



ANNEXES

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION - TURKMENISTAN

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Annex 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Cluster Evaluation of UNDP Country Programmes in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

1. Background to the evaluation

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is undertaking a cluster evaluation of UNDP Country Programmes in 10 countries and 1 territory of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC) each of which goes to the UNDP Executive Board in 2020 for the approval of their new Country Programme Documents (CPDs).

Each of the 11 countries (and territory) will undergo an Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE), examining UNDP's work at the country level during the ongoing programme cycle 2016-2020. Results of the ICPEs are expected to provide a set of forward-looking recommendations as input to the new CPD development process for the next country programme development.

The UNDP programme countries under review, which can be grouped under three sub-regions based on their unique challenges and priorities, include:

- **Central Asia:** Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- **South Caucasus and Western CIS:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia
- **Western Balkans & Turkey:** North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo*

The outputs of this cluster evaluation will include 11 Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) Reports and a Regional Synthesis Report building on the ICPEs.

2. RBEC Regional Context and UNDP Programme

The countries of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have recorded upward human development progress and significantly improved states capacity over the past two decades. All countries have achieved middle income status and eradicated extreme poverty during this period. At the same time, region has witnessed growing disparities in terms of income distribution, gender, and access to quality and affordable public services.

While many countries have reached high and very high Human Development Indices, an estimated 70 million people in the region live on less than 10 USD/day and are vulnerable to poverty. According to the last regional HDR report for the region (2016), some countries identified up to 50 per cent of their workforce (particularly youth) as either long-term unemployed or engaged in precarious, informal employment. Social exclusion also affects ethnic minorities, including Roma communities, people living with disabilities and in ill-health. Some of the countries in the region have seen rapid growth in HIV infection rates.

The countries of the region face similar governance challenges. Many are in need of public management reform, greater recognition and enforcement of the rule of law and access to justice, improved compliance

* All references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of the Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

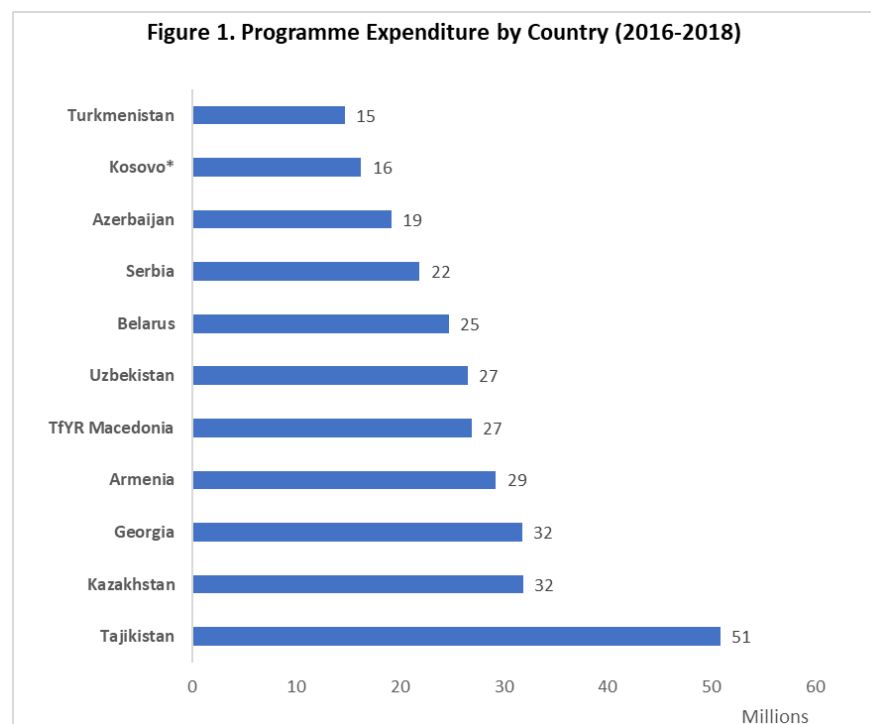
with human rights and other international conventions, as well as greater engagement of women and civil society in government policy setting and decision making. The region is vulnerable to natural disasters including climate change related issues such as flooding, droughts, seismic risks, and environmental risks, some of which are exacerbated by human activities such as unsustainable water and land management practices, and high reliance on fossil fuels. All of these risks pose long terms threats to human security and biodiversity.

Geopolitical tensions continue to affect the region due to on-going conflicts and the heritage from past conflicts. This is exacerbated by the geographical position of this region located at the juncture between Western Europe, Asia, and the middle east, making the region an important transit area but also a source and destination for human migration.

Policy reforms at the sub regional level (Western Balkans, Central Asia, South Caucus and Western CIS) are influenced by the aspirations of countries to integrate with larger country groupings neighboring the regions, in particular the European Union.

UNDP Programming in the region

Between 2016-2018 (the review period), UNDP programmes in the 10 countries and 1 territory under review have aimed to contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth, accounting for almost 38% of the



expenditure (core and non-core), followed by support to institutions to deliver on universal access to basic services (32%) and democratic governance (15%), and lowering the risk of natural disasters including from climate change (10%). Gender equality and women's empowerment cuts across all outcome areas, with evidence of explicit support to promote women's empowerment. Efforts are also being made to assist countries mainstreaming the SDGs. Figure 1 highlights the total programme expenditures by country for

the 11 UNDP country programmes under review, the thematic distribution of which varies by country taking into account context, economic and social challenges in the three RBEC sub-regions.

3. Scope of the evaluation

The focus of the evaluation is the current country programme cycle (2016-2020) in the 10 countries and 1 territory, covering activities until the end of 2018. It will also include any ongoing projects and activities from the previous programme cycle that either continued or conclude in the current programme cycle.

The scope of each of these ICPEs will include the entirety of UNDP's activities in the country and therefore will cover interventions funded by all sources, including core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds. Each of the ICPEs will pay particular attention to their sub-regional and regional development context within which the UNPD programme has operated. The roles and contributions of UNV and UNCDF in joint work with UNDP will also be captured by the evaluation.

4. Key Evaluation Questions and Guiding Principles

The ICPEs will address the following three questions.:

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results?

ICPEs are conducted at the outcome level. To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programmes desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. As part of this analysis, the CPD's progression over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's progression, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at. The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analyzed under evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved outputs and the extent to which these outputs have contributed to the intended CPD outcomes. In this process, both positive and negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes will also be identified.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that have influenced - both positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be assessed under evaluation question 3. They will be examined in alignment with the engagement principles, drivers of development and alignment parameters of the Strategic Plan¹, as well as the utilization of resources to deliver results and how managerial practices impacted achievement of programmatic goals. Special attention will be given to integrate a gender equality approach to data collection methods. To assess gender across the portfolio, the evaluation will use the gender marker² and the gender results effectiveness scale (GRES).³

¹ These principles include: national ownership and capacity; human rights-based approach; sustainable human development; gender equality and women's empowerment; voice and participation; South-South and triangular cooperation; active role as global citizens; and universality.

² A corporate tool to sensitize programme managers in advancing GEWE through assigning ratings to projects during project design to signify the level of expected contribution to GEWE. It can also be used to track planned programme expenditures on GEWE (not actual expenditures).

³ The GRES, developed as part of the corporate evaluation on UNDP's contribution to gender equality and women's

The regional synthesis will build on the findings from the ICPEs to analyze UNDPs corporate-level programme policy issues in addressing the unique challenges and priorities in the region, with special consideration to similarities across the three RBEC sub-regions, to consider the contribution of UNDP through its advisory and programmatic support at the regional level.

