



JOINT  
SDG  
FUND

Joint Programme  
Document:

*Support to Policy  
Making and  
Building National  
Capacity towards  
Green Energy  
Transition in  
Turkmenistan*



## Joint Programme Document

### Just Energy Transition Seed Funding Track

#### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Turkmenistan
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Central Asia
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Support to Policy Making and Building National Capacity towards Green Energy Transition in Turkmenistan
<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Anticipated start and end dates:</b>	11/2024 to 10/2025
<b>Short description:</b>	<p>Turkmenistan's commitment to climate neutrality is demonstrated by its adoption of the National Strategy on Climate Change and the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy until 2030. The country aims for zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions growth by 2030, with substantial reductions in the longer term.</p> <p>Gradual decarbonization is expected to be a vehicle for a technological leap forward, causing, nevertheless, substantial shifts of the workforce from the old to the new sectors of the economy. It is therefore imperative that it is delivered in a controlled manner, ensuring new skills development corresponding with the new market requirements, and social protection of employees that are subject to such transfers.</p> <p>The Joint Project (JP) seeks to drive proactive actions in energy transition by comprehensively assessing the baseline situation and prioritizing resource and technological needs in the energy sector. This will establish an evidence base to set clear goals and develop detailed strategies for renewable energy development, energy efficiency, and industrial decarbonization, advancing Turkmenistan's green energy transition.</p> <p>The JP is expected to significantly accelerate the achievement of SDG targets, including creating access to modern, affordable clean energy (SDG 7.1), substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix (SDG 7.2), enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology (SDGs 7.a, 7.b), promoting development-oriented policies supporting decent job creation and innovation (SDG 8.3), and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning (SDG 13.2). Additionally, the JP will support the implementation of national goals outlined in the National Climate Change Strategy and the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy until 2030, as well as in the National Programme for Socio-Economic Development for 2022-2052 and the Presidential Programme for Socio-Economic Development for 2022-2028.</p>
<b>Joint Programme team:</b>	
Resident Coordinator	Dmytro Shlapachenko, <a href="mailto:shlapachenko@un.org">shlapachenko@un.org</a>
Joint Program RCO focal point	Uladzimir Valetka, <a href="mailto:valetka@un.org">valetka@un.org</a>

Lead PUNO JP Focal point	UNDP, Farhat Orunov, Programme Analyst, <a href="mailto:farhat.orunov@undp.org">farhat.orunov@undp.org</a>
PUNO 2 JP Focal point	UNECE, Michal Drabik, Economic Affairs Officer, <a href="mailto:michal.drabik@un.org">michal.drabik@un.org</a>

<b>Total budget:</b>	
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
UN Joint SDG Fund	USD 250,000
PUNO 1 co-funding	
PUNO 2 co-funding	
Government co-funding	
International donor co-funding	
Other sources co-funding	
<b>Legal context</b>	<p><b>Agency name:</b> UNDP  <b>Agreement title:</b> Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the United Nations Development Programme  <b>Agreement date:</b> Signed on 5 October 1993</p> <p><b>Agency name:</b> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)  <b>Agreement title:</b> United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025)  <b>Agreement date:</b> October 2020  <i>Terms of Reference of the Commission serve as a general framework/basis for activities in the countries. Assistance to the Government is made available in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of UNECE governing structures.</i></p>

