusive community-based social services ready to go to scale and compliant with international standards for social services including for child centeredness, disability inclusiveness and gender-responsiveness</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Community-based social worker established in 5 Etraps with assessment and case management functions.</p> <p>12 new services designed and 300 service users from the</p>	<p>Exceeded results: Community-based social worker established in 20 Etraps with assessment and case management functions.</p> <p>Exceeded results: 12 new services were piloted with standard normative documentation being developed</p>	<p>n/a</p>

		JP target groups targeted to receive services (disaggregated by gender, disability, age, target group)	along with the piloting, including the SOPs, guidelines and the relevant normative documentation 332 individual cases comprising 625 family members including 352 children, 332 women and girls and 83 people with disabilities received services.	
Output 1: An inclusive community-based social service model is developed, with its key elements prototyped to address multiple vulnerabilities of the most in need and ready for scaling up				
Output 1.1 Prototype services designed, and effectiveness measured and costed	0	45 social workers trained and deployed in 15 Etraps for 8 months and assessments of vulnerable target groups completed; inventory of existing social services completed Design completed for system and services to fill gaps	Prototype services designed, effectiveness measured and costed: The 2020/2021 targets exceeded as 45 social workers in 20 etraps were picked up by the government, trained and deployed for over a year. Inventory completed in 2020 and costing begun in 2021 and finalized in Q2 2022	n/a

<p>Output 1.2 Standards and service specifications, SOPs in place including mainstreaming of gender-responsive, child-sensitive and disability inclusive approaches approach</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Drafted and tested</p> <p>All SOPs and service specifications designed as gender-responsive, disability inclusive and child-sensitive</p>	<p>Specifications for Etrap social workers and for 12 specialised services drafted and reviewed by the JP legal experts.</p> <p>Regulatory framework is gender, disability and child-sensitive.</p> <p>Services are being documented and effectiveness and results monitored for presentation in Q1 2022 to the Steering Committee and inclusion in the final analytical report</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Output 1.3: % population in 15 assessment Etraps and 5 pilot Etraps (disaggregated by residence, age, sex and disability status and other vulnerabilities) who have knowledge of where and how to access community-based social services</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Social worker engagement at Etrap level to engage with community stakeholders and inform community members</p>	<p>Over 6000 individuals involved in assessments by social workers each of whom has probably shared information about the social workers and social services with at least another 3 people.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Output 1.4: number and % of vulnerable population in 5 pilot Etraps covered by services responsive to their needs disaggregated by vulnerability, age, sex)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Number of service users planned in services to be prototyped (disaggregated by sex, age,</p>	<p>At least 755 households comprising 3571 individuals have benefited from direct support of Etrap social</p>	<p>n/a</p>

		disability, rural/ urban, vulnerability)	workers, referral to other services and from complex assessments. 332 individuals and their families (around 625 people including 332 women and girls and 83 people with disabilities) have in addition benefited from 1-11.5 months from 12 specialized social services tailored to their particular needs.	
Output 2: Legislative and regulatory framework will be reinforced and institutional mechanisms established to facilitate the introduction of the new community-based social service delivery system				
Output 2.1 Regulations in place, legislation drafted, job descriptions approved – qualifications framework, Social Protection Law, Family Code, Healthcare Law	Existing review – no definition of social services, no eligibility criteria, social contracting mechanism does not permit selection on basis of quality as well as cost	Draft documents audited for disability inclusiveness, child sensitivity and gender responsiveness – amendments proposed to ensure gender equality, disability inclusion and empowerment of women, parents, youth and people	Law has been passed with regulatory framework drafted and architecture proposed and being used by MLSP to institutionalise new social worker positions. The future of specialized services is less certain, but all services have a set of regulations that can be used by MLSP to institutionalise	n/a

