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Country programme document for Azerbaijan (2021–2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Republic of Azerbaijan is an upper middle-income country in the high human development category. The population exceeded 10 million in 2020.¹
2. The Government of Azerbaijan is seeking to transition the country towards more balanced, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. To facilitate the country's economic transition, the Government aims to create conditions for development based on a growing non-oil economy.
3. The Republic of Azerbaijan has also had to address the impact of the decades-long conflict in and around its Nagorno-Karabakh region, which has resulted in massive displacement and extensive damage. The Government has declared its intention to rehabilitate and reconstruct conflict-affected areas in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in preparation for the return of over 652,000 internally displaced persons. UNDP along with the United Nations country team (UNCT) will support Azerbaijan to assess recovery needs and help facilitate the voluntary, safe and dignified return of displaced persons to their homes.
4. In 2019, the economy of Azerbaijan grew by 2.2 per cent and gross domestic product in the non-oil sector had begun to increase at a faster rate than in the oil sector. Projections for 2020, however, suggest a sharp contraction in both the oil and non-oil sectors of the economy due to the combined impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and a fall in world oil prices. The fiscal balance is set to record a deficit of 5.7 per cent in 2020.²
5. The devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as both a health emergency and a socioeconomic crisis has created development challenges for Azerbaijan which have been partly addressed by the Government's multisectoral response to the pandemic.
6. Absolute poverty declined from 29.3 per cent in 2005 to 5.1 per cent in 2018³ but several groups of people remain vulnerable to economic volatility, pandemics and natural disasters.
7. The performance of the country's public sector on the World Bank's Government Effectiveness index has been steadily improving since 2012 due to ongoing public administration reforms. Continued modernization of the public sector is needed to better formulate and implement policies, and more effectively deliver public and social services.
8. Having signed and ratified the Paris Climate Agreement, the Government has targeted a 35 per cent reduction in the country's greenhouse gas emissions as its intended nationally determined contribution to the global climate change effort. Implementation is linked to the country's climate-risk trajectory and climate adaptation strategy.
9. Improvements in national human development have benefited women and girls. The value of the Gender Development Index, which measures gender gaps in human development, improved in 2019 in Azerbaijan.⁴ However, faster progress is still needed in key areas of gender equality including improving maternal and child health, reducing the gender wage gap and increasing women's political representation.
10. Azerbaijan has the potential to make considerable progress towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. The Government nationalized and prioritized 17 Goals, 88 targets and 119 indicators.⁵ The 2019 voluntary national review identified challenges affecting acceleration of implementing the Goals in Azerbaijan which need to be addressed.

¹ State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

² World Bank estimate.

³ State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi>.

⁵ Second Voluntary National Review of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

11. Although the Government's development strategy, "Azerbaijan 2020: Vision into the Future", concludes at the end of 2020, the Strategic Road Maps on National Economy maintain relevance with their long-term outlook to 2025. The formulation of a new development strategy is under preparation with UNDP to provide support to the Government in its formulation and implementation.

12. UNDP is committed to accelerating structural and digital transformations for resilient, sustainable and inclusive development through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals. The independent country programme evaluation conducted in 2019 found that the country office has promoted and piloted innovations, particularly in the areas of energy efficiency and environment, aiming to merge tech-savvy and entrepreneurial solutions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

13. The UNDP accelerator lab will work with national partners to test new solutions that can be scaled up, help modernize ongoing programmes and projects, champion digital transformation and improve quality of life. A good example is the UNDP self-employment programme for people with disabilities, whose approach can be expanded to support other vulnerable groups.⁶

14. UNDP will seek to partner with the Government, international financial institutions (IFIs), the private sector and civil society to advocate for the 2030 Agenda and mobilize finance for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will continue its long-standing partnership with the Government which is the largest single contributor to the UNDP programme. The country office will work closely with existing donors such as the European Union and the United States Agency for International Development, and vertical funds like the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It will also diversify its funding sources by partnering with new donors.