## Joint Programme Profile

<b>Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)</b>	<p><b>Outcome 3. Inclusive, green, and sustainable economic growth: By 2025, there is effective design and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation and mitigation measures, enabling a more rational use of resources, increased resilience and a ‘green’ economy transition.</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> The GoT develops and effectively implements policies and strategies in the field of climate change, with a focus on reduction of CO2 emissions and adaptation.</p> <p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Government institutions, private sector, and civil society, trade unions and Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, apply innovations, digital technology and green solutions contributing to efficient use of energy, water, land and other natural resources, renewable energy and development of sustainable cities and green economy with active participation of women, children, and vulnerable groups of population.</p>
<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	<p><b>SDG 7</b> Affordable and clean energy: 7.1, 7.2, 7.a, 7.b</p> <p><b>SDG 8</b> Decent work and economic growth: 8.3</p> <p><b>SDG 11</b> Sustainable cities and communities: 11.6</p> <p><b>SDG 13</b> Climate action: 13.2</p>
<b>Expected key results of the Joint Programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced understanding and knowledge of current resource, including human resources, and technological capacities gap and needs through the comprehensive assessment of the baseline situation in the Turkmenistan's energy sector. Evidence base created to inform the setting of clear, achievable goals and the development of targeted strategies for renewable energy development, energy efficiency, and industrial decarbonization.</li> <li>• Acceleration of SDG targets achievement through establishment of access to modern, affordable clean energy, increasing the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix, and upgrading infrastructure and technology for sustainable energy services.</li> <li>• Climate action, with particular focus on methane emissions reductions from the gas sector, is embedded in Turkmenistan’s development programmes and the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy until 2030 and other relevant national climate and socio-economic goals advanced through integration of climate change measures into national policies and planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Anticipated direct beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 15% share of renewable energy in the total energy mix of the internal energy consumption by 2030;</li> <li>• About 80 (of whom about 40% women) technical specialists of the relevant ministries will build their capacity in evidence generation, renewable energy, and clean energy transition;</li> <li>• At least 50 policy decision makers at government level will build their capacity in green and circular economy, green and just energy transition as well as carbon neutral sustainable development.</li> </ul>
<b>Anticipated financial leverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of this joint programme will include the necessary assessments and prepare a foundation for larger Joint Programmes on (1) Green Energy Transition and (2) Methane Emissions Reductions,</li> </ul>

and is expected to leverage at least USD 15 mln. from the Government of Turkmenistan in the coming 5 years. An estimated additional USD 50 mln. are expected to be leveraged for the full country-wide scale-up of renewable energy generation expansion and green energy transition until 2030. Furthermore, over the next 5 years an estimated additional USD 5-50 mln are expected to be leveraged for the work on methane emissions monitoring and mitigation in the country.

**Localization marker score** 3: Principal contributions to localizing the SDGs

<p>The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transforming Education</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution</li> </ul>
<p>Main engine room actions that the JP supports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity building at scale</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Deal room (financing mix)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects</li> </ul>

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation analysis

Turkmenistan is an upper-middle-income country with substantial natural gas reserves and an average of 300 sunny days annually. Despite its vast renewable energy potential, the country relies exclusively on natural gas for power generation, meeting domestic demand and fueling exports. As of 2020, Turkmenistan's installed generation capacity stood at approximately 7 GW, distributed across 14 power plants, all operated by the state-owned Turkmenenergo. These plants, originally built over four to five decades ago, have undergone significant rehabilitation between 2003 and 2018, yet the nation still has minimal renewable energy integration.

The technical potential for renewable energy in Turkmenistan is considerable, with estimates of 1.3 GW for small hydropower, 10 GW for wind energy, and up to 655 GW for solar energy. Despite this, the country's renewable energy infrastructure is underdeveloped, with only two hydropower plants contributing negligibly to the national power supply. UNDP has initiated plans for small and medium-sized renewable energy installations in remote areas, supported by GEF. However, the country has yet to pursue a larger-scale transition to bridge the gap in green energy generation.

In recognition of the need for sustainable energy generation, Turkmenistan enacted the Law on Renewable Energy Sources in 2021. This law promotes environmental protection and energy supply diversification through renewable sources and offers incentives such as streamlined land leases and guaranteed electricity purchases from renewable projects. These measures aim to catalyze the country's shift towards sustainable energy. Turkmenistan's commitment to climate neutrality is further demonstrated by the adoption of the National Strategy on Climate Change and the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy until 2030. The country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) sets a target of zero GHG emissions growth by 2030 and substantial long-term reductions. This includes a 20% reduction in emissions from 2010 levels, addressing sectors like energy, industry, and agriculture, and focusing on CO<sub>2</sub> and methane mitigation.

However, the current NDC does not include specific targets for energy transition and renewable energy generation. Additionally, Turkmenistan joined the Global Methane Pledge at COP 28 in Dubai, committing to a 30% reduction in methane emissions by 2030. Most of these emissions originate from the hydrocarbon production sector, including energy generation for domestic consumption. The country's dependence on aging natural gas infrastructure and the slow adoption of renewable energy significantly hinders its ability to meet its climate action commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Global Methane Pledge. Consequently, an urgent energy transition is required, involving the creation of an enabling policy environment and substantial expansion of green energy generation to set Turkmenistan on a sustainable, carbon-neutral development path.

