

Evaluation of Tajikistan WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024

Terms of reference



**World Food
Programme**

**SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES**

April/2021

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1. Background

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders.

2. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The ToR are structured as follows: Section 1 provides information on the context; Section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; Section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; Section 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; and Section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

3. Country strategic plan evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next country strategic plan (CSP); and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. These evaluations are mandatory for all CSPs and are carried out in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plan and the WFP Evaluation Policy.

1.2. CONTEXT

General overview

4. Tajikistan is a landlocked country in the heart of Central. The population of Tajikistan is about 9 million with around half of the population under the age of 25. It is estimated that around 74 percent of the population live in rural areas. In 2018, the overall life expectancy was 68.7 years for men and 73.2 years for women.¹ Tajikistan is a multi-ethnic country inhabited by more than 100 different ethnic groups and peoples according to the most recent population and housing census, conducted in 2010. The main ethnic groups are Tajik (84.3 percent), Uzbek (12.2 percent), followed by Kyrgyz, Russian, Turkmen, and Tatar.²

5. The fifth parliamentary elections since the end of the civil war took place in March 2020 and resulted in an absolute majority of seats for the People's Democratic Party followed by the re-election of the incumbent president during the presidential elections in October 2020.³

6. Following the civil war (1992-1997) Tajikistan has made continuous progress in economic growth and poverty reduction, leading to the country being classified as lower-middle income country in 2015. However, rapid population growth together with the recent decline in economic progress led to the country being reclassified as low-income country in 2018. The Covid-19 pandemic further slowed down economic growth in 2020 and together with reduced remittances deteriorated poverty alleviation prospects.⁴

7. Overall, the Covid-19 pandemic in Tajikistan has amplified its multi-faceted vulnerabilities and precariousness to shocks. Beyond the immediate public health impact and the mentioned effects on the economy, the crisis threatens to undo decades of development gains and potentially will derail Tajikistan's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁵

Poverty and Inequality

8. In 2019, Tajikistan ranked 125th out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index, with a value of 0.668 which puts it in the medium human development category, below the average for countries in Europe and Central Asia. Between 1990 and 2019, life expectancy at birth increased by 12.3 years, mean years of schooling increased by 1.2 years while expected years of schooling decreased by 0.3 years and Gross

¹ [Tajikistan | Data \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)

² [UN. 2020-07-03 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees-and-returnees/2020/07/03-international-convention-on-the-elimination-of-all-forms-of-racial-discrimination)

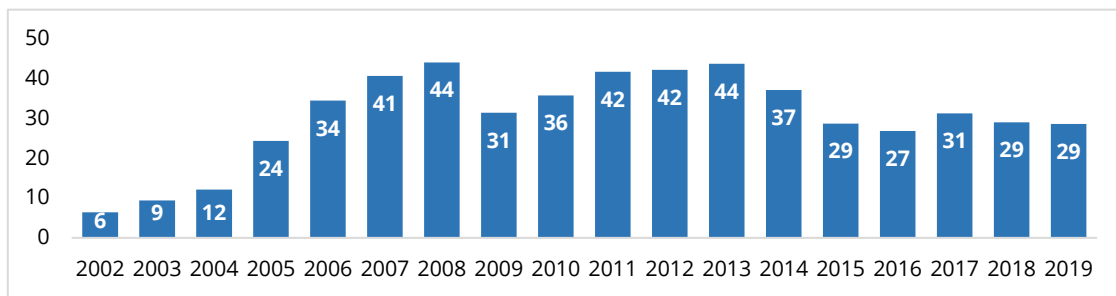
³ [OSCE. ODIHR Election Assessment Mission Final Report](https://www.osce.org/odihr/election-assessment-mission-final-report)

⁴ [Tajikistan | Data \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)

⁵ United Nations Tajikistan. 2020-Integrated Socioeconomic Response Framework to Covid-19 (ISEF).

National Income (GNI) per capita decreased by about 26.6 percent.⁶ Income inequality measured through the Gini coefficient was estimated at 34 in 2015.⁷

Figure 1: Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) - Tajikistan

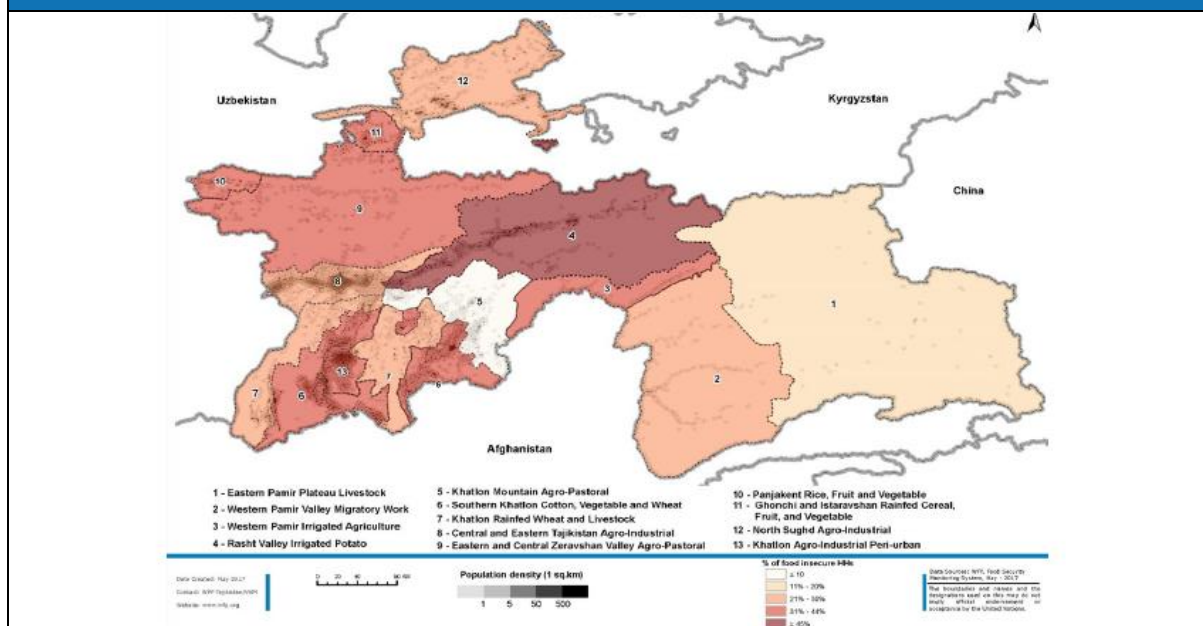


Source: Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) - Tajikistan | Data (worldbank.org)

9. Tajikistan has made substantial progress in poverty reduction. In fact, between 2000 and 2019, the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 83 percent to 26.3 percent, while the economy grew at an average rate of 7 percent per year.⁸ However, Tajikistan is one of the most remittance-dependent countries in the world. Since 2006 this dependency, measured as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been among the highest in the world, accounting for over 40 percent of the nation's GDP during several years.⁹ Since a fall of the value of remittances in 2014, the poverty reduction has slowed down to about just 1 percentage point per year.

Food and nutrition security

Figure 2: Tajikistan food insecurity prevalence map by livelihood zone



Source: [Tajikistan - Food Security Monitoring, 2017 | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

10. Between 2000 and 2016, the prevalence of undernourishment has declined from 39.5 percent to 30.1 percent while the total number of undernourished people has slightly increased (from 2.5 to 2.6 million

⁶ UNDP. Human Development Report 2020-Tajikistan

⁷ [Tajikistan | Data \(worldbank.org\)](#)

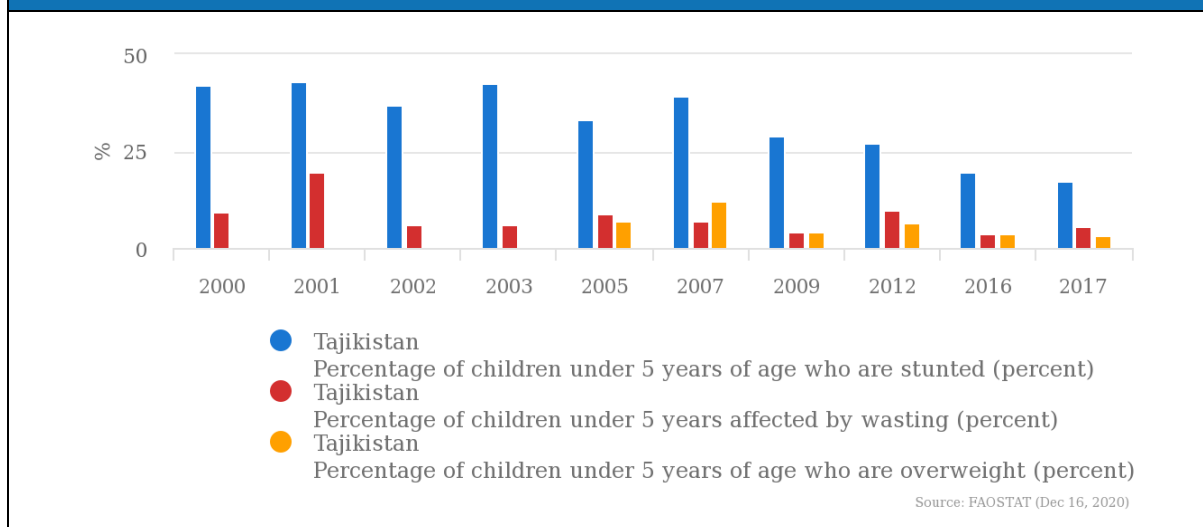
⁸ [World Bank News, 2020-10-15 Poverty in Tajikistan 2020](#)

⁹ [JICA 2019: Migration, living conditions and skills: Panel Study - Tajikistan, 2018](#)

people).¹⁰ The Global Hunger Index shows an improvement in the hunger situation. While Tajikistan was categorized as country with an “alarming” hunger situation in the 1990s, it was classified as “serious” in the 2017 Global Hunger Index. However, compared to other countries in the region, the population of Tajikistan is still affected more by hunger than any other in Central Asia.¹¹ While recent primary data on food insecurity is limited, the WFP HungerMap Live shows estimated regional disparities in food insecurity based on predictive models¹² and Figure 2 the most recent available food insecurity prevalence data by livelihood zone.¹³

11. According to the latest available data, malnutrition is widespread across Tajikistan. While the national prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age has dropped, from 29 percent in 2009 to 17.5 percent in 2017¹⁴ regional prevalence varies widely. Based on projections from 2018, the current rate of reductions is likely not enough to meet Tajikistan’s stunting target for Sustainable Development Goal 2 by 2030. Nationally, the prevalence of wasting was at 6 percent in 2017, yet prevalence in children under 6 months was substantially higher. Micronutrient deficiencies remain widespread, with anaemia ranging between 25 to 42 percent for women and young children.¹⁵ According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Vitamin A deficiency is a severe public health problem and anaemia is considered a moderate to severe problem for women and children. Iodine deficiency affects more than 50 percent of women and children despite salt iodization regulations that were put in place in 2002.¹⁶ The proportion of overweight children under 5 year of age decreased from 6 percent in 2012 to 3 percent in 2017 while the percentage of women who are overweight or obese increased from 30 percent in 2012 to 37 percent in 2017.¹⁷ Progress in reducing malnutrition has been hampered by various factors including seasonal fluctuations in agriculture and incomes, inadequately diverse agricultural production and diets, dependency on imported foods, price fluctuations, climate change and insufficient availability of nutrition foods.¹⁸

Figure 3: Tajikistan, Percentage of child (under 5 years old) malnutrition (2000-2017)



Source: FAOSTAT (extracted on 16/12/20)

¹⁰ Republic of Tajikistan 2018 - Tajikistan Zero Hunger Strategic Review: Food Security and Nutrition. The prevalence of undernourishment is the indicator developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that is traditionally used to monitor hunger at the global and regional levels. The method relies on aggregated country-level data, therefore sex- and age-disaggregated data are not available.

¹¹ [International Food Policy Research Institute, Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe. 2017. 2017 Global Hunger Index: The inequalities of hunger.](#) The 2018 and 2019 Global Hunger Index reports do not include a ranking for Tajikistan due to insufficient data.

¹² [WFP. HungerMap LIVE](#)

¹³ [Tajikistan - Food Security Monitoring, 2017 | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

¹⁴ [WHO. Nutrition Landscape Information System \(NLIS\)](#)

¹⁵ [WFP 2018. Fill the Nutrient Gap Tajikistan](#)

¹⁶ [WFP Tajikistan CSP 2019-2024](#)

¹⁷ [Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey 2012.](#) Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and MEASURE DHS. 2012 and [Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey 2017](#)

¹⁸ [WFP, 2018. Fill the Nutrient Gap Tajikistan](#)

12. Tajikistan is a food-deficit country, highly dependent on food imports and thus vulnerable to food price fluctuations. In 2016 households spent on average 55.5 percent of their consumption on food and the cost of food as share of total household consumption has been increasing since 2010.¹⁹

Agriculture

13. While agriculture is the main economic sector, responsible for 19 percent of GDP in 2018 and almost 50 percent of employment, agricultural productivity is low.²⁰ Only 5 percent of land is arable of which 97 percent is subject to soil degradation.²¹ Most agricultural output is produced on small households plots, with own production generating half of the rural household income.²² Low productivity is moreover the result of low investments in agriculture as well as climate change and related natural disasters.²³

Climate change and vulnerability

14. Tajikistan is the most climate-vulnerable country in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region. The cumulative effects of repeated climate-related disasters impact on poverty-stricken, vulnerable populations in particular in rural areas with high rates of labour migration and poor provision of services, restricting their ability to improve their coping capacity.²⁴ Tajikistan's relative economic exposure to natural hazard losses is particularly high and has been calculated at over 20 percent of GDP for a natural hazard event with a 200-year return period.²⁵ Predicted increases in temperature will lead to a higher risk of drought with agriculture yields predicted to drop by up to 30 percent by 2100 in some areas of the country.²⁶

Education

15. In Tajikistan, free and compulsory general basic education is guaranteed in the Constitution. Similar to other Central Asian countries, Tajikistan has shown a high level of participation for primary and lower secondary education. According to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), the net enrolment ratio in primary education was at 99.5 percent for both sexes in 2017 and 98.9 percent for girls while at 100 percent for boys. The percentage of the population with at least secondary education (ages 25 and older) was at 94.5 percent in 2019 and the adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older) is at 99.8 percent.²⁷

16. The size of total education expenditure in Tajikistan has steadily increased since 1999, with 2015 UIS data (latest available) registering Tajikistan's education expenditures as a percentage of total GDP at 5.23 percent. This is above the average education expenditure in low-income countries (3.77 percent of total GDP) and the average education expenditure in Central Asia and southern Caucasus countries (4.46 percent of total GDP).