15. UNDP will engage with civil society organizations (CSOs) to build the capacity of vulnerable groups and increase community participation. It will also broaden its engagement with the private sector to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) implement the Climate Promise and finance the Sustainable Development Goals.

16. The UNDP partnership with national institutions – combined with a prompt response to needs, an efficient procurement system and promotion of the work of CSOs – made it an effective development partner in support of key national priorities.

17. The independent country programme evaluation concluded that UNDP support to development continues to be highly relevant in Azerbaijan. A key lesson learned from the evaluation is that in upper middle-income countries like Azerbaijan, the value added by UNDP increasingly takes the form of innovative thought leadership drawn from its international experience, its ability to promote integrated approaches and its capacity to convene different stakeholders.

18. The theory of change underlying the country programme is that inclusive and sustainable growth will reduce vulnerability and build resilience in the country, particularly for the most disadvantaged. The Government faces increasingly complex and linked development challenges that defy simple solutions, requiring greater collaboration across sectors and partners.

19. To address this, UNDP offers coordinated, integrated, whole-of-government and multisectoral approaches that aim to facilitate systemic reforms. With its reputation as a neutral and impartial partner, and through its integrator role, UNDP can use platforms to support dialogue between different stakeholders, including the most marginalized, and

⁶ <https://www.az.undp.org/content/azerbaijan/en/home/projects/creating-inclusive-and-decent-jobs-for-socially-vulnerable-group.html>.

strengthen its convening and normative role for nationalizing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. UNDP will facilitate systemic reforms around structural transformations that support the Government's priority of economic diversification through the development of the non-oil sector. UNDP will work with the Government, MSMEs and CSOs in partnership with other national and international stakeholders to support sustainable, inclusive and green growth, to modernize governance and institutions for better public and social services delivery, and to respond to the challenges of climate change and environmental degradation.

21. Drawing on gender-disaggregated data to report on results, UNDP will mainstream gender equality across all areas of its work in Azerbaijan. To assist the Government to meet its climate action goals, UNDP will facilitate the country's shift to a greener, circular economy that is resilient to climate risks, is energy-efficient and sustainably manages natural resources. Benefiting from the spread of digital governance, public institutions will be strengthened at the national and local levels to develop and implement policies that deliver better public and social services. Greater engagement of civil society and the private sector in public decision-making processes will also be fostered.

22. UNDP contributed significantly to public awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals and integrating them in national policies, exemplified by the first regional forum on the Goals for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, organized with the Government. The President's decision to establish the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development was strongly supported by UNDP. The Council was mandated to define the national priorities and monitor the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda. UNDP helped the Government to prepare two voluntary national reviews on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and present them to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2017 and 2019.

23. UNDP will continue to support the National Coordinating Council, most notably in the preparation of new voluntary national reviews and by promoting the Goals. Working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the office of the Resident Coordinator on the Joint SDG Fund, UNDP will apply the integrator approach to support the establishment and operationalization of a holistic and participatory integrated national financing framework. The Government will use the framework to enhance its efforts in coordinating financing of Sustainable Development Goal implementation in the country, in cooperation with stakeholders and partners. UNDP recognizes the importance of diversifying sources of development finance through new mechanisms and by attracting potential investors,

24. UNDP will support the United Nations system in Azerbaijan to play a strategic role to expand the public policy dialogue between the Government, the IFIs and the private sector. UNDP will continue to ensure that the country programme contributes to regional/global knowledge-sharing through South-South and triangular cooperation by sharing the country's expertise and practices in relevant areas. The experience of the Azerbaijan Service and Assessment Network and the Agency for Sustainable and Operational Social Security can be relevant to other middle-income countries seeking to modernize the delivery of government services. In addition, UNDP will partner with the European Union on interventions involving several Eastern Partnership countries in such areas as climate change, local development and conflict transformation.

25. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2021-2025 is aimed at reducing social and economic inequalities by contributing to inclusive and sustainable development in support of the 2030 Agenda.⁷ UNDP will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the country by applying an integrated

⁷Draft UNSDCF, 2020.

approach to the strategic pillars in the UNSDCF. UNDP will further contribute to the collective delivery of results through joint programming and inter-agency cooperation within the United Nations system in the country.

