



Country-led M&E Systems

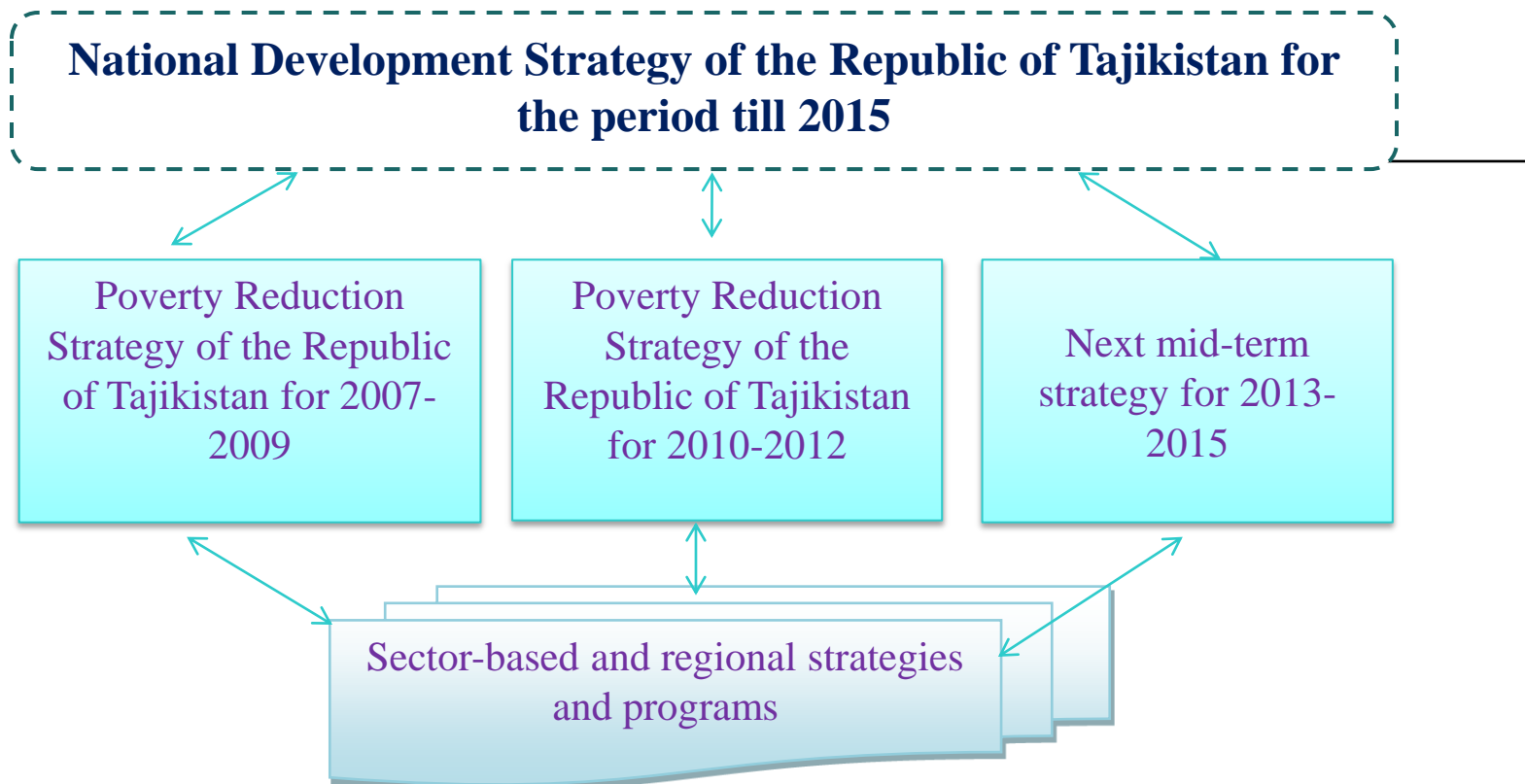
Participation of Civil society organizations in the monitoring of Poverty Reduction Strategy in Tajikistan

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EvalPartners Forum. Chiang Mai, Thailand
3-5 December 2012



