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Evaluation of KYRGYZSTAN WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022

Terms of reference

May 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 consultations with the Country Office (CO). Their purpose is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.
2. 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); 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 CSP and the WFP Evaluation Policy.

1.1. CONTEXT

General overview

3. The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country bounded by Kazakhstan on the northwest and north, by China on the east and south, and by Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on the south and west. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces or regions (*oblasttar*): Osh, Jalalabad, Chui, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, and Batken. The capital of the country is Bishkek, located in Chuy.
4. The Kyrgyz Republic is a presidential republic. After 1991, year marking Kyrgyzstan's independence from the Soviet Union, the country has gone through a complex socio-economic and political transition. The current president came to power following political unrest in October 2020 and was elected in January 2021. On April 11, 2021, the 2010 constitution was replaced by a new constitution which reintroduced a presidential form of governance after 10 years of parliamentary democracy.¹ Kyrgyzstan's civil society is one of the strongest in Central Asia: 5,700 operational civil society and community-based organizations work along the national and local governments through numerous consultative public councils. Yet the future of some of these groups is threatened by limited financial resources and decreasing foreign funding.²
5. As of 2019, the country had a population of 6.52 million growing at a 2.1% annual rate,³ with a low population density: 32.97 persons per km².⁴ The majority of Kyrgyzstan's population is aged 15-64 (62.7%), followed by children under 14 years (32.6%) and elder people over 65 (4.7%).⁵ Life expectancy at birth is 71.40⁶ with an under-five mortality rate of 18.3 and maternal mortality ratio of 60 deaths per 100,000 live births. The fertility rate is of 2.9 children per woman,⁷ while the adolescent fertility rate is of 33.9.⁸ Persons with disabilities account for 3% of the population (c. 178,000 people).⁹ In 2019, 64% of the population (4.1 million) lived in rural areas, and 36% of the population (2.4 million) lived in urban areas.¹⁰ The largest ethnic groups are the Kyrgyz (73%), followed by Uzbeks (14.6%), Russians (6%), Dungans (1.1%), Uyghurs (0.9%), Tajiks (0.9%), Koreans (0.3%), Ukrainians (0.2%), and Germans (0.1%). The main religions are Sunni Islam and Orthodox Christianity, with a minority of Shi'a Muslims, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Buddhists, and Baha'is or persons unaffiliated with any religion.¹¹
6. Kyrgyzstan is a lower-middle-income level country, ranking 120 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index.¹² It has the lowest Gross National Income (GNI) in Central Asia (US\$ 8,000 millions),¹³

¹ [World Bank \(2021\). Overview of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

² [ICNL \(2021\). Civic Freedom Monitor: Kyrgyzstan](#)

³ [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic \(2020\) Total Population by sex and age group](#)

⁴ [World Bank Indicators \(2018\). Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁵ [UNFPA \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Population Dashboard](#)

⁶ [World Bank Indicators \(2018\). Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁷ [UNFPA \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Population Dashboard](#)

⁸ [WHO \(2017\). Kyrgyzstan: Adolescent birth rate](#)

⁹ [Kazakunova, G. \(2018\). Kyrgyzstan's Social Protection Measures and Programmes](#)

¹⁰ [World Bank Indicators \(2019\). Kyrgyzstan](#)

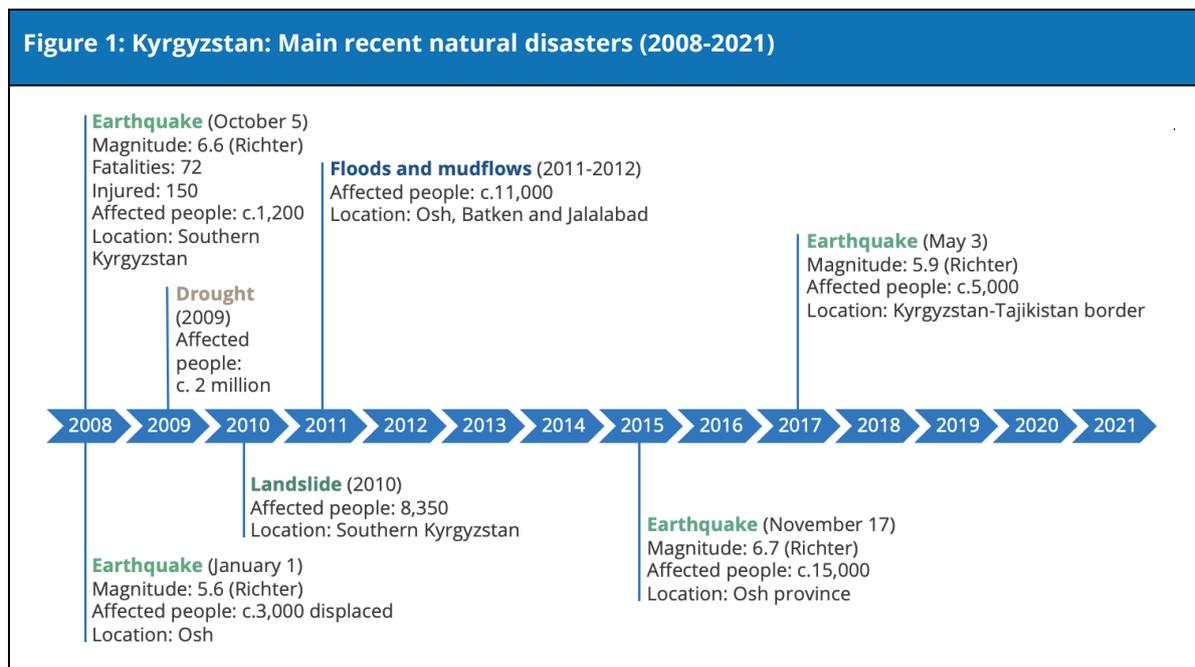
¹¹ [Minority Rights \(2020\) Kyrgyzstan](#)

¹² [UNDP \(2020\). Human Development Report](#)

¹³ [World Bank \(2019\). GNI Ranking, Atlas Method](#)

while its GDP per capita is of USD\$ 1309.4.¹⁴ The Kyrgyz economy is vulnerable to external shocks due to its dependence on remittances (28.5% of the GDP), the agricultural sector (12.09% of the GDP), and the Kumtor gold mine (8% of the GDP).¹⁵ The unemployment rate was 5.5 % in 2019,¹⁶ but a recent assessment of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic showed that 22% of households reported that at least one family member had lost his or her job which amount to an estimated unemployment rate of 18.8% in 2020. This situation is further exacerbated by the country's high levels of informal employment: 73.8%.¹⁷

7. Kyrgyzstan's Gini coefficient is 27.7,¹⁸ with a poverty rate of 20.15.¹⁹ 22.4% of the population lives below the national poverty line (USD 1.2 a day) and 5.2% is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.²⁰ Child poverty is a serious issue, with 40.5% or nearly 900,000 children living in poverty.²¹ Remittances have played a fundamental role in reducing and alleviating poverty rates (715,000 people rely on them to remain out of poverty).²² Relative to the rest of the country, the regions of Naryn, Bazar-Korgon and Batken are those with the highest recurrence of poverty as well as a high or medium risk exposure to natural climate change shocks.²³
8. Classified as the most seismically dangerous territory in Central Asia with over 3000 earthquakes registered annually, Kyrgyzstan is hit by large-scale catastrophes every 5-10 years. On average, destruction and loss from natural disasters totals up to USD\$ 30-35 million per year.²⁴ The government is increasingly taking action on the disaster and emergency preparedness and response, and humanitarian response capacity strengthening fronts, leading related inter-regional efforts since 2015. Figure 1 displays the major disasters that the country has undergone in its recent history.



Source: World Health Organization (2020). Main hazards and health threats in Kyrgyzstan.

¹⁴ World Bank (2019). [Kyrgyzstan: GDP per capita \(current US\\$\)](#)

¹⁵ World Bank (2021). [Overview of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

¹⁶ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (2019). [Unemployment rate](#)

¹⁷ WFP (2021). [Food Security Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

¹⁸ UNDP (2020). [Human Development Report](#)

¹⁹ World Bank Indicators (2019). [Kyrgyzstan](#)

²⁰ UNDP (2020). [Human Development Report](#)

²¹ UNICEF (2020). [Children in Kyrgyzstan](#)

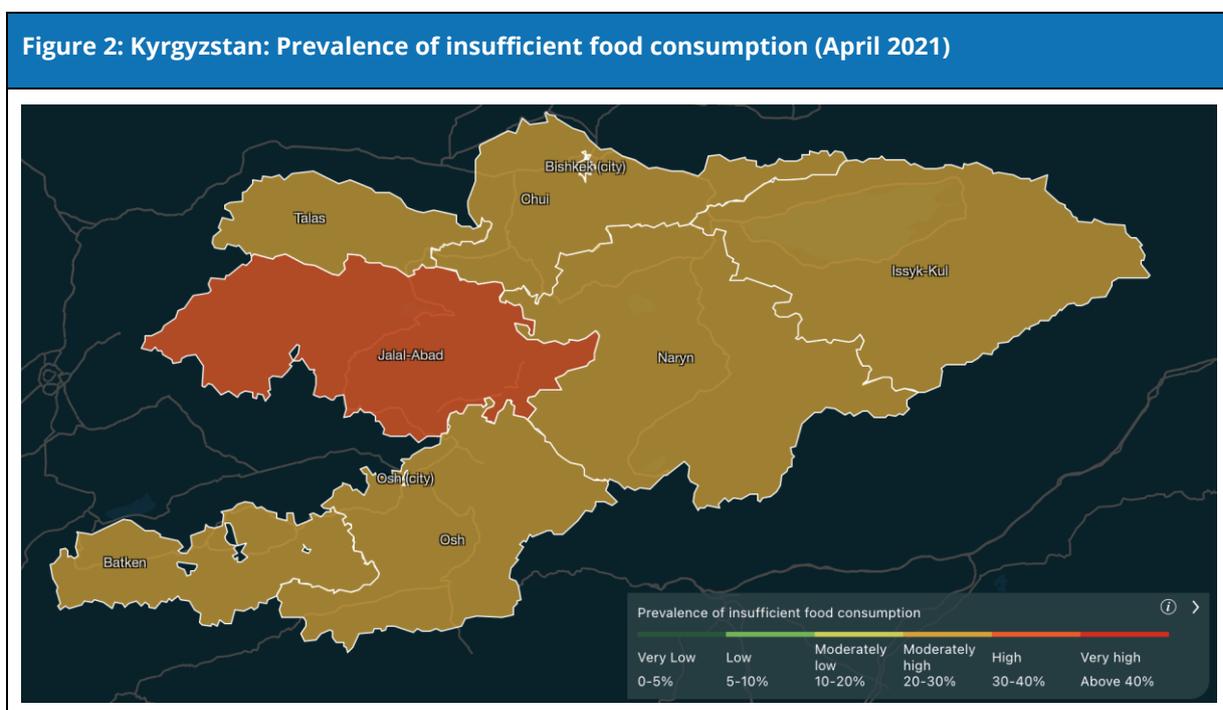
²² WFP (2021). [Food Security Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

²³ Development Partner's Coordination Council (2020). [Kyrgyzstan's Vulnerability to Climate Change](#)

²⁴ World Bank (2020). [Climate Knowledge Portal: Kyrgyzstan](#)

Food and nutrition security

9. The Kyrgyz Republic ranks 42nd out of 107 qualifying countries in the 2020 Global Hunger Index (GHI). With a GHI score of 8.4, Kyrgyzstan has a low level of hunger—a situation that has considerably improved since 2000, when it scored 18.4 (moderate hunger).²⁵ This 20-year improvement has also been reflected in 'The state of food security and nutrition in the world' reports. In the year 2000, 17% of the Kyrgyz population was undernourished²⁶, by 2004-2006 undernourishment had decreased to 9.1%, and as of 2017-2019 undernourished Kyrgyzstanis represent 6.4% of the population.²⁷ Nonetheless, the country's mountainous nature poses challenges in terms of food access, with two out of three food insecure people living in remote valleys.²⁸
10. Kyrgyzstan has been experiencing food inflation primarily due to the depreciation of the national currency (som), and, secondarily, to the country's reliance on imported goods and the COVID-19 impact. The price of main staples (wheat and flour) experienced a 25-30% increase since 2019. Rising food prices are further hampering access to food. Since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, 44% of households have reported a decrease in their food consumption and/or the use of less expensive but less nutritious food options.²⁹
11. Figure 2 displays the prevalence of insufficient food consumption per region. The region of Jalal-Abad has the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, registering moderately high levels (20-30% of the population) as per WFP's Food Consumption Score (FCS). The rest of Kyrgyzstan's regions have moderately low (10-20%) levels of insufficient food consumption.