		<p>with disabilities.</p> <p>Institutional architecture developed (national, regional, local – defining the multi-level system of social services).</p> <p>Drafted legislation and secondary regulation proposals</p>	<p>them and secure funding.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: Costing and funding standards developed and finalized</p>	<p>To be defined at project launch (data requests made to government partners).</p>	<p>Assessment of costs of existing system and newly designed community-based service model and planned prototype services.</p>	<p>Initial data gathered on cost of services as part of Inventory of social services.</p> <p>Technical support was provided to the MLSP and MoFE to make budget allocations for the first social work specialists in 2022 budget cycle.</p> <p>Economic/SROI analysis of the community-based social services to</p>	<p>n/a</p>

			document costing and effectiveness of services for target groups and support the investment cases started in 2021 with results presented to government in June 2022	
Output 2.3: Gender responsive budget for the programme completed and gender mainstreamed in the cost efficiency analysis	0	Gendered audit of the proposed budget allocations completed and adjustments to make the budget gender-responsive are introduced.	Gendered audit was incorporated into the Economic analysis under 2.2	It was agreed that the reform is at its early stage to conduct a full Gendered audit of the proposed budget allocations, therefore the gender component was integrated into the Economic analysis.
Output 3: The country's social work and social service workforce capacity strengthened				
Output 3.1: Number and type of training packages reviewed, consolidated, developed and amended based on evidence from practice	Draft outline of social worker training package; UNFPA and UNODC training packages on co-dependency, gender-based violence, gender responsive social services and parent	7 training packages drafted and 2500 person days of training delivered to 700 new and existing social service workforce practitioners, managers and allied professionals at national, regional and	Complete. At least 7 training packages were prepared. Over 200 days of training to 700 new and existing social service workforce practitioners, managers and allied professionals at national, regional and local levels were conducted.	n/a

	training to prevent risky behaviour in adolescence.	local levels (gender disaggregated)		
Output 3.2: Curriculum developed for Higher education degree in Social Work that is based on international standards and Turkmenistan emerging social work practice	<p>UNICEF draft outline of Higher education social work degree curriculum; existing curriculum at technical college level</p> <p>UNFPA proposals for courses on gender equality in social work and GBV prevention and response in social work.</p>	<p>Detailed curriculum drafted and submitted for approval to Ministry Education</p> <p>National pool of 10 social work educators identified, trained and deployed in co-training social workers, allied workforce etc.</p>	<p>Curriculum drafted based on regional and international examples and submitted for consideration.</p> <p>Pool of social work trainers and teachers were trained and prepare to teach social work degrees in September 2023. A series of 180 hr training modules for 20 lecturers and national trainers were delivered from November 2020- April 2022.</p> <p>Community of practice consisting of 20 representatives of academic institutions and 20 practitioners from the government and CSO sector regularly met for the Core competencies training and designed</p>	<p>Although the curriculum was prepared and submitted together with the Qualification framework, the ambition was to launch the Bachelor programme in Social Work in September 2022. Delays were caused by changes in senior personnel and the Higher Education Department team at the Ministry of Education. Ministry of Education committed to start the programme in September 2023.</p>

			curriculum based on the new model of community-based social services in Turkmenistan	
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Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
Joint Programme Final Evaluation Report, Artiom Sici, UNICEF	08/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Final analysis of needs assessments completed by Etrap social workers, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	08/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Preliminary Report on the Joint SDG Fund programme "Improving the system of social protection through the introduction of inclusive	06/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://turkmenistan.un.org/en/184806-improving-system-social-protection-through-introduction-

quality community-based social services”, Mathew Naumann, UNRC							inclusive-quality-community-based
“Social Cost-benefit analysis”, the Social Activities and Practice Institute (SAPI), UNDP 2022	05/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Law on social services	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=136662
Draft National Social Services Development Plan 2022-2030, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Detailed interim analysis of 511 assessments completed by Etrap social workers, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	06/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Creating the Fiscal space for introduction of social services, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	05/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Brief on estimates for demand for social workers	04/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Draft social work curriculum	12/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Legislative review, UNFPA	12/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Draft proposals for legislative amendments, UNFPA	12/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Inventory of Social Services, UNDP	10/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Guidance on social work, Vol.1 Theoretical Base, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	09/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Guidance on social work, Vol.2 Assessment,	09/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF							
Guidance on social work, Vol.3 Case Management, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	09/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Brief for MLSP on budgeting for social workers in the 2021 budget, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	05/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Briefing note on structural issues related to introducing community-based social workers and social services in Turkmenistan, Partnership for Every Child, UNICEF	05/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Child protection functional assessment	11/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- Complete online using the following link: <https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg>.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

- Provide separately.