26. UNDP will partner with the UNCT in strategic areas such as the development of new national strategies and Sustainable Development Goal nationalization and advocacy. Joint programmes with United Nations agencies will be sought in several areas including on the integrated national financing framework and on women and disability with UNFPA, female economic empowerment with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), basic services for people with disability with the United Nations Children's Fund and employment-related interventions with the International Labour Organization.

27. Working with the Government, UNDP will provide technical leadership in the UNCT for the implementation of the COVID-19 socioeconomic recovery plan as well as the development of a dashboard to monitor progress with the recovery.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

28. The country programme is grounded in the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, which is anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its principles of leaving no one behind. Despite substantial improvements in national living standards in recent years, some women, youth, children, people with disabilities, elderly persons, refugees, displaced communities, informal workers, labour migrants and rural populations remain vulnerable. Working in tandem with government and other partners, the UNDP programme aims to reduce vulnerability by supporting economic diversification, inclusive growth and sustainable development aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Inclusive growth that reduces vulnerability and builds resilience

29. Inclusive growth is a key driver for reducing vulnerability and building more resilience, particularly for the poor and most disadvantaged, many of whom live in rural areas. To reduce vulnerability, the Government has prioritized increased income-generating opportunities combined with human capital development. UNDP will therefore focus on multisectoral, integrated solutions providing the necessary skills, vocational education and training and access to decent jobs, sustainable livelihoods and business opportunities in the non-oil sector. Drawing from the UNDP Azerbaijan socioeconomic assessment for COVID-19, assistance will be provided to the Government to strengthen employment and social protection for those most affected by the pandemic.

30. With young people comprising one quarter of the population of Azerbaijan, UNDP will continue promoting the engagement of youth as productive human capital. Partnering with labour-market stakeholders, UNDP will leverage synergies through its integrated platform approach to boosting youth employment, entrepreneurship and skills development via youth employment projects.

31. UNDP will play an active role in facilitating inclusive growth by scaling up its flagship Women's Resource Centres across the country, building on its partnership with the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, and working together with UN-Women and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation. Vulnerability will be further reduced by supporting youth platform labs, social protection, inclusive education and traditional arts programmes. Engaging with both the private sector and financial institutions as engines of growth, MSMEs and social enterprises will be developed to become future-oriented businesses using digital and energy-efficient technologies.

32. Gender inequalities will be addressed by strengthening the national capacity to combat gender-based violence, providing support for entrepreneurial initiatives and vocational

education of rural women, empowering women to be more active in public decision-making, and expanding the digitalization of resources and services for better economic, educational and public engagement. Systemic action will be taken to promote gender equality at the levels of both policy formulation and implementation. Partnering with civil society, UNDP will advocate for the rights of women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, vocational rehabilitation for people with disabilities will be modernized and public awareness of their rights will be raised.

33. Tourism, information technology and agro-industry are priority non-oil sectors for economic diversification and job creation. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the State Tourism Agency, including building the capacity of the Mingachevir Tourism College, to further develop sustainable tourism. Local employment and entrepreneurship in the tourism sector will be increased through ecotourism, handicraft production, increased involvement of women in tourism start-ups, strengthened capacity of the tourism industry and the establishment of a green supply chain for MSMEs specializing in rural tourism.

Stronger institutions for delivery of quality public and social services

34. Through evidence-based policy development and cost-effective policy implementation, working at both the national and local levels, UNDP will provide thought leadership on good governance and institutional capacity-building to improve public sector service delivery. The evidence base will be strengthened for effective decision-making and the horizontal and vertical integration of national and subnational institutions will be supported to facilitate proper planning and responsiveness to crises.

35. Tapping into the UNDP innovation culture and its support for e-governance, UNDP will collaborate with the Government to make the delivery of public sector services more accessible, affordable and inclusive through digitalization, particularly for the vulnerable, as demonstrated by past collaboration on the automation of the payment of social protection benefits. In this context, UNDP will support the Government's efforts to digitally transform the country by helping with the modernization of information and communication technology infrastructure and the expansion of e-communication and e-services.