Gradual decarbonization of the energy sector, if well planned and undertaken with the necessary care, can be a vehicle for a great technological leap forward, bringing into play innovative solutions and new business models. However, despite all those potential benefits, the process is also expected to result in certain shifts of the workforce from the old to the new sectors of economy. It is imperative that they take place in a controlled manner, ensuring new skills development corresponding with the new market requirements, and social protection of employees that are subject to such transfers. Moreover, it is imperative to address gender and human rights considerations in the energy transition. Women, who are often underrepresented in the energy sector, must be empowered through targeted training and employment opportunities in renewable energy projects. Ensuring equitable access to clean energy and addressing the needs of marginalized communities are essential for a just transition.

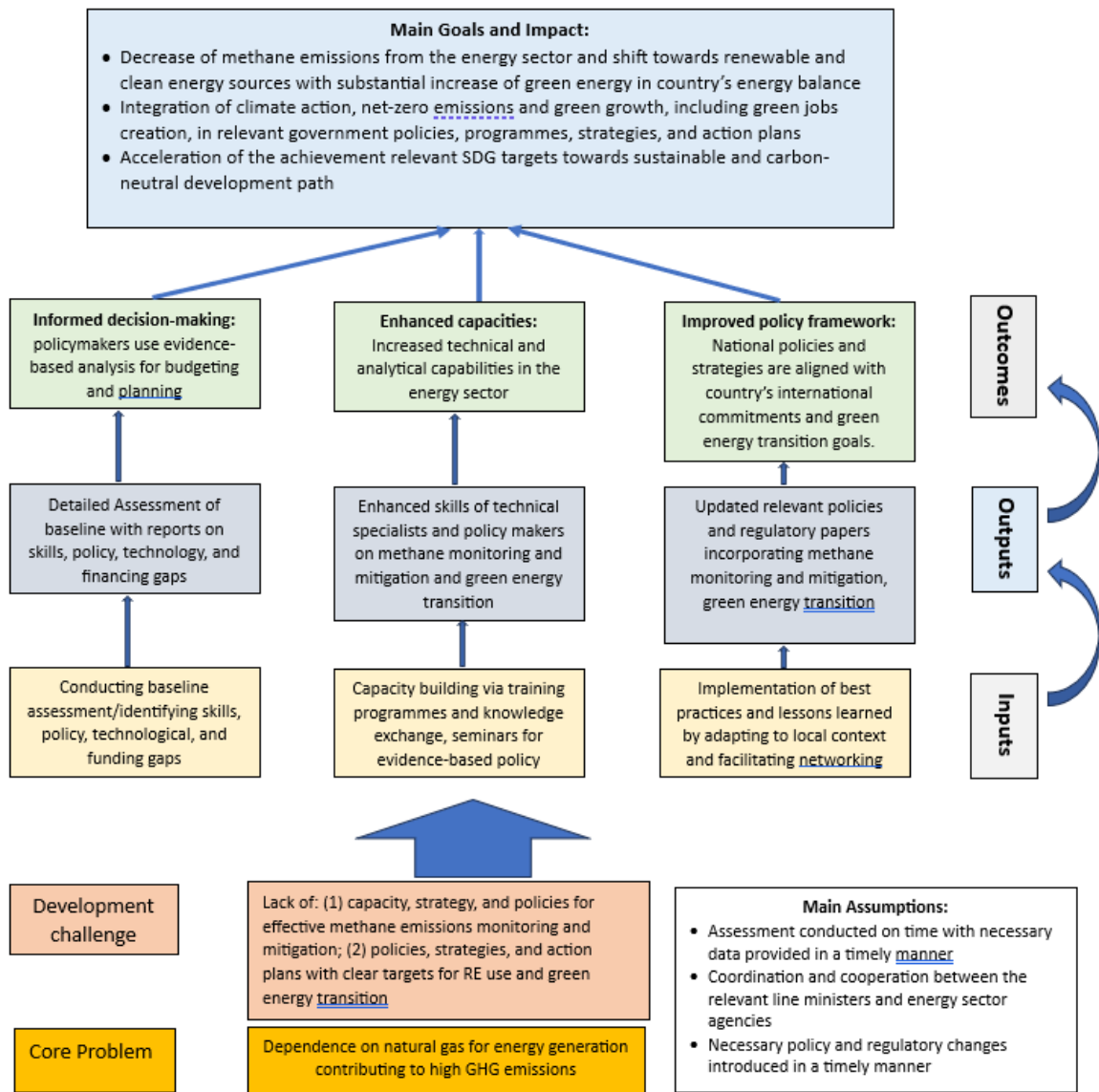
### Programme Strategy and theory of change