17. School attendance is sensitive to income and in particular remittances. Based on the latest information from UNESCO (2017), 0.5 percent of primary school aged children and 3 percent of lower secondary aged children were out of school; in lower secondary the figure was 4.6 percent for girls, compared to 1.5 percent of boys.²⁸ Once enrolment is no longer mandatory the discrepancy between the sexes is more pronounced. Out-of-school rate for upper secondary school age girls is 37.3 percent against 18 percent for boys.

Gender

18. In 2019 the female Human Development Index for Tajikistan was 0.586 in contrast with 0.712 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.823 on the Gender Development index, placing the country well below the other countries in the region. Tajikistan has a Gender Development Index value of 0.314, ranking it 70 out of 162 countries in the 2019 index.

¹⁹ Tajstat (2017). Socio-economic situation in Tajikistan for 2016. Dushanbe: Tajstat.

²⁰ [Tajikistan | Data \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)

²¹ [WFP Tajikistan CSP 2019-2024](https://www.wfp.org/publications/csp/2019-2024)

²² [WFP, 2017-04 Climate Risks and Food Security in Tajikistan - full report \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/publications/csp/2019-2024)

²³ [WFP, 2018. Scoping Study on Social Protection and Safety Nets for Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition in Tajikistan](https://www.wfp.org/publications/csp/2019-2024)

²⁴ [WFP, 2017-04 Climate Risks and Food Security in Tajikistan - full report \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/publications/csp/2019-2024)

²⁵ [Ministry for Nature Protection of the Republic Tajikistan. 2003. TAJIKISTAN - NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION \(unfccc.int\)](https://unfccc.int/)

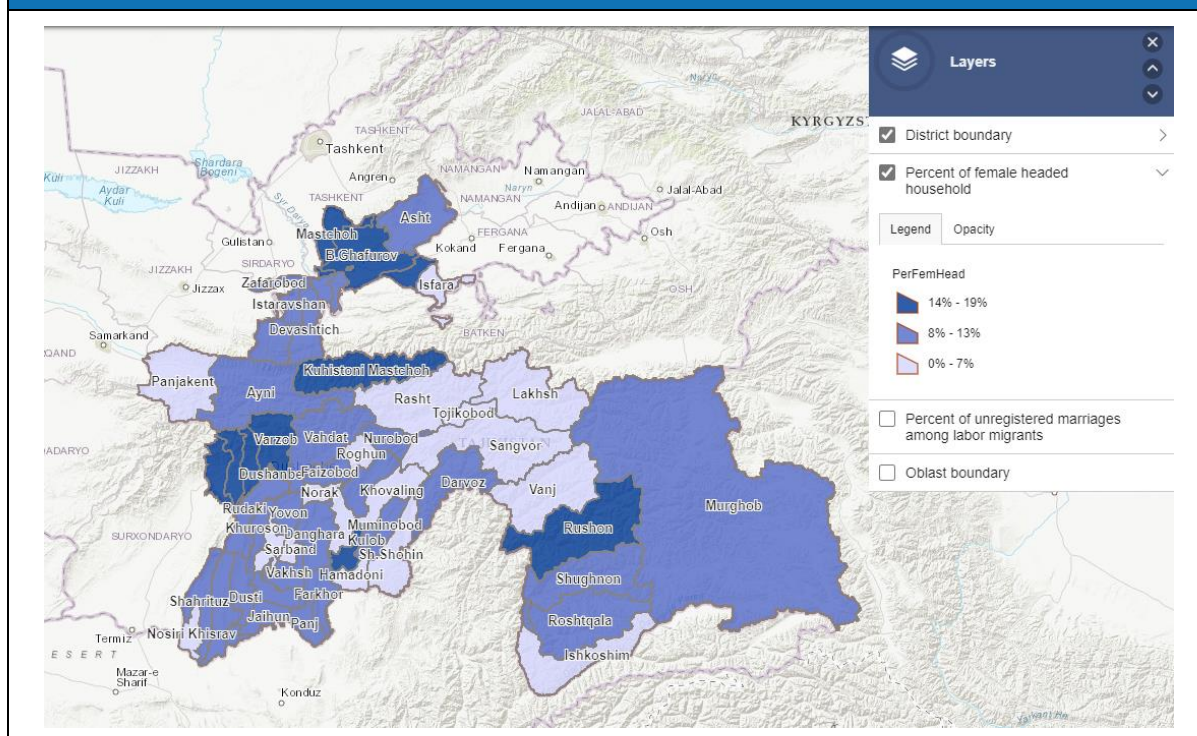
²⁶ [Republic of Tajikistan 2018 - Tajikistan Zero Hunger Strategic Review: Food Security and Nutrition](https://www.wfp.org/publications/csp/2019-2024)

²⁷ [UIS Statistics \(unesco.org\)](https://uis.unesco.org/)

²⁸ [UIS Statistics \(unesco.org\)](https://uis.unesco.org/)

19. In 2020 only 24 percent of parliamentary seats were held by women and labour force participation rate was estimated at 31.3 percent.²⁹ As a result of labour migration, many wives are left-behind becoming de-facto heads of households, responsible for generating family income – despite limited access to education, resources, and employment, particularly in rural settings.³⁰ In some regions, school-aged girls are put under pressure not to attend school in favour of undertaking domestic work, due to male labour migration.

Figure 4: Tajikistan, Percent of female headed households



Source: Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas for Tajikistan (accessed 03/02/21)

20. According to data from UN Women, 19 percent of women aged 15-49 years reported in 2017 that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. Moreover, women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) often face barriers with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights: the proportion of women who had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2012 year stood at 44.8 percent.³¹ Although marriage with one of the spouses below 18 years is officially outlawed, 13 percent of 15-19 year old girls were married in 2017 according to the DHS³² and the adolescent birth rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 was 54 in 2020 constituting the highest rate in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region³³. Religious unions without secular registration tend to be used as a means to circumvent penalties.

Migration, refugees and humanitarian protection

21. The Republic of Tajikistan currently hosts the largest number of refugees in Central Asia, originating primarily from neighbouring Afghanistan. As of October 2020, the population of concern was made of 12,025 individuals, of which 5,208 refugees, 800 asylum seekers and 6,017 stateless persons. The Amnesty Law adopted in 2019 allows foreign nationals and stateless people irregularly residing in the country to regularise their stay by obtaining residence permits and eventually to apply for citizenship. It is an important step towards ending statelessness in the country.³⁴

²⁹ [Tajikistan | Data \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)

³⁰ [Tajikistan | UN Women – Europe and Central Asia](https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2019/10/tajikistan)

³¹ [Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub](https://data.unwomen.org/country-fact-sheet/tajikistan)

³² [Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey 2017](https://www.taic.gov.tj/) Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and MEASURE DHS. 2017.

³³ [World Population Dashboard | UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund](https://www.unfpa.org/popdash/indicator/SH.UA.SV1519)

³⁴ [UNHCR. 2020-11 Tajikistan Fact Sheet](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees-and-returnees/tajikistan)

22. Every year about half a million people from Tajikistan leave the country for overseas employment, the majority of them male (85.5 percent in 2019) and primarily from rural areas. The Russian Federation is the major destination country for migrants (97.6 percent in 2019). A majority of migrant men work in the construction sector mainly as unskilled laborers, while migrant women are in the service sector. The economic crisis brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic has halted international migration flows, and the lack of remittances will significantly impact the population considering the substantial contribution of remittances to the country's GDP.³⁵

National policies and the SDGs

23. In 2015, Tajikistan adopted the United Nations 2030 Agenda, along with other 192 UN Member States. The key instruments for the mainstreaming of SDGs into national development policies are the National Development Strategy for the period up to 2030 (NDS-2030) and Mid-term Development Program of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (MTDP-2020).³⁶

24. The NDS-2030 is structured around four strategic goals: (1) ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity; (2) moving out of the communication deadlock and the transformation of the country into a transit country; (3) ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition; and (4) expanding productive employment. In addition, the question of further enhanced human capital development is put in the NDS-2030 as an integrated, intersectoral priority, which addresses issues of education, health care and social protection.³⁷

25. The Government presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-level Political Forum in 2017. A key achievement was the elaboration and adoption of key strategic development documents for the long-term and mid-term periods. Among the existing challenges, issues of coordination for SDG implementation, elaboration of sectoral policies with SDG consideration, development of an M&E system for the SDGs, implementation of SDGs at local level, as well as funding of SDGs are mentioned.³⁸

International development assistance

26. Tajikistan received a yearly average of USD 367.8 million net Official Development Assistance (ODA) between 2015 and 2018³⁹ and a yearly average of USD 9.3 million as humanitarian aid between 2015 and 2020 (Figure 5).⁴⁰ The top five average official development assistance funding sources between 2015-2018 are the Asian Development Bank (ADB), followed by the International Development Association of the World Bank, the United States, EU Institutions, and Germany (Figure 6). The main humanitarian donors in 2020 were Japan, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan, and Saudi Arabia.⁴¹

³⁵ [ADB. 2020-12 Strengthening Support for Labor Migration in Tajikistan](#)

³⁶ [Tajikistan Voluntary National Review 2017](#)

³⁷ [National Development Strategy of The Republic of Tajikistan for The Period Up to 2030](#)

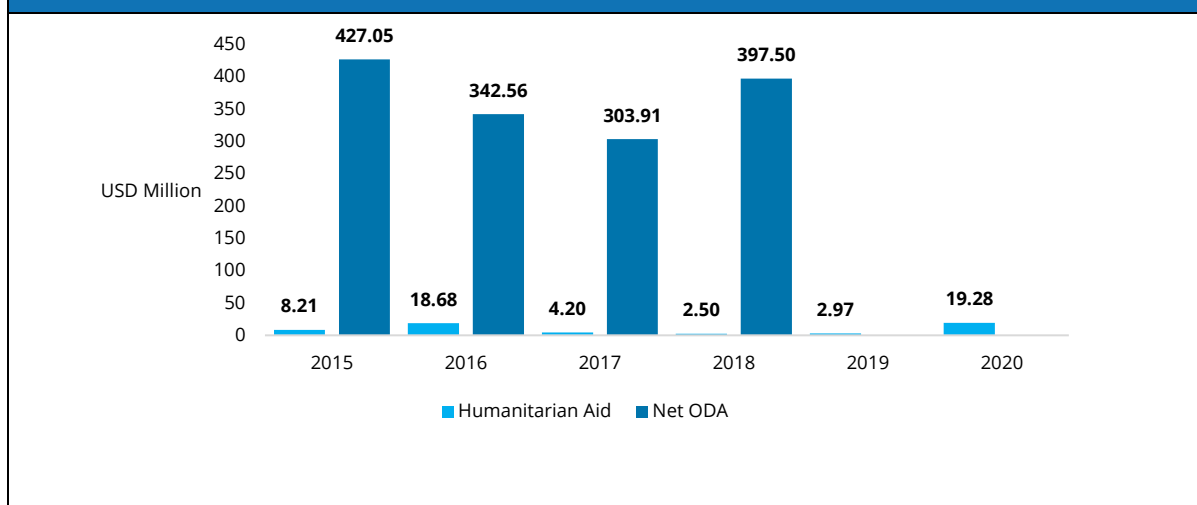
³⁸ [Tajikistan Voluntary National Review 2017](#)

³⁹ [Workbook: OECD DAC Aid at a glance by recipient_new \(tableau.com\)](#)

⁴⁰ [OCHA Services. Tajikistan 2021](#)

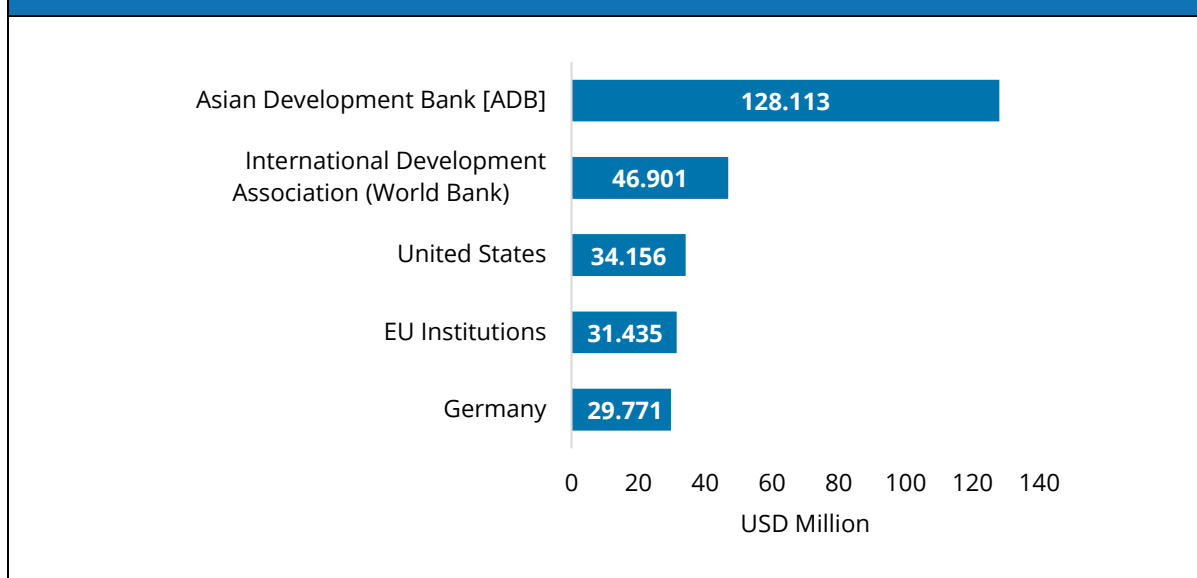
⁴¹ [OCHA Services. Tajikistan 2021](#)