Source: [HungerMap Live](#). Data extracted on May 17, 2021.

12. The average diet in Kyrgyzstan is characterized by a high consumption of starchy, rather than nutritious, foods, which imply significant vitamin and mineral deficiencies.³⁰ According to the 2020 Global Nutrition Report, the prevalence of anemia is 36.2% among women of reproductive age and 38.3% among children under 5.³¹ The 2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reports an under-5 stunting prevalence of 12%, with the highest rates recorded for children at age group 18-23 months (17.2%), children of poor

²⁵ [Global Hunger Index \(2020\) Kyrgyzstan](#)

²⁶ [FAO \(2000\). The state of food security and nutrition in the world](#)

²⁷ [FAO \(2019\). Food Security and Nutrition Profile of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

²⁸ [WFP \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Country Profile](#)

²⁹ [WFP \(2021\). Food Security Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

³⁰ [WFP \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Country Profile](#)

³¹ [WHO \(2020\). Global Nutrition Report](#)

³² [WFP \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Country Profile](#)

households (14%) and rural children (13.1%).³³ The 2019 State of the World's Children reports a moderate and severe wasting prevalence of 3%, severe wasting rates of 1%, and a 7% prevalence of overweight in children under 5.³⁴ Overweight is prevalent in 34.4% of adult males and 30.9% of adult females, while obesity affects 19.5% of women and 14.6% of men.³⁵ Finally, diabetes is estimated to affect 10.8% of adult women and 9.9% of adult men in the country.³⁶

Agriculture

13. Agriculture is the backbone of Kyrgyzstan's rural economy: employing about 29% of the national labor force and accounting for 12.09% of the GDP.³⁷ Crop cultivation accounts for more than half of this percentage and cattle breeding comprises the remainder. After the post-communist land reform, misuse and poor agricultural practices by those who were assigned land without having the expertise, have resulted in the degradation of agricultural land.³⁸ In addition, the inadequate management of water presents an ongoing hindrance to production.³⁹

14. The country has rich endowments, including minerals, forests, arable land and pastures, which provide a considerable potential to expanding its agriculture sector. Kyrgyzstan's agricultural land is about 10.5 million ha (54.96% of the total land area),⁴⁰ which consists of pastures (85%), arable lands (12.1%), hayfields (1.9%), perennials (0.7%) and fallow lands (0.3%).⁴¹ Agricultural land users are peasant farms (87.4%), rural households (8.3%), and state and collective farms (4.3%).⁴² Smallholders and family farmers are faced with four main challenges: a weak knowledge base and technological gap; a complicated access to resources; issues with the technical requirements from markets and standards; and increased vulnerability to environmental shocks and climate change.⁴³

Climate change and environmental vulnerability

15. Kyrgyzstan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, mainly due to the sensitivity of its agricultural systems, its geography and its topography.⁴⁴ The 90%-mountainous country is threatened by increasingly frequent heat extremes and heightened incidence of aridity and drought.⁴⁵ Land and mudslides, avalanches, squalls, downpours, icing, frosts, breakthrough of glacial flakes, floods, rise of sub-soil waters, epidemics, pests, crop diseases, river erosion and earthquakes are a common occurrence.⁴⁶ More than 10,000 homes in the country are located in landslide-prone areas, which cause the most fatalities.⁴⁷

16. Over half of Kyrgyzstan's GDP is derived from climate and weather-sensitive activities. For instance, the country possesses 30% of the total water resources in Central Asia, making it a critical supplier of water for its regional counterparts. Nonetheless, the rapid melting of glaciers may endanger this position as well as pose challenges of water scarcity.⁴⁸ In terms of pollution, 111 deaths per 100,000 are attributed to household and ambient air pollution.⁴⁹

Education

17. Universal free education in Kyrgyzstan is enshrined in Article 32 of the Constitution.⁵⁰ Similar to other countries in Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan maintains a high net attendance for primary-aged children, with 99%

³³ [UNICEF \(2019\). Kyrgyzstan MICS](#)

³⁴ [UNICEF \(2019\). The State of the World's Children](#)

³⁵ [Scaling Up Nutrition \(2020\). SUN Countries: Kyrgyzstan](#)

³⁶ [WHO \(2020\). Global Nutrition Report](#)

³⁷ [FAO \(2019\). Smallholders and family farms in Kyrgyzstan](#)

³⁸ [Centre for Public Impact \(2018\). Land Reform in Kyrgyzstan](#)

³⁹ [World Bank \(2021\). Overview of the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

⁴⁰ [World Bank Indicators \(2018\). Kyrgyzstan: Agricultural land \(% of land area\)](#)

⁴¹ [FAO \(2019\). Smallholders and family farms in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁴² [FAO \(2019\). Smallholders and family farms in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁴³ [FAO \(2019\). Smallholders and family farms in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁴⁴ [Development Partner's Coordination Council \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Ranks Third Most Vulnerable to Climate Change Impacts in Central Asia](#)

⁴⁵ [Development Partner's Coordination Council \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Ranks Third Most Vulnerable to Climate Change Impacts in Central Asia](#)

⁴⁶ [World Bank \(2020\). Climate Knowledge Portal: Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁴⁷ [World Bank \(2020\). Climate Knowledge Portal: Kyrgyzstan](#) | [GFDRR \(2020\). Think Hazard: Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁴⁸ [World Bank \(2020\). Climate Knowledge Portal: Kyrgyzstan](#) | [GFDRR \(2020\). Think Hazard: Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁴⁹ [UNDP \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Human Development Indicators](#)

⁵⁰ [Government of Kyrgyzstan \(2010\). Constitution of 2010 with Amendments through 2016](#)

of primary-aged boys and girls attending primary school.⁵¹ Yet, nowadays, net attendance decreases with age: for secondary education it declines to 85% for boys and 84% for girls,⁵² while for upper secondary education to 59% for boys and 56% for girls.⁵³ According to the national statistics, 2,645 children are out of school, with the main causes being: material difficulties, domestic reasons, work, and disabilities.⁵⁴

18. As of 2017, government expenditures on education as a percentage of total government expenditures reached 15.7%.⁵⁵ This represents 6% of the country's GDP for the same reference year,⁵⁶ and is above the average education expenditure in Central Asia and European countries (4.8% of GDP).⁵⁷

Gender

19. Kyrgyzstan ranks 82 out of the 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.⁵⁸ Since 2013, the country has made significant progress in terms of gender equality by further developing its legislative base.⁵⁹ The Government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its optional protocol and developed a National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2015-2017) and a National Gender Equality Strategy (2018). Although the country was the first in the region to have a female president (2010-2011) and pro gender quotas were established in local councils,⁶⁰ only 19.2% of the parliamentary seats are held by women.⁶¹ In the labor market, the participation gap is 39% and the income gap is 27% against women.⁶² The existing gender inequality challenges are considerably exacerbated in rural contexts. Labor migration also has wider gender-related social impacts, with increased care work for many elderly women who raise children and grandchildren left behind.⁶³

20. Violence against women takes many forms in the country, including domestic violence, physical abuse, early marriages, trafficking, and bride kidnapping. The 2013 amendment of Articles 154 and 155 of the Criminal Code tackled bride kidnapping and related sexual violence⁶⁴ and additional laws were passed against domestic violence. Despite the strengthening of the legislative base, 26.6% of adult women have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence. As to child marriages, 0.9% were married before the age of 15, while 11.6% were married before turning 18 years old in 2019.⁶⁵ Bride kidnapping affects an estimated 12,000 young women in Kyrgyzstan (16-23%) per year, who are then forced to marry their abductors. As many as one out of five brides are raped and experience physical violence in the process.⁶⁶

Migration, refugees, internally displaced people and protection

21. External migration has been a serious issue in Kyrgyzstan since its independence: more than 860,000 live and work outside the country, of which an estimated 720,000 in the Russian Federation. The most vulnerable migrants are illegal migrants, who are highly exposed to human trafficking and are not covered by any social protection system. Additionally, the national Criminal Code criminalization of illegal crossing of state borders does not distinguish between smugglers and smuggled migrants.⁶⁷ Migration in Kyrgyzstan remains mostly economically motivated, yet environment and climate-adverse events are increasingly playing a role as push factors.⁶⁸

22. Since 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic has made strides towards ending statelessness by adopting a Regulation determining the legal status of a stateless person, providing birth registration of the country to those

⁵¹ [UNICEF \(2017 and 2000\). State of the World's Children](#). In post-independence years (1990-1996), the country had similar net enrolment rates for boys (99%) and slightly lower rates for girls (95%).

⁵² [UNFPA \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan Population Dashboard](#)

⁵³ [UNICEF \(2020\). Education in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁵⁴ [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic \(2020\). Education and Culture Statistics](#)

⁵⁵ [World Bank \(2018\). Education Statistics](#)

⁵⁶ [UNDP \(2020\). Human Development Report](#)

⁵⁷ [World Bank \(2018\). Education Statistics](#)

⁵⁸ [UNDP \(2020\). Human Development Report](#)

⁵⁹ [UN Women Europe and Central Asia \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁶⁰ [UNDAF \(2019\). Kyrgyzstan Annual Report](#)

⁶¹ [UNDP \(2020\). Human Development Report](#)

⁶² [UNECE \(2019\). Kyrgyzstan country data](#)

⁶³ [UNESCAP \(2020\). Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in SPECA countries](#)

⁶⁴ [United Nations \(2013\). New law in Kyrgyzstan toughens penalties for bride kidnapping](#)

⁶⁵ [UN Women \(2020\). Women Count: Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁶⁶ [CEDAW \(2018\). Report of the inquiry concerning the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

⁶⁷ [Government of Kyrgyzstan \(2020\). Voluntary National Review](#)

⁶⁸ [Chandonnet et al. \(2016\). Environment, Climate Change and Migration in the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

children that do not have birth registration, and aligning the national legislation with international standards.⁶⁹ In 2020, there were close to 350 refugees, 300 asylum seekers and 25 stateless persons.⁷⁰ Kyrgyzstan considerably improved its protection of the refugees who have arrived in recent years (mainly from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), by locally integrating them and granting them citizenship.⁷¹ As to internally displaced persons (IDPs), in 2019, an estimated 770 people were displaced as a result of confrontation across the border with Tajikistan. There is limited data available on the number and situation of IDPs, and on whether there are still any IDPs.⁷²

23. High ethnic tension across the south of Kyrgyzstan among ethnic Uzbeks, Tajiks and Kyrgyz has led to intense conflict prevention and peacebuilding work taking place since 2012.

COVID-19 pandemic

24. Kyrgyzstan has been deeply affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with 1,509 deaths, a mortality rate of 1.7%, and an overall number of 89,277 confirmed cases as of April 7, 2021.⁷³ The COVID-19 pandemic had significant implications on the country's economy, with GDP losing 6 percentage points⁷⁴, and on unemployment rates (+21%). Vital remittance inflows have also sunk by 25% since the onset of the pandemic.⁷⁵ Measures such as lockdown, mobility and trade restrictions, and a National Communication Campaign⁷⁶ have been implemented. On March 2020 the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) was re-activated to ensure a coherent response to the COVID-19 outbreak. The government put in place a number of assistance measures to support families from socially vulnerable groups, including distribution of flour (4459.5 mt) and cash (200 million soms or US\$ 2,358,732), established price controls on 'socially significant' goods, and implemented social payments transfers benefiting at least 490,000 citizens from vulnerable groups.⁷⁷ The Ministry of Health has developed a National Plan for rolling out COVID-19 vaccination, which started on March 29, 2021. The COVAX program is expected to cover over 1.3 million people.⁷⁸

National policies and the SDGs

25. The Kyrgyz Republic adopted the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in 2015. Since then, the transformative SDGs have been reflected in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 "Taza Koom – Zhany Door" ("Transparent Society – New Epoch"), the National Development Programme for 2018-2022, "Unity, Trust, Creation"—which serves as a medium-term implementation programme for the 2040 Strategy—, as well as through various national and local strategies, programs and action plans aimed at reducing inequalities, eradicating poverty, mitigating climate change impacts, creating productive jobs and healthy lives, and fostering gender equality.
26. Human well-being and sustainable societal development are placed at the centre of the policy discourse in the country. The NSDS emphasizes the need for economic and income growth while acknowledging the importance of preserving the ecosystems and increasing the quality of public services, including the social welfare (healthcare, education, social protection). It sets out four strategic areas: (1) Human Development through equal access to health, education, decent work, culture, science and civil integration; (2) Economic Well-being and Promoting Business and Finance through developing a competitive economy, improving investment potential and regional development with quality infrastructure and ensuring environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change; (3) Ensuring a strong and stable public administration through a balanced system of state power, fair judicial system, development of local self-governance, strengthening national and regional security, economic and diplomatic integration and promotion of a digital economy; (4) Transforming the development system based on a review of all previous development

⁶⁹ UNHCR (2020). [Results of the High-Level Segment on Statelessness: Kyrgyzstan](#) | UNICEF (2019). [Statelessness in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁷⁰ UNHCR (2020). [Kyrgyzstan country profile](#)

⁷¹ UNHCR Central Asia (2020). [UNHCR in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁷² IDMC (2020). [Kyrgyzstan: Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence](#).