To meet its obligations under the UNFCCC, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Global Methane Pledge, Turkmenistan must significantly shift its energy sector towards green energy generation and expand the use of renewable energy in its energy mix, as well as undertake serious and immediate efforts to effectively monitor methane emissions from the local gas sector and apply recognized best practices and measures to limit their occurrence to the greatest extent possible. A holistic assessment of the energy sector's baseline situation is crucial as a starting point. This comprehensive evaluation will identify knowledge, policy, technology, and financing gaps, enabling the government to revise and enhance existing national policies, strategies, and programs in this sector. Additionally, these assessments will provide critical evidence to inform the revision of national programs, strategies, legislation, and regulatory frameworks necessary for designing and implementing relevant green and just energy transition policies and actions. Addressing these gaps through informed decision-making will ensure a robust framework for the sustainable development in Turkmenistan and achievement of relevant SDG targets.

The joint program (JP) recognizes that the energy transition is an ongoing process requiring long-term strategies and planning, with a focus on implementing appropriate energy technologies to achieve net-zero emissions growth. The JP also emphasizes the importance of investing in the capacity-building of technical specialists and policy decision-makers at all levels. This investment is crucial for generating and analyzing evidence to support informed budgeting and planning for an inclusive, integrated, and adequately financed green and fair energy transition. To achieve this, the JP will undertake a series of comprehensive capacity-building activities. These activities will include specialized training programs for technical specialists and policymakers, aimed at enhancing their skills and knowledge in green energy transition and renewable energy solutions. The training will expose participants to existing best practices from around the world, providing them with practical insights and strategies that can be adapted to the local context.

Moreover, the JP will focus on fostering evidence-based policymaking, planning, and programming for sustainable green growth. This will involve workshops and seminars designed to improve the analytical skills of participants, enabling them to generate and utilize data effectively for decision-making processes. By strengthening these capacities, the JP aims to ensure that all levels of government are equipped to develop and implement policies that support a green energy transition. In addition to technical training, the JP will facilitate networking opportunities and knowledge exchange sessions, allowing participants to engage with international experts and peer institutions. This will help build a community of practice around green energy transition, fostering collaboration and innovation.

By addressing both the technological and human resource aspects of the energy transition, the JP aims to create a robust framework for sustainable development. This comprehensive approach will ensure that Turkmenistan's energy sector is well-prepared to meet its climate commitments and transition towards a greener, more resilient future.



The results of the joint program will support Outcome 3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and bolster the efforts of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)'s third Result Group, which focuses on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and enhancing resilience. These contributions are aligned with the broader goals of the UNSDCF framework. In addition, the joint programme will have a complementary effect on several ongoing initiatives in Turkmenistan. These include climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, energy efficiency projects, and activities related to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as provided by various UN agencies operating in the country. This synergy will help to maximize the impact and coherence of the UN's work on climate-related challenges in Turkmenistan. More specifically, the joint programme will complement the following ongoing programmes:

- UNDP full scale project (FSP) on "Sustainable Cities in Turkmenistan: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza"

- UNDP FSP on “Developing National Capacity of Turkmenistan through Improving Regulatory Environment towards Energy Efficient and Sustainable Building Sector”
- UNDP FSP on “Affordable Renewable Energy for Remote Settlements towards a 2030 Climate-Neutral Switch” which is being designed currently.
- UNDP’s NDC stocktaking exercise carried out within the Climate Promise 2025 Programme ahead of the development of the next NDC3.0
- It will pave the way for implementation of a joint programme of UNDP, UNECE and UNIDO on “Supporting Green Energy Transition in Turkmenistan” and a joint programme of UNECE, UNEP, and UNOPS on “Turkmenistan Methane Emission Reduction Programme”

Strengthening evidence-based systems and revising national policies to integrate sustainable low-carbon development and expand renewable clean energy are key priorities in the National Strategy on Climate Change and the National Strategy on the Development of Renewable Energy until 2030. Additionally, sustainable and green growth have been identified as priority directions in the National Programme for Socio-Economic Development for 2022-2052, the mid-term Presidential Programme for Socio-Economic Development for 2022-2028, and the key national Laws of Turkmenistan on the Development of Renewable Energy and on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving, adopted in April 2024.

The joint programme, in conjunction with these ongoing initiatives, directly supports the acceleration of achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy (7.1, 7.2, 7.b); SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth (8.3); SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities (11.6); and SDG 13 – Climate Action (13.2). This alignment is in accordance with Outcome 3 of the Turkmenistan UNSDCF 2021-2025, which emphasizes effective design and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation and mitigation measures, enabling more rational resource use, increased resilience, and a transition to a green economy.