Figure 5: International assistance to Tajikistan (2015-2020)



Source: OECD-DAC, UN OCHA - FTS (data extracted on 10/12/20)

Figure 6: Top five donors of gross official development assistance for Tajikistan, 2015-2018 average, USD million



Source: OECD website (data extracted on 10/12/20)

Note: 2019 ODA data are preliminary and no ODA data available for 2020

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

27. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covers the period 2016-2022. It leverages the expertise, capacity and resources of the United Nations to support the Government's priorities. An evaluation of the UNDAF will be conducted in 2021 and the results will be used to inform the new UNSDCF. The UNDAF is aligned with National Strategic Development Plans and has identified Democratic Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights; Sustainable and equitable economic development; Social Development, Inclusion and Empowerment; and Resilience and Environmental Sustainability as the four focus areas of the strategic framework for United Nations cooperation. The total anticipated resource requirements for the Tajikistan UNDAF amounted to USD 363,289,111 over the 2016-2020 period.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

28. CSPEs were introduced by the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plans in 2016. The policy states that: “under the management of the OEV, all CSPs, besides Interim CSPs, will undergo country portfolio evaluations towards the end of their implementation period, to assess progress and results against intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results; and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support”. These evaluations are part of a wide body of evidence expected to inform the design of CSP. The evaluation is an opportunity for the country office (CO) to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations. The timing will enable the country office to use the CSPE evidence on past and current performance in the design of the country office’s new country strategic plan – scheduled for EB consideration in November 2022. The current Tajikistan CSP will be reduced in time to end in 2022 in order to align the CSP cycle with the UNCF.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

29. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the future engagement of WFP in Tajikistan; and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

30. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of internal and external WFP stakeholders. It will present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. The key standard stakeholders identified at this stage include the WFP Country Office, WFP Regional Bureau Bangkok (RBB) and headquarters technical divisions, the beneficiaries, Tajikistan national and local government institution, civil society organizations, the UN Country Team, key donors, and the WFP EB. A matrix of stakeholders with their respective interests and roles in the CSPE is attached in Annex 4.

31. Key partners for the CSP at country level include the Development Coordination Council and members of the working group on food security and nutrition hosted by the Development Coordination Council and chaired by WFP and USAID which include Aga Khan Development Network, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the European Union, the Embassy of the Russian Federation, FAO, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WHO.

32. Moreover, WFP currently works with the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, and regional and district authorities under strategic outcome 1 (School Meals programme) and is planning to partner and coordinate actions with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development under the same strategic outcome. For prevention and treatment of malnutrition WFP is implementing activities jointly with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and will coordinate with UNICEF and other partners such as USAID, GIZ, the World Bank and WHO. For climate adaptation, asset creation and livelihood activities, WFP partners with the national committee on environmental protection, the national hydrometeorological service (Hydromet), the Ministry of Agriculture, the national committee on emergency situations and civil defence, district authorities, the Green Climate Fund, the other Rome-based agencies, UNICEF and other international and local non-governmental organizations and private sector entities. For capacity strengthening activities under strategic outcome 4, WFP is working with the ministries of health and social protection and education and science, the Chamber of Commerce, the national committee on emergency situations and civil defence, the national statistics agency, the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute, Caritas Switzerland, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

33. WFP has been present in Tajikistan since 1993, shifting from emergency response initiated during the civil war to development activities which are evolving from direct delivery to supporting the Government's efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition.

34. Prior to the current CSP cycle, WFP was operating in Tajikistan under the framework of a Country Programme (CP 200813) from 2016 to 2017 and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200122) between 2010 and 2016. An Operation Evaluation of the PRRO was conducted in 2014 with the aim to inform the subsequent Country Programme as the PRRO was originally planned to end in 2014. The Operation Evaluation covered all activities under the PRRO and concluded that the programme had largely met the needs of food insecure households and was coherent with government strategies. Among other recommendations the evaluation pointed out that there was further potential to tailor Food for Asset activities to women which make up one of the major vulnerable groups in Tajikistan considering the significant number of men who migrate for work. The evaluation also recommended the CO to expand cash-based transfers (CBT) following the success of the cash pilot conducted under the PRRO. Moreover, the Operation Evaluation recommended the development of a more comprehensive capacity strengthening plan for the Government's social protection system.⁴²

35. The development of the current Tajikistan CSP was also informed by other regional and global evaluations, including operational evaluations conducted in 2016 in neighbouring Kyrgyz Republic⁴³, as well as findings and recommendations from a 2012 evaluation of WFP's school feeding policy⁴⁴.

36. As a transition between the Country Programme and the current CSP, between January 2018 and June 2019, WFP operated in Tajikistan through a transitional interim CSP (T-ICSP).⁴⁵ The T-ICSP was based on the Country Programme which originally had been approved for the period 2016-2020 and was conceived as an extension of the CP. The shift from the CP to the T-ICSP did not imply strategic changes. The T-ICSP had a total budget of USD 28,463,468 and aimed at reaching 539,550 direct beneficiaries through food and cash-based transfers during its 18 months duration. In particular, the T-ICSP aimed at assisting the Government in achieving three strategic outcomes and 4 activities as listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Tajikistan T-ICSP overview of focus areas, strategic outcomes, activities and modalities of intervention			
Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Modality
ROOT CAUSES	SO1: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021	Activity 01: Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives	Food, CBT

⁴² WFP Office of Evaluation. 2014. Operation evaluation: Tajikistan Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation PRRO 200122: Restoring sustainable livelihoods for food insecure people

⁴³ WFP Office of Evaluation. 2016. Operation evaluation: Kyrgyz Republic DEV 200662: Support for the National Productive Safety Nets and Long-Term Community Resilience and WFP Office of Evaluation. 2016. Operation evaluation: Kyrgyz Republic DEV 200176: Optimising the Primary School Meals Programme

⁴⁴ WFP Office of Evaluation. 2011. WFP's School Feeding Policy: a Policy Evaluation: Vol.I: Full Report

⁴⁵ WFP. Tajikistan T-ICSP (Jan - Jun 2018) (wfp.org)

		Activity 02: Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity ⁴⁶	
ROOT CAUSES	SO2: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019	Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Food, CBT, CS
RESILIENCE BUILDING	SO3: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019	Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors	CS

37. Approved by the EB in May 2019, the current CSP supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 through WFP's Strategic Results 1 (access to food), 2 (end malnutrition), 4 (sustainable food systems) and 5 (capacity strengthening) and contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4, on quality education. Activities are implemented in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies and other development partners through the Development Coordination Council and the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative.

38. The current portfolio of activities builds on extensive consultations with beneficiaries and was informed by a zero hunger strategic review conducted in 2018 which pointed out that food security and nutrition in Tajikistan are particularly threatened by: households' heavy dependence on remittances for income; high and rising food prices; heavy dependence on food imports; difficult weather conditions and climate change; and gender inequalities. The zero hunger strategic review identified several priority areas for improving food security and nutrition which are broadly included in the NDS-2030: increasing labour productivity and investment in food production; promoting local food production; ensuring sufficient access to food; strengthening and coordinating activities for fostering food security; and improving data collection and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition.

39. The CSP was designed around four strategic outcomes and 5 activities. In order to better respond to the Covid-19 pandemic and with a view towards the United Nations reform Business Operations Strategy that calls for joint business operations among United Nations agencies the current CSP was revised to include a new crisis response strategic outcome (SO5) together with a new activity. All Strategic Outcomes and specific activities outlined in the CSP document and their respective links with the Strategic Outcomes (SOs) are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Tajikistan CSP overview of focus areas, strategic outcomes, activities and modalities of intervention ⁴⁷			
Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Modality
ROOT CAUSES	SO1: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024	Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	Food

⁴⁶ As a result of a funding and shortfall analysis, the provision of food assistance to tuberculosis patients and their families was not implemented in 2018 and was phased out in 2019.

⁴⁷ Including SO 5 introduced by Budget Revision 1 in response to the Covid-19 pandemic in September 2020.

ROOT CAUSES	SO2: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024	Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes	Food, CBT, CS
RESILIENCE BUILDING	SO3: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024	Activity 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food, CBT, CS
ROOT CAUSES	SO4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024	Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	CS, CBT
		Activity 05: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness	CS
CRISIS RESPONSE	SO5: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	Activity 06: Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector	Service delivery

40. The originally planned number of direct beneficiaries to reach under the CSP of 933,900 was increased to 963,400 beneficiaries through the budget revision in September 2020 taking into account the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

41. The CO Line of Sight and an overview of planned and actual beneficiaries are presented Annex 7 and Annex 8. Following the budget revision (Revision 01) in response to the Covid-19 pandemic which was approved in September 2020, no further revisions have been undertaken as of February 2021.

Country Portfolio Budget T-ICSP (2018-2019)

42. The Tajikistan T-ICSP budget approved by the Executive Director in August 2017 was USD 28,463,468. Table 3 shows that similar to the CSP, SO1 (root causes - school meals + food assistance to TB patients) absorbed the largest share of the total budget, specifically 75.82 percent and together with SO2 (root-causes - MAM treatment) 82.45 percent, while resilience building absorbed 17.55 percent of the total budget.

Table 3: Tajikistan T-ICSP (2018-2019) budget by focus area and strategic outcome (USD)				
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	Total
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience	
Transfer	16,199,467	1,233,621	3,592,384	21,025,471
Implementation	2,199,585	376,263	666,626	3,242,474
Direct Support Costs	1,768,463	154,841	410,124	2,333,427
Subtotal	20,167,514	1,764,725	4,669,133	26,601,372
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	1,411,726	123,531	326,839	1,862,096
Total	21,579,240	1,888,255	4,995,973	28,463,096
Share of each SO over total CPB)	75.82%	6.63%	17.55%	100%

Source: Tajikistan T-ICSP 2018-2019 document

43. The funding level for the T-ICSP was 48.44 percent at the end of the cycle. Funding at activity level varied substantially. While Activity 6 and Activity 1 were funded at 81 percent and 62 percent respectively, Activity 2 and 4 received no funding at all. Table 4 presents the level of funding of each activity against the T-ICSP requirements and the relative weight of the resources available for each outcome over the total.

Table 4: Tajikistan T-ICSP (2018-2019) cumulative financial overview (USD)					
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs-based plan USD million (period covered)	Percentage of SO needs-based plan on total	Actual allocated resources USD million	Percentage of SO allocated resources on total
SO 1	Act. 1	16,781,329	69.2%	10,372,097	88.7%
	Act. 2	1,617,756	6.7%	0	0.0%
SO 2	Act. 3	1,292,341	5.3%	352,314	3.0%
	Act. 4	317,543	1.3%	0	0.0%
SO 3	Act. 5	3,964,338	16.3%	704,163	6.0%
	Act. 6	293,966	1.2%	237,801	2.0%
Non SO Specific		0	0	20,504	0.2%
Total direct operational cost		24,267,273	100%	11,686,879	100%

Source: IRM analytics - ACR1 Standard Country Report (data extracted on 22/03/21).

Note: Figures do not include direct and indirect support costs.

Country Portfolio Budget CSP (2019-2024)

44. The Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) of the Tajikistan CSP approved by the Executive Board (EB) was USD 82.04 million, spread across the main budget items and outcome. Through the budget revision in September 2020, the budget has been increased to USD 84.92 million. As depicted in Table 5, the root causes focus area under SO1 absorbs 58.17 percent and together with SO2 and SO4 86.37 percent of the total budget, while resilience building (SO4) and crisis response (SO5) absorb 12.94 and 0.69 percent respectively.

Table 5: Tajikistan CSP (2019-2024) budget by focus area and strategic outcome (USD)						
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Total
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience	Root Causes	Crisis Response	
Transfer	37,643,364	4,346,883	7,791,713	13,393,763	510,000	63,685,722
Implementation	4,767,631	838,042	1,640,336	1,949,495	24,777	9,220,280
Direct Support Costs	3,970,067	494,167	888,293	1,461,746	51,034	6,865,307
Subtotal	46,381,062	5,679,091	10,320,342	16,805,004	585,811	79,771,310
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	3,014,769	369,141	670,822	1,092,325	-	5,147,057
Total	49,395,831	6,048,232	10,991,164	17,897,329	585,811	84,918,367
Share of each SO over total CPB	58.17%	7.12%	12.94%	21.08%	0.69%	100%

Source: Tajikistan CSP CPB, Needs Based Plan approved overview by activity

45. As of March 2021, the funding level over the total CSP budget was 39.6 percent of total Needs Based Plan, equivalent to USD 33.6 million.⁴⁸ However, if one considers only the requirements for 2019-2020, the funding level is 74.3 percent with varying funding levels for individual activities. While Activity 3 and 4 were entirely funded (with surplus for Activity 3), Activity 5 and 6 were only funded at 3 percent and 4 percent respectively. Table 6 presents the level of funding of each activity against the requirements for 2019-2020 and the relative weight of the resources available for each outcome over the total.