5. Approach and Methodology

The evaluation methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards⁴. Methods for data collection will be both quantitative and qualitative. The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including desk review of documentation, surveys and information and interviews with key stakeholders, including beneficiaries, partners and project managers at the country level, Istanbul Regional Hub and at the UNDP Headquarters. Specific evaluation questions and the data collection method will be further detailed and outlined in an evaluation matrix.

Stakeholder Analysis: The evaluation will follow a participatory and transparent process to engage with multiple stakeholders at all stages of the evaluation process. During the initial phase of each ICPE, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country.

Desk review of documents: The evaluation team will undertake an extensive review of documents. This will include, among others, background documents on the regional, sub-regional and national context, documents prepared by international partners and other UN agencies during the period under review; project and programme documents such as workplans, progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs) and project and programme evaluations conducted by the country office, regional bureau and partners, including the quality assurance and audit reports. All project, programme and background documents related to this evaluation will be posted on a dedicated IEO SharePoint website. IEO will share the link to this website with the Regional Hub and Country Offices.

Pre-mission survey: A pre-mission survey will be administered for the UNDP Country staff and their counterparts in the country; and one for the UNDP RBEC Regional Programme staff (at Headquarter and Istanbul Regional Hub) at the onset of data collection.

Project and portfolio analysis: A number of projects that represent a cross section of UNDPs work will be selected for in-depth review and analysis at both the country and regional level based on the programme coverage (projects covering the various thematic and cross-cutting areas); financial expenditure (a representative mix of both large and smaller projects); maturity (covering both completed and active projects); and the degree of "success" (coverage of successful projects, as well as projects reporting difficulties where lessons can be learned).

empowerment, classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive, gender transformative.

⁴ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

Country missions and Key Informant Interviews: Country missions for data collection will be undertaken to the UNDP programme countries to gather evidence and validate findings. Field visits will be undertaken to projects selected for in-depth review. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed, and interviews will include government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and beneficiaries of the programme. Focus groups will be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

Triangulation: All information and data collected from multiple sources will be triangulated to ensure its validity. The evaluation matrix will be used to guide how each of the questions will be addressed and organize the available evidence by key evaluation question. This will facilitate the analysis and support the evaluation team in drawing well substantiated conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation quality assurance: Quality assurance for the evaluation will be ensured by a member of the International Evaluation Advisory Panel, an independent body of development and evaluation experts. Quality assurance will be conducted in line with IEO principles and criteria, to ensure a sound and robust evaluation methodology and analysis of the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations. The expert will review the application of IEO norms and standards to ascertain the quality of the methodology, triangulation of data and analysis, independence of information and credibility of sources. The evaluation will also undergo internal IEO peer review prior to final clearance.

6. Management arrangements

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the evaluation in consultation with the UNDP offices, the respective governments, the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC) and other key partners at national, regional and international levels. IEO will lead and manage the evaluation and meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the evaluation.

UNDP Country Offices in the RBEC region: Each of the UNDP offices in the 10 RBEC countries and a territory will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country, and provide factual verifications to the draft report on a timely basis. The CO will provide support in kind (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries; assistance for field site visits). To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, the country office staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews. Towards the later part of the evaluation, the CO and IEO will jointly organize the final stakeholder meeting, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a videoconference, where findings and results of the evaluation will be presented. Once finalized, the CO will prepare a management response in consultation with the Regional Bureau and support the outreach and dissemination of the final evaluation report.

UNDP RBEC and its Regional Hub: IEO will work closely with the Istanbul Regional Hub in coordinating the implementation of the ICPEs. UNDP RBEC and its Regional Hub will make available to the evaluation team all necessary information regarding UNDP's Regional programming and Hub activities and provide factual verifications to the draft report on a timely basis. The Regional Hub and the Bureau will help the evaluation team identify and liaise with key partners and stakeholders and help in arranging meetings and interviews. To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, UNDP staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews.

Towards the later part of the evaluation, the regional Hub and Bureau will participate in discussions on emerging conclusions and recommendations from the regional synthesis and support the outreach and dissemination of the final report.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the RBEC cluster evaluation. The likely composition of the evaluation team will be as follows.

- **IEO Evaluation Team:** IEO will put together an evaluation team comprising of three Lead Evaluators. Each of the three Lead Evaluators will have the responsibility for leading and coordinating the ICPEs for the countries in their respective RBEC sub-regions. Working together with an external research/ consultancy firm, they will be responsible for the finalization of the ICPE reports for their assigned countries and finalizing the sub-regional synthesis reports for their sub-region and contribute in the finalization of the regional synthesis report. One of the Lead Evaluators will have the additional responsibility for the overall coordination of the entire cluster evaluation process and deliverables.
- **External Consultancy Team:** IEO will launch a ‘Request for Proposals/ Expression of Interest’ inviting consulting firms/ think tanks/ research institutions/ individual consultants and put together a team of evaluation experts with substantial work experience and knowledge of the countries in the region/ sub-region and bring to the team their evaluation expertise in one or more of the UNDP work areas in the region, which include:
 - **Governance and Inclusive Sustainable Development** (including rule of law, justice, public administration, service delivery, poverty reduction, economic transformation and related areas)
 - **Environment and Natural Resources Management** (including climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction, environmental governance and related areas)

IEO will recruit up-to a maximum of three external consultancy teams to cover UNDP countries in each of the three sub-regions, with one Team Leader for each of the three sub-regions.

Under the direct supervision of the IEO Lead Evaluator, the recruited consulting teams will be responsible for research, data collection, analysis of findings, conclusions and recommendations leading to the preparation of the ICPE reports. The Team Leaders for the three sub-regions will also be responsible for drafting a sub-regional synthesis report and contribute in the finalization of the regional synthesis report.

7. Evaluation Process

The cluster evaluation will be conducted according to the approved IEO evaluation processes and methodologies. The following represents a summary of the key evaluation phases and the process, which will constitute the framework for conduct of the RBEC cluster evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. The IEO will prepare the TOR and evaluation design and recruit the external consultancy teams and finalize the Evaluation teams for the each of the three RBEC sub-regions. In order to allow for comparability and a strong high-level synthesis across the ICPEs, the evaluation design will identify and include the evaluation components to be used in the sub-regional synthesis. With the help of the UNDP country offices, IEO will initiate data collection. The evaluation questions will be finalized in an evaluation matrix containing detailed questions and means of data collection and verification to guide data collection, analysis and synthesis.

Phase 2: Desk analysis. Evaluation team members will conduct desk reviews of reference material, prepare a summary of context and other evaluative evidence, and identify the outcome theory of change, specific evaluation questions, gaps and issues that will require validation during the field-based phase of data collection. The data collection will be supplemented by administering survey(s) and interviews (via phone, Skype etc.) with key stakeholders, including country and regional office staff. Based on the desk analysis, survey results and preliminary discussion with the regional and country level staff, the evaluation team will prepare an initial draft report on the emerging findings, data gaps, field data collection and validation mission plans.