The joint programme will also directly benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, by providing them with improved access to affordable and clean energy in the long-term. The joint programme will help reduce energy poverty and enhance their quality of life, by promoting and adoption of clean energy solutions that can lead to better health outcomes by reducing indoor air pollution from traditional energy sources. To ensure meaningful participation of these rightsholders, the project will actively engage them in the decision-making processes. This will be achieved through community consultations, participatory planning sessions, and inclusive stakeholder meetings, where their perspectives and needs will be heard and integrated into the project's design and implementation. By doing so, the project will foster an inclusive approach to achieving sustainable development goals, ensuring that the benefits of sustainable and resilient development are equitably shared among all segments of society. Additionally, the joint programme will monitor and report on its direct contributions to these groups, ensuring transparency and accountability in meeting their specific needs and priorities.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups <sup>1</sup>	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 1,2,3
Children	Output 1,2,3
Youth	Output 1,2,3

<sup>1</sup> The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: [https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe\\_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5ycyL%2FG%20-%2020221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89](https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5ycyL%2FG%20-%2020221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89).

Persons with disabilities	Output 1,2,3
Older persons	Output 1,2,3
Indigenous peoples	
Refugees & asylum seekers	
Internally displaced persons	
Other groups: (please specify which)	
Other groups: (please specify which)	
Other groups: (please specify which)	

## Sustainability and Exit Strategy

This Joint Program (JP) originates from discussions and agreements within the Strategic Advisory Board (SAB), a collaborative framework between the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Turkmenistan, led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Energy, and Ministry of Environmental Protection have emphasized the importance of comprehensive baseline assessments in the energy sector and committed to ensuring the sustainability of the JP's key results by building further programmes and initiatives on sustainable green development. As a seed fund for a larger green energy transition programme, this JP will conduct essential assessments and generate evidence while building the technical capacity of relevant ministries, ensuring long-term sustainability and national ownership. Through targeted capacity-building and training, the JP will empower these ministries, fostering ownership and long-term commitment to methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, green energy transition, and renewable energy projects. Financial sustainability will be achieved by establishing partnerships with international donors, financial institutions, and private sector investors, securing ongoing funding and creating a favorable investment climate. The comprehensive assessment of the energy sector's baseline situation will identify skills, capacity, technological, and financing gaps, as well as opportunities to enhance policy coherence and efficiency. The evidence generated will inform the revision of policies, legislation, and regulations beyond the project cycle, enabling structural changes and nationwide scaling up of the green energy transition. With adequate government financing, this will support necessary legislative revisions, costing, budget planning, and scenario building up to 2030. This strategic approach ensures that the JP's impacts are sustainable and deeply integrated into national, subnational, and local levels, reflecting strong government ownership and commitment to a green energy future.

## Steering and management arrangements

In Turkmenistan, the High-Level Strategic Advisory Board, comprising Deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers, governs strategic priority areas for cooperation, funding sources, resource leveraging, and the establishment of new partnerships. Below this is the Steering Committee of the UNSDCF, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC), represented by Deputy Ministers and UN Result Group members, which oversees UNSDCF planning and implementation.

For the development and implementation of this Joint Program (JP), a Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC) will be established. The governance mechanisms for this JP will include:

- UN-Government of Turkmenistan (GoT) National Steering Committee
- UN Country Team (UNCT) Joint Programme Management Board (JPMB)

The National Steering Committee will be co-chaired at a high level by the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and the UN Resident Coordinator. It will include representatives from various government

entities (Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Construction and Architecture, Mejlis of Turkmenistan (Parliament), Ministry of Justice (Adalat), Ministry of Education, State Statistics Committee), local representatives and executive authorities, the Youth Union, the Women's Union, the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs). This committee will approve the strategic direction for the JP's implementation, review and endorse the Annual Consolidated Joint Programme Report, the Final Evaluation Report, and assign sustainable exit roles to responsible parties.

The UNCT JP Programme Management Board (JPMB) will provide operational coordination for the JP. Its members will consist of focal points nominated by PUNOs, and it will meet quarterly to address management, technical support, and program implementation issues.

The Resident Coordinator (RC) will coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and lead strategic communications with the government, donors, and across PUNOs. As the lead UN Agency, UNDP will share monitoring responsibilities with the RC office for all JP outputs, chair the JPMB, and commission an external evaluation of the JP.