Table 6: Tajikistan CSP cumulative financial overview (USD) (for the period 2019-2020)					
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs-based plan USD million (2019-2020)	Percentage of SO needs-based plan on total	Actual allocated resources USD million	Percentage of SO allocated resources on total
SO 1	Act. 1	14,225,367	65.5%	6,754,938	41.8%
SO 2	Act. 2	836,101	3.8%	589,913	3.7%
SO 3	Act. 3	2,861,643	13.2%	4,280,475	26.5%
SO 4	Act. 4	3,335,979	15.4%	3,333,701	20.6%
	Act. 5	381,436	1.8%	11,397	0.1%
SO 5	Act. 6	92,155	0.4%	4,084	~0.0%
Non SO Specific		0	0.0%	1,173,511	7.3%
Total direct operational cost		21,732,681	100%	16,148,019	100%

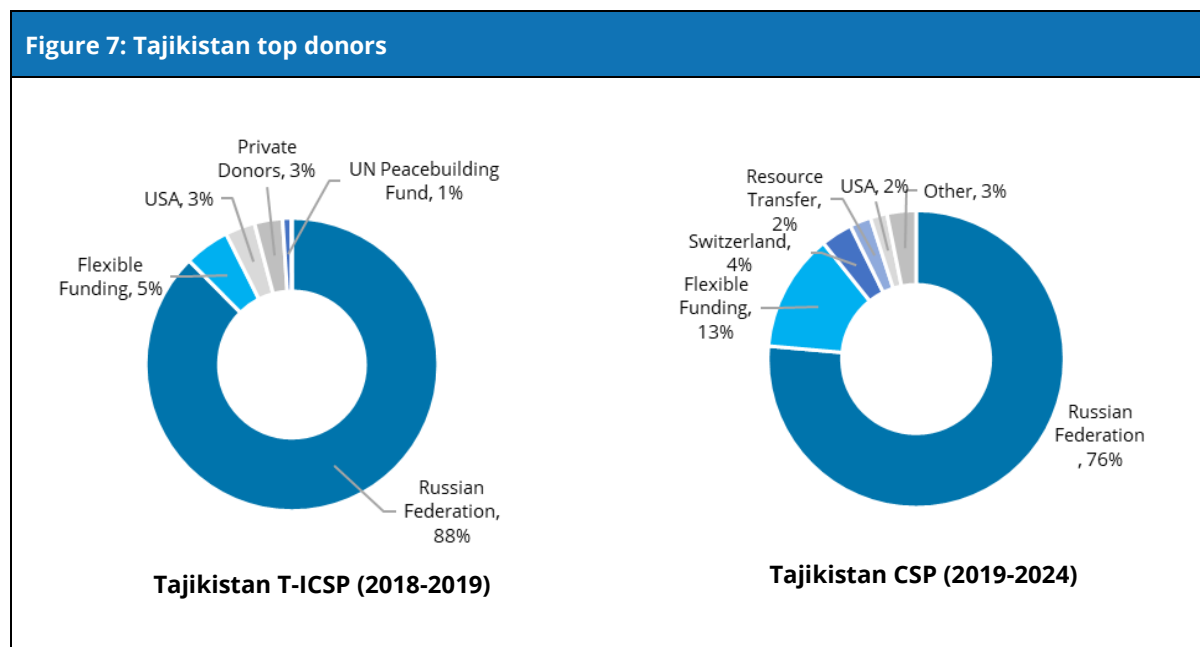
Source: IRM analytics - ACR1 Standard Country Report (data extracted on 04/01/21) and Tajikistan CSP TJ02 BR01.

Note: Figures do not include direct and indirect support costs.

⁴⁸ [Resource Situation for WFP CSP Tajikistan \(2019-2014\) as of 29/03/21](#). This figure does not reflect GCF funding which has been confirmed for the WFP Tajikistan Country Office, planned to be resourced to the CPB from a dedicated trust fund account at WFP Headquarters on a bi-annual basis within the next four years as per agreement with the donor. Recently confirmed funds from Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP) for activities under SO2 are also not reflected in the total Needs Based Plan funded figure yet.

Main donors

46. As illustrated in Figure 7, main donors contributing to the CSP include the Russian Federation at 76 percent, Switzerland and the USA, while a significant allocation of contributions came from flexible funding (13 percent).⁴⁹ The T-ICSP was even funded to a larger extent by the Russian Federation (88 percent), followed by flexible funding, the USA, Private donors and the UN Peacebuilding Fund.



Source: Tajikistan T-ICSP and CSP - Resource Situation

47. Finally, as illustrated in Table 7 and Table 8, 49 percent of confirmed contributions are earmarked at activity level, 22 percent at country level and 0 percent at the Strategic Outcome level for the CSP while for the T-ICSP almost all donor contributions were earmarked at activity level (99.8 percent).

Donor earmarking level	Confirmed contributions (USD)	Percentage of total contributions
Country level	15,886,328	51%
Strategic outcome level	~0	0%
Activity level	15,029,751	49%
Sum	30,916,079	100%

Source: IRM analytics - CPB Grants Balance Report (data extracted on 04/01/21).

Note: confirmed contributions values do not include indirect support costs.

⁴⁹ [This figure does not include the GCF and the JAWF, both of which have confirmed funding to the Tajikistan CSP.](#)

Table 8: Tajikistan T-ICSP (2018-2019) budget earmarking level		
Donor earmarking level	Confirmed contributions (USD)	Percentage of total contributions
Country level	22,464	0.2%
Strategic outcome level	~0	0%
Activity level	13,327,664	99.8%
Sum	13,350,128	100%

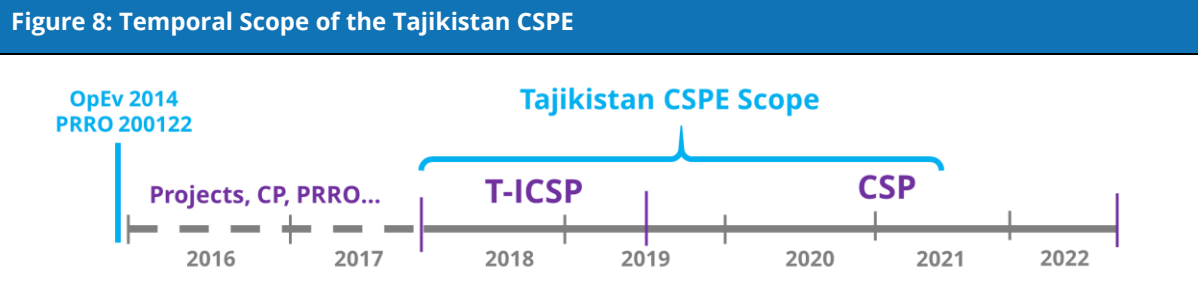
Source: IRM analytics - CPB Grants Balance Report (data extracted on 01/02/21).
 Note: confirmed contributions values do not include indirect support costs.

Staffing

48. As of November 2020, the Country Office has 70 staff, of which 36 percent are female. More than half of the staff are long-term employees (57 percent) and the CO currently has 4 international staff. In addition to the Country Office in Dushanbe, WFP operates in 4 field offices: Bokhtar, Gharm, Khorog, and Khujand,.

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

49. The evaluation will cover all of WFP activities (including cross-cutting results) for the period January 2018 – August 2021 (i.e. until the end of the data collection phase) including thus the current CSP and the preceding T-ICSP. It will moreover cover the period of the T-ICSP development and associated decision-making processes. Within this timeframe, the evaluation will look at how the CSP and T-ICSP build on or depart from the previous activities and assess if the envisaged strategic shift has taken place and, if so, what the consequences are. The unit of analysis is the country strategic plan, understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the country strategic plan document approved by the WFP EB, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.



50. In connection to this, the evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to country strategic plan strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and the changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative. In doing so, the evaluation will also analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with national governments and the international community. The evaluation scope will include an assessment of how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the Covid-19 crisis in the country. It will also consider how substantive budget revisions and adaptations of WFP interventions in response to the crisis have affected other interventions planned under the CSP.

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

51. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPEs. Within this framework, the evaluation team may further develop and tailor the subquestions as relevant and appropriate to the country strategic plan and country context, including as they relate to assessing the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

EQ1 – To what extent is WFP’s strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people’s needs as well as WFP’s strengths?	
1.1	To what extent was the T-ICSP and the current CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?
1.2	To what extent did the T-ICSP and the current CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?
1.3	To what extent has WFP’s strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the T-ICSP and the CSP considering changing context, national capacities and needs in Tajikistan – in particular in response to the Covid-19 pandemic?
1.4	To what extent are the T-ICSP and the current CSP coherent and aligned with the wider United Nations and do they include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in Tajikistan?
EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to T-ICSP and CSP strategic outcomes in Tajikistan?	
2.1	To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected T-ICSP and CSP strategic outcomes?
2.2	To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations)?
2.3	To what extent are the achievements of the T-ICSP and the CSP likely to be sustainable?
2.4	To what extent did the T-ICSP and the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?
EQ3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to T-ICSP and CSP outputs and strategic outcomes in Tajikistan?	
3.1	To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?
3.2	To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?
3.3	To what extent were WFP’s activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?

3.4	To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?
EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected through the T-ICSP and CSP?	
4.1	To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in Tajikistan to develop the T-ICSP and the CSP?
4.2	To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the T-ICSP and the CSP?
4.3	To what extent did the T-ICSP and the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?
4.4	To what extent did country-level strategic planning provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results, in particular as regards adaptation and response to the Covid-19 pandemic and other unexpected crises and challenges?
4.5	What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country-level strategic planning?

52. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as connectedness and coverage as applicable. Moreover, it will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and Accountability to Affected Population of WFP's response.

53. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with OEV will identify a limited number of key themes of interest, related to the main thrust of WFP activities, challenges or good practices in the country. These themes should also be related to the key assumptions underpinning the logic of intervention of the country strategic plan and, as such, should be of special interest for learning purposes. The assumptions identified should be spelled out in the inception report and translated into specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation questions and subquestions.

54. Themes / lines of enquiry which could be of particular interest to this CSPE identified at TOR stage are:

- How relevant, effective and efficient was the response to the COVID-19 crisis and what were the effects on other interventions planned under the CSP? (This is a compulsory theme across all 2021 CSPEs)?
- To what extent did the country-level planning contribute to the change in donor earmarking from almost 100 percent at activity level during the T-ICSP to close to 50 percent in the CSP (2019-2020) and what was the effect of more flexible resources on the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP activities in the country?
- How effective and sustainable was WFP's strategic shift from direct implementation up until the T-ICSP to strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions to deliver their food security and nutrition priorities under the CSP?
- How relevant, effective, and efficient is the transition (planned for 2021) of the WFP-led school feeding programme to a nationally owned and managed programme?
- To what extent has WFP contributed to a positive and/or negative transformation of gender equality and relations amongst men, women, boys and girls of affected populations?

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

55. The 2030 Agenda mainstreams the notion of sustainable development as a harmonious system of relations between nature and human beings, in which individuals are part of an inclusive society with peace and prosperity for all. In so doing, it conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality,

encompassing humanitarian and development initiatives in the broader context of human progress. Against this backdrop, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development cannot be addressed in isolation from one another. This calls for a systemic approach to development policies and programme design and implementation, as well as for a systemic perspective in analysing development change. WFP assumes the conceptual perspective of the 2030 Agenda as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan (2017-2021), with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2).

56. In so doing, it places emphasis on strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, which implies applying a development lens in humanitarian response and complementing humanitarian action with strengthening national institutional capacity.

57. The achievement of any SDG national target and of WFP strategic outcomes is acknowledged to be the result of the interaction among multiple variables. In fact, there is an inverse proportional relation between the level of ambition at which any expected result is pitched and the degree of control over it by any single actor. From this perspective and in the context of the SDGs, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. By the same token, while attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.

58. To operationalize the above-mentioned systemic perspective, the CSPE will adopt a mixed methods approach; this should be intended as a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage. This in turn would eventually lead to capturing unintended outcomes of WFP operations, negative or positive. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources with different techniques including: desk review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, surveys, focus groups and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

59. In view of the Covid-19 pandemic, OEV may decide to adopt a remote evaluation approach, whereby primary data collection will be done through remote interviews and focus groups and, eventually, through an electronic survey. Under this approach, the evaluation will draw fully on all available secondary sources, including previous evaluations and reviews, relevant thematic studies and available monitoring data. Depending on how the country and global contexts evolve, primary data might be collected through in-country missions, as it would normally be the case. Therefore, the technical and financial offers for the evaluation should consider two scenarios: a) an evaluation approach with inception and main mission conducted virtually and the learning workshop virtually or in country; b) a mixed evaluation approach, where the inception mission is conducted virtually but the main data collection mission and learning workshop would be in country.

60. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to develop a detailed methodological design, in line with the approach proposed in these terms of reference. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough evaluability assessment. The latter should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and on some scoping interviews with the programme managers.

61. A key annex to the inception report will be an evaluation matrix that operationalizes the unit of analysis of the evaluation into its different dimensions, operational component, lines of inquiry and indicators, where applicable, with corresponding data sources and collection techniques. In so doing, the evaluation matrix will constitute the analytical framework of the evaluation. The key themes of interest of the evaluation should be adequately covered by specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation subquestions. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, nationality or ethnicity or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in, specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and site visits should ensure to the extent possible that all voices are heard. In this connection, it will be very important at the design stage to conduct a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to inform sampling techniques, either purposeful or statistical.

62. This evaluation will be carried out in a gender-responsive manner. For gender to be successfully integrated into this evaluation it is essential to assess:

- The quality of the gender analysis that was undertaken before the T-ICSP and CSP were designed
- Whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the T-ICSP and CSP implementation.

63. The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the country strategic plan outcomes and activities being evaluated. The CSPE team should apply the OEV's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations. The evaluation team is expected to use a method to assess the gender marker levels for the country office. The inception report should incorporate gender in the evaluation design and operation plan, including gender-sensitive context analysis. Similarly, the final report should include gender-sensitive analysis, findings, results, factors, conclusions, and where appropriate, recommendations, and technical annex.