Phase 3: Field data collection. This will be an intense 3-4 weeks period during which the evaluation teams will conduct the ICPE country missions (5-7 days per country) with back-to-back country missions. During this phase, the evaluation team will undertake missions to the ICPE countries to engage in data collection activities and validation of preliminary findings. The evaluation team will liaise with regional hub and the country office staff and management, key government stakeholders, other partners and beneficiaries. At the end of the mission, the evaluation team will hold a debriefing presentation of the key preliminary findings at the country office. IEO Lead Evaluators will join the External Evaluation Teams in most of the ICPE Country missions.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the IEO Lead Evaluators, together with the external consultancy team will initiate the analysis and synthesis process to prepare the ICPE report for each of the countries in their respective RBEC sub-region. The first draft (“zero draft”) of the ICPE report will be subject to peer review by IEO staff and then circulated to the respective country office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for any factual corrections. The second draft will be shared with national stakeholders in each country for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made, and UNDP country office management will prepare the required management response, under the oversight of the regional bureau. The report will then be shared at a final debriefing where the results of the evaluation will be presented to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening national accountability of UNDP. Taking into account the discussion at the stakeholder event, the final country evaluation report will be published.

The individual ICPE reports will be used for preparing the three sub-regional evaluation synthesis reports and. IEO Lead Evaluators will lead the preparation of the overall regional synthesis report in consultation with the three sub-regional Team Leaders. Prior to finalization, this will be shared with the Regional Hub and the Bureau for any factual corrections and comments.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPEs and the Regional Synthesis Report with their brief summaries will be widely distributed in hard and electronic versions. The individual ICPE reports will be made available to the UNDP Executive Board at the time of approval of the new Country Programme Documents in June and September 2020. The UNDP country offices and the respective Governments will disseminate the report to stakeholders in each country. The individual reports with the management response will be published on the UNDP website⁵ as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The

⁵ web.undp.org/evaluation

regional bureau will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.⁶

The Regional Synthesis Report will be presented to the Executive Board at its Annual session in June 2020. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The RBEC Regional Bureau will be responsible for generating a management response, which will be published together with the final report.

8. Evaluation timeline and responsibilities

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively⁷ as follows:

Timeframe for the cluster evaluation of UNDP 11 Country Programmes in Europe and the CIS Region			
Activity	Responsible party		Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work			
TOR – approval by the Independent Evaluation Office	LE		Sep 2018
Launch ‘Request for Proposals/ Expression of Interest’ for external consultancy teams	LE		Oct 2018
Finalization of the External Consultancy Team	LE		Nov-Dec 2018
On-boarding workshop for the Team Leaders of external consultancy teams (workshop date will depend on the recruitment of the external consulting teams)	IEO Evaluation Team		Jan-Feb 2019
Phase 2: Desk analysis			
Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis	External Team/LE	Consulting	Jan-Mar 2019
Launch of pre-mission surveys (Country offices, RBEC Regional Programme and Regional Hub)	External Team/LE	Consulting	Jan/Feb 2019
Preparation of draft pre-mission country analysis papers	External Team/LE	Consulting	15 Mar 2019
Phase 3: Data Collection and Validation			
Data collection and validation country missions (5-7 days per country over a period of 3-4 weeks with back-to-back country missions)	External Team/LE	Consulting	May/ Early June 2019
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief			
ICPE Analysis and Synthesis	LE/External Team	Consulting	Jun-Jul 2019

⁶ erc.undp.org

⁷ The timeframe and deadlines are indicative and may be subject to change.

Zero draft ICPE report for clearance by IEO and EAP	LE/External Consulting Team	Aug 2019
First draft ICPE report for CO/RBEC review	CO/RBEC/LEs	Sep 2019
Final (Second draft) ICPE report shared with GOV	CO/GOV/LEs	Sep-Oct 2019
Sub-regional evaluation synthesis report	LE/TLs	Sep-Oct 2019
UNDP management response to ICPE	CO/RBEC	Oct 2019
Regional evaluation synthesis report (Draft)	LE/TLs	Oct 2019
Final ICPE debriefing with national stakeholders	CO/LEs	Nov-Dec 2019
Final Regional Synthesis Paper	LEs	Nov-Dec 2019
Phase 5: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	IEO	Dec 2019
Final report and Evaluation Brief	IEO	Jan 2020
Dissemination of the final report	IEO/CO	Feb 2020
Phase 6: Executive Board Presentation		
EB Paper	EM/LE	Feb 2020
EB Presentation	IEO	May-Jun 2020

Annex 2. EVALUATION MATRIX

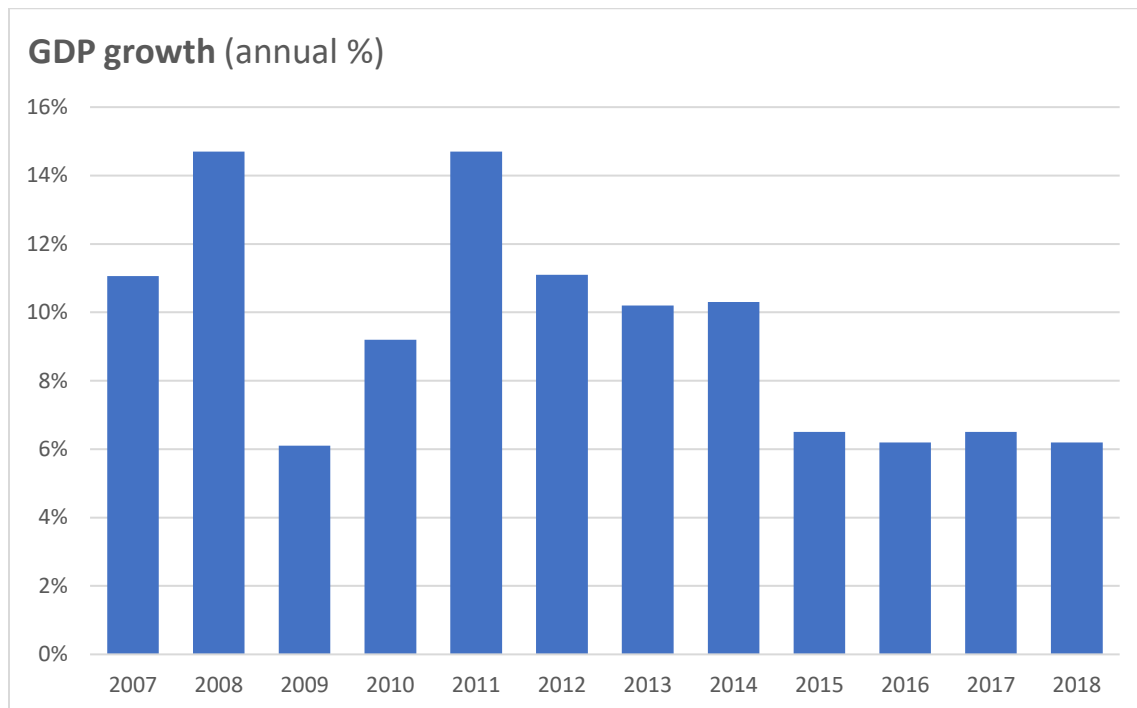
Evaluation Questions	Sub-questions	Data/Info to be collected	Data collection methods and tools (e.g.)	Data analysis (e.g.)
EQ 1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?	1.1 What are UNDP's outcomes as defined in the CPD?	<p>UNDP's specific areas of work and approaches for contribution under CPD/UNDAF outcomes</p> <p>UNDP's interventions strategy, e.g. theory of change that maps an expected pathway of change, logic and assumptions; including plans detailing required financial resources and capacity for programme implementation (and evidence of their provision)</p> <p>Evidence of design tailored to meeting development challenges and emerging needs of the country</p> <p><i>Evidence of design based on a clear and comprehensive risks analysis</i></p>	<p>Desk/literature review of relevant documents (including problem analysis conducted by the CO)</p> <p>-Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>-Field studies/visits to beneficiaries</p> <p>-Survey(s) to cover gaps or validate preliminary findings</p> <p>-Other as appropriate</p>	<p>1. Map a theory of change to identify the logic, sequence of events and assumptions behind the proposed programme</p> <p>2. Problem/risk analysis of underlying development challenges</p> <p>3. Stakeholders analysis</p> <p>4. SMART analysis of CPD indicators</p> <p>5. Triangulate data collected from various sources and means (e.g. cross check interview data with desk review to validate or refute TOC).</p>
	1.2 If there have been any changes to the programme design and implementation from the initial CPD, what were they, and why were the changes made?	Evidence of existence and application of <i>relevant measures to respond to the changes put and their coordination/consistency across the implemented activities.</i>		
EQ 2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is	2.1 To what extent and with which results did UNDP achieve its specific	Progress towards achievement of intended objectives per sector (including a list of indicators chosen for the CPD and those used for corporate reporting, baselines,	-Desk/literature review of relevant documents	<p>1. Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions;</p> <p>2. Counterfactual analysis to check</p>