36. UNDP will contribute to the development of digital skills and an enabling environment for digital innovation through support to the smart cities road map, the youth Internet governance forum and a national digital strategy. Building on existing relationships with the Ministry of Education and the State Agency for Vocational Education, and in partnership with the European Union, UNDP will increase its support for the reform of the vocational education and training system. Innovative measures will be piloted including work-based learning, new course curricula for future skills and the application of digitalization and online training. In addition, the capacity of vocational education and training providers will be built and the infrastructure and equipment of selected providers will be modernized.

37. As part of institutional capacity-building to support health reforms, the capacity of the national health-care procurement system will be enhanced to improve the cost-effective procurement of essential medicines for treating tuberculosis and HIV in Azerbaijan. There will also be scope for UNDP to support public health procurement and digital health solutions in response to COVID-19 and other pandemics.

38. Working with the Government and other relevant stakeholders, UNDP will seek to strengthen the national capacity for conflict prevention and sustaining peace. Further efforts in this area will focus on strategic advice and dialogue, integration of United Nations normative frameworks into national action plans, skills development and advocacy and support for internally displaced persons to access their rights and sustainable solutions. UNDP will help to establish a new Women's Resource Centre serving conflict-affected communities. UNDP will continue its longstanding partnership with the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action.

39. The capacities of CSOs to engage in development issues will be strengthened. Building on its integrator role, UNDP will advocate for the inclusion of civil society, including organizations representing youth, women and persons with disabilities, to build enabling ecosystems for social entrepreneurship and innovation.

Protecting the environment and addressing climate change

40. UNDP will promote environmental protection and address climate change to reduce the vulnerability of the population, particularly in rural areas, and build resilience to natural disasters. A vision for green growth is required to help mitigate environmental risks, increase agricultural productivity and respond effectively to climate change.

41. Working with the Government, the private sector and civil society, UNDP will seek to integrate climate change considerations into national policies, strategies and planning frameworks. The Government will be supported to enhance its nationally determined contribution by incorporating global climate change mitigation through the UNDP Climate Promise. The country's capacities for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions will be strengthened and the national measurement, reporting and verification system will be upgraded.

42. UNDP will assist the Government to prepare key climate change reports and plans including the country's national communications report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and a new climate change road map aligned with European Union legislation. Support will be provided to the re-established State Commission on Climate Change chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister.

43. UNDP will engage with the Government on climate change adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and the transition to low-carbon technologies. These actions will be concentrated on rural communities and those who are more affected by the consequences of climate change and water scarcity.

44. Green agriculture will be supported by promoting water-efficient irrigation methods, increasing the production of local crops and landraces through improved biodiversity and supporting sustainable farming practices.

45. Rural women, one of the more disadvantaged groups in the country, will be key beneficiaries of UNDP engagement on climate change, energy efficiency and renewable energy. Working with the private sector, women will be economically empowered. Access to technologies will be increased and green energy entrepreneurship models and climate-smart agriculture will be supported.

46. Partnerships with the public, private and not-for-profit sectors as well as capacity-building and advisory services, will be provided to support energy transitions such as the long-term low greenhouse gas emission strategy. Working with the Government, GEF, GCF, the International Renewable Energy Agency, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other partners, UNDP will address energy-efficiency issues by unlocking the market for retrofitting buildings and increasing the production of renewable energy. The energy efficiency of buildings will be monitored and green standards will be applied in the planning and design of construction, particularly for public buildings and social housing.

47. With scarce freshwater resources and its coastal Caspian Sea location, Azerbaijan is highly vulnerable to climate change and water scarcity. UNDP will support the Government's efforts to improve water management to address this vulnerability. Since the country is prone to climate-induced floods and droughts, UNDP will assist the Government at the regional, national and local levels to mitigate against climate change and build resilience to natural disasters in line with the country's obligations under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

III. Programme and risk management

48. The development of the country programme was closely aligned to the formulation of the UNSDCF, which was prepared through an inclusive and participatory process informed by the United Nations-led Common Country Analysis. A strategic prioritization workshop was convened in January 2020 where national priorities were determined with the United Nations, government counterparts and key stakeholders. UNDP also consulted with all relevant government bodies in the preparation of the country programme.

49. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

50. The country programme will be nationally executed but may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. Together with the Cabinet of Ministers, UNDP will exercise joint ownership responsibility for the programme. As part of the UNSDCF Steering Group, UNDP will continue to actively lead in joint workplans and monitoring frameworks to contribute to a coherent approach within the United Nations system.

51. All United Nations activities, programmes and projects in all districts and areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan will continue to be fully coordinated, agreed and implemented by the offices of the United Nations system in Azerbaijan with the respective counterparts within the Government of Azerbaijan. They will be implemented in full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders and in accordance with the United Nations Charter and all relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

52. The role of the private sector and financing institutions in areas such as economic transformation, MSMEs and financing start-ups will be pursued, particularly targeting youth, women, smallholder farmers and small entrepreneurs at the local level. Partnerships with the Government will be further strengthened in view of the Government's increasing co-financing of the UNDP programme.

53. In order to accommodate a sizeable (64 per cent) increase in programme value compared to the previous country programme, UNDP will strengthen its programme and operational capacity including if necessary, through the recruitment of additional staff in key positions. The programme assumes that the Government will continue to pursue its policy reforms to modernize the country as well as provide investments that transform the economy and promote inclusion.

54. The risks to the programme originate from the uncertainty of external financing given the high middle-income context of Azerbaijan, the risk-aversion of the banking sector to introduce innovative financing mechanisms to support MSMEs and decreasing energy prices. If living standards fall as a result of overlapping health, economic and/or security crises, UNDP would need to mitigate the risks through reprogramming and enhanced resource mobilization.

55. UNDP will apply a portfolio-based approach to have holistic programmes around development priorities and broaden the donor and partner base to mobilize resources for their realization in response to the risk of decreased financing. To help manage these risks, UNDP will integrate social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms through establishing early warning arrangements, a strengthened stakeholder response mechanism and compliance review and grievance mechanisms.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

56. UNDP will promote responsibility and accountability throughout the programme management cycle by aligning the country programme monitoring and evaluation framework with that of the UNSDCF. The programme results and resources framework is fully aligned with the integrated results and resources framework of the UNDP Strategic Plan. UNDP will work with the Cabinet of Ministers, as the coordinating government institution, and with partners and beneficiaries to assess progress on implementation, foster learning and ensure timely decision-making.

57. To track the contribution of the programme to transformative change and strengthen learning within the organization, UNDP will increase its in-house capacity for gender- and age-disaggregated data collection, analysis and utilization. Evaluation findings will be incorporated into decision-making to adapt ongoing programmes as well as design new projects to achieve defined strategic results. The programme will supplement traditional tools with innovative ones such as multilevel mixed evaluation methods, crowdsourcing, micro-narratives, real-time reporting and engagement with civil society to strengthen data collection and analysis. To improve the quality of decentralized evaluations as well as increase use of evaluation findings for learning and adaptation, UNDP will establish a quarterly assurance mechanism.

58. UNDP will continue to rely on evaluations to inform its programming decisions and approaches. It will cooperate with United Nations agencies and government counterparts to strengthen national statistical and analytical capacities for monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor expenditures and improve planning and decision-making, with UNDP aiming to invest at least 15 per cent of its budget in interventions to achieve results in gender equality.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Azerbaijan (2021-2025)

The baselines and targets for the UNSDCF Result Matrix will be agreed by the United Nations agencies, the Government counterparts and other stakeholders. National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development is a coordinating partner.