64. The evaluation will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability for affected populations in relation to WFP activities, as appropriate, and on differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other relevant socio-economic groups.

4.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring

65. Several issues could have Implications for the conduct of the evaluation. Common evaluability challenges may relate to:

- Limitations in data availability, related to the absence of baselines and or limited availability of monitoring data. In particular, after the onset of the Covid-19 crisis, process and outcome monitoring activities may have been scaled down significantly;
- Data access issues, in particular limitations in physical access to (some of the) internal and external stakeholders in particular access to affected populations will be substantially reduced due to the Covid-19 pandemic;
- Relatively vague definitions of the expected outcomes, or outputs;
- The validity and measurability of indicators;
- the security situation of the country and its implications for the coverage of field visits during the main mission;
- The time frame covered by the evaluation. CSPEs are conducted during the penultimate year of the CSP/ICSP. This has implications for the completeness of results reporting and attainment of expected outcomes.

66. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment which will include an analysis of the results framework and related indicators to validate the pre-assessment made by OEV. At this stage the following aspects in relation to evaluability have been identified:

- Two versions of the Tajikistan CSP logical framework have been entered in the corporate system. In the latest version of the logical framework (as of December 2020) 21 outcome indicators, 46 output indicators, and 10 cross-cutting indicators have been included.
- Reflecting the general continuity of activities despite the shift from the T-ICSP to the CSP in 2019, a rapid analysis of outcome indicators shows that the main indicators remain the same and may be analysed over time between the T-ICSP and CSP depending on geographical targeting of individual activities. Some indicators have changed under CSP and additional indicators were added to the logical framework i.e. to measure the results of the newly introduced Activity 4 "Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes". As a result of the budget revision in September 2020, Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors

and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration together with respective indicators was included into the logframe.

- Further changes in indicators that may pose challenges to conducting a trend analysis, reflect updates in the Corporate Results Framework, such as the change of School Feeding outcome indicators.
- The assessment of data availability for targets and baseline/follow-up values for outcome and output indicator shows no significant gaps in reporting that could pose challenges to measuring progress towards expected results. Annex 5 presents a detailed assessment of data availability for each indicator.

67. Finally, the timing of the evaluation presents an opportunity and challenges for evaluability. On the one hand, timing it in the penultimate year of the cycle enhances its utility by feeding into new programming. On the other, timing the evaluation one year before the end of the cycle has implications for the completeness of results reporting and the possibility to assess achievement of end line outcome and output targets. In the case of Tajikistan, the CSPE will cover the CSP that started in July 2019 as well as the T-ICSP from 2018 until mid-2019. The timing of the CSPE takes into consideration the planned reduction in time of the Tajikistan CSP to end in 2022 in order to align with the UNDAF. The shorter duration of the CSPE will pose a challenge for evaluability of results as data so far is only available for 2019. However, data on results from 2020 will be available at the time of data collection for the CSPE.

68. The in-depth evaluability assessment during the inception phase will further develop the analysis of data availability, quality and gaps, as well as of any other issue that may influence evaluability, including logistic and security considerations as appropriate. The detailed evaluability assessment will have to inform the fine tuning of the evaluation scope and the choice of appropriate evaluation methods. The evaluation team is moreover expected to critically assess how best to proceed with data collection and stakeholder engagement in view of Covid-19 related developments.

69. The CSPE will be able to draw on findings from the Fill the Nutrient Gap assessment (2018), the Scoping Study on Social Protection and Safety Nets for Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition in Tajikistan (2018), as well as the Operation evaluation: Tajikistan Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation PRRO 200122: Restoring sustainable livelihoods for food insecure people (2014). Tajikistan was also included in the sample of countries reviewed under the Internal Audit of WFP's Country Capacity Strengthening in 2016.

National Data

70. On a scale from zero to a hundred, Tajikistan scored 73.3 in the 2019 World Bank Statistical Capacity Index.⁵⁰ This is a relatively low score, below the average for Europe and Central Asia which is 77.3. The latest Population and Housing Census of Tajikistan was completed in 2010⁵¹ and the latest Demographic Health Survey was conducted in 2017⁵² while the latest Agriculture Census of the Republic of Tajikistan was conducted in 2013. Since 2009, Household and Budget Survey data is collected quarterly and used for measuring poverty in Tajikistan since 2015. Data from national studies is available on the website of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

71. The Voluntary National SDG Review led by the Government of Tajikistan points out the particular need for disaggregated data to meet the needs of women, children, elderly, rural communities and people with disabilities and to generate representative monitoring information at district level. The zero hunger strategic review similarly highlighted the importance of assessing food security not only at the national level but also at the level of individual regions.

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

72. Evaluations must conform to WFP and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical standards and norms. Accordingly, the evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of

⁵⁰ [World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator Dashboard](#)

⁵¹ Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2010. Report on Results of Economic Census of the Republic of Tajikistan – 2010

⁵² [Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey 2017](#)

participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities.

73. The team and the evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the Tajikistan CSP, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines and the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations. In addition to signing a pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation, the evaluation team will also commit to signing a Confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

74. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on quality checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.

75. The OEV expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to the OEV.

76. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the OEV. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the final evaluation report.

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

77. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in Table 9 below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The country office and regional bureau have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the country office planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively. The country office and regional bureau have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the country office planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively. The Evaluation of Tajikistan’s UNDAF (2016-2022) has been launched with the data collection and validation workshop planned in May followed by a draft report in the same month and a final evaluation report and stakeholder workshop in June 2021.

Table 9: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones		
Main phases	Timeline	Tasks and deliverables
1.Preparation	March 2021 April 2021 April 2021	Final ToR Evaluation team and/or firm selection & contract Summary ToR
2. Inception	May - June 2021 June 2021 July - August 2021	HQ briefing Inception mission Inception report
3. Data Collection	August - September 2021	Evaluation mission, data collection and exit debriefing
4. Reporting	September – October 2021 October – November 2021 November 2021 January 2022 February 2022	Report drafting Comments process Learning workshop Final evaluation report Summary evaluation report editing
5. Dissemination	March – October 2022 November 2022	Management response and EB preparation Wider dissemination

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

78. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced team of 2 international and 2 national consultants (including a researcher) with relevant expertise. The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills (English, Tajik, and Russian) who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation reporting writing skills in English. The evaluation team will have strong methodological competencies in designing feasible data capture and analysis as well as synthesis and reporting skills. In addition, the team members should have experience in humanitarian and development contexts and knowledge of the WFP food and technical assistance modalities. Solid understanding of the Tajikistan context is also required within the team.

Table 10: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

Areas	Specific expertise required
Team Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team management, coordination, planning, ability to resolve problems • Strong experience in evaluating implementation of strategic plans and CO positioning, including related to institutional capacity strengthening activities • Specialization in at least one of the following areas: food assistance and nutrition, capacity strengthening, social protection, school feeding, climate change and resilience building, gender analysis. • Relevant knowledge and experience in Tajikistan or similar context and of key players within and outside the UN System; strong, experience in evaluating country programmes, monitoring and evaluation, synthesis, reporting, and strong presentation skills and ability to deliver on time • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English
School Meals and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise and experience to evaluate WFP's food and technical assistance to the school meals programme which constitutes the largest activity within both, the T-ICSP and CSP portfolios, as well as nutrition components of the Tajikistan T-ICSP and CSP. • In particular, technical expertise to evaluate hot school meals programmes helping primary school children meet their food and nutritional needs and to assess treatment of moderate acute malnutrition as well as malnutrition prevention programmes. • Capacity to assess WFP assistance to national and community level capacity strengthening and partnerships in the school feeding and nutrition programmes. • Technical expertise in cash-based transfer models for local procurement of food for school meals • Proven track record of participation in evaluation teams evaluating this subject, in a similar context.
Institutional Capacity Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in capacity strengthening in relation to social protection schemes, food security and nutrition programmes, and emergency preparedness. In particular capacity strengthening for the management of food security and nutrition policies and programmes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ local authorities to manage the school feeding programme ○ the private sector to produce and market locally produced fortified foods ○ government institutions for emergency preparedness, early warning, and food security and nutrition monitoring • Proven track record of participation in evaluation teams evaluating this subject, in a similar context.
Climate Change and Resilience Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in relation to programming in support of resilience building of communities vulnerable to climate change including climate change adaptation, asset creation and livelihood activities. • Technical knowledge in early response activities following small-scale natural disasters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideally, knowledge and experience in terms of solution building in face of the interconnected challenges posed by climate change, food insecurity, and labour migration. • Technical expertise in cash-based transfer programmes • Proven track record of participation in evaluation teams in relation to the above described subjects, in a similar country context.
Research Assistance	Relevant understanding of evaluation and research and knowledge of food assistance, ability to provide qualitative and quantitative research support to evaluation teams, analyse and assess M&E data, data cleaning and analysis; writing and presentation skills, proofreading, and note taking.
Other technical expertise needed in the team	<p>Additional areas of expertise requested are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme efficiency • Gender equality and empowerment of women • Humanitarian Principles and Protection • Accountability to Affected Populations <p><i>Note: all activities and modalities will have to be assessed for their efficiency and effectiveness and their approach to gender. For activities where there is emphasis on humanitarian actions the extent to which humanitarian principles, protection and access are being applied in line with WFP corporate policies will be assessed.</i></p>

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

79. This evaluation is managed by the WFP OEV. Soo Mee Baumann has been appointed as evaluation manager (EM). The evaluation manager has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. She is responsible for drafting the ToR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing and the stakeholders learning in-country workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting the summary evaluation report; conducting the first-level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Sergio Lenci, Senior Evaluation Officer, will provide second-level quality assurance. The Deputy Director of Evaluation will approve the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP EB for consideration in November 2022.

80. An internal reference group composed of selected WFP stakeholders at country office, regional bureau and headquarters levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports, provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team. The country office will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Tajikistan; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. Suhaily Mamadramimov has been nominated the WFP country office focal point and will assist in communicating with the evaluation manager and CSPE team, and setting up meetings and coordinating field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

81. As an "independent supplier" of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and for making adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE) and attending in-country briefings.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the evaluation policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will consider from the stakeholder analysis whom to disseminate to, whom to involve and it will also identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

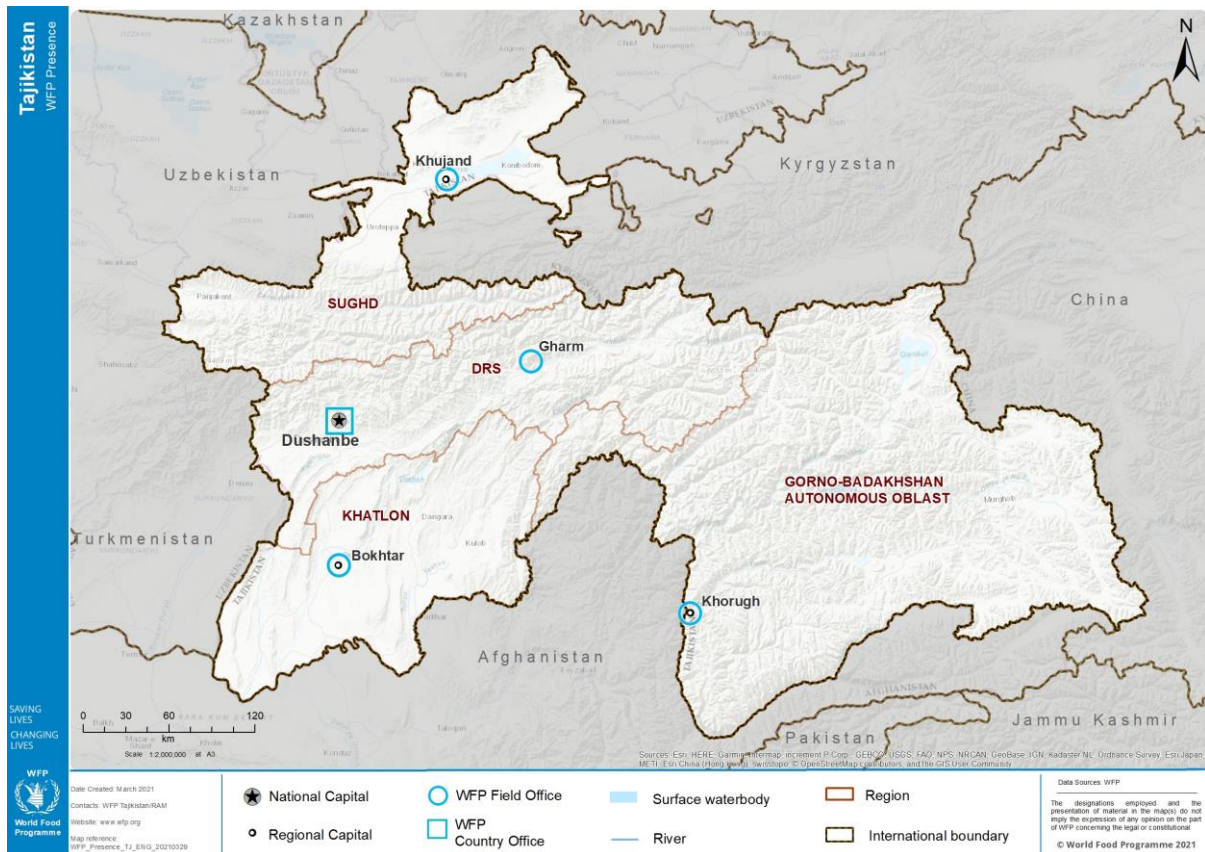
82. All evaluation products will be produced in English. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. A communication and knowledge management plan (see Annex 9) will be refined by the evaluation manager in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP EB in November 2022. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and the OEV will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