likely to achieve) its intended objectives?	objectives (CP outputs) as defined in the CPD and other strategies (if different)?	targets; and status) Evidence of achievement of results within the governance - poverty-environment/energy-climate nexus	-Code in NVivo ROARs, GRES as well as indicators status to assess progress and trends -Project QA data extraction -Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders -Field studies/visits to beneficiaries -Survey(s) to cover gaps or validate preliminary findings -Other as appropriate	whether results could have been delivered without UNDP 3. Analysis of evaluations and audits; 4. Summary of outcome indicator and status 5. Analysis of corporate surveys 6. Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES 7. Triangulate data collected from various sources and means.
	2.2 To what extent did the achieved results contribute to the outcome?	Clear linkages between UNDP's specific interventions and UNDAF-defined outcome level changes Evidence of contribution to GEWE Evidence of contributions to the SDGs		
EQ 3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, to the sustainability of results?	3.1 What programme design and implementation-related factors have contributed to or hindered results?	Key factors affecting the results (Typology of key factors to be created, e.g.): 1.Degree of alignment with national priorities 2.Programme focus/design and implementation approach (e.g. mix of interventions, up/downstream, short/long-term, appropriateness of indicators) 3.Business environment to promote GEWE 4.Use of partnerships (incl. UNV/UNCDF, PUNS, IFI, CSO, Private sector, think tanks) 5.Innovation and knowledge management 6.Use of SSC to enhance results 7.Measures to ensure efficient use of resources 8.M&E capacity	-Project QA data extraction -Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - focus on validating or refuting lines of inquiry - collecting perceptions and observations on the "why" and factors that influence or impede effectiveness; -Field studies/visits to beneficiaries -Spot check status of implementation of	1. Completion of a template of 'factors' with analysis of 'strength of influence (extent the factors affect UNDP's ability to achieve its objectives)' 2. Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions; 3. Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP 4. Analysis of evaluations and audits; 5. Analysis of corporate surveys 6. Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES 7. Cross-check interview data with desk review to validate or refute
	3.2 How have the key principles of the Strategic Plan been applied to the country			

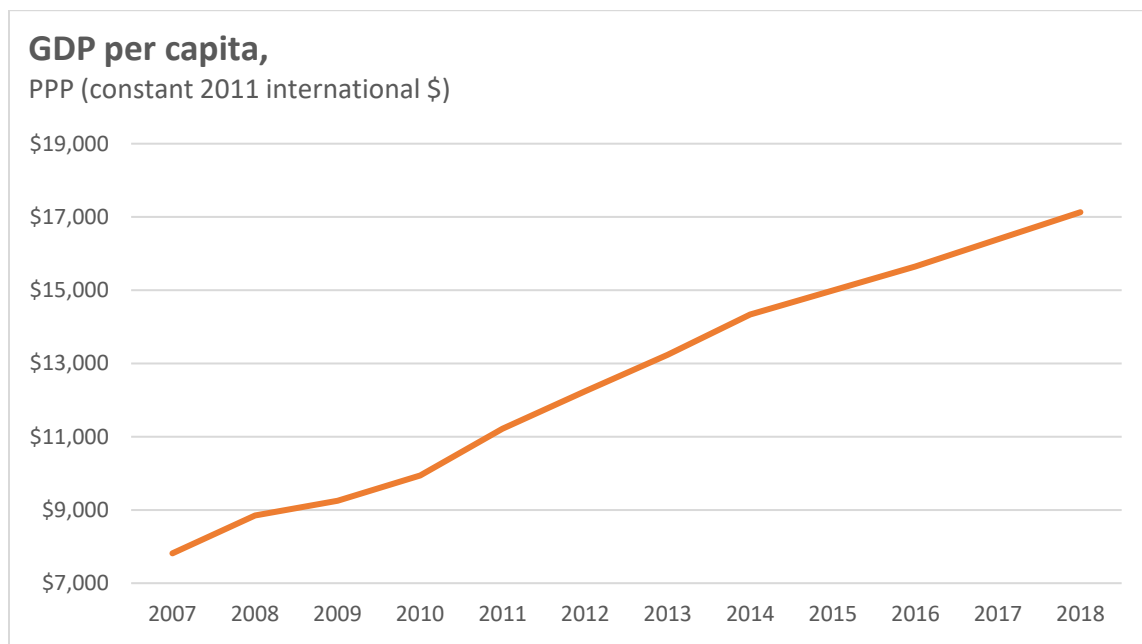
	programme design ⁸	<p>9.9. 'Social & Environment Standards' (incl human rights, environment sustainability)</p> <p>10. Project delivery modality (NIM/DIM)</p>	<p>recommendations from previous ADR/ICPE</p> <p>-Tabulation of corporate surveys data</p> <p>-Survey(s) to cover gaps or validate preliminary findings</p> <p>-Other as appropriate</p>	<p>lines of inquiry – highlighting data on the “why” and factors that influence or impede effectiveness; (check for unintended outcomes);</p> <p>8. Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with survey to close gaps and findings</p>
	3.3 What mechanisms were put in place at the design and implementation stage to ensure the sustainability of results, given the identifiable risks?	<p>Level of capacity of partner institutions/organisations/beneficiaries</p> <p>Supported government policies and mechanisms encourage continuation</p> <p>Government mechanisms and budgets in place for managing, operating and maintaining set of supported institutional measures</p> <p>Evidence of appropriate sustainable results at project level with typology of “lessons learnt” and “best practices”</p> <p>Evidence of further funding and implementation of activities following up on results achieved with support of UNDP</p>		

⁸ As the CPDs under review may be based on the previous Strategic Plan (2014-2017), we should select a set of key principles reflected in both old and new Strategic Plan for our purpose, to examine how they have been reflected in programme design and used to enhance the results). For example, in the new Strategic Plan 2018-2021, the key issues include: (1) 'Working in partnership': i) Within UN System; and ii) Outside UNS (South-South; civil society; private sector; and IFIs); (2) 'Helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda'; (3) '6 Signature Solutions': i) Keeping people out of poverty; ii) Strengthen effective, accountable, inclusive governance; iii) enhance prevention and recovery for resilient society; iv) promote nature-based solutions for sustainable plant; v) close the energy gap; and vi) strengthen gender equality; (4) 'Improved business models (Performance; and Innovation)