Each PUNO will have a dedicated staff member with relevant technical and management expertise to lead specific activities, providing oversight and quality assurance.

### **Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure**

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The

entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

## Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

### JP Outputs

<b>Output 1.1: By the end of 2025, the relevant national ministries use evidence-based analysis for budgeting and planning through the comprehensive assessment of policy, technology and financing gaps</b>			
Output indicator 1: Comprehensive assessment of baseline situation in energy sector conducted	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Means of verification: Assessment report
Output indicator 2: Number of national ministries using evidence-based analysis in their budgeting and planning processes by the end of 2025.	Baseline: 0	Target: 2	Means of verification: Monitoring and evaluation reports from the JP
<b>Output 1.2: By the end of 2025, technical specialists and policy decision-makers in relevant stakeholder ministries built their capacities to make informed decisions for policy making including budgeting, planning and adequate financing of methane emissions monitoring and mitigation efforts, green energy transition, and low-carbon green growth</b>			
Output indicator 1: Number of government decision-makers that built their capacities in informed policy making including budgeting, planning and adequate financing of methane emissions monitoring and mitigation efforts, green energy transition, and low-carbon green growth	Baseline: 0	Target: 50	Means of verification: Capacity building trainings and events participants list
Output indicator 2: Number of technical specialists at the stakeholder ministries developed their competencies and skills in methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, green transition, and renewable clean energy generation and use	Baseline: 0	Target: 80	Means of verification: Capacity building trainings and events participants list
Output indicator 3: Number of	Baseline: 0	Target: 4	Means of verification: Join

training modules developed on methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, green energy transition and renewable energy development			Programme report based on the draft training modules
<b>Output 1.3: By the end of 2025, there is an improved policy framework with updated relevant policies and regulatory papers incorporating methane emissions monitoring and mitigation and green energy transition</b>			
Output indicator 1: Number of policies/draft laws with integration of methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, green energy transition/renewable energy generation targets	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	Means of verification: Updated national programmes, policies and laws
Output indicator 2: Number of regulatory papers, normative acts to support implementation of methane emissions monitoring and mitigation policies, green/renewable energy policies and programmes	Baseline: 2	Target: 6	Means of verification: normative acts and other regulatory papers adopted by the relevant stakeholder ministries

### Annex 1.2 JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators

<b>Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks</b>			
Number of new or enhanced integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	MOV: Updated national programmes, policies and laws with links to publications if approved by the end of the JP
Number of targeted countries where the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes are implemented to promote equal access to and use of services, goods and resources by women and girls with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

<b>Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale</b>			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: Data not available	Target: 2	MOV: Capacity building trainings and events participants list
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support (disaggregated by central and local actors).	Baseline: Data not available	Target: 4	MOV: Join Programme report based on the draft training modules
Number of experts identified and deployed to support RCs/UNCTs on SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: Data not available	Target: 50	MOV: Capacity building trainings and events participants list
<b>Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.</b>			
Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
<b>Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)</b>			
Amount in US\$ of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline: Data not available	Target: US\$ 15 million	MOV: Government approval of a larger JPs on (1) green energy transition and (2) methane emission reduction
Ratio of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions against the committed funds provided by the Joint SDG Fund.	Baseline: 1:1	Target: 1:60:	MOV: Government approval of a larger JP on green energy transition
Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multi-sectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

**Annex 1.3 Joint Programme Workplan**

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
<b>Output 1: By the end of 2025, the relevant national ministries use evidence-based analysis for budgeting and planning through the comprehensive assessment of policy, technology and financing gaps</b>									
1.1: Conduct baseline assessment of GHG emissions, particularly methane, for key sectors, with the main focus on the energy industry, and collection of relevant data to determine technology needs and a carbon neutrality 'Readiness Level' for the country	Turkmenistan	24-Dec	25-Mar	UNECE	7.1; 13.2	1	2	<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	60,000
1.2: Conduct a review of national strategies and programs to assess emphasis on methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, green growth, and energy transition, as well as to identify funding gaps	Turkmenistan	24-Nov	24-Dec	UNDP, UNECE	7.1; 8.3; 13.2	1	2	<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	20,000
<b>Output 2: By the end of 2025, technical specialists and policy decision-makers in relevant stakeholder ministries built their capacities to make informed decisions for policy making including budgeting, planning and adequate financing of methane emissions monitoring and mitigation efforts, green energy transition, and low-carbon green growth</b>									