Source: <http://www.nationsonline.org/maps/tajikistan-political-map.jpg>

Poverty Reduction in Tajikistan

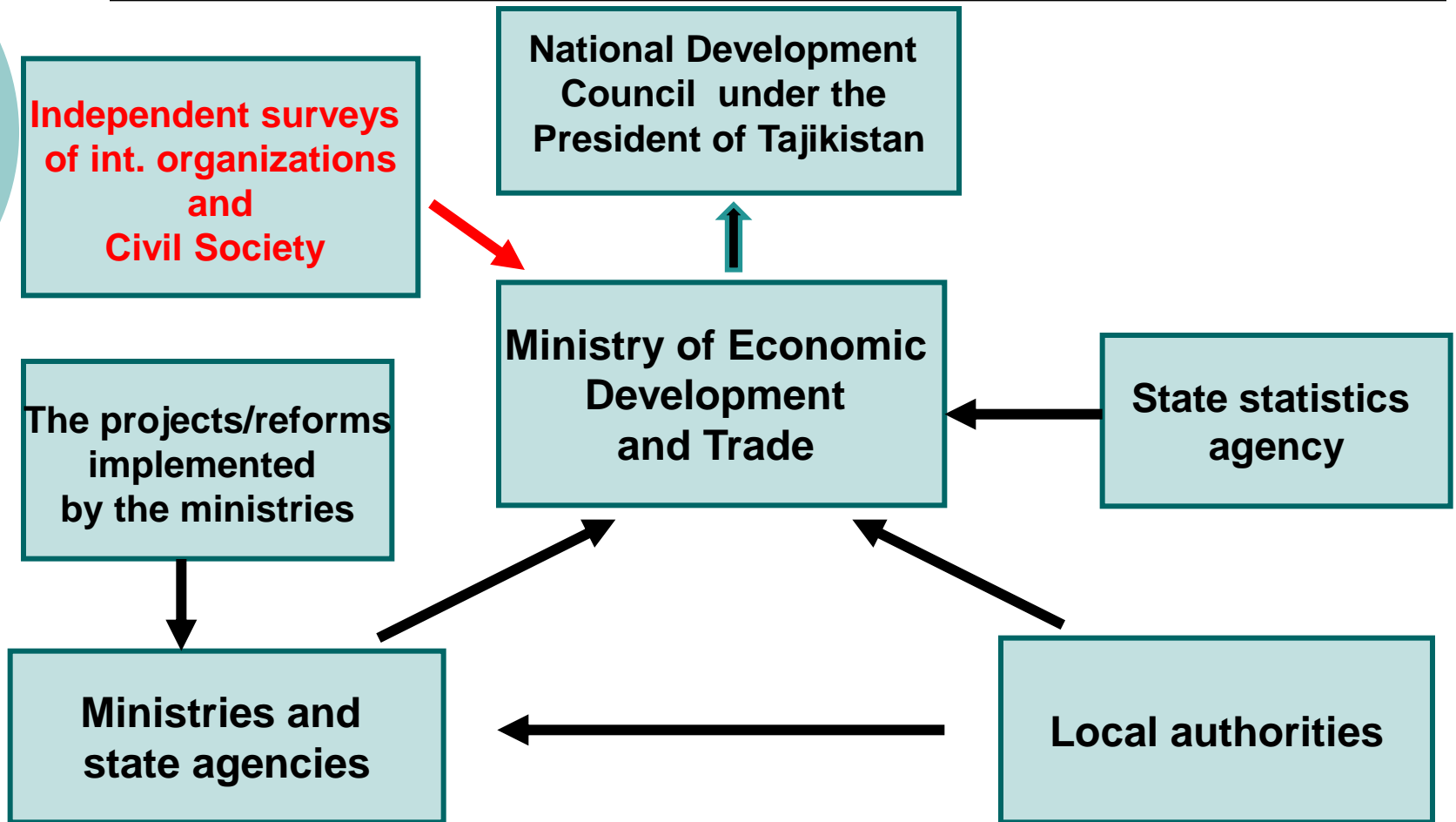