Annex 3. COUNTRY AT A GLANCE



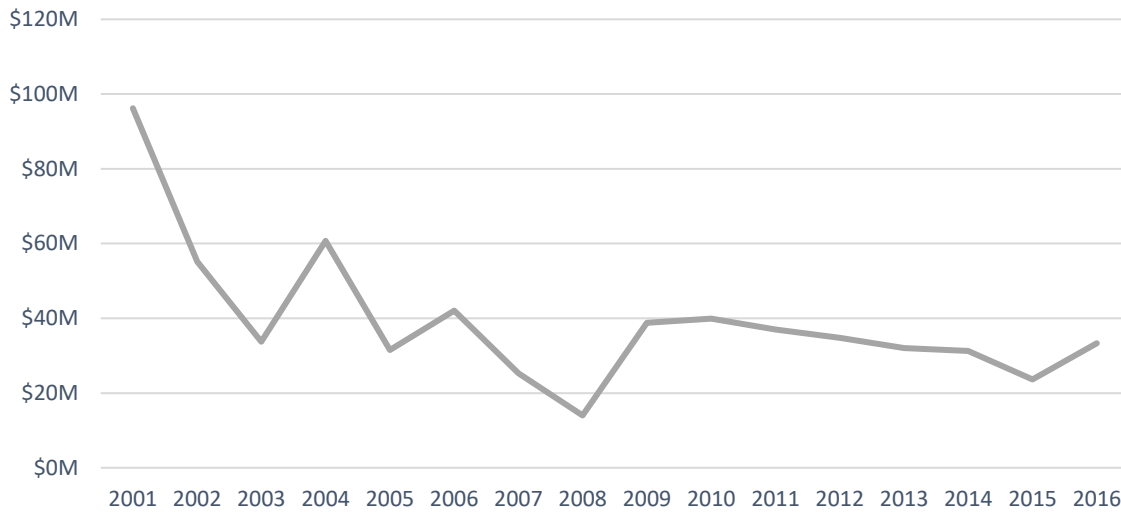
Source: World Bank, WDI (2018)



Source: World Bank, WDI (2018)

Net ODA Recieved

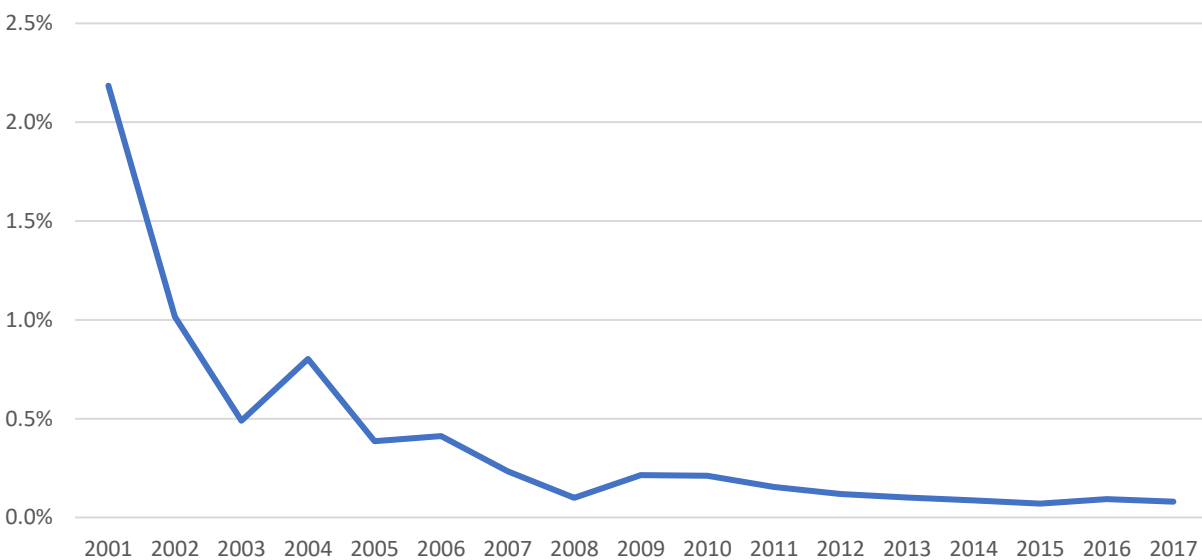
constant 2015 USD in millions



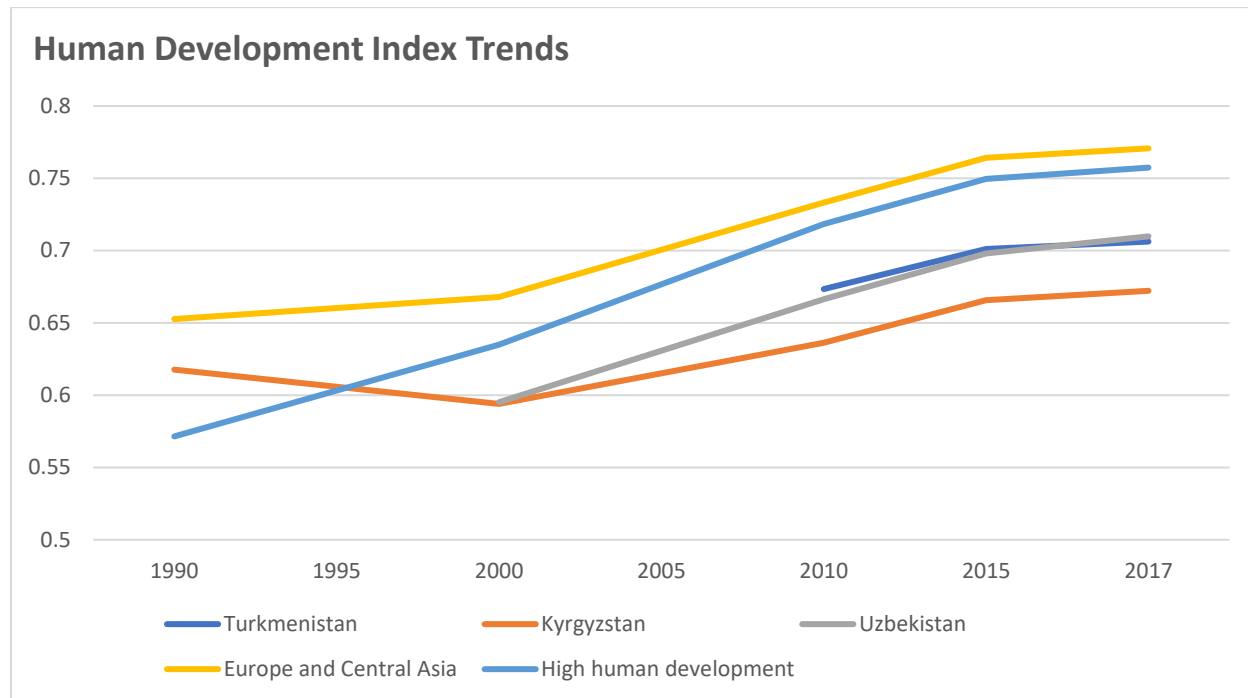
Source: World Bank, WDI (2018)