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: INCLUSIVE GROWTH THAT REDUCES VULNERABILITY AND BUILDS RESILIENCE				
UNSCDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: People furthest behind participate in and benefit from a diverse and innovative economy encompassing future-oriented labour-market transformation and access to decent work				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>Indicator (SDG 9.3.1): Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added. Baseline: 0.8 % Target: share of SMEs in GDP is 35%; in Employment is 40 %</p> <p>Indicator: Number of MSMEs and social enterprises operating in lower-income communities. Baseline: 0 Target: min 500</p> <p>Indicator: Number of people (disaggregated) with adequate knowledge and resources to set up MSMEs. Baseline: 285 women Target: 425 women</p> <p>Indicator (SDG 8.6.1): Proportion of people of working age not in education, employment or training. Baseline: 23% (2017) Target: 15%</p>	<p>State Statistical Committee; annually</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs, UNDP report; annually</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Vulnerable groups, particularly the poor, women and people with disabilities (PWD), are empowered to gain universal access to financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs. Indicator 1.1.1 Number of vulnerable populations including PWD receive tailored support for activation, social and work-oriented rehabilitation for self-employment or employment into the formal labour market in the regions Baseline: 0 Target: min 700 (425 women) Data source; frequency: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, UNDP report; annually (targets are revised as a result of COVID-19).</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of young women and men gaining the skills and access to secure a decent job within 12 months of receiving training in the regions. Baseline: 0 Target: 202 employed (of which 112 are women) Data source; frequency: UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 1.2 Vulnerable groups empowered to benefit from skills and resources to achieve financial resilience through establishing MSMEs and social enterprises. Indicator 1.2.1 Number of MSMEs and social enterprises operating in lower-income communities. Baseline: 0 Target: min 500 (150 women-led businesses) Data source; frequency: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, UNDP report; annually.</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population</p> <p>State Committee for Family, Women and Children's Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Economy</p> <p>National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sports</p> <p>State Tourism Agency</p> <p>State Agency on Vocational Education</p> <p>State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations</p> <p>State Statistical Committee</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>USAID</p> <p>Qatar Fund for Development</p> <p>German Cooperation</p>	<p>Regular: \$567,000</p>
				<p>Other: \$21,257,103</p>

		<p>Output 1.3 Green supply chain for MSMEs specializing in rural and ecotourism has been established. Indicator 1.3.1 Number of operators of regional and local MSMEs who became members of the Regional Tourism Associations/Public-Private Partnerships structure. Baseline: 0 Target: 120 Data source; frequency: State Tourism Agency, UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 1.4 Opportunities to acquire capabilities including future-oriented skills valuable in the labour market as well as support in finding employment after graduation have been created. Indicator 1.4.1 Number of people enrolled in short-term flexible courses at vocational educational centres and later employed in the regions. Baseline: 0 Target: 2,000 enrolled (of which 1,000 employed) Data source; frequency: State Agency on Vocational Education, UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 1.5 Nature-based solutions and mechanisms developed and supported for improving rural community resilience. Indicator 1.5.1 Number of households (and number of women) directly involved in the sustainable farming of native crops in rural areas. Baseline: 8 (of which 1 woman-led household) Target: 54 (of which 17 women-led households) Data source; frequency: Ministry of Agriculture, UNDP report; annually.</p>	<p>Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Private sector</p>	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: STRONGER INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY OF QUALITY PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
UNSCDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: People furthest behind benefit from enhanced national capacities and governance structures for social protection and quality public and social services, in line with Azerbaijan's international commitments				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
<p>Indicator: Number of vocational education and training centres modernized to render a quality education for those who seek to acquire relevant skills including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: Number of civil society organizations that receive capacity-building on engagement in</p>	<p>State Agency on Vocational Education; annually</p> <p>UNDP report; annually</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Strengthen institutional capacity to effectively develop and implement governance programmes, public service delivery and services to bridge digital divide and to promote social cohesion. Indicator 2.1.1 Number of innovative digital solutions introduced to enhance demand-driven public services. Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data source; frequency: Ministry of Transport, Communication and High Technologies, State Customs Committee, UNDP report; annually.</p>	<p>Presidential Administration of Azerbaijan</p> <p>State Agency for Mandatory Health Insurance</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population</p>	<p>Regular: \$250,000</p> <p>Other: \$49,592,503</p>