2.1: Training needs assessment and skills mapping of the key national stakeholders on methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, and green energy transition/RE	Turkmenistan	24-Nov	24-Dec	UNDP, UNECE	7.1, 7.2, 13.2	1	2	<b>Capacity Development/Technical Assistance</b>	15,000
2.2: Development of training modules for policy-level decision makers and technical specialists on green energy transition, expansion of RE, and methane emissions monitoring and mitigation	Turkmenistan	25-Jan	25-Feb	UNDP, UNECE	7.1, 7.2, 13.2	1	2	<b>Capacity Development/Technical Assistance</b>	30,000
2.3: Training seminars provided for policy-makers on green energy transition and methane emissions monitoring and mitigation	Turkmenistan	25-Mar	25-Aug	UNECE	7.1, 7.2, 8.3, 13.2	1	2	<b>Capacity Development/Technical Assistance</b>	25,000
2.4: Technical trainings for relevant stakeholders specialists on green energy, renewable energy, and methane emissions mitigation target setting and expansion	Turkmenistan	25-Mar	25-Sep	UNDP, UNECE	7.1, 7.2, 13.2	1	2	<b>Capacity Development/Technical Assistance</b>	25,000
<b>Output 3: By the end of 2025, there is an improved policy framework with updated relevant policies and regulatory papers incorporating methane emissions monitoring and mitigation efforts, and green energy transition</b>									

3.1: Review of existing national policies and regulatory framework, including key issues and stakeholders mapping, to identify policy gaps on methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, and green energy transition/RE	Turkmenistan	24-Dec	25-Feb	UNECE, UNDP	7.1, 7.2, 8.3, 13.2	1	2	<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	25,000
3.2: Suggestions for amendment of existing policy documents and development of relevant regulatory papers on methane emissions monitoring and mitigation, and green energy transition/RE	Turkmenistan	25-Feb	25-Oct	UNDP, UNECE	7.1, 7.2, 8.3, 13.2	1	2	<b>Policy Advice and Through Leadership</b>	25,000
3.3: Organization of online networking sessions for relevant stakeholder representatives for exposure to best regional practices and peer to peer learning	Turkmenistan	25-Apr	25-Sep	UNECE	7.1, 7.2, 8.3, 13.2	1	2	<b>Convening/Partnerships/Knowledge Sharing</b>	10,000
<b>Outcome 4: joint programme management, monitoring and reporting, and communications</b>				UNDP		1	1	<b>Support Functions</b>	15,000
<b>Total Budget:</b>									<b>250,000</b>

## Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
			Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1		
Lack of quality and reliable data at national level	7.3. Capacities of the partners	High	4	3	Engage with key stakeholders at sectoral level, including using interviews, questionnaires as well as using available open-source data	PUNOs
Government capacity in data management and analysis	7.3. Capacities of the partners	High	3	3	Consultation and constant technical support in all aspect of the JP	PUNOs
Political will and delay in strategic decision making	5.2. Political will	High	3	4	Strategic level advocacy via MFA and Cabinet of Ministers	UNCT
The willingness of the government to commit funding for green energy transition scale up during and beyond the project	5.1. Government commitment	High	4	4	Strategic communications and technical assistance throughout the project duration to Ministry of Energy, MEP and MoFE	UNCT
Relevancy of participants at the	3.8. Capacity development of national partners	Medium	2	3	Consultations with key national partners with clear criteria	PUNOs

capacity development events					before organizing capacity building events	
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Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
<b>Very Likely</b>	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	<b>Extreme</b>	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
<b>Likely</b>	The event <b>will</b> probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	<b>Major</b>	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
<b>Possibly</b>	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	<b>Moderate</b>	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
<b>Unlikely</b>	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	<b>Minor</b>	An event leading to <b>some</b> degree of damage or disruption
<b>Rare</b>	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	<b>Insignificant</b>	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

Likelihood	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)		
<b>Very likely (5)</b>	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	<b>Very High</b>	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
<b>Likely (4)</b>	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	<b>High</b>	Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
<b>Possible (3)</b>	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	<b>Medium</b>	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
<b>Unlikely (2)</b>	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)	<b>Low</b>	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.
<b>Rare (1)</b>	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)		