Net ODA Recieved

% of GNI

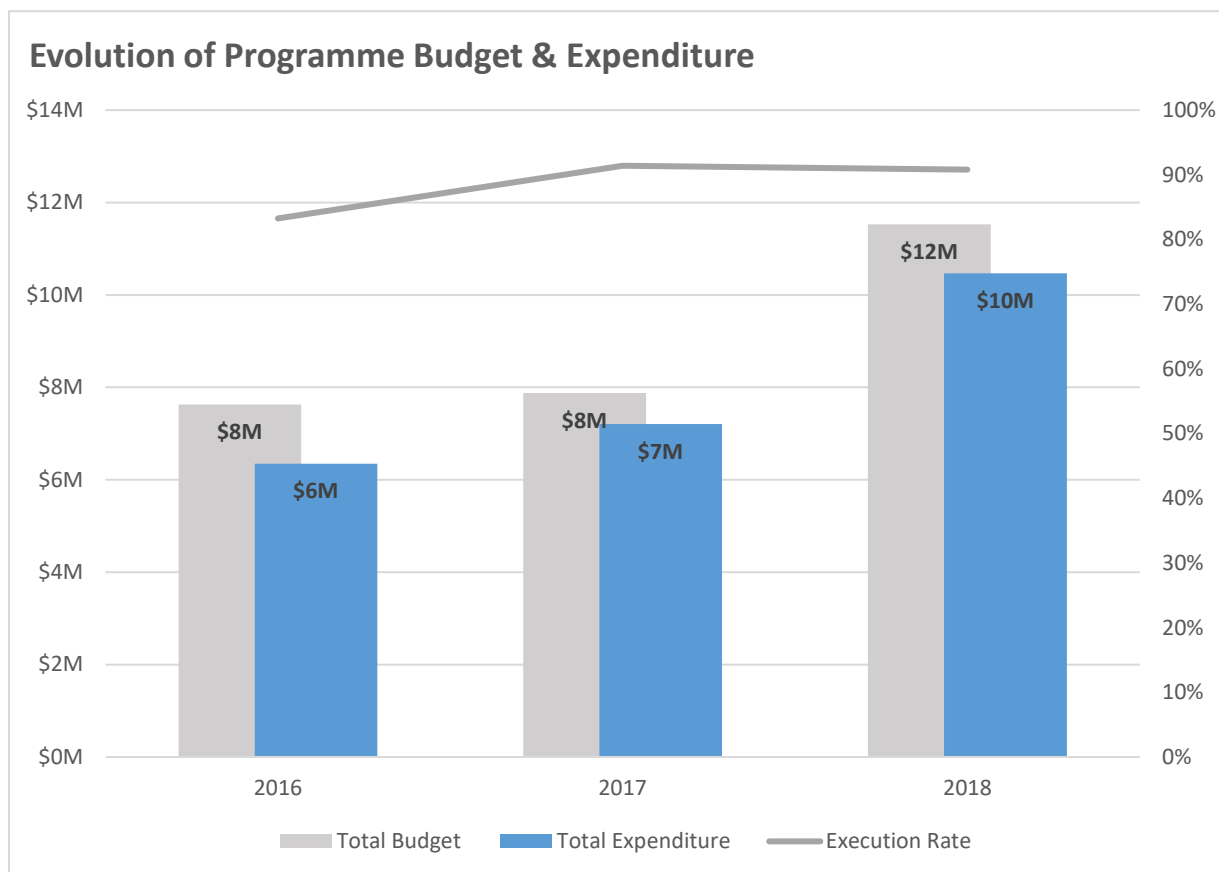


Source: World Bank, WDI (2018)

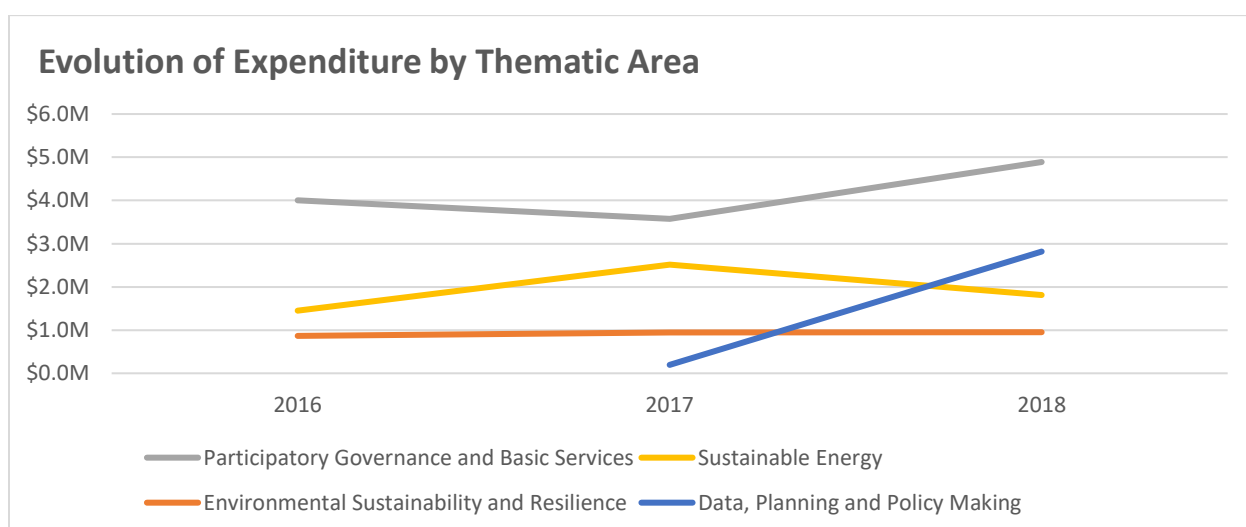


Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 2017

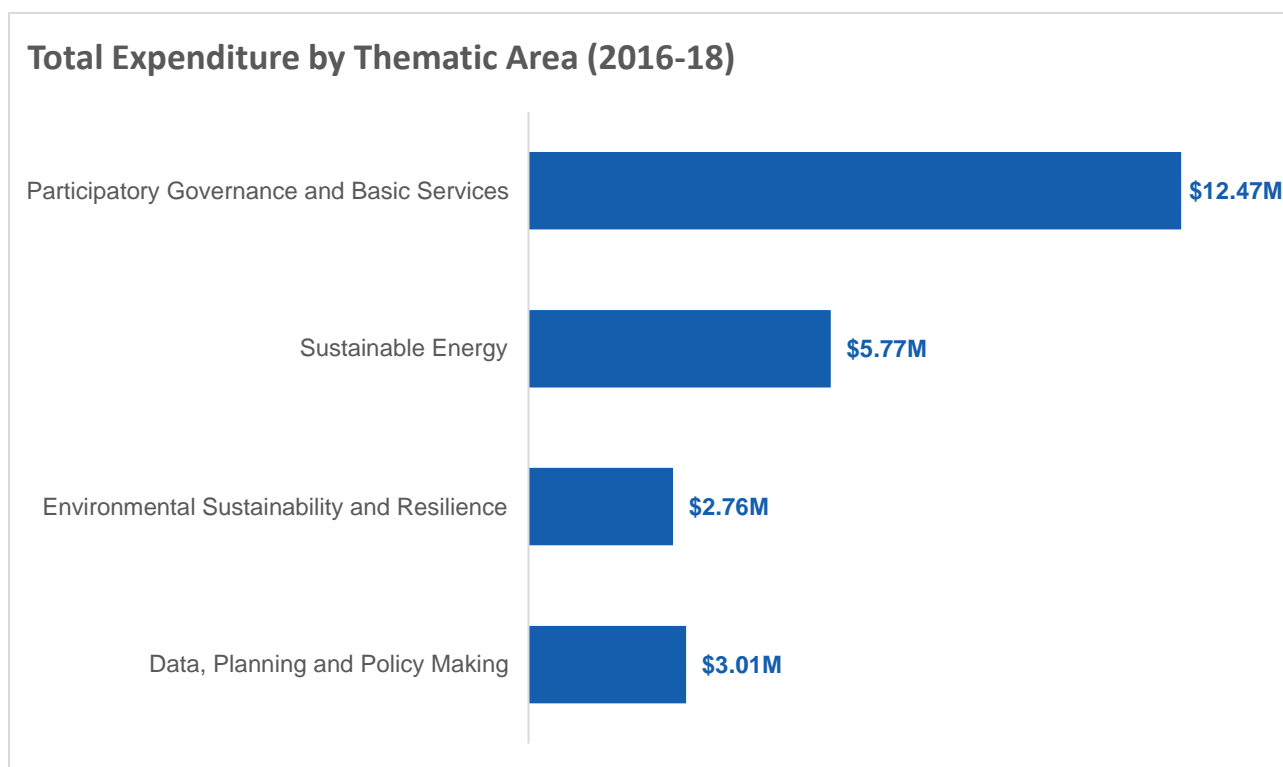
Annex 4. COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE



Source: UNDP Executive Snapshot, Oct 2019



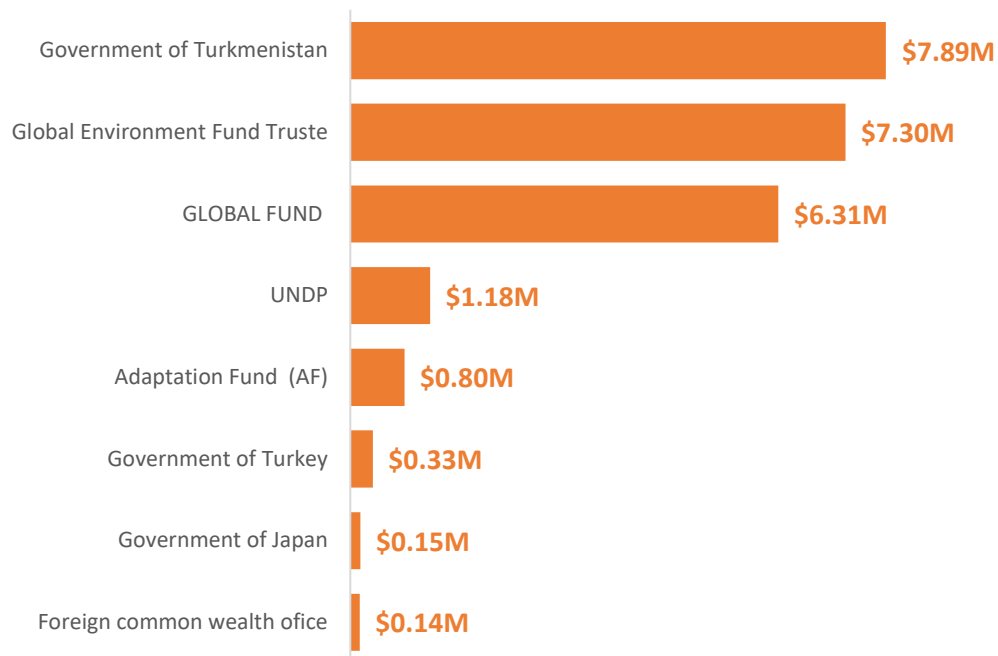
Source: UNDP Executive Snapshot, Oct 2019



Source: UNDP Executive Snapshot, Oct 2019

Key Contributors (2016-2018)

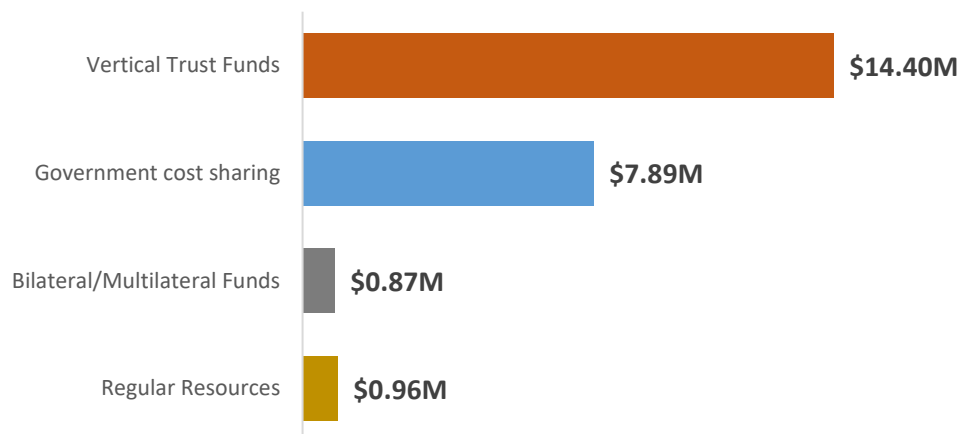
Million USD



Source: UNDP Executive Snapshot, Oct 2019

Total Expenditure by Fund Category, 2016-2018

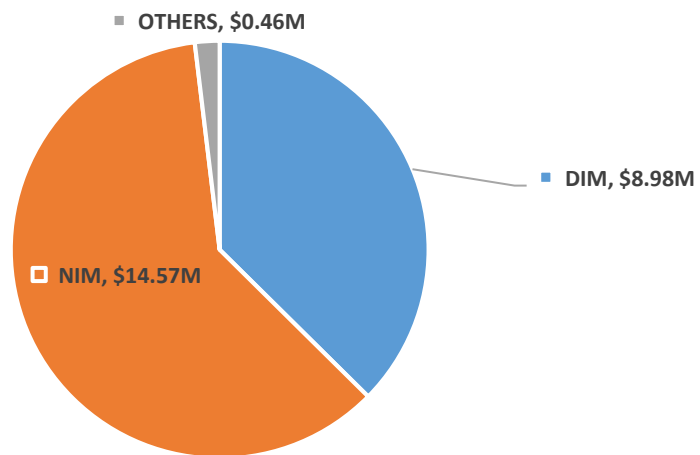
Millions



Source: UNDP Executive Snapshot, Oct 2019

Implementation Modality

Programme Expenditure



Source: UNDP Executive Snapshot, Oct 2019

Annex 5. PROJECT LIST

No.	Project Number	Project	NIM/DIM	Gender Marker	Start date	End date	Total Budget	Total Expenditure
Energy and Environment								
1	00061181	Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings	NIM	GEN1	3/1/2011	8/31/2017	896,729	865,337
2	00080840	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Resources Management	NIM	GEN0	5/1/2015	8/31/2021	4,752,604	4,571,433
3	00081872	Sustainable Cities	NIM	GEN1	8/1/2017	12/31/2022	206,463	206,446
4	00059797	Addressing Climate Change Risks to Farming	NIM	GEN2	1/1/2012	10/31/2017	900,620	858,334
5	00092855	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agriculture	NIM	GEN1	5/1/2016	5/1/2021	1,779,251	1,625, 875
6	00102378	DRR Seismic Risk Assessment	NIM	GEN2	1/1/2018	12/31/2020	148,461	148,461
Participatory Governance and Basic Services								
7	00060163	Diagnostics and Treatment of TB in Turkmenistan	DIM	GEN1	6/28/2010	2/28/2017	1,250,001	1,164,847
8	00096899	Diagnosis and Treatment of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis	DIM	GEN0	7/1/2016	9/30/2018	4,850,883	4,578,171
9	00082085	Facilitate the Procurement of HIV Test-kits	NIM	GEN1	7/3/2014	4/30/2018	786,786	641,673
10	00103058	Procurement of Health Products	NIM	GEN1	7/17/2017	12/31/2018	3,343,849	3,087,232
11	00079513	Assistance in National Human Rights Action Plan Implementation	OTHERS	GEN2	4/1/2014	12/31/2017	266,219	218,089
12	00102376	Assistance in Implementation of NHRAP	NIM	GEN2	5/14/2018	12/31/2020	75,798	51,795
13	00103026	Support to the Civil Service Academy	NIM	GEN2	1/1/2017	12/31/2019	286,835	226,131
14	00111045	Empowering CSOs	OTHERS	GEN2	4/1/2018	12/31/2018	88,460	79,292
Data, Planning and Policy Making								
15	00097777	Expanding Access to Development Financing	NIM	GEN1	1/31/2017	12/31/2018	618,800	574,546