⁷³ WHO (2021). [Kyrgyzstan COVID-19 Dashboard](#)

⁷⁴ EBDR (2020). [Kyrgyzstan Transition Report 2020-21: The State Strikes Back](#)

⁷⁵ UNDP (2020). [Kyrgyz Republic could see GDP plunge 10 percent as a result of COVID-19, as domestic violence surges](#)

⁷⁶ The UNICEF-commissioned [Baseline Research: Assessment of COVID-19 Experience and Perception by Population of Kyrgyzstan](#) compiled and analysed baseline data in relation to indicators of the National Communication Campaign #SAKTA, implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. Its aim is to inform about the impact of COVID-19 from the perspective of the country's population, especially on the areas of poverty, remittances from labour migrants and adherence to public health recommendations.

⁷⁷ KPMG (2021). [Kyrgyzstan: Government and institution measures in response to COVID-19](#)

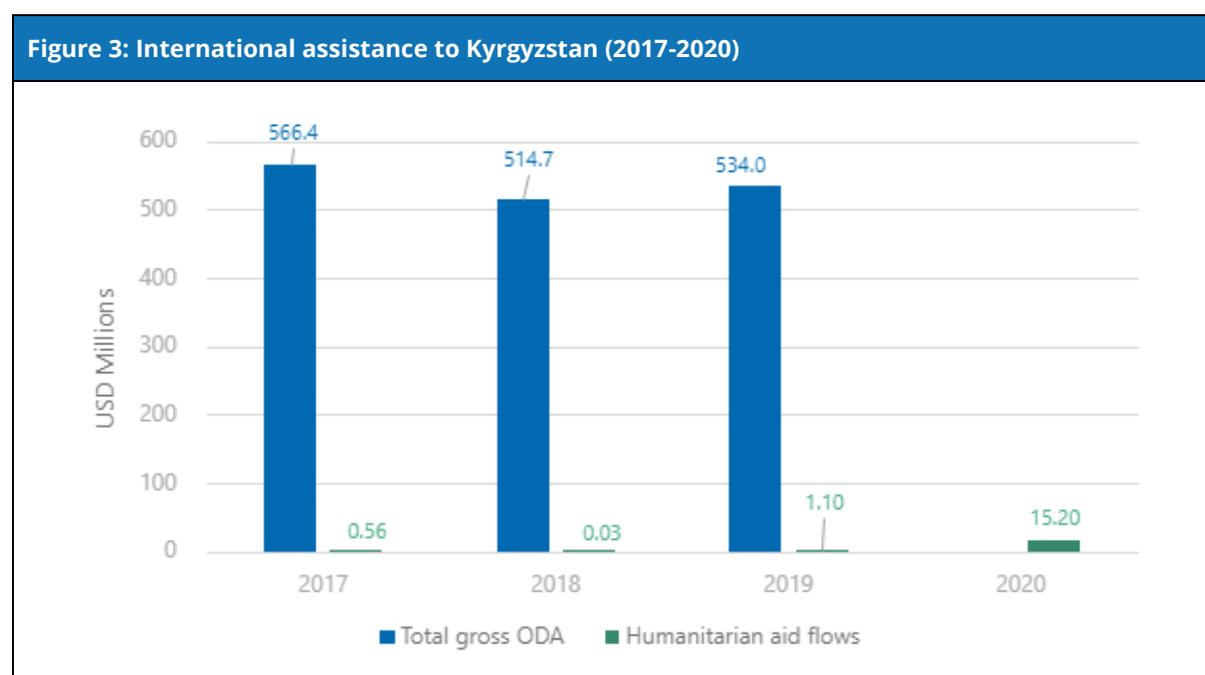
⁷⁸ Ministry of Health (2021). [COVID-19 vaccination in Kyrgyzstan](#)

policies prior to the NSDS 2040, strengthening the capacity for coordination in development through reorganizing the National Council for Sustainable Development and improved capacities and use of technologies as well as monitoring and evaluation.

27. The “Unity, Trust, Creation” (2018–2022) Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, endorsed in April 2018 aims at advancing broad-based economic development, improving public administration through more effective public services, development of strategic sectors of the economy, promoting sustainable human development, and advancing access to justice—with gender, environment, and technological advancement as cross-cutting approaches. The country has however recently undergone a constitutional referendum and further to the recent changes in the Government, political priorities are expected to be revisited in the coming months.
28. In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic ranked the highest in Central Asia, and among the highest of lower middle-income countries in the world in terms of SDG implementation and progress achieved as evaluated against six broad interdependent transformations.⁷⁹ Although multiple SDGs and targets have been incorporated into the national frameworks and significant progress has been achieved,⁸⁰ a variety of challenges were identified during the first Voluntary National Review (VNR)⁸¹ process completed in 2020: a lack of sufficiently disaggregated statistical data, persistent urban-rural discrepancies, continued social and gender inequalities, insufficient capacities among central and local authorities, and limited financial and human resources to work on multiple priorities simultaneously.

International development assistance

29. During the period (2017-2019), Kyrgyzstan received a yearly average USD 538.6 million of gross official development assistance (ODA) and a yearly average USD 560,000 of humanitarian aid flows. The latter substantially increased in 2020, when the country received USD 15.2 million of aid, most of which destined to support humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 3).



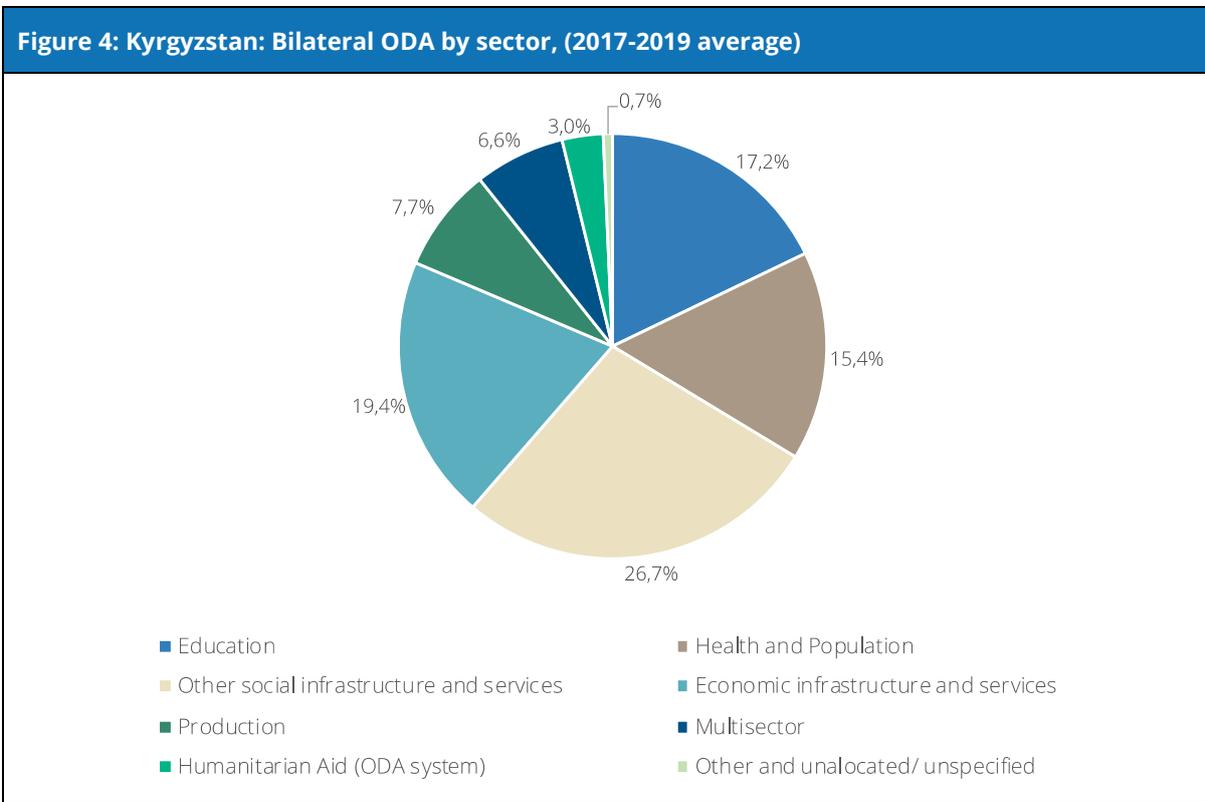
Data extracted on 8 April 2021 from [OECD/DAC](#) and [UNOCHA](#).

⁷⁹ [Government of Kyrgyzstan \(2019\). Report on Kyrgyzstan's Progress on SDGs](#). In 2019, Kyrgyzstan was 48th out of 162 in the [SDG index](#), due to transformations in: 1) education, gender and inequality, 2) health, well-being and demography, 3) energy decarbonization and sustainable industry, 4) sustainable food supply, land, water, oceans, 5) sustainable cities and communities, 6) digital revolution for sustainable development.

⁸⁰ The first Voluntary National Review concludes that the Kyrgyz Republic managed to significantly reduce extreme poverty and child mortality, increase life expectancy, expand access to basic health care, and ensure sustainable access to primary and secondary education.

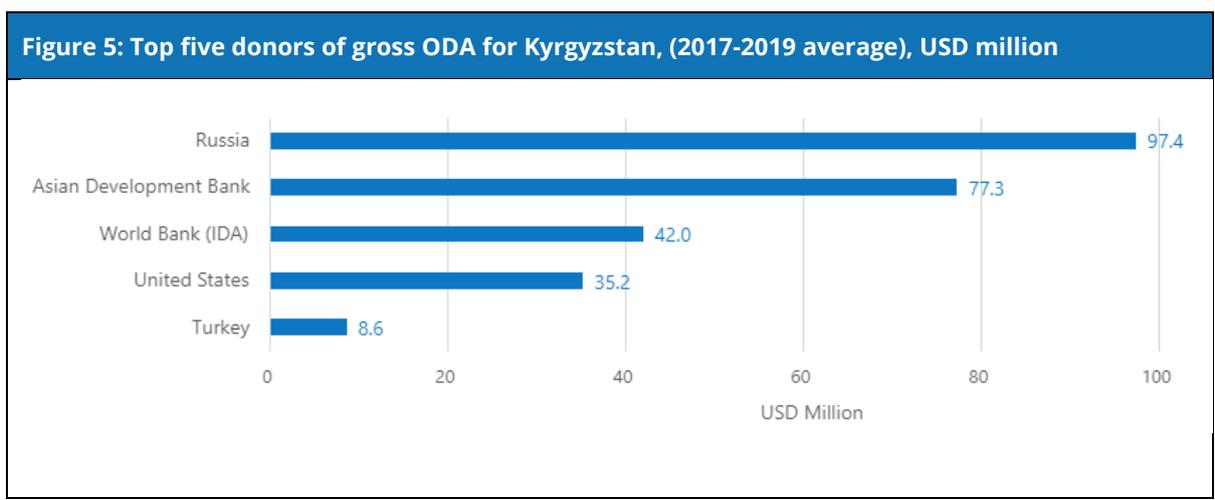
⁸¹ [Government of Kyrgyzstan \(2020\). Voluntary National Review](#)

30. The proportion of net ODA per GNI decreased from 8.0% in 2016 to 5.7% in 2019. Disaggregated by sector, ODA to Kyrgyzstan over the 2016-2019 period was mainly allocated to social infrastructure and services (26.7%), economic infrastructure and services (19.4%), education (17.2%) and health and population (15.4%) (Figure 4).



Data extracted on April 2, 2021. Source: [OECD DAC](#).