**Risk Categories (for reference)**

1.Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3.Operational	4.Organizational	5. Political	2.Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
1.1. Human rights 1.2. Gender 1.3. Biodiversity and use of natural resources 1.4. Climate change and disaster 1.5. Community health and safety 1.6. Labour conditions/standards 1.7. Cultural heritage 1.8. Rights of Indigenous Peoples 1.9. Displacement and resettlement 1.10. Pollution and resource efficiency 1.11. Stakeholder engagement 1.12. Sexual exploitation and abuse	2.1. Cost recovery 2.2. Value for money 2.3. Corruption and fraud 2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency 2.5. Delivery	3.1. Alignment with national priorities 3.2. Responsiveness to lessons learned and evaluations 3.3. Leadership & management 3.4. Flexibility and opportunity management 3.5. Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant) 3.6. Reporting and communication 3.7. Partnership 3.8. Capacity development of national partners 3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making 3.10. Transition and exit strategy	4.1. Governance 4.2. Monitoring 4.3. Independence and quality of evaluation 4.4. Knowledge management 4.5. Grievances 4.6. Due diligence of private sector partners 4.7. Human Resources 4.8. Budget availability and cash flow 4.9. Internal control 4.10. Procurement 4.11. Innovating, piloting, experimenting,	5.1. Government commitment 5.2. Political will 5.3. Political instability 5.4. Change/turnover in government	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation 6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization 6.3. Deviation from UN internal rules and regulations	7.1. Theory of change 7.2. Alignment with UN Strategic priorities 7.3. Capacities of the partners 7.4. Roles and responsibilities among partners 7.5. Code of conduct and ethics 7.6. Public opinion and media 7.7. Synergy with UN / Delivery as One	8.1. Armed Conflict 8.2. Terrorism 8.3. Crime 8.4. Civil Unrest 8.5. Natural Hazards 8.6. Manmade Hazards

### Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

#### SDG Localisation Marker

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization?</li> </ul>	No	Not at this time	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization?</li> </ul>	No	Not at this time	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?</li> </ul>	No	Not at this time	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?</li> </ul>	No	Not at this time	
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?</li> </ul>	Yes	Baseline and technology needs assessments	Assessment reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders?</li> </ul>	No	Not at this time	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind?</li> </ul>	Yes	Normative revisions, changes in statutory documents of the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Environmental Protection	Regulatory and normative documents



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.</li> </ul>	Yes	Academia, private sector CSOs/NGOs are part of the Steering committee along with the civil servants from the participating ministries	List of participants, Minutes of the SC Meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.</li> </ul>	Yes	JP aims to establish a coherent intersectoral coordination mechanism at the national and local level.	Decrees or internal inter-ministerial papers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.</li> </ul>	No	During the lifecycle of this JP demonstration of such results will be challenging	
<b>Accountability &amp; Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?</li> </ul>	No	Not at this time	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?</li> </ul>	Yes	JP aims at paving the ground for developing an effective methane emissions	Agreement and approval of larger JPs on (1) methane

		monitoring and mitigation system in Turkmenistan, and expanding the share of renewable energy use in total energy mix of the country and leverage both public and private financial resources for this as a priority	monitoring and mitigation, and (2) green energy transition
<b>Criteria for Scoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>• Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>• Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>• Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes.</li> </ul>		<b>Total # 5 of Yes</b>	

### Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here:

<https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1	1	All assessments to be carried out will include gender perspectives and if and how gender issues are included in the existing programmes and strategies
Output 2	2	Capacity building activities will include gender empowering and mainstreaming into green energy transition policy making

Output 3	2	As part of Outcome 3, all policy upgrades and recommendations will incorporate a gender perspective.
Output 4	1	M&E and Communications of the JP will be administered with the gender perspective

## Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1	1	Assessment and further recommendations for updating and developing programmes and policies will include human rights perspectives
Output 2	1	Capacity building activities will be delivered with human rights-based perspectives
Output 3	1	Existing energy related policies and proposed new policies on green energy transition will be strengthened and developed with just transition aspects, promoting human rights-based approach across all policies, legislation, and strategies.
Output 4	1	M&E and Communications of the JP will be delivered using the Human rights-based approach.

## Sustaining Peace Marker *(optional- please only fill out if you added the marker to the workplan above)*

Please copy the output/outcomes as per in the workplan and add the Sustaining Peace marker score justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	SPM Score	Justification

## Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

<b>Budget per UNDG Categories</b>						
<b>UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNDP</b>		<b>UNECE</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	7000		66000		73,000	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	24000		0		24,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	70000		35000		105,000	
5. Travel	10000		11640		21,640	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	10000		0		10,000	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>121000</b>		<b>112640</b>		<b>233640</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	8470	7884.8	16354.8			
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>129470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120524.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>249994.8</b>	<b>-</b>

### Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.