16	00109114	Institutional Capacity of Statistics Committee	NIM	GEN1	1/15/2018	12/31/2018	771,568	720,377
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Annex 6. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

UNDP Policy/Strategic documents

- UNDP Country Programme document 2016-2020
- UN Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020
- Government of Turkmenistan and UN Partnership Framework for Development 2016-2020. Progress Report, 2016-2017.
- UNDP Strategy paper
- Annual Strategic notes
- ROARs
- Other related available strategic documents

UNDP Project level documentation

- Project proposals, Description of Actions
- Project reports
- Contracts
- Project portfolio overview
- Other available project level documentation

Other documents, studies and reports

- BTI 2018 Country Report, Turkmenistan.
- Business Anti-Corruption Portal. <https://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/turkmenistan/>
- European Commission Overview of the Higher Education Turkmenistan, February 2017.
- <https://zoinet.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CC-Turkmenistan-FINAL.pdf>
- Index for Risk Management 2018 (INFORM 2018) - Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission- <http://www.inform-index.org>
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the European Commission. NFORM country risk profiles for 191 countries for 2018 <http://www.inform-index.org/countries/country-profiles>
- National Education Profile 2018 Update.
- Nations in Transit Turkmenistan 2018.
- The World Bank- Country Snapshot Turkmenistan, October 2018.
- The World Bank- Country Snapshot Turkmenistan, October 2018.
- <https://zoinet.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CC-Turkmenistan-FINAL.pdf>
- UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Portal: Turkmenistan. <https://adaptation-undp.org/explore/central-asia/turkmenistan>
- UNDP Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update.
- UNECE (2012): First Environmental Performance Review of Turkmenistan
- UNECE (2012): First Environmental Performance Review of Turkmenistan
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) data <https://washdata.org/data/household>.

- World Bank Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE), maintained by Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), <http://rise.esmap.org/country/turkmenistan>
- World Health Organization, Turkmenistan.
- ZOİ Environment (2018): "Turkmenistan Climate Facts and Policy", <https://zoinet.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CC-Turkmenistan-FINAL.pdf>

Other websites

- <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>
- web.undp.org/evaluation
- erc.undp.org
- <https://adaptation-undp.org/explore/central-asia/turkmenistan>

Annex 7. PEOPLE CONSULTED

Name	Position	Institution
UNDP		
Natia Natsvlshvili	UNDP RR a.i.	UNDP
Nurjemal Jalilova	Programme Specialist, Governance, Economic Diversification and Inclusive Growth Portfolio	UNDP
Ogulshirin Yazlyyeva	Programme Associate, Governance, Economic Diversification and Inclusive Growth Portfolio, M&E Focal Point	UNDP
Rovshen Nurmuhamedov	Programme Specialist, Resilience, Climate Change and Energy Portfolio	UNDP
Rahmanberdi Hanekov	Programme Management Officer, Resilience, Climate Change and Energy Portfolio	UNDP
Jemal Saryyeva	Programme Associate, Resilience, Climate Change and Energy Portfolio	UNDP
Lale Chohanova	Global Fund Programme Manager	UNDP
Yelena Butova	Project Manager, project “Assistance in National Human Rights Action Plan Implementation”	UNDP
Gulalek Berdiyeva	Project Manager, project “Support to Improvement of the Foreign Trade Statistics in Turkmenistan”	UNDP
Amangul Ovezberdyeva	Project Manager, project “Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas of Turkmenistan”	UNDP
Batyr Ballyyev	Project Manager, project “Sustainable Cities in Turkmenistan: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza”	UNDP
Geldi Myradov	Project Manager, project “Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan”	UNDP
Japar Karayev	Project Specialist, project “Strengthening National Capacity for Seismic Risk Assessment, Prevention and Response to Potential Earthquakes”	UNDP
Regina Urmanova	HR Associate, Gender Focal Point Team	UNDP
Jennet Annaberdiyeva	Project Manager, project “Support in expanding access to International Development Finance”, Gender Focal Point Team	UNDP
Begli Setdarov	Administrative Assistant, Global Fund project, Gender Focal Point Team	UNDP
Nazik Myradova	Communication Associate	UNDP
Sofiya Yuvshanova	M&E Officer	UNRC
Government		
Yazdursun Gyrbannazorova	Ombudswoman	Ombudsperson Office
Muradova Maysa Anaevna	Assistant	Ombudsperson Office
Muhammet Ergeshov	Head of Disease Treatment and Prevention Department	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan
Mengli Orunov	Chief Specialist	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan
Murad Mammedov	General Director of Infectious Diseases Centres	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan
Myahri Durdyeva	Head of TB Department	Turkmen State Medical University
Maral Achilova	NRCS’s Chairperson	National Red Crescent Society (NRCS)

Name	Position	Institution
Sulgun Tagandurdyev	Head of Medical Department	National Red Crescent Society (NRCS)
Muhabbat Akyeva	Project Coordinator for the Global Fund	National Red Crescent Society (NRCS)
Atajanova Shemshat	Head of International Relations Department	Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan
Galina Romanova	Head of Division on International Relations	Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan
Atajan Ataev	Head of Strategic and SD Dept	Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan
Batyr Shirmedov	Active Head of International Finance Department	State Bank of Foreign and Economic Affairs of Turkmenistan
Kurban Kurbanov	Head of the International Relations Department	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan
Halykdurdy Gurbanov	Head of State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan	State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan
Mered Akmyradov	Head of International Water Treaties Division	State Committee of Water Management of Turkmenistan
Berdi Berdiyev	Head of the Department of Coordination of International Ecological Cooperation and Projects	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Shamuhamed Amanov,	Head of the International Department,	Ministry of Construction and Architecture
Durdymamed Ylmamedov	Senior Officer of International Cooperation and Legal Support Department	Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan
Aman Annagurdov, ,	Senior Officer of Main Department of Civil Defense and Rescue Operations	Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan
Guljemal Saryyeva,	Director	Scientific Research Institute of Seismology and the Physics of Atmosphere of the Science Academy of Turkmenistan
Civil society		
Begli Durdymammedov	Head of International Relations Department	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
Maral Vapayeva	Senior Specialist at International Relations Department	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
Allaberdi Hajyyev	Senior Specialist at International Relations Department	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
Halmurad Berdiyev	Senior Specialist at Agriculture and Industry Department;	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
Guljemal Gurbanova	Senior Editor of the Newspaper “Rysgal”	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
Suleyman Dordiev	Deputy Chairman of Youth Union	Youth Union
Berdimurat Chariev	Head of International Relations Department of the Youth Union	Youth Union
UN Agencies		
Elena Panova	UN RC	UN RCO
Paulina Karwowska	WHO Representative	WHO
Shaheen Nilofer	UNICEF Representative	UNICEF
Kemal Goshliyev	UNFPA National Programme Officer	UNFPA
Other development partners		
David Pert	Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Carolyn Echt	Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany

Name	Position	Institution
OKU Masahiro	Attaché, Special Analyst on Political & Economic Issues	Embassy of Japan in Turkmenistan.
Mischere Kawas	USAID Turkmenistan Country Director	USAID
Other		
Bekmurad Babayev	Environmental Specialist	State Concern “Turkmen Gaz”