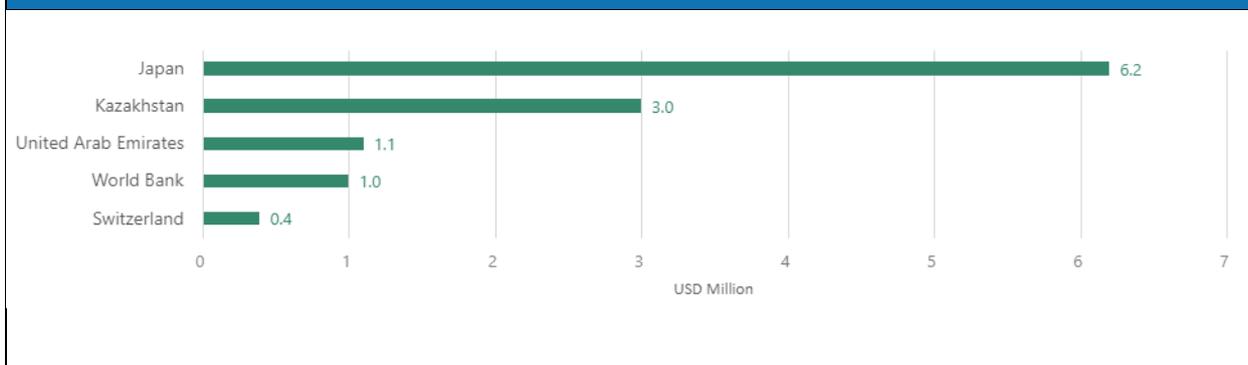
31. The top five average official development assistance funding sources between 2016 and 2019 come from Russia, the Asian Development Bank, United States, Turkey and the World Bank (via its International Development Association, IDA) (Figure 5).



Data extracted on April 7, 2021. Source: [OECD DAC](#).

32. Main humanitarian donors between 2016 and 2020 have comprised Japan, Kazakhstan, the United Arab Emirates, the World Bank and Switzerland (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Top five donors of humanitarian assistance for Kyrgyzstan, (2017-2020 average), USD million



Data extracted on April 7, 2021. Source: [UN OCHA](#).

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

33. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)⁸² covers the period 2018-2022 and leverages the expertise, capacity and resources of the United Nations to support the Government’s priorities. The UNDAF serves as a mutual accountability framework between the Government and UN agencies and identifies four priorities and four corresponding outcomes (Figure 7) aligned with the NDS 2040 and Government’s “Unity, Trust, Creation” Programme, 2018-2023”. Together with other UN Agencies, WFP contributes to the achievement of outcomes 1,3 and 4.

Figure 7: Key priorities and outcomes of the UNDAF for the Kyrgyz Republic (2018-2022)

Priority	Outcome
I. Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition	1. By 2022, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is increased through agricultural, industrial and rural development, decent work, improved livelihoods, food security and nutrition
Priority II. Good Governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality	2. By 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all
Priority III. Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management	3. By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development
Priority IV. Social Protection, Health and Education	4. By 2022, social protection, health and education systems are more effective and inclusive, and provide quality services

Source: [UNDAF \(2017\). UNDAF Framework for the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2022](#).

34. Over the first two years of implementation, the UNDAF raised in total USD 97,728,653 and delivered USD 89,081,895.⁸³ In 2020, the UN in the Kyrgyz Republic assisted the government in developing a Socio-Economic Response Plan to the pandemic⁸⁴, which was integrated into the Joint Work Plans for the UNDAF and complemented by Response Plans in Food Security and Logistics, Education, Protection, Early Recovery and Water and Sanitation respectively.

⁸² [UNDAF \(2017\). UNDAF Framework for the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2022](#)

⁸³ [UNDAF \(2020\). Annual Report 2019](#)

⁸⁴ [UNDP \(2020\). COVID-19 in the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

35. CSPEs were introduced by the WFP Policy on CSPs in 2016. The policy states that: “under the management of OEV, all CSPs, besides ICSPs, 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 CSPs. The evaluation is an opportunity for the CO to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations. The timing will enable the CO to use the CSPE evidence on past and current performance in the design of the new CSP – scheduled for Executive Board (EB) approval in November 2022.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

36. 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 the Kyrgyz Republic; and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. In addition, the evaluation will assess how gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) and human rights considerations have been integrated in the CSP design and implementation.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

37. 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. A preliminary analysis of stakeholders including their respective interests and roles in the CSPE is attached in Annex 4. The Evaluation Team will further refine the stakeholder analysis during the Inception Phase.
38. Internally, key evaluation stakeholders comprise WFP’s CO in Kyrgyzstan, Regional Bureau in Bangkok (RBB), Regional Bureau Cairo (RBC),⁸⁵ Headquarters divisions, including OEV for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations, and WFP’s EB.
39. Externally, WFP beneficiaries, including children, food-insecure households, smallholder farmers and beneficiaries participating in resilience-building, climate change adaptation and capacity strengthening activities, represent the most important stakeholder group. The CSPE will seek to engage with beneficiaries to learn directly from their perspectives and experiences. Special attention will be given to hearing the voices of women and girls, and other potentially marginalised population groups. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is an important and engaged partner. Key government stakeholders are the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development, the Ministry of Education and Sciences, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry. At sub-national level, key counterparts comprise province and district administrations, education departments and rural health committees partnering with WFP for the implementation of school feeding activities and local authorities benefiting from WFP technical assistance and engaged in capacity strengthening activities.
40. WFP is a member of the UN Country Team (UNCT), works closely with other United Nations Agencies and Programmes, such as FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN-Women, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNIDO and UNFPA and actively contributes to initiatives such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the Joint Programme on “Accelerating Progress towards the Economic

⁸⁵ Kyrgyzstan CO was under Regional Bureau Cairo (RBC) until November 2020. Therefore, RBC is a key stakeholder of this evaluation and selected staff from RBC should also be consulted and interviewed during the inception and data collection mission

Empowerment of Rural Women”. WFP also collaborates with a wide range of cooperating partners and NGOs to facilitate the implementation of activities, such as the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI), the Agency for Development Initiatives, the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), Roza Otumbaeva's fund, Mercy Corps and the local NGOs Insan Leilek.

41. Other key partners include civil society partners and academia (e.g. the Centre of Activation of Rural Development Initiatives, the Public Fund Kelichek, the Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users, the Community Development Alliance, Bilek and Ak-Niet, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Aga Khan Development Network, the National Agrarian University, the American University of Central Asia and the University of Central Asia), donors (e.g., the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Japan, UN peacebuilding fund), International Financial Institutions, and private sector entities.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

42. WFP has been present in the Kyrgyz Republic since 2008. During its first years of operations, WFP assistance focused on emergency response and recovery, helping severely food insecure households to strengthen their livelihoods by offering them temporary employment opportunities through activities such as the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and skills training in exchange for fortified food rations. From 2013 onwards WFP focus shifted progressively to development. Such direction has been further strengthened with the CSP 2018-2022, which aims at consolidating WFP's role as a partner of the Government by complementing its food security and nutrition programmes and facilitating the generation and transfer of knowledge.
43. The Kyrgyz Republic CSP approved by WFP EB in November 2017 originally focused on the root causes of malnutrition, widespread and chronic poverty, food insecurity and inadequate nutrition and on building communities' resilience to shocks and climate change. In 2020, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic WFP included in its CSP a Strategic Outcome (SO) focused on crisis response and early recovery to support the vulnerable populations affected by crisis. The CSP is designed to assist the Government and partners in achieving five SOs and 13 outputs through the implementation of nine activities. Table 1 provides a general overview of the CSP, for the detailed CSP line of sight see Annex 7. During the period 2018-2022 the CSP aims at reaching a total of 968,912⁸⁶ direct beneficiaries through food and cash-based transfers— with cash-based transfers progressively scaling-up—, corresponding to a yearly average of 193,782. Amid the challenging context with rising needs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP expanded its food assistance and increased its beneficiaries in 2020 to reach 233,122 people covering also the 'new poor': those who lost incomes and were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸⁷ For further details on beneficiaries and transfers see Annex 8.
44. The design of the CSP was informed by a Zero Hunger National Strategic Review conducted by the National Institute for Strategic Studies in 2016/17 (with the support from WFP) as well as by two Operation evaluations (Opevs) of the previous DEV projects completed in 2016. A corporate evaluation of WFP's Policy on Capacity Development also provided relevant evidence that fed into the CSP design.⁸⁸ Recommendations from the two Opevs highlighted the need to continue enhancing linkages with national safety net and social protection systems within a resilience framework, focusing on institutionalization of project mechanisms, strengthening of capacities at national and local level and increasing partnerships with other UN agencies with a view to optimizing the national school meals programme. An evaluation of the UNDAF (2012–2017) highlighted the continued need for technical assistance and operational support from the UN to improve food security and nutrition in the country.⁸⁹

⁸⁶ This figure may contain overlaps across the years.

⁸⁷ WFP (2020). Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report

⁸⁸ [Operation Evaluation of the Development project 200176 "Optimizing the Primary School Meals Programme \(February 2013–December 2017\)"; Operation Evaluation of the Development project 200662 "Support for National Productive Safety Nets and Long-Term Community Resilience \(July 2014–December 2017\)"; Evaluation of WFP's Policy on Capacity Development \(2009\)](#)

⁸⁹ [UNDAF \(2017\). Evaluation of the UNDAF for the Kyrgyz Republic 2012-2016](#)

45. The CSP underwent four Budget Revisions (BRs), two of which were technical revisions without budget implications. Budget revision 03, approved in May 2020, incorporated WFP assistance to government-funded social institutions as part of the COVID-19 response. It entailed an increase in the Need Based Plan of USD 200,000, a revision of SO 1 and an additional activity (i.e., Activity 8) and related output, with an increase of 3,207 planned beneficiaries. Budget Revision 04, approved in October 2020, introduced SO 5 for crisis response and early recovery to assist additional 100,195 beneficiaries in urban and semi-urban locations. BR 04 marked a USD 2,765,422 increase to the Need Based Plan.
46. The CSP is aligned WFP Strategic Results 1, 3, 4 and 5, with the UNDAF framework, the long-term NDS 2040 and the medium-term Government Programme “Unity, Trust, Creation” 2018-2023.

Table 1: Kyrgyzstan CSP (2018-2022), Overview of Strategic Outcomes and Activities	
Strategic Outcomes	Activities
SO 1: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	Activity 1: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals.
	Activity 8: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies. <i>[new activity included through BR03]</i>
SO 2: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round.	Activity 2: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders.
	Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders.
SO 3: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food Systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round.	Activity 4: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities.
	Activity 5: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters.
SO 4: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030.	Activity 6: Provide capacity strengthening to national institution.
	Activity 7: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institution.
SO 5: Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis. <i>[new SO included through BR04]</i>	Activity 9: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable population. <i>[new activity included through BR04]</i>

Source: Line of Sight, COMP, IRM analytics, data extracted on 06/04/2021.