<p>public policymaking, local development and confidence-building. Baseline: 0 Target: 25</p>		<p>Output 2.2. Modernize vocational education centres to meet the growing labour market and social needs. Indicator 2.2.1 Number of established public-private partnerships to modernize vocational and education centres as well as to promote capacity-building measures for both vocational education and training and private sector stakeholders. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Data source; frequency: State Agency on Vocational Education, UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Strengthen the national health-care procurement system and improve the treatment of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS patients. Indicator 2.3.1 Number of types of essential medicines procured. Baseline: 0 Target: 22 types of medicines for tuberculosis; 25 types of medicines for people living with HIV Data source; frequency: Ministry of Health, State Agency on Mandatory Health Insurance; Administration of the Regional Medical Divisions (TABIB), UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 2.4 Civic participation, particularly women’s activism, through civil society organizations strengthened to promote inclusion, accountability and innovative approaches to respond to emerging public needs. Indicator 2.4.1. Number of targeted initiatives to promote inclusive dialogue and support for conflict-affected communities. Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Data source; frequency: UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 2.5 Strengthen community-based mechanisms to address gender-based violence and domestic violence to build community resilience through women’s economic empowerment, increased trust in State institutions, and broad attitudinal change. Indicator 2.5.1 Number of regions with the built capacity of community-based mechanisms to provide essential services to gender-based violence and domestic violence survivors. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 regions Data source; frequency: UNDP report, annually.</p>	<p>State Committee for Family, Women and Children’s Affairs Ministry of Economy National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Ministry of Transport, Communication and High Technologies State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations State Statistical Committee State Agency on Vocational Education Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action State Customs Committee Scientific-Research Institute of Lung Diseases Qatar Fund for Development German Cooperation European Union CSOs Centre for Analysis of International Relations</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT & ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE				
UNSCDF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: People including those left behind benefit from climate strategies and environment protection policies that ensure natural resources are sustainably managed, livelihoods are protected and resilience strengthened				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises				
<p>Indicator (SDG 13.2.1): Preparation of communication on the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other). Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: Square metres covered by the energy management information system. Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000,000 square metres</p> <p>Indicator: Number of energy-saving solution applications that integrate the Leaving No One Behind principle. Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p> <p>Indicator (SDG 7.b.1): Proportion of communities vulnerable to land degradation that have been covered by adaptation policies. Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources; annually</p> <p>Ministry of Energy; annually</p> <p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy, UNDP report; annually</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, annually</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Climate change measures integrated into national policies, strategies and planning frameworks. Indicator 3.1.1 Number of national and subnational plans and/or strategies that integrate climate change principles developed. Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data source; frequency: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, State Statistical Committee, UNDP report; annually</p> <p>Output 3.2 Ensure conservation and sustainable land management important for biodiversity and food security. Indicator 3.2.1 Number of hectares that is compatible with the integrated regional land-use plans. Baseline: 0 Target: min 300,000 ha Data source; frequency: Ministry of Agriculture State Statistical Committee, UNDP report; annually</p> <p>Output 3.3 Innovative solutions developed to promote energy efficiency on national and subnational levels. Indicator 3.3.1 Number of municipalities applying enhanced energy management information system and green social housing. Baseline: 0 Target: 15 Data source; frequency: Ministry of Energy, UNDP report; annually.</p> <p>Output 3.4 Integrated national financing framework (INFF) coordinated structure established with the Government, development partners and private sector to operationalize future SDG-aligned policies including Green Strategy. Indicator 3.4.1 Number of INFF-coordinated structures established to promote green growth. Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data source; frequency: Ministry of Economy, UNDP report; annually.</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Ministry of Economy</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Emergency Situations</p> <p>National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Academy of Science</p> <p>State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR)</p> <p>State Commission on Climate Change</p> <p>National Confederation of Employer</p> <p>Confederation of Trade Unions of Azerbaijan</p> <p>Global Environment Facility</p> <p>Special Climate Change Fund</p> <p>Green Climate Fund Adaptation Fund</p> <p>Local executive authorities</p> <p>United Nations Youth Advisory Council</p> <p>Baku City Executive Power</p>	<p>Regular: \$250,000</p> <p>Other: \$18,104,967</p>

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