5.6. BUDGET

83. The evaluation will be financed through the country portfolio budget.

Annexes

Annex 1: Tajikistan, Map with WFP Offices in 2021



Source: WFP Tajikistan Country Office

Annex 2: Tajikistan Fact Sheet

Parameter/(source)		2016	2018	2020	Data source	Link
General						
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.653	0.661	0.668 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018, 2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)
2	Total number of people of concern (refugees, asylum seekers, others of concern)	3,279	2,964	5,201 (2019)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
Demography						
3	Population total (millions) (2)	8,663,579	9,100,837	9,321,018 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
4	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	49.56	59.58	49.59 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
5	Percentage of urban population (1)	26.9	27.7	27.3 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018, 2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)
6	Total population by age (1-4) (millions) (6)	908,155 (2010-2019)			UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
7	Total population by age (5-9) (millions) (6)	1,090,964 (2010-2019)			UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
8	Total population by age (10-14) (millions) (6)	901,745 (2010-2019)			UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
9	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	54.3	n.a.	n.a.	WHO	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.xgswcah.31-data
Economy						
10	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	803	827	871 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
11	Income inequality: Gini coefficient (1)	30.8 (2010-2015)	34 (2010-2017)	34 (2010-2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018, 2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)

12	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP) (2)	3.48	2.94	2.62 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
13	Net official development assistance received (% of GNI) (4)	4.4	4.5 (2018)	Not reported	OECD/DAC	https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDDACAidataglanbyrecipient_new/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_
14	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (%) (9)	26.8	29.0 (2018)	Not reported	SDG Country Profile	https://country-profiles.unstats.un.org
15	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	20.38	19.2	Not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Poverty						
16	Population near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)		20.1 (2008-2019)		UNDP Human Development Report 2018,2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)
17	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)		0.7 (2008-2019)		UNDP Human Development Report 2018,2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)
Health						
18	Maternal mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	790 (2015)	1400 (2017)	Not reported	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
19	Healthy life expectancy at birth (2)	70.40	70.88	Not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
20	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	0.2	0.2	0.2 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Gender						
21	Gender Inequality Index (1)	65 (2015)	84	70 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018,2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)
22	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	19.05	19.05	23.81	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
23	Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	31.71	31.25	31.30	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
24	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	63.21	61.22	59.37	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Nutrition						

25	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	3.3 (2014-2016)	29.6 (2016-2018)	Not reported	The State of Food Security and Nutrition report 2017 and 2019	http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
26	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	10 (2011-2016)	6 (2013-2018)	Not reported	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
27	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	27 (2011-2016)	18 (2013-2018)	Not reported	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
28	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	7 (2011-2016)	3 (2013-2018)	Not reported	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
29	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	36.8	34.8	33.8 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Education						
30	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	99.8 (2008-2018)		Not reported	UNDP Human Development Report 2018,2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)
31	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	94.2	94.5	94.5 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018,2019, 2020	Human Development Data Center Human Development Reports (undp.org)

Source: (1) UNDP Human Development Report – 2016 and 2018; (2) World Bank. WDI; (3) UNICEF SOW; (4) OECD/DAC; (5) UNHCR; (6) UN stats; (7) The State of Food Security and Nutrition report - 2019; (8) WHO; (9) SDG Country Profile; (10) UNFPA

Annex 3: Timeline

Phase 1 – Preparation			
	Draft ToR cleared by DDoE and circulated for comments to CO and to LTA firms	DDoE	26 February 2021
	Comments on draft ToR received	CO	12 March
	Proposal deadline based on the draft ToR	LTA	21 April 2021
	LTA proposal review	EM	22-27 April 2021
	Final revised ToR sent to WFP stakeholders	EM	9 April 2021
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	14 May 2021
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review prior to HQ briefing	Team	17-28 May 2021
	HQ & RB inception briefing	EM & Team	31 May – 11 June 2021
	Inception briefings	EM + TL	14 June – 25 June 2021
	Submit draft inception report (IR)	TL	16 July 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM	23 July 2021
	Submit revised IR	TL	30 July 2021
	IR review and clearance	EM	6 August 2021
	IR clearance	DDoE	11 August 2021
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	12 August 2021
Phase 3 – Data collection, including fieldwork			
	In country / remote data collection	Team	16 August – 3 September 2021
	Exit debrief (ppt)	TL	3 September 2021
	Preliminary findings debrief	Team	15 September 2021
Phase 4 - Reporting			
DRAFT 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	1 October 2021
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	13 October 2021
DRAFT 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	20 October 2021
	OEV quality check	EM	26 October 2021
	Seek clearance prior to circulating the ER to IRG	DDoE	2 November 2021

	OEV shares draft evaluation report with IRG for feedback	EM/IRG	3 November –17 November 2021
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with team	EM	19 November 2021
	Learning workshop (in country or remote)		22-25 November 2021
DRAFT 2	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments.	ET	29 November – 3 December 2021
	Review D2	EM and QA2	6-15 December 2021
	Review D2 by DDoE	DDoE	16-21 December 2021
	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	7 January 2022
DRAFT 3	Review D3	EM	10 January 2022 – 19 January 2022
	Seek final approval by DDoE	DDoE	20-26 January 2022
SER	Draft summary evaluation report	EM	10 February 2022
	Seek DDoE clearance to send SER	DDoE	February 2022
	OEV circulates SER to WFP Executive Management for information upon clearance from OEV's Director	DDoE	March 2022
Phase 5 - Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to CPP for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	March 2022
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB round table etc.	EM	March – October 2022
	Presentation of summary evaluation report to the EB	DoE/DDoE	November 2022
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/ CPP	November 2022

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder analysis

	Interest in the evaluation	Participation in the evaluation (indicate whether primary (have a direct interest in the evaluation) or secondary (have an indirect interest in the evaluation) stakeholder)	Who
Internal (WFP) stakeholders			
Country Office	Primary stakeholder and responsible for country level planning and implementation of the T-ICSP and the current CSP, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results in the development and implementation of the next CSP.	CO staff will be involved in planning, briefing, feedback sessions, as key informants will be interviewed during the main mission, and they will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.	Senior management, Head of Programme, staff from Partnership, M&E/VAM and other sectors as relevant
Regional Bureau	The Bangkok Regional Bureau (RBB) has an interest in learning from the evaluation results as these can inform regional plans and strategies.	RBB staff will be key informants and interviewed during the inception and main mission. They will provide comments on the Evaluation Report and will participate in the debriefing at the end of the evaluation mission. It will have the opportunity to comment on SER and management responses to the CSPE.	Senior RB Management, Head of Programme; Programme and Policy Advisors, Supply Chain Advisor, Partnership Advisor, Regional Monitoring Advisor, Regional VAM advisor, and other(s)
HQ Divisions and Senior Management	HQ Divisions and Technical Units such as programme and policy, livelihood and resilience, capacity strengthening, school feeding, nutrition, gender, vulnerability analysis, performance monitoring and reporting, safety nets and social protection, partnerships, supply chain, and governance have an	The CSPE will seek information on WFP approaches, standards and success criteria from these units linked to main themes of the evaluation (extensively involved in initial virtual briefing of the evaluation team) with interest in improved reporting on results. They will have an opportunity to review and	Evaluation focal points in HQ Divisions as relevant, including from Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service

	interest in lessons relevant to their mandates.	comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.	
WFP Executive Board	The Executive Board members have an accountability role, but also an interest in potential wider lessons from Tajikistan's evolving contexts and about WFP roles, strategy and performance.	Presentation of the evaluation results at the Executive Board session to inform Board members about the performance and results of WFP activities in Tajikistan.	Executive Board member delegates
External stakeholders			
Affected population / Beneficiary Groups disaggregated by gender and age (women, men, boys and girls), ethnicity, status groups, smallholder farmers, training activity participants, other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, targeted by the government and partner programmes assisted by WFP	As the ultimate recipients of food/ cash and other types of assistance, such as capacity development, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is relevant, appropriate and effective.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the field missions. Special arrangements may have to be made to meet children.	To be further developed at inception
National and local government institutions including from the Development Coordination Council, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, national committee on environmental protection, the national hydrometeorological service (Hydromet), the national committee on emergency situations and civil defense, the Chamber of Commerce, the national statistics agency, the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute,	The evaluation is expected to enhance collaboration and synergies among national institutions and WFP, clarifying mandates and roles, and accelerating progress towards replication, hand-over and sustainability.	Key staff from the Government will be interviewed and consulted during the inception phase as applicable, and during the data collection phase, both at central and field level. Interviews will cover policy and technical issues and Government staff will be involved in the feedback sessions.	Political and technical staff; teachers, health clinic staff, community outreach services

and regional and district authorities and others			
<p>UN Country Team and Other International Organizations</p> <p>including from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the European Union, among others</p>	<p>UN agencies and other partners in Tajikistan have a stake in this evaluation in terms of partnerships, performance, future strategic orientation, as well as issues pertaining to UN coordination.</p> <p>The UN Resident Coordinator and agencies have an interest in ensuring that WFP activities are effective and aligned with their programmes.</p> <p>The CSPE can be an opportunity to improve collaboration, co-ordination and increase synergies within the UN system and its partners.</p>	<p>The evaluation team will seek key informant interviews with the UN and other partner agencies. The CO will keep UN partners informed of the evaluation's progress.</p>	<p>Senior Management, UN Resident Coordinator, UN Agencies' Representatives</p>
<p>Donors - including the Government of Tajikistan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United States and others</p>	<p>WFP activities are supported by several donors who have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and whether WFP's work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.</p>	<p>Involvement in interviews and feedback sessions as applicable, and report dissemination</p>	<p>Representatives from main donors</p>
<p>Cooperating partners and NGOs, as applicable</p>	<p>WFP's cooperating partners in implementing CSP activities have an interest in enhancing synergies and collaboration with WFP, and in the implications of the evaluation results.</p>	<p>Interviews with staff of cooperating partners and NGOs during the data collection phase as applicable.</p>	<p>TBD during the inception phase</p>
<p>Private sector, civil society and Academia, as applicable</p>	<p>Current or potential partners from the private sector, the civil society and Academia may have an interest in learning about the implications of the evaluation results.</p>	<p>Interviews with other current or potential partners from the private sector and civil society during the data collection phase as applicable.</p>	<p>TBD during the inception phase</p>

Annex 5: Evaluability assessment

Table 1: Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan Tajikistan (2018-June 2019) logframe analysis				
Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 May 2017	Total nr. of indicators	17	7	33
v 2.0 March 2019	New indicators	1	3	15
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	18	10	48
Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions		17	7	33

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (data extracted on 22/12/20)

Table 2: Country Strategic Plan Tajikistan (2019-2024) logframe analysis				
Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 July 2018	Total nr. of indicators	15	9	41
v 2.0 July 2020	New indicators	6	1	5
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	21	10	46
Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions		15	9	41

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (data extracted on 22/12/20)

Table 3: Analysis of results reporting in Tajikistan annual country reports (2018-2019)			
		ACR 2018	ACR 2019
Outcome indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	17	18
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	12	11
	Total nr. of baselines reported	35	37
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	12	11
	Total nr. of year-end targets reported	35	37
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	12	11
	Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported	35	37
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	12	11
	Total nr. of follow-up values reported	35	37
Cross-cutting indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	7	10
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	5	7
	Total nr. of baselines reported	26	28
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	5	7
	Total nr. of year-end targets reported	26	26
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	5	7
	Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported	26	26
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	5	7
	Total nr. of follow-up values reported	26	28
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	33	48
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	33	22
	Total nr. of targets reported	33	62
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	33	22
	Total nr. of actual values reported	33	62

Table 4: Analysis of results reporting in Tajikistan annual country reports (2019)		
		ACR 2019
Outcome indicators		
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	15
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	12
	Total nr. of baselines reported	34
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	10
	Total nr. of year-end targets reported	32
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	12
	Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported	34
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	10
	Total nr. of baselines reported	32
Cross-cutting indicators		
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	9
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	9
	Total nr. of baselines reported	26
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	9
	Total nr. of year-end targets reported	26
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	9
	Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported	26
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	9
	Total nr. of follow-up values reported	26
Outputs indicators		
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	41
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	21
	Total nr. of targets reported	73
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	21
	Total nr. of actual values reported	54

Preliminary assessment of data availability for targets and baseline/follow-up values for outcome and output indicator:

As a result of a preliminary assessment the following gaps in reporting of results were identified.⁵³

Annual Country Report CSP 2019:

- Outcome indicator values under Activity 3 - Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale Disaster:
 - Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base
 - Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks
- Output indicator values under Activity 3 - Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale Disaster:
 - Beneficiaries receiving food transfers
 - Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (Food Assistance for Training)
- Output indicators under Activity 4 - Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes:
 - Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers
 - Cash-based transfers

Annual Country Report T-ICSP 2019:



- Output indicator values under Activity 2 - TB-DOTS patients and their families receive food assistance in order to protect their food access and contributing to their good health and well-being:
 - Beneficiaries receiving food transfers
 - Food transfers
- Output indicator values under Activity 5 - output a - Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance in order to meet their immediate food needs and support their participation in asset creation or rehabilitation activities:
 - Beneficiaries receiving food transfers: General Food Distribution
 - Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - Individual capacity strengthening activities

⁵³ This assessment is based on the currently available 2018 and 2019 COMET and ACRs data.

Annex 6: WFP Tajikistan presence in years pre-Country Strategic Plan

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tajikistan relevant events	Tajikistan is a landlocked, low-income and food-deficit country highly dependent on food imports and thus vulnerable to food price fluctuations. The mountainous landscape confines arable land to just seven percent of the country's surface and poses enormous food security challenges during the winter period. The country is the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 26.3 percent of the population living in poverty and it is one of the most-remittance-dependent countries in the world with remittances currently contributing to around 1/3 of the country's GDP. As a result of labour migration, many wives are left-behind becoming de-facto heads of households, responsible for generating family income – despite limited access to education, resources, and employment, particularly in rural settings. Tajikistan is moreover considered the most climate-vulnerable country in the Europe and Central Asia region with low adaptive capacity and agricultural yields predicted to further drop substantially as a result of temperature increases. Despite significant improvements in recent years, malnutrition rates remain high.				
	Among countries in the Europe and Central Asia region, Tajikistan is classified as the most vulnerable to climate change.		Tajikistan was classified as low-income country after being lower-middle income country in 2015.		Covid-19 pandemic
T-ICSP (2018-June 2019)			Provision of school meals Food assistance to TB patients and their family members Nutrition treatment activities Nutrition prevention activities Asset creation and livelihood support activities Emergency preparedness activities		
			Total requirements USD 28,329,746 Total contributions received USD 13,722,581 Funding 48.44%		

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CP (2016-2017)	Food and nutrition-related safety nets: Primary schoolchildren, Teachers and support staff and Targeted supplementary feeding Building resilience: Food for assets (in kind), Food for training (in-kind), Food for assets (cash) and Food for training (cash)				
	Total requirements USD 567,611,003 Total contributions received USD 19,739,774 Funding 58.1%				
DEV 200173 (2011-2016)	Capacity development HIV/TB: Mitigation & Safety; Nets				
	Total requirements USD 12,593,172 Total contributions received USD 6,914,742 Funding 54.9%				
	← 2011				
DEV 200120 (2010-2016)	Provision of school meals Capacity development				
	Total requirements USD 59,582,380 Total contributions received USD 49,304,017 Funding 82.7%				
	← 2010				

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
PRRO 200122 (2010-2016)	General distribution Food-assistance-for-assets Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Prevention of acute malnutrition Capacity development					
	Total requirements USD 28,778,426 Total contributions received USD 12,350,426 Funding 42.9%					
		← 2010				
Outputs at country office level	Food distributed (MT) 	7,945	8,191	6,420	4,309	
	Cash distributed (USD) 	-	8,789	138,982	245,661	
	Actual beneficiaries (number)	410,747	517,682	428,904	429,073	

Source: WFP Operations Database (data compiled on 28/12/20)

Annex 7: Line of sight

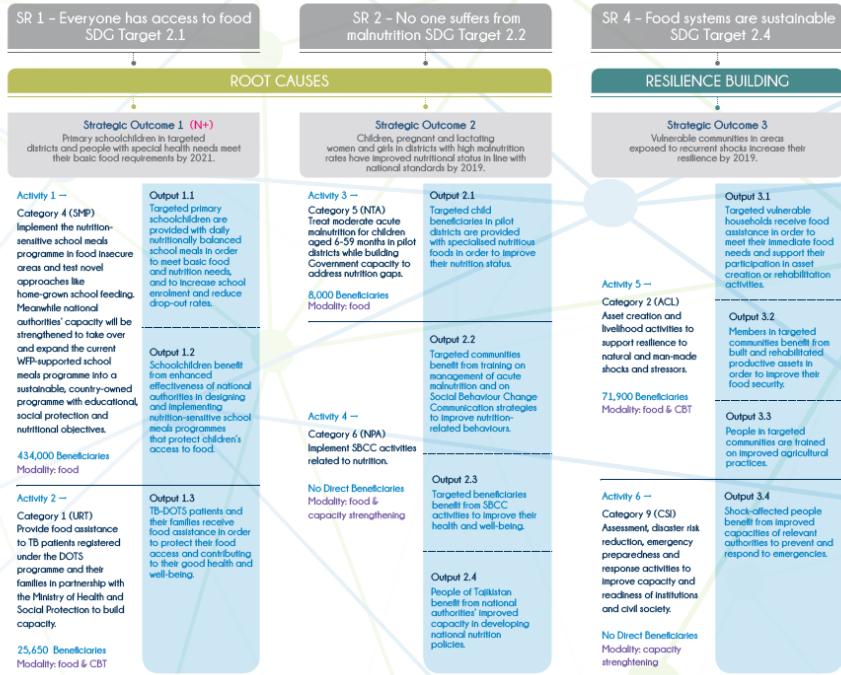
CSP Tajikistan (2019 - 2024), line of sight

TAJIKISTAN (CSP 2019-2024)				
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 6 – Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)
ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE
<p>OUTCOME 1: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls – in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 5: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration</p>
BUDGET SO 1: \$ 46 381 062	BUDGET SO 2: \$ \$ 679 091	BUDGET SO 3: \$ 10 320 342	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 16 805 004	BUDGET SO 5: \$ 585 811
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools are provided with nutritionally balanced daily school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Girls and boys of primary school age receive age-appropriate nutrition education that improves their nutrition awareness and behavior. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition. Community members in targeted districts learn appropriate nutrition-sensitive practices that prevent malnutrition. Vulnerable people benefit from the improved capacities of local health authorities to manage IMAM programmes, including through the digitalization of reporting and monitoring. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security. Targeted vulnerable households benefit from climate services, technology transfer and improved capacities that enable them to diversify their livelihoods, build resilience and adapt to climate change. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems. Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from the improved capacities of the private sector to produce and market locally produced fortified foods. Crisis-affected people benefit from the improved capacities of government institutions for emergency preparedness, early warning, and food security and nutrition monitoring. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and humanitarian actors as well as government institutions benefit from the services provided to facilitate efficient coordination of procurement, logistics and administrative efforts
<p>ACTIVITY 1: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren (cat. 4; modality: food)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 2 – Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes. (cat. 5; modality: food, CBT, CS).</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 3 – Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster (cat. 3; modality: food, CBT, CS)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 4 – Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes (cat. 4; modality: CS, CBT)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 5 – Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness. (cat. 9; modality: CS)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 6 – Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector. (cat. 10; modality: Service delivery)</p>
				TOTAL BUDGET: USD 84 918 367

Source: WFP SPA website

**TAJIKISTAN T-ICSP
(JAN 2018 - JUN 2019)**

| USD 28.5M | 540,000 BENEFICIARIES | GMC: 2A



Source: WFP

Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers

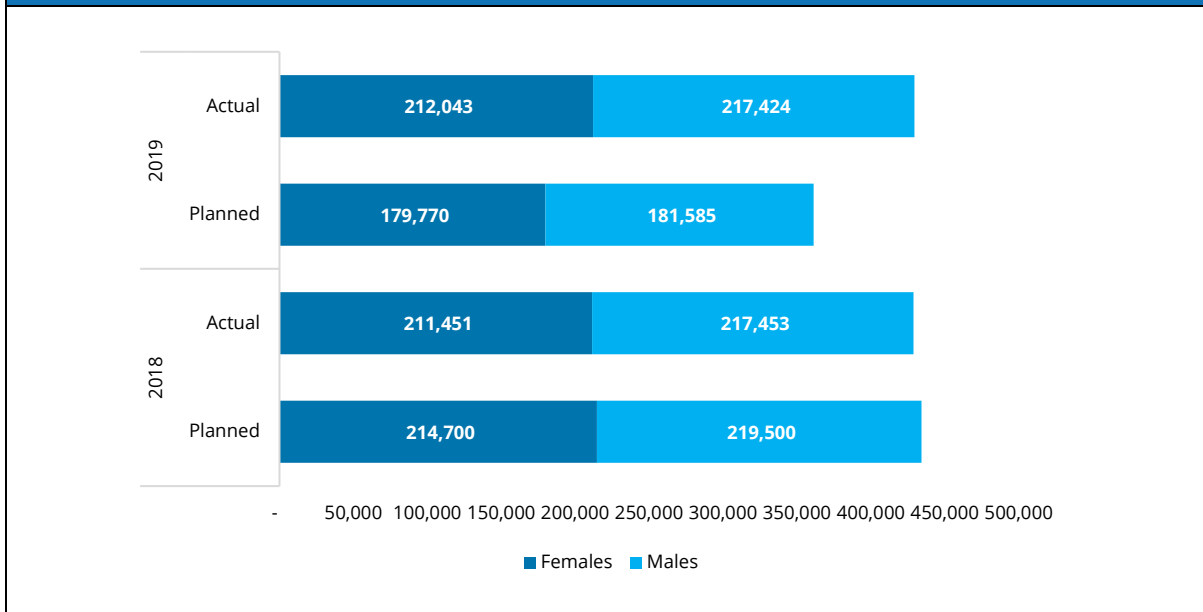
Table 1: T-ICSP Actual beneficiaries versus planned (2018-2019) by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender												
Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2018						2019					
	Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SO1: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021												
School meal activities - Activity supporters	14,800	14,800	4,241	1,784	28.66%	12.05%	12,800	12,800	4,209	1,719	32.88%	13.43%
School meal activities - Students (primary schools)	170,150	170,250	198,081	207,133	116.42%	121.66%	147,200	147,200	198,348	206,443	134.75%	140.25%
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	6,550	11,750	-	-	-	-	2,639	4,712	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO1	191,500	196,800	202,322	208,917	105.65%	106.157	162,639	164,712	202,557	208,162	124.54	126.38
SO2: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019												
Nutrition treatment activities	3,000	2,500	4,309	3,711	143.63%	148.44%	1,350	1,150	2,882	2,455	213.48%	213.48%
Subtotal SO2	3,000	2,500	4,309	3,711	143.63%	148.44%	1,350	1,150	2,882	2,455	213.48%	213.48%
SO3: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019												
Asset creation and livelihood support activities - Individual capacity strengthening activities	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	795	457	214	181	26.92%	39.61%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities - Food assistance for asset	17,000	17,000	4,820	4,825	28.35%	28.38%	13,860	14,140	6,390	6,626	46.10%	46.86%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities - General Distribution	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	1,126	1,126	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO3	20,200	20,200	4,820	4,825	23.86%	23.89%	15,781	15,723	6,604	6,807	41.85%	43.29%
Total	214,700	219,500	211,451	217,453	98.49%	99.07%	179,770	181,585	212,043	217,424	117.95%	119.74%

Source: COMET report CM-R020 (data extracted on 18/12/20)

Table 2: CSP Actual beneficiaries versus planned (2019-2020) by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender													
Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2019						2020						
	Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
SO1: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024													
School meal activities - Activity supporters	4,500	1,500	4,131	1,687	91.80%	112.47%	4,500	1,500	4,132	1,713	91.82%	114.20%	
School meal activities - Students (primary schools)	197,000	197,000	204,281	212,618	103.70%	107.93%	231,250	231,250	312,445	322,606	111.77%	139.51%	
Subtotal SO1	201,500	198,500	208,412	214,305	103.43%	107.96%	235,750	232,750	316,577	324,319	134.23%	139.34%	
SO2: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024													
Nutrition treatment activities	1,500	1,500	2,976	2,435	198.4%	162.33%	2,750	2,750	4,608	3,800	167.56%	138.18%	
Subtotal SO2	1,500	1,500	2,976	2,435	198.4%	162.33%	2,750	2,750	4,608	3,800	167.56%	138.18%	
SO3: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024													
Asset creation and livelihood support activities - Food assistance for asset	5,125	5,125	10,049	10,587	196.08%	206.58%	10,576	10,576	13,393	13,665	126.64%	129.21%	
Asset creation and livelihood support activities - Food assistance for training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,252	1,252	-	-	0%	0%	
Asset creation and livelihood support activities - General Distribution	252	252	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	640	640	42.67%	42.67%	
Subtotal SO3	6,377	6,377	10,049	10,587	157.58%	166.02%	13,328	13,328	14,033	14,305	105.29%	107.33%	
SO4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024													
School meal activities - Students (primary schools)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	0%	0%	
Subtotal SO4	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	0%	0%	
Total	214,377	211,377	221,437	227,327	103.29%	108%	259,328	256,328	335,218	342,424	129.26%	133.59%	

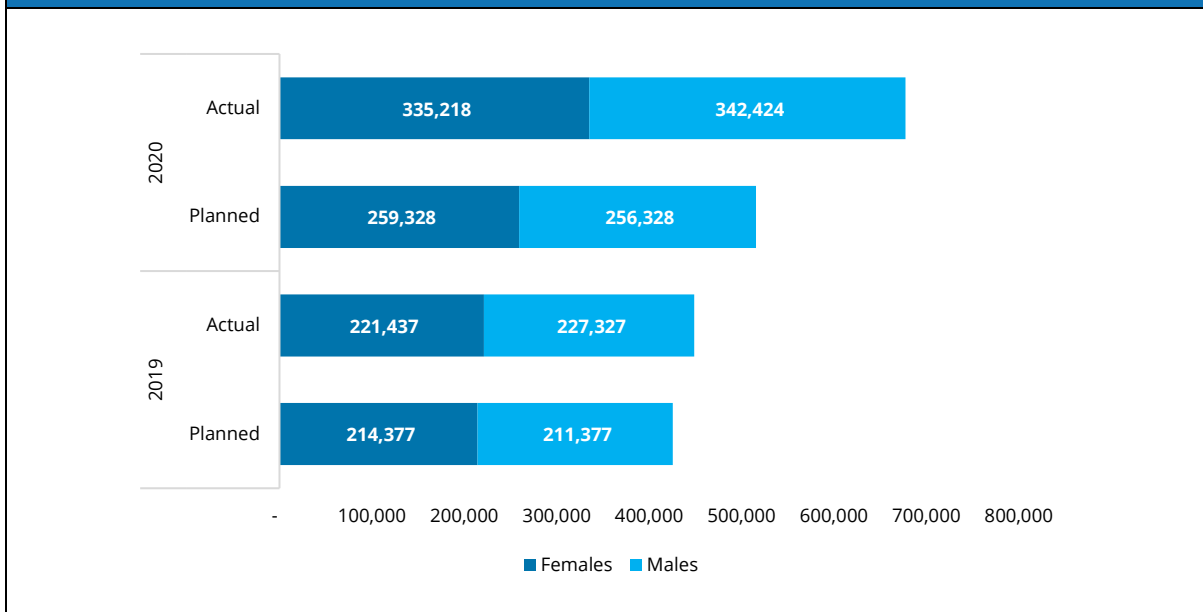
Source: COMET report CM-R020 (data extracted on 22/01/21)

Figure 1: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in T-ICSP Tajikistan (2018-2019)



Source: COMET report CM-R020 (data extracted on 22/01/21)

Figure 2: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in CSP Tajikistan (2019-2020)



Source: COMET report CM-R020 (data extracted on 22/01/21)

Table 3: Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Tajikistan T-ICSP, 2017-2019, by strategic outcome

	Strategic objective	Activity	Total number of beneficiaries receiving food	Actual vs planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total number of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
2018	Total SO 1: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021	Act 1. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives. Act 2. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity	411,239	105.91%	-	-
	Total SO 2: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019	Act 3. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	8,020	145.82%	-	-
	Total SO 3: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019	Act 5. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors	1,896	7.29%	7,748	53.81%
	2018 Grand Total			421,155	100.32%	7,748
2019	Total SO 1: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special	Act 1. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding.	410,719	128.35%	-	-

	health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021	Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives Act 2. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity				
	Total SO 2: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019	Act 3. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	5,337	213.48%	-	-
	Total SO 3: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019	Act 5. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors	1,292	7.66%	12,120	82.87%
		2019 Grand Total	417,348	120.37%	12,120	82.85%
		2018-2019 T-ICSP Total	838,503	109.39%	19,868	68.45%

Source: COMET report CM-R002b (data extracted on 02/12/20)

Table 4: Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Tajikistan CSP, 2019, by strategic outcome						
	Strategic objective	Activity	Total number of beneficiaries receiving food	Actual vs planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total number of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
2019	Total SO 1: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024	Act 1. Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	422,717	105.68%	-	-
	Total SO 2: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024	Act 2. Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes	5,412	180.40%	-	-
	Total SO 3: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024	Act 3. Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small-scale disaster	0	0%	20,636	250.13%
	Total SO 4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024	Act 4. Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	-	-	0	0%
	2019 Grand Total			428,129	105.06%	20,636

2020	Total SO 1: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024	Act 1. Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	640,897	136.80%	-	-
	Total SO 2: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024	Act 2. Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes	8,408	152.87%	-	-
	Total SO 3: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024	Act 3. Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small-scale disaster	1,276	12.57%	27,059	163.99%
	Total SO 4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024	Act 4. Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	-	-	0	0%
	2020 Grand Total			650,581	134.38%	27,059
2019-2020 CSP Grand Total			1,078,710	120.98%	47,695	95.87%

Source: COMET report CM-R002b (data extracted on 22/01/21)

Table 5: Actual beneficiaries by residence status and year

Residence status	Number of beneficiaries 2016	% 2016	Number of beneficiaries 2017	% 2017	Number of beneficiaries 2018	% 2018	Number of beneficiaries 2019	% 2019	Number of beneficiaries 2020	% 2020
Residents	397,549	94.45%	517,952	118.23%	428,903	98.8%	448,765	105.4%	676,461	132.3%
IDPs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Refugees	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Returnees	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Source: COMET report CM-R001b (data extracted on 22/01/21) and SPRs 2016 and 2017

Annex 9: Communication and Knowledge Management plan

Phase Evaluation stage	What Communication product	Which Target audience	How & where Channels	Who Creator lead	Who Creator support	When Publication draft (dates are tentative and subject to change)
Preparation	Comms in ToR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM/CM		February 2021
Preparation	Summary ToR and ToR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo; WFP.org 	EM		March 2021
Inception	Inception report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo 	EM		July 2021
Data Collection	Exit debrief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff & stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT, meeting support 	EM/ET		August 2021
Reporting	Stakeholder workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • WFP country/regional office/national and local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop, meeting • Piggyback on any CSP formulation workshop 	EM/ET	CM	November 2021
Dissemination	Evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society/Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Web and social media, KM channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation Network platforms (UNEG, ALNAP) • Newsflash 	EM	CM	February – April 2022

Dissemination	Summary evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Board website (for SERs and MRs) 	EM/EB	CM	February – April 2022
Dissemination	Management response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management • WFP Country/Regional office/local stakeholders • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web (WFP.org, WFPgo) • KM channels • 	EB	EM	April – September 2022
Dissemination	ED Memorandum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ED/WFP management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM	DE	June – October 2022
Dissemination	Talking Points/Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 	EM	CM	June – October 2022
Dissemination	PowerPoint presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 	EM	CM	June – October 2022
Dissemination	Report communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation management Group (EMG) • Division Directors, Country Offices and evaluation specific stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM	DE	June – October 2022
Dissemination	Newsflash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	CM	EM	November 2022
Dissemination	Business cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation community • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cards 	CM		November 2022
Dissemination	Brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP Technical Staff and Practitioners • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society/Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web and social media, KM channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation Networks (UNEG, ALNAP, EvalForward) 	EM	CM	November 2022

CM: OEV Communications team

Annex 10: Template for evaluation matrix

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is WFP's strategic position, role, and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP's strengths?					
1.1 To what extent was the T-ICSP and the current CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?					
1.1.1 Alignment of strategic objectives to national policies, strategies and plans	The extent to which the strategic outcomes and proposed activities outlined in the T-ICSP and the CSP were relevant to national priorities as expressed in national policies, strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between T-ICSP and CSP strategic outcomes and national objectives outlined in government policies, strategies and plans • Degree of matching of T-ICSP and CSP activities and proposed interventions set out in government policies, strategies and plans • Degree of involvement of Government in the preparation of the T-ICSP and the CSP • Perception of senior government officials on the degree of alignment of WFP objectives and interventions with national policies, strategies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP T-ICSP / CSP and consecutive budget revision documents • Zero Hunger Review • Government policies, plans and programmes including, among others: i) ... • ... <p>Senior government officials</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p>	

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
1.1.2 Alignment to national SDGs	The extent to which the strategic outcomes outlined in the T-ICSP and CSP were aligned with government SDG goals and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between T-ICSP and CSP strategic outcomes and national SDG goals and targets • Explicit reference is made in T-ICSP / CSP to national SDG Frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP CSP / T-ICSP and consecutive budget revision documents • National SDG Framework 	Document review	
1.1.1 Alignment of strategic objectives to subnational strategies and plans	The extent to which the strategic outcomes and proposed activities outlined in the T-ICSP and the CSP were relevant to subnational priorities as expressed in subnational strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between T-CSP and CSP strategic outcomes and subnational objectives outlined in subnational government strategies and plans • Degree of matching of T-ICSP and CSP activities and priority interventions set out in subnational government strategies and plans • Degree of involvement of subnational governments in the preparation of the T-ICSP and CSP • Perception of senior subnational government officials on the degree of alignment of WFP objectives and interventions with subnational strategies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP T-ICSP / CSP and consecutive budget revision documents • Zero Hunger Review • Subnational government strategies, plans and programmes including, among others: i) ... • ... • Senior subnational government officials 	<p>Document review</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p>	
1.2 To what extent did the T-ICSP and the current CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
1.3 To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the T-ICSP and the CSP considering changing context, national capacities and needs in Tajikistan – in particular in response to the Covid-19 pandemic?					
1.4 To what extent are the T-ICSP and the current CSP coherent and aligned with the wider United Nations and do they include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in Tajikistan?					
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to T-ICSP and CSP strategic outcomes in Tajikistan?					
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected T-ICSP and CSP strategic outcomes?					
2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations)?					
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the T-ICSP and the CSP likely to be sustainable?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
2.4 To what extent did the T-ICSP and the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?					
Evaluation Question 3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to T-ICSP and CSP outputs and strategic outcomes in Tajikistan?					
3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?					
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?					
3.3 To what extent were WFP's activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?					
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
Evaluation Question 4: What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected through the T-ICSP and CSP?					
4.1 To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in Tajikistan to develop the T-ICSP and the CSP?					
4.2 To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the T-ICSP and the CSP?					
4.3 To what extent did the T-ICSP and the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?					
4.4 To what extent did country-level strategic planning provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results, in particular as regards adaptation and response to the Covid-19 pandemic and other unexpected crises and challenges?					
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country-level strategic planning?					

Annex 11: Approved Country Strategic Plan documents

Tajikistan country strategic plan (2019–2024) (wfp.org)

Tajikistan T-ICSP (Jan - Jun 2018) (wfp.org)

Annex 12: Terms of Reference for the Country Strategic Plan Evaluation's Internal Reference Group (IRG)

1. Background

The internal reference group (IRG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all CSPEs.

2. Purpose and guiding principles of the IRG

The overall purpose of the IRG is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

3. Roles

Members are expected to review and comment on evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

The IRG's main role is as follows:

- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise
- Participate in field debriefings (optional)
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on: a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings and change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; and c) recommendations
- Participate in national learning workshops to validate findings and discuss recommendations
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

IRG members, particularly those nominated as country office evaluation focal points are responsible for gathering inputs to evaluation products from their colleagues.

4. Membership

The IRG is composed of selected WFP stakeholders from mainly country office and regional bureaux. IRG members should be carefully selected based on the types of activities being implemented at country level, the size of the country office and the staffing components at the regional bureau level. Selected headquarters staff may also be included in the IRG, depending on the CSPE context and the availability of expertise at the regional bureau level⁵⁴ (where no technical lead is in post at the regional bureau level, headquarters technical staff should be invited to the IRG).

The table below provides an overview of IRG composition that allows for flexibility to adapt to specific country activities. The IRG should not exceed 15 active members.

Country office	Regional bureau	Headquarters (optional as needed and relevant to country activities)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Focal Point (nominated by CD) • Head of Programme • Deputy Country Director(s) • Country Director (for smaller country offices) 	<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Supply Chain Officer • Senior Regional Programme Advisor • Regional Head of VAM • Regional Emergency Preparedness & Response Unit Officer • Regional Gender Adviser • Regional Humanitarian Adviser (or Protection Adviser) • Regional Monitoring Officer <p>Other possible complementary members as relevant to country activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Regional Nutrition Adviser • Regional School Feeding Officer • Regional Partnerships Officer • Regional Programme Officers (Cash-based transfers/social protection/resilience and livelihoods) • Regional HR Officer • Regional Risk Management Officer <p>Keep in copy: REO and RDD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service, OSZI • School Based Programmes, SBP • Protection and AAP, OSZP • Emergencies and Transition Unit, OSZPH. • Cash-Based Transfers, CBT. • Staff from Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecoms Global Clusters <p>84.</p> <p>A broader group of senior stakeholders should be kept informed at key points in the evaluation process, in line with OEV Communication Protocol</p>

5. Approach for engaging the IRG:

⁵⁴ An example would be members from the Emergencies Operations Division where there is a level 2 or level 3 emergency response as a CSPE component. Or a HQ technical lead where there is an innovative programme being piloted.

The Office of Evaluation Regional Unit Head will engage with regional bureau (DRD) ahead of time to prepare for the upcoming evaluation, and to agree on the types and level of engagement expected from IRG members.

While the IRG members are not formally required to provide feedback on the terms of reference (ToR), the Office of Evaluation Regional Unit Head and Office of Evaluation evaluation manager will consult with the regional programme advisor and the regional evaluation officer at an early stage of terms of reference drafting, particularly as relates to: a) temporal and thematic scope of the evaluation, including any strategic regional strategic issues; b) evaluability of the country strategic plan; c) the humanitarian situation; and d) key donors and other strategic partners.

Once the draft terms of reference are ready, the Office of Evaluation evaluation manager will prepare a communication to be sent from the Director of the Office of Evaluation to the Country Director, with a copy to the regional bureau, requesting comments on the terms of reference from the country office and proposing the composition of the IRG for transparency.

The final version of the CSPE terms of reference will be shared with the IRG for information. IRG members will be given the opportunity to share their views on the evaluation scope, evaluability, partnerships etc. during the inception phase. The final version of the inception report will also be shared with the IRG for information. As mentioned in Section 3 of this terms of reference, IRG members will also be invited to comment on the draft evaluation report and to participate in the national learning workshop to validate findings and discuss recommendations.

Annex 13: Proposed members of the Internal Reference Group (IRG)

Tajikistan Country Office	
Country Director	Adham MUSALLAM
Deputy Country Director	Mariko KAWABATA
Head of Programme	Arshia KHAN
RAM Officer / CSPE focal point	Suhaily MAMADRAIMOV
Bangkok Regional Bureau	
Regional M&E Officer	Luna KIM
Regional School Feeding Officer	Nadya FRANK
Senior Climate services and DRR Advisor	Katiuscia FARA
Nutritionist	Anusara SINGHKUMARWONG
HQ	
Social Protection Unit	Thomas DICKINSON
Country Capacity Strengthening Unit	Maria LUKYANOVA
Country Capacity Strengthening Unit	Katri KANGAS

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Zero Hunger Strategic Review

Annex 15: Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ACR	Annual Country Report
AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
BR	Budget Revision
CBT	Cash-based transfer
CD	Country Director
CO	Country Office
CP	Country Programme
CPB	Country Portfolio Budget
CS	Capacity Strengthening
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
DDoE	Deputy Director of Evaluation
DoE	Director of Evaluation
EB	Executive Board
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
EM	Evaluation Manager
EQ	Evaluation Question
ER	Evaluation Report
ET	Evaluation Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GNI	Gross National Income

HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IR	Inception Report
IRG	Internal Reference Group
JAWFP	Japan Association for the World Food Programme
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LTA	Long Term Agreement
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MPI	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
MTDP	Mid-term Development Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
OEV	Office of Evaluation
OSZI	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service
OSZP	Direct Implementation Programme Service
OSZPH	Emergencies and Transitions Unit
PHQA	Post Hoc Quality Assessment
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RB	Regional Bureau
RBB	Regional Bureau Bangkok
RD	Regional Director

REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SER	Summary Evaluation Report
SO	Strategic Outcome
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments
TBD	To be determined
TB-DOTS	Tuberculosis- Directly observed treatment, short-course
T-ICSP	Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan
TL	Team Leader
TLSS	Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey
ToR	Terms of Reference
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UDSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USD	United States Dollar
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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