47. The original CSP budget for 2018 to 2022 which amounted to USD 59,254,332 was increased to USD 61,865,386 following BR 03 and 04. As of April 6, 2021, total funding received amounted to USD 39,881,922 which corresponds to 64.47% of overall needs. As shown in table 2 below, over 62% of the resources

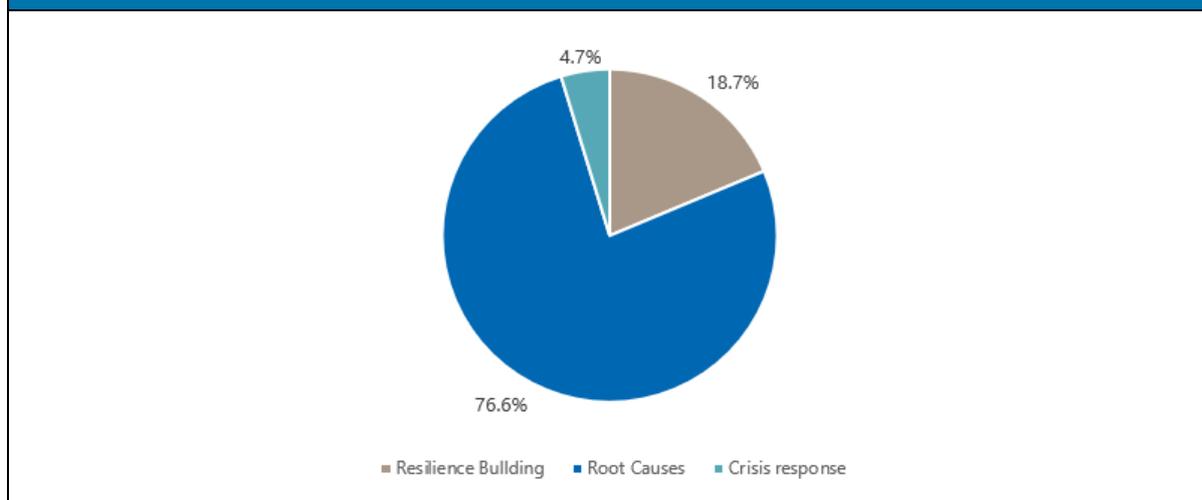
received to date have been allocated to the focus area “Root causes” for SOs 1, 2 and 4. Most of the CSP resources were earmarked at the country level (95.11%), while the remainder was earmarked at SO (3.64%), activity (0.69%), strategic result (0.56%) levels (Table 3). The top-three donors include the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland.⁹⁰

Table 2: Cumulative financial overview (USD)								
Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs-based plan (NBP) as per original CSP (2018-2022) USD million	% on total	NBP as per last BR (approved in October 2020) USD million	% on total	Actual allocated resources (as of April 2021) USD million	% on total
Root causes	SO1	Act. 1	8,815,348	17.2%	8,944,735	16.6%	6,555,622	17.9%
		Act. 8	-	-	173,662	0.3%	176,914	0.5%
	Sub-total SO1		8,815,348	17.2%	9,118,397	16.9%	6,732,536	18.4%
	SO2	Act. 2	22,103,543	43.2%	22,152,074	41.1%	15,982,499	43.7%
		Act. 3	3,598,681	7.0%	3,557,188	6.6%	1,954,325	5.3%
	Sub-total SO2		25,702,224	50.2%	25,709,262	47.7%	17,936,823	49.0%
Resilience	SO3	Act. 4	4,713,227	9.2%	4,763,959	8.8%	152,803	0.4%
		Act. 5	5,309,434	10.4%	5,293,699	9.8%	3,018,571	8.2%
	Sub-total SO3		10,022,661	19.6%	10,057,658	18.6%	3,171,374	8.6%
	SO4	Act. 6	3,842,534	7.5%	3,721,029	6.9%	1,217,724	3.3%
		Act. 7	2,776,602	5.4%	2,752,742	5.1%	728,874	2.0%
	Sub-total SO4		6,619,136	12.9%	6,473,771	12.0%	1,946,598	5.3%
Crisis response	SO5	Act. 9	-	-	2,530,934	4.7%	1,826,705	5.0%
	Sub-total SO5		-	-	2,530,934	4.7%	1,826,705	5.0%
Non SO Specific			-	-	-	-	4,987,931	13.7%
Total operational costs			51,159,369	100%	53,890,021	100%	36,601,967	100%
Total direct support costs			4,218,512	-	4,199,543	-	2,427,517	-
Total indirect support costs			3,876,452	-	3,775,822	-	2,380,889	-
Grand total cost			59,254,332	-	61,865,386	-	41,410,373	-

Source: CPB Needs Based Plan, SPAPlus; ACR1 Annual Country Report – Cumulative Financial Overview, IRM analytics, data extracted on 07/04/2021.

⁹⁰ As of April 2021, allocations from Russian Federation accounts for 48.8% of the overall CSP requirements, the Republic of Korea for 5.1% and Switzerland for 4.4%.

Figure 8: Kyrgyzstan CSP (2018-2022): breakdown of last BR NBP by focus area



Source: IRM analytics, data extracted on 07/04/2021.

Table 3: Kyrgyzstan CSP (2018-2022): earmarking of donor allocations

Earmarking level	Confirmed contributions (USD)	Percentage of total contributions
Country Strategic Plan	28,628,006	95.11%
Strategic Outcome	1,094,320	3.64%
Strategic Result	170,000	0.56%
Activity	208,681	0.69%
Total	30,101,007	100%

Source: Weekly Distribution and Forecast Stats, FACTory. Data extracted on 05/04/2021.

48. As of April 2021, the CO had 80 staff, of which 49% were female and 51% were male. 29% were hired under a long-term contract, 71% were short-term. 94% of staff were nationally recruited, and 6% were internationally recruited.⁹¹ In addition to the CO in Bishkek, WFP operates through a sub-office in Osh.

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

49. The evaluation will cover all WFP activities (including cross-cutting results and wider equity and inclusion issues) for the period 2017- August 2021 (i.e., end of the data collection phase). The longer time frame (beyond the start of the CSP) allows to assess the CSP development and associated decision-making processes and if the envisaged strategic shift has taken place. The unit of analysis is the CSP, understood as the set of SOs, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the CSP document approved by WFP EB, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

50. Connected to this, the evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to the CSP 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 so doing, the evaluation will also analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with the Government and the international community.

⁹¹ [WFP \(2020\). Kyrgyzstan: 2020 Operation](#)

51. The evaluation scope will also include an assessment of how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the COVID-19 crisis in the country. In doing so, it will also consider how BRs 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

52. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPs. Within this framework, the evaluation team may further develop and tailor the sub questions as relevant and appropriate to the CSP and country context, including as they relate to assessing the response to the COVID-19 crisis. Adaptation and response to COVID could fit under several of the 4 standard questions, for example as relates to issues of appropriate targeting and efficiency in delivery (EQ1 and EQ3) or adaptation and responsiveness (EQ4) among other.

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 is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?
1.2	To what extent did the 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 CSP considering changing context, national capacities and needs and in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
1.4	To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider United Nations and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?
EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to country strategic plan strategic outcomes in Kyrgyzstan?	
2.1	To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected 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)? Did the response to Covid-19 change the degree of contribution in any of these areas?
2.3	To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustainable?
2.4	To what extent did 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 country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?	
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 by the country strategic plan?	
4.1	To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the CSP?
4.2	To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP?
4.3	To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results and adapted to partnership needs or to additional opportunities arising during the pandemic?
4.4	To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results, in particular as regards adaptation and response to the COVID-19 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 CSP?

53. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as coverage. Moreover, it will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and Accountability to Affected Population as appropriate, and to differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other relevant socio-economic groups.
54. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with OEV and the CO will identify a limited number of key themes of interest for learning purposes, related to the main thrust of WFP activities, such as capacity strengthening (including on supply chain) and WFP's contribution to changing lives through social inclusion and social protection initiatives. The team will also explore key aspects of CSP design and implementation, such as the inclusion of a SO on capacity strengthening, the definition of vulnerability and issues related to flexibility of funding.

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

55. The Agenda 2030 conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality, emphasizing the interconnected economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. 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 Agenda 2030 as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan 2017 -2021, with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2). 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.
56. 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 this 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.

57. 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.
58. Considering the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the inception phase will be conducted remotely, whereby briefings and interviews will be held virtually. However, because of the nature of WFP's programme in Kyrgyzstan, in-country fieldwork during the data collection phase is preferable. In case of international travel restrictions, all efforts should be made to conduct in-person interviews and field visits by national team members not affected by travel restrictions – taking the strongest possible precautions to avoid spreading the virus and fully abiding by WFP guidelines and national regulations.
59. In light of the above, technical and financial offers for this evaluation should consider two scenarios for the data collection phase: a) a minimum 2.5-week in-country mission conducted by the full team; b) a mixed approach with the national consultants conducting primary data collection in-country, and team members affected by international travel restrictions conducting interviews, focus groups and an e-survey remotely and regularly checking-in with the in-country team. In any case, should the contextual situation allow it, the aim would be to hold the final learning workshop in Bishkek by latest January.
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. An overarching theory of change should be reconstructed drawing from the CSP line of sight to inform data gathering and analysis and validated with the CO during the inception phase.
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 sub questions. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, nationality or ethnicity or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in, specific contexts.
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 CSP was designed
 - Whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the CSP implementation.
63. The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the CSP 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 CO. 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. A multiplicity of evaluative and assessment exercises are to take place in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2021 (i.e. UNDAF 2018-2022 evaluation, other UN Agencies Country Programme Evaluations, Common Country Analysis). To minimize pressure on WFP and partners' staff, the evaluation team - in coordination with OEV- is encouraged to seek synergies and points for engagement with the various professionals conducting other evidence generation exercises. Finally, the evaluation should be conducted in a way

that promotes the use of findings. This will require the evaluation team to regularly communicate with stakeholders and focus on forward-looking analysis that can contribute to future planning.

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. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods.
66. Several evaluability issues could have implications for the conduct of the CSP evaluation such as:
- Limited access to key informants and affected populations due to restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic—which could impact the coverage of field visits during the in-country field mission⁹²—, as well as due to the significant and frequent government staff turnover at technical and decision-making levels—which has substantially increased in 2020. If a decision is made to conduct the data collection mission fully remotely, there may be issues accessing to affected populations in hard-to-reach areas due to connectivity problems.
 - The absence of baselines and/or limited availability of monitoring data, in particular after the onset of the Covid-19 crisis, when process and outcome monitoring activities may have scaled down significantly. The initial assessment of data availability for output and outcome indicator shows some gaps in reporting that could pose challenges to measuring progress towards expected results. For instance, Activity 9 started at the end of 2020, thus the 2020 ACR has only reported baseline figures. In addition, Activities 1 and 8 show some data gaps for follow up data at outcome level across all logframe versions. On the other hand, outcome indicators for Activities 2-5 have been thoroughly reported. Moreover, output indicators have been unreported to some degree for all activities. Annex 5 provides an overview of data availability in outcome, output and cross-cutting indicators' reports.⁹³
 - The adoption of five different versions of the logical framework since the start of the CSP. As of April 2021, the CSP logframe comprises 119 indicators (49 outcome indicators, 11 cross-cutting indicators and 59 output indicators).⁹⁴ Of these, 37 outcome indicators, 7 cross-cutting indicators and 29 output indicators were included across all logical framework versions (see Annex 5), thus enabling a trend analysis over time. Some indicators have changed during the CSP implementation and others were added to the logical framework (v.5) to measure the results of Activity 9 "Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable population", introduced with BR 04 in October 2020.
67. In addition to recent assessment and monitoring data, the evaluation will consider country specific evidence included in the Mid Term Review of the CSP, two centralized evaluations (i.e. Evaluation of the Gender Policy 2015-2020,⁹⁵ and the 2019 Strategic Evaluation of WFP Support for Enhanced Resilience⁹⁶) which covered CSP activities under evaluation as well as from the evaluation on the Joint programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP-RWEE) in Kyrgyzstan.⁹⁷

⁹² At the time of writing (April 2021), access to the country is allowed to travellers who have tested negative for COVID-19 (by presenting a negative PCR test result) and there is no requirement for self-quarantining.

⁹³ This preliminary evaluability assessment is based on 2018, 2019 and 2020 data.

⁹⁴ COMET Logical Framework version KG 01 (2018 - 2020) v 5.0 as of July 2020.

⁹⁵ [WFP \(2020\). Evaluation of the Gender Policy \(2015-2020\)](#)

⁹⁶ [WFP \(2019\). Strategic Evaluation of WFP Support for Enhanced Resilience](#)

⁹⁷ [Joint programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women \(JP-RWEE\) in Kyrgyzstan](#)

The CSPE will also build on evidence provided in the recent study from SIPRI “The World Food Programme’s Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace in Kyrgyzstan”.⁹⁸

National data

68. The Kyrgyz Republic scored 90 in the 2020 World Bank Statistical Capacity Index.⁹⁹ This is a relatively high score, above the average for Europe and Central Asia (76.4). The latest Population and Housing Census of Kyrgyzstan was completed in 2020.¹⁰⁰ The latest Population Health and Healthcare Survey was conducted in 2019,¹⁰¹ while agriculture statistics are produced annually.¹⁰² The Food security and poverty information bulletin has been published on a quarterly basis since 2015, with 2020 bulletins currently being available only in Kyrgyz and Russian.¹⁰³ Data from national studies is available on the website of the [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic](#). This entity was also responsible for the production of the Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2018. With technical support from UNICEF and financial support from UNICEF, USAID and UNFPA, the Kyrgyzstan MICS provides internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women.¹⁰⁴ Moreover, a recent assessment on SDG progress¹⁰⁵ revealed that the country has capacity to report on 102 indicators (50% of all applicable global SDG indicators).

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

69. 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 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.
70. The team and the evaluation manager (EM) will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP Kyrgyz Republic 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

71. 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.
72. 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 OEV.
73. 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 OEV. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the final evaluation report.

⁹⁸ [SIPRI, WFP \(2019\). The World Food Programme’s Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace in Kyrgyzstan](#)

⁹⁹ [World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator Dashboard](#)

¹⁰⁰ [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic \(2020\). Population and Housing](#)

¹⁰¹ [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic \(2019\). Health of the population and Health Care](#)

¹⁰² [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic \(2020\). Agriculture](#)

¹⁰³ [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic \(2020\). Food security and poverty information bulletin](#)

¹⁰⁴ [UNICEF \(2019\). Kyrgyzstan MICS](#)

¹⁰⁵ [National Statistical Committee \(2020\). Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic 2014-2018](#)

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

74. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in Table 4 below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The CO and RB have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the CO planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Main phases	Timeline	Tasks and deliverables
1. Preparatory	April - June 2021	Final ToR Evaluation team and/or firm selection & contract Summary ToR
2. Inception	July - September 2021	Remote Inception briefings (OEV, IRG and national partners) Draft inception report CO comment process Final inception report
3. Evaluation, including fieldwork	September - November 2021	Evaluation mission, data collection and exit and preliminary findings debriefing (power point presentation in English and Russian)
4. Reporting	November 2021 - May 2022	Report drafting Comments process Learning workshop (power point presentation both in English and Russian) Final evaluation report Summary evaluation report ¹⁰⁶
5. Dissemination	May - June 2022 May-October 2022 November 2022- Feb 2023	Management response EB preparation Wider dissemination

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

75. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced team of 2 international and 2 national consultants (one male and one female) with relevant expertise. The team should include a researcher. The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills (English, Kyrgyz, 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

¹⁰⁶ The Summary Evaluation Report will be drafted by the evaluation manager in March once the final evaluation report is approved.

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.

Table 5: 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 and deliver on time • Strong experience in evaluating implementation of strategic plans and CO positioning, including related to institutional capacity strengthening activities with key players within and outside the UN System • Specialization in at least one of the following areas: food security and nutrition, capacity strengthening, social protection, school feeding, climate change and resilience building, gender analysis. • Relevant knowledge and experience in Central Asia or similar context • Ability to analyse and synthesize findings • Strong communication and presentation skills • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English
School Meals and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in school-based programmes including innovative delivery modalities, awareness campaigns, and integration of school-based programmes into national social protection system. • Strong expertise in evaluating nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programmes • Proven track record of participation in evaluation teams evaluating these subjects, in a similar context.
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, emergency preparedness and supply chain / procurement processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ policy and legislative support ○ public-private partnership aimed at creation of employment and income-generating activities ○ evidence generation, including socioeconomic assessments and food monitoring, and technical support to enhance evidence base decision making ○ management and decision-making committees at community level ○ training in livelihood skills for food insecure beneficiaries and community development projects • 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 resilience building and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, asset creation and livelihood activities, emergency activities and disaster risk management systems • Proven track record of participation in evaluation teams in relation to the above-described subjects, in a similar country context.

Table 5: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required	
Areas	Specific expertise required
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

76. This evaluation is managed by the WFP OEV. Giulia Pappalepore has been appointed as EM. The EM 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 EM will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Julie Thoulouzan, 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.
77. An internal reference group (IRG) composed of selected WFP stakeholders at CO and RB levels (as well as selected HQ divisions if deemed necessary) 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 CO will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. Aizhan Mamatbekova has been nominated the WFP CO focal point and will assist in communicating with the EM 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

78. 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 EM will ensure that the WFP CO 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 ET must observe applicable UNDSS 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.

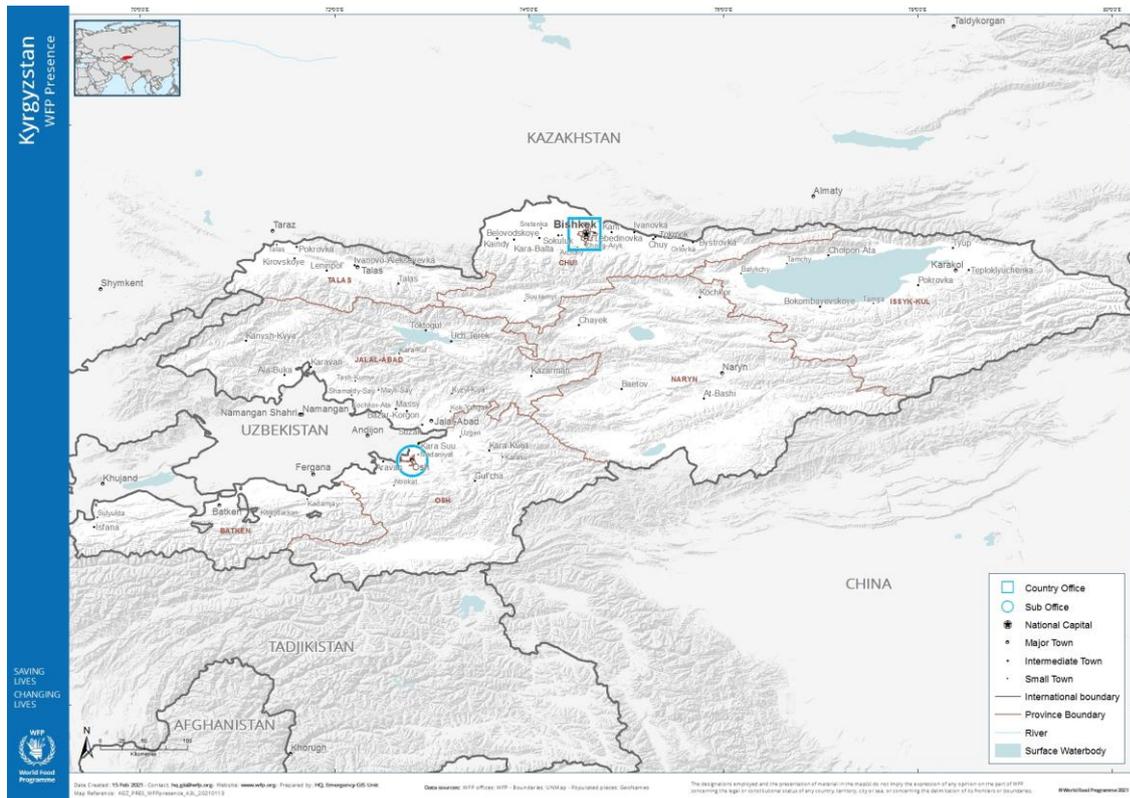
79. All evaluation products will be produced in English. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. A communication and knowledge management plan (see Annex 9) will be refined by the EM in consultation with the ET 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 OEV will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

5.6. BUDGET

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

Annexes

Annex 1: Kyrgyz Republic, Map with WFP Offices



Source: WFP GIS unit.

Annex 2: Kyrgyz Republic Fact Sheet

	Parameter/(source)	2018	2020	Data source	Link
General					
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.674	0.697 (2019)	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
2	Total number of people of concern (refugees, asylum seekers, others of concern)	329	348	UNHCR	https://reporting.unhcr.org/node/10312
Demography					
3	Population total (millions) (2)	6,322,800	6,52 million	World Bank and National Stats.	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (2020) Total Population by sex and age group
4	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	50.52	50.53 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
5	Percentage of urban population (1)	36.4	36.6 (2019)	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
6	Total population by age (1-4) (millions) (6)	2010-2019: 777,909		UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
7	Total population by age (5-9) (millions) (6)	2010-19: 673,907		UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
8	Total population by age (10-14) (millions) (6)	2010-19: 543,470		UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
9	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	33.9 (2017)	n.a	WHO	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.1630AG?lang=en
Economy					
10	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	1,308	1,309.4	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
11	Income inequality: Gini coefficient (1)	27.3 (2010-17)	27.7 (2010-18)	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
12	Foreign direct investment net	1.74	3.29 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan

	inflows (% of GDP) (2)				
13	Net official development assistance received (% of GNI) (4)	5.2	5.7 (2019)	OECD/ DAC	https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm#recipients
14	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (percent) (2)	33.5	28.5 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
15	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	11.68	12.09 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
Poverty					
16	Population near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	8	5.2	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
17	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	0	0	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
Health					
18	Maternal mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	60 (2017)	Not reported	UNICEF SOW 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
19	Healthy life expectancy at birth (2)	71.40	Not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
20	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	0.2	0.2 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
Gender					
21	Gender Inequality Index (1)	87	82 (2019)	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
22	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	19.17	19.17	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
23	Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	44.36	44.09 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan

24	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	20.35	18.8 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
Nutrition					
25	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	23.9 (2016-2018)	6.3 (2017-2019)	The State of Food Security and Nutrition report	http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
26	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	2013-18: 3		UNICEF SOW 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
27	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	2013-18: 13		UNICEF SOW 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
28	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	2013-18: 7		UNICEF SOW 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
29	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	19.2	18.3 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/kyrgyzstan
Education					
30	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	99.6 (2008-18)		UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
31	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	2010-18: female: 98.8; male: 87	2015-2018: female 99; male 98.3	UNDP HD Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report
32	Adjusted primary school enrolment, net percent of primary school-age children	38.9	38.9 (2019)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/kg
33	Secondary school enrolment, net percent of secondary school-age children	84.4	85.2 (2019)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/kg

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	23 April 2021
	CO reviews/comments on draft TOR	CO	23 April -3 May 2021
	Final revised TOR sent to LTA firms and WFP Stakeholders	EM	5 May 2021
	Proposal Deadline based on the Final TOR	LTA	7 May 2021
	Final revised TOR sent to WFP Stakeholders	EM	26 May 2021
	LTA Proposal Review	EM	26 May 2021
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	14-28 June 2021
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review	Team	early July 2021
	Remote Inception Briefing with OEV	EM & Team	1 July 2021
	Inception Briefings with IRG members and national partners	EM + TL	5-16 July 2021
	Submit draft Inception Report (IR)	TL	2 August 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM & QA2	13 August 2021
	Submit revised IR	TL	27 August 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM & QA2	3 September
	CO reviews/comments on draft IR	CO	10 September 2021
	IR DDoE Clearance	DDoE	20 September 2021
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key Stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	end September 2021
Phase 3 – Data Collection, including Fieldwork			
	In country / Remote Data Collection	Team	25 Sep – 10 Oct 2021
	Exit Debrief (ppt)	TL	Mid Oct 2021
	Preliminary Findings Debrief	Team	Early November 2021
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check) (D0)	TL	End November 2021
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	10 December 2021
DRAFT 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV (D1)	TL	17 Dec 2021
	ER QA1 review	EM	23 Dec 2021
	ER QA2 review	QA2	Early Jan 2021
	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	Mid Jan 2021
	Draft ER clearance by DDoE	DDoE	21 Jan
	OEV shares draft ER with IRG	EM/IRG	26 Jan
	IRG reviews/comments on draft ER	IRG	5 Feb
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with Team	EM	10 Feb

	Learning workshop (Bishkek)	IRG/TL/EM	End Jan 2022
Draft 2	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP's comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments (D2)	ET	Mid Feb 2022
	Review D2	EM	25 Feb 2022
Draft 3	Submit final draft ER to OEV (D3)	TL	End Feb 2022
	Review D3	EM	Early March Feb 2022
	Seek final approval by DDoE	DDoE	16-22 March 2022
SER	Draft Summary Evaluation Report	EM	15 May 2022
	SER QA2 review	QA2	21 May 2022
	Seek DDoE clearance to send SER	DDoE	25 May 2022
	OEV circulates SER to WFPs Executive Management for information upon clearance from OEV's Deputy Director	DDoE	28 May 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	15 June 2022
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting etc.	EM	30 June 2022
	Presentation and discussion of SER at EB Round Table	DDoE & EM	Oct 2022
	Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report to the EB	DDoE	Nov 2022
	Presentation of management response to the EB	RD RBB	Nov 2022

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder analysis

	Interest in the evaluation	Participation in the evaluation	Who
Internal (WFP) stakeholders			
Country office	Responsible for country level planning and implementation of 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.	Primary stakeholder. CO staff will be involved in planning and briefing sessions during the preparation and inception phases and will be interviewed as key informant during the data collection phase. CO staff will participate in the debriefings at the end of the data collection phase and in the validation workshop during the reporting phase and will comment on the draft Inception Report and draft Evaluation Report. Under the oversight of WFP Corporate Planning and Performance Division (CPP), CO staff will prepare the management response to the CSPE.	Country Director, Deputy Country Director, Head of Programme, Head of M&E/VAM and other units as relevant. CO sub-office staff
Regional Bureau	Regional Bureau in Bangkok (RBB) has an interest in learning from the evaluation results as these can inform RBB's technical support and oversight to the CO as well as regional plans and strategies. Regional Bureau in Cairo (RBC) has an interest in learning from the evaluation results as the CO was part of the Bureau until November 2020.	Primary stakeholder. RBB staff will be key informants and interviewed during the inception and data collection phases. They will participate in the validation workshop during the reporting phase and will comment on the draft Evaluation Report. RBB staff will also provide inputs on the management response to the CSPE.	Senior RB Management, RBB and RBC staff included in the IRG, and other(s).
HQ Divisions	HQ Divisions have an interest in lessons relevant to their mandates. The CSPE is expected to strengthen HQ Division's strategic guidance and technical support to the RB and CO, and to provide lessons with broader applicability globally.	Primary stakeholder. HQ Divisions and Technical units will be key informants and interviewed (especially during the inception phase) on the themes covered by the CSPE. HQ Divisions represented in	Evaluation focal points in HQ Divisions as relevant.

		the IRG will have an opportunity to comment on the draft ER and to provide inputs to the management response to the CSPE.	
WFP Executive Board	Accountability role, but also an interest in potential wider lessons from Kyrgyzstan's evolving contexts and about WFP roles, strategy and performance.	Secondary stakeholder. Presentation of the evaluation results at the November 2022 session to inform Board members about the performance and results of WFP activities in Kyrgyzstan.	Executive Board member delegates.
External stakeholders			
Affected communities	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.	Primary stakeholder. They will be interviewed and consulted during the field missions. Special attention will be given in hearing the voices of women and girls of diverse groups, and other potentially marginalised population groups. Special arrangements may have to be made to meet children.	Food-insecure households, smallholder farmers and beneficiaries participating in resilience-building, climate change adaptation and capacity strengthening activities. Schoolchildren aged 5-11, beneficiaries of school feeding activities, cooks and teachers.
Government at central and local level	The evaluation is expected to enhance collaboration and synergies among national institutions and WFP and accelerating progress towards replication, hand-over and sustainability.	Primary stakeholder. 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 local level. They will also participate in the validation workshop during the reporting phase.	Key national partners comprise the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Education and Sciences, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry. The gender policy department in the Ministry of Labour and Social Development is the main WFP counterpart for gender equality and women's empowerment.
UN country team and other	UN agencies and other partners in Kyrgyzstan have a stake in this evaluation in terms of partnerships, performance, future strategic	Primary stakeholder. The evaluation team will engage with the UN and other partner agencies in Kyrgyzstan as key informants	UN Resident Coordinator, UN Agencies' Representatives and other International Organizations operating in the country,

International Organizations	<p>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>during the inception and data collection phases. The CO will keep UN partners informed of the evaluation's progress and, in collaboration with OEV, will seek to maximize synergies between the ongoing UNDAF evaluation and the CSPE.</p>	<p>including: United Nations partners include FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UN-Women, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNIDO and UNFPA.</p>
Donors	<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 among people who are most at risk.</p>	<p>Primary stakeholder. Involvement in interviews and feedback sessions as applicable, and report dissemination.</p>	<p>Representatives from main donors, including the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Japan and multilateral donors (e.g. UN peacebuilding fund and Green Climate Fund).</p>
Cooperating partners and NGOs	<p>WFP's cooperating partners and NGOs play a key role in implementing CSP activities and have an interest in enhancing synergies and collaboration with WFP, and in the implications of the evaluation results.</p>	<p>Secondary stakeholder. Interviews with staff of cooperating partners and NGOs during the data collection phase as applicable.</p>	<p>Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI), the Agency for Development Initiatives, the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), Roza Otumbaeva's fund, Mercy Corps and the local NGOs Insan Leilek.</p>
Other partners (civil society and Academia)	<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>Secondary stakeholder. Interviews with other current or potential partners from the private sector and civil society during the data collection phase as applicable.</p>	<p>The Centre of Activation of Rural Development Initiatives, Public Fund Kelichek, the Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users, Community Development Alliance, Bilek and Ak-Niet, water users' associations, GIZ and the Aga Khan Development Network, the national Agrarian University, the American University of Central Asia, the University of Central Asia</p>

Annex 5: Evaluability assessment

Table 4: Country Strategic Plan Kyrgyzstan [2018-2022] logframe analysis				
Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Output indicators	Cross-cutting indicators
v 1.0 (created in April 2017)	Total nr. of indicators	37	31	7
v 2.0 (created in May 2018)	New indicators	0	2	0
	Discontinued indicators	0	2	0
	Total nr. of indicators	37	31	7
V 3.0 (created in April 2019)	New indicators	4	15	3
	Discontinued indicators	0	0	0
	Total nr. of indicators	41	46	10
v. 4.0 (created in April 2020)	New indicators	3	7	0
	Discontinued indicators	0	0	0
	Total nr. of indicators	44	53	10
v 5.0 (created in July 2020)	New indicators	5	6	1
	Discontinued indicators	0	0	0
	Total nr. of indicators	49	59	11

Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions	37	29	7
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Source: COMET report CM-L010. Data extracted on 06/04/2021.

Table 5: Analysis of results reporting in Kyrgyzstan annual country reports (2018-2022)				
		ACR 2018	ACR 2019	ACR 2020
Outcome indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	37	41	49
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	31	30	39
	Total nr. of baselines reported	89	82	101
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	31	29	39
	Total nr. of year-end targets reported	89	82	101
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	31	29	39
	Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported	89	82	101
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	0	29	33
	Total nr. of follow-up values reported	0	82	77
Cross-cutting indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	7	10	11
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	8	9	10

	Total nr. of baselines reported	41	66	68
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	8	9	10
	Total nr. of year-end targets reported	41	66	68
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	8	9	10
	Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported	41	65	68
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	8	6	9
	Total nr. of follow-up values reported	41	39	50
Output indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	31	46	59
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	10	25	22
	Total nr. of targets reported	33	49	55
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	10	25	22
	Total nr. of actual values reported	33	49	52

Annex 6: WFP presence in years pre-CSP

		2014	2015	2016	2017
Kyrgyzstan relevant events		April, 2014: Reformist Joomart Otorbayev is elected prime minister after the previous government collapses as a result of corruption allegations.	May, 2015: Kyrgyzstan joins the Eurasian Economic Union, a Russia-led trade bloc.	December, 2016: Approved referendum including amendments that boost the power of prime minister.	October, 2016: Sooronbai Jeenbekov wins the presidential election. Earthquake of magnitude 5.9 in the Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan border. 5,000 people affected. Relations with Kazakhstan are improved after a period of trade war.
WFP interventions	DEV 200176 (2013-2017)	<p>Activity type: School feeding</p> <p>Total requirements: US\$ 11,414,105</p> <p>Total contributions received: US\$ 10,405,744</p> <p>Funding: 91.2%</p>	<p>Activity type: School feeding</p> <p>Total requirements: US\$ 11,600,503</p> <p>Total contributions received: n.d</p> <p>Funding: n.d</p>	<p>Activity type: School feeding</p> <p>Total requirements: US\$ 15,869,001</p> <p>Total contributions received: US\$12,450,744</p> <p>Funding: 78.5%</p>	<p>Activity type: School feeding</p> <p>Total requirements: US\$ 15,868,001</p> <p>Total contributions received: US\$ 12,744,850</p> <p>Funding: 80.3%</p>

	DEV 200662 (2014-2017)	Activity type: Food assistance for assets; Food for training; Cash for assets; Cash for training Total requirements: US\$ 16,844,199 Total contributions received: US\$ 7,987,142 Funding: 47.4%	Activity type: Food assistance for assets Total requirements: US\$ 19,764,901 Total contributions received: n.d Funding: n.d	Activity type: Food assistance for assets Total requirements: US\$ 24,129,531 Total contributions received: US\$ 28,841,975 Funding: 119.5%	Activity type: Food assistance for assets; Food assistance for training Total requirements: US\$ 26,575,587 Total contributions received: US\$ 26,536,027 Funding: 100.15%
	PRRO 200036 (2011-2014)	Activity type: Food for training; Food for assets Total requirements: US\$ 41,588,855 Total contributions received: US\$ 22,136,328 Funding: 53.2%			
Outputs at country office level	Food distributed (MT) 	DEV 200176: 206 DEV 200662: 463 PRRO 200036: 1,329	DEV 200176: 475 DEV 200662: 3,323	7,892	9,018
	Cash distributed (USD) 	DEV 200662: US\$ 17,389 PRRO 200036: US\$ 429,760	n.a	n.a	n.a
	Actual beneficiaries (number) 	DEV 200176: 34,280 DEV 200662: 100,311 PRRO 200036: 44,406	DEV 200176: 79,776 DEV 200662: 178,594	280,776	426,967

Source: SPRs, ACRs, Factory, data compiled on 08/04/2021.

Annex 7: Line of sight

Kyrgyz Republic Country strategic plan (2018-2022), line of sight as per BR04

Kyrgyz Republic CSP (2018 - 2022)				
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 4 – Food systems are sustainable (SDG target 2.4)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)
ROOT CAUSES		RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE
OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic, including schoolchildren and residents of social institutions, have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round.	OUTCOME 3: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round.	OUTCOME 4: Government institutions at central and decentralized levels have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food.	OUTCOME 5: Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis.
BUDGET SO 1: \$10,475,817	BUDGET SO 2: \$29,531,046	BUDGET SO 3: \$11,513,321	BUDGET SO 4: \$7,431,223	BUDGET SO 5: \$2,913,978
OUTPUTS: 1. Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (Tier 1, Output Category A, K, SR 1, SR 2, SDG 4). 2. Primary school-aged girls and boys in schools with independent replication receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (Tier 2, output category C, SR 1, SR 2, and SDG 4). 3. Primary school-aged girls and boys and their families benefit from improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition to improve their micronutrient intake within a healthy and safe environment. (Tier 2, output category C, SR 1, SDG 3). 4. Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs (Tier 1, Output Category 1, C, SR 1)	OUTPUTS: 1. Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Tier 1, output category A, SR 1, SR 2). 2. Food insecure individuals and communities in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity (Tier 2, output category D, K, SR 3). 3. Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition (Tier 1, output category C, A, K, SR 3).	OUTPUTS: 1. Participating targeted households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Tier 1, Output category A, SR1, SR2). 2. Community members in the most risk prone areas benefit from strengthened local capacity in risk profiling and risk informed planning in order to protect their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change (Tier 3, Output category C, K, SR4, SDG 13). 3. Community members in the most risk prone areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate resilient assets in order to protect their livelihoods from shocks and to ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition (Tier 2, Output category D, K, SR1, SR2, SR4, and SDG13).	OUTPUTS: 1. Food insecure households benefit from the strengthened capacity of government institutions to monitor and analyse food security and manage national programmes in order to adequately target and reach those in need of assistance (Tier 3, Output category C, SR 1, SR 3, SR 4, SR 5, SDG 1, and SDG 13). 2. Food insecure communities benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change (Tier 3, Output category C, M, I; SR 1, SR 3, SR 4, SR 5, SR 6, SDG 1, and SDG 13).	OUTPUTS: 1. Vulnerable food insecure populations receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs (Tier 1, output category A, D, SR 1, SR 2).
ACTIVITY 1: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals. (Modality: Food, CS)	ACTIVITY 2: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders. (Modality: Food, CBT)	ACTIVITY 4: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities. (Modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 6: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions. (Modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 9: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations (Modality: Food, CBT, CS)
ACTIVITY 8: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies. (Modality: Food, CBT, CS)	ACTIVITY 3: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders. (Modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 5: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters. (Modality: Food)	ACTIVITY 7: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions. (Modality: CS)	

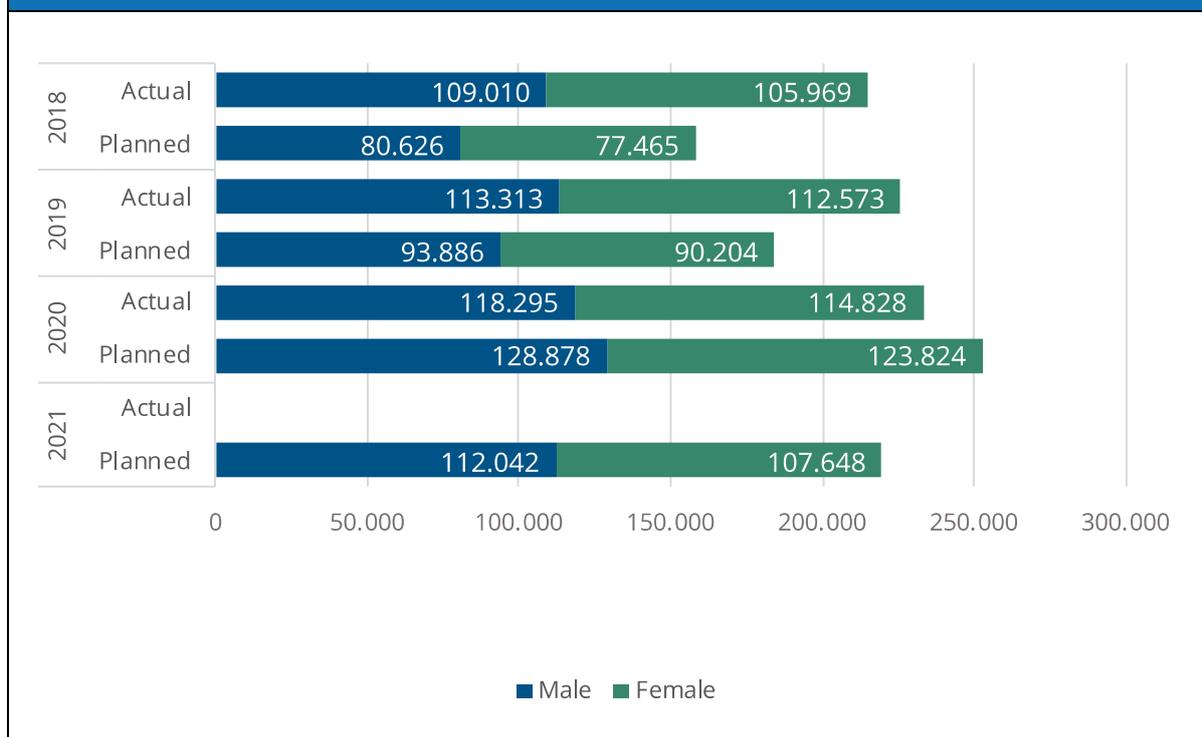
Source: WFP SPA website – Line of Sight as per Budget Revision n.04.

Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers

Table 8: Actual beneficiaries versus planned (2018-2020) by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender																			
Strategic objective (SO)	Activity	2018 Planned beneficiaries		2018 Actual beneficiaries		2018 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		2019 Planned beneficiaries		2019 Actual beneficiaries		2019 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		2020 Planned beneficiaries		2020 Actual beneficiaries		2020 Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SO 5	Act. 9	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	33,151	31,851	4,278	4,028	12.9%	12.6%
Subtotal SO 5		n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	33,151	31,851	4,278	4,028	12.9%	12.6%
SO 1	Act. 1	26,000	26,000	28,049	27,214	107.9%	104.7%	39,000	39,000	42,279	41,632	108.4%	106.7%	39,000	39,000	41,268	40,641	105.8%	104.2%
	Act. 8	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1,635	1,572	1,465	1,599	89.6	101.7%
Subtotal SO 1		26,000	26,000	28,049	27,214	107.9%	104.7%	39,000	39,000	42,279	41,632	108.4%	106.7%	40,635	40,572	42,733	42,240	105.2%	104.1%
SO 2	Act. 2	38,933	37,406	70,851	68,908	182.0%	184.2%	38,930	37,404	61,518	61,722	158.0%	165.7%	38,930	37,404	60,590	58,596	155.6%	156.7%
Subtotal SO 2		38,933	37,406	70,851	68,908	182.0%	184.2%	38,930	37,404	61,518	61,722	158.0%	165.7%	38,930	37,404	60,590	58,596	155.6%	156.7%
SO 3	Act. 5	15,175	14,580	10,111	9,848	66.6%	67.5%	15,174	14,580	9,517	9,219	62.7%	63.2%	15,381	14,779	10,693	9,964	69.5%	67.4%
Subtotal SO 3		15,175	14,580	10,111	9,848	66.6%	67.5%	15,174	14,580	9,517	9,219	62.7%	63.2%	15,381	14,779	10,693	9,964	69.5%	67.4%
Total without overlaps		80,626	77,465	109,010	105,969	135.2%	136.8%	93,887	90,203	113,314	112,573	120.7%	124.8%	128,879	123,823	118,294	114,828	91.8%	92.7%

Source: ACR 2018, 2019 and 2020 and CM-R020 Report, COMET. Data extracted on 08/04/2021.

Figure 9: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in Kyrgyzstan, 2018-2021



Source: ACR 2018. 2019 and 2020 and Report CM-R001b, COMET data extracted on 08/04/2021.

Table 6: Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Kyrgyzstan, (2018-2020), 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					
SO 1	Act. 1	55,263	106.3%	n.a	n.a
SO 2	Act. 2	108,712	178.3%	31,044	183.1%
SO 3	Act. 5	19,959	67.1%	n.a	n.a
Grand Total		183,934	128.9%	31,044	202.0%
2019					
SO 1	Act. 1	83,911	107.6%	n.a	n.a
SO 2	Act. 2	97,602	160.1%	25,638	166.8%
SO 3	Act. 5	18,736	63.0%	n.a	n.a

Table 6: Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Kyrgyzstan, (2018-2020), 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 %)
Grand Total		200,249	118.7%	25,638	166.8%
2020					
SO 5	Act. 9	n.a	n.a	8,306	12.8%
SO 1	Act. 1	81,909	105.0%	n.a	n.a
	Act. 8	3,064	95.5%	n.a	n.a
SO 2	Act. 2	119,186	195.5%	n.d	n.d
SO 3	Act. 5	20,657	68.5%	n.a	n.a
Grand Total		224,816	130.5%	8,306	10.3%

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 08/04/2021.

Table 7: Actual beneficiaries by residence status, 2018-2020						
Residence status	Number of beneficiaries Year 2018	% Year 2018	Number of beneficiaries Year 2019	% Year 2019	Number of beneficiaries Year 2020	% Year 2020
Resident	214,978	100%	225,887	100%	233,123	100%
IDPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: COMET report CM-R001b, data extracted on 08/04/2021.

Annex 9: Communication and Knowledge Management plan

Phase	What	Which	How & where	Who	Who	When	When
Evaluation stage	Communication product	Target audience	Channels	Creator lead	Creator support	Publication draft	Publication deadline
Preparation	ToR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation team • WFP country office staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM		April 2021	April 2021
Preparation	Summary and ToR	ToR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo; WFP.org 	EM/ CM		May 2021	May 2021
Inception	Inception report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional offices • WFP technical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo; 	EM/ CM		June 201	July 2021
Data collection	Exit debrief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff WFP technical staff (optional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT, meeting support 	EM/ET		September 2021	September 2021
Data collection	Preliminary findings debrief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff • WFP technical staff (optional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT, meeting support 	EM/ET		September 2021	September 2021
Reporting	Stakeholder workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop, meeting • Piggyback on any CSP formulation workshop 	EM/ET	CM	January 2022	January 2022
Dissemination	Evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff • WFP EB/governance/management • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society /peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Web and social media channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation network platforms (UNEG, ALNAP) 	EM	CM	February 2022	February 2022

			• Newsflash				
Dissemination	Summary evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP EB/governance/management • WFP technical staff • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society /peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo; WFP.org • Executive Board website 	EM/EB	CM	March 2022	March 2022
Dissemination	Management response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/ management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society/peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web (WFP.org, WFPgo) • KM channels 	EB	EM	April 2022	April 2022
Dissemination	ED memorandum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ED/WFP management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM		June – October 2022	June – October 2022
Dissemination	Talking points/key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/management • WFP technical staff • Donors/countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 	EM	CM	June – October 2022	June – October 2022
Dissemination	PowerPoint presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/management • WFP technical staff • Donors/countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 	EM	CM	June – October 2022	June – October 2022
Dissemination	Report communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight and Policy Committee (OPC) • Division Directors, country offices and evaluation specific stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM		June – October 2022	June – October 2022
Dissemination	Newsflash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/ management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society /peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	CM	EM	November 2022	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	November 2022
Dissemination	Brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff/programmers /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	November 2022
Dissemination	Infographics & data visualisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society /peers/networks • CAM/media • General public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web and social media, channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation Networks (UNEG, ALNAP, EvalForward) 	CM	EM	November 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	Press release/news story for regional/country office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • Donors/countries • General public • CAM/media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web and social media channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) 	CM	CAM/CO	November 2022	November 2022

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 is the country strategic plan 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 CSP were relevant to national priorities as expressed in national policies, strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of matching between CSP strategic outcomes and national objectives outlined in government policies, strategies and plans Degree of matching of CSP activities and proposed interventions set out in government policies, strategies and plans Degree of involvement of Government in the preparation of 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 CSP and consecutive budget revision documents Zero Hunger Review Government policies, plans and programmes <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 CSP were aligned with government SDG goals and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between CSP strategic outcomes and national SDG goals and targets • Explicit reference is made in CSP to national SDG Frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP CSP and consecutive budget revision documents • National SDG Framework • Mainstreaming, Accelerating and Policy Support (MAPS) report • UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) 	Document review	
1.1.3 Alignment of strategic objectives to subnational strategies and plans	The extent to which the strategic outcomes and proposed activities outlined in the CSP were relevant to subnational priorities as expressed in subnational strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between CSP strategic outcomes and subnational objectives outlined in subnational government strategies and plans • Degree of matching of CSP activities and priority interventions set out in subnational government strategies and plans • Degree of involvement of subnational governments in the preparation of the CSP • Perception of senior subnational government officials on the degree of alignment of WFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP CSP and consecutive budget revision documents • Zero Hunger Review • Subnational government strategies, plans and programmes including, among others: i) ... • Regional Development Strategy • Senior subnational government officials 	<p>Document review</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p>	

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
		objectives and interventions with subnational strategies and plans			
1.2 To what extent did the country strategic plan 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 country strategic plan in light of changing context, national capacities, and needs?					
1.4 To what extent is the country strategic plan CSP coherent and aligned with the wider United Nations and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?					
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to country strategic plan strategic outcomes in the country?					
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected country strategic plan 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)?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the country strategic plan likely to be sustained?					
2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the country strategic plan 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 country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?					
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?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?					
Evaluation Question 4: What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?					
4.1 To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues, in the country to develop the country strategic plan?					
4.2 To what extents has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the country strategic plan?					
4.3 To what extent did the country strategic plan lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?					
4.4 To what extent did the country strategic plan provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which is has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?					

Annex 11: Approved Country Strategic Plan document

[KG01_Kyrgyz Republic Country Strategic Plan \(CSP\) \(2018-2022\)](#)

Annex 12: Terms of Reference and composition of 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 CSPs.

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 the draft evaluation report 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 availability of expertise at the regional bureau level (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.

The following table presents the proposed members of the IRG of the Kyrgyz Republic CSPE.

Kyrgyzstan Country Office	
Country Director	Andrea Bagnoli
Deputy Country Director	Hilke David
CSPE focal point	Aizhan Mamatbekova
VAM (SO 4)	Altynai Maimekova
Outcome 1 (support as need for gender)	Damira Umetbaeva (alternate Adelia)
Outcome 2/5	Kyialbek Temishev
Sub-Office (support as need from Outcome 3)	Suiun Aidarov (alternate Ruslan)
Supply Chain	Baktybek Beishenaliev
Policy/Partnerships	Emma Khachathryan (alternate Elmira)
Donor relations/communication	Almaz Tchoreov (from 1.7.21, alternate Daniar)
Bangkok Regional Bureau	
Regional Climate Change & DRR Advisor	Katiuscia Fara
Regional School Feeding Officer	Nadya Frank
Cairo Regional Bureau	
Programme Policy-Resilience and Livelihoods	Oscar Ekdahl
Programme Policy-School Meals	Vanja Karanovic
Headquarters	
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Annex 14: Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ACR	Annual Country Report
AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
BR	Budget Revision
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CD	Country Director
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CO	Country Office
CP	Country Programme
CPB	Country Portfolio Budget
CRF	Corporate Results Framework
CS	Capacity Strengthening
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
DDoE	Deputy Director of Evaluation
DoE	Director of Evaluation
EB	Executive Board
EM	Evaluation Manager
EQ	Evaluation Question
ER	Evaluation Report
ET	Evaluation Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
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
LTA	Long Term Agreement
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSCP	National System of Civil Protection
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
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RB	Regional Bureau
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
TL	Team Leader
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
UNSDCF	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

Office of Evaluation

World Food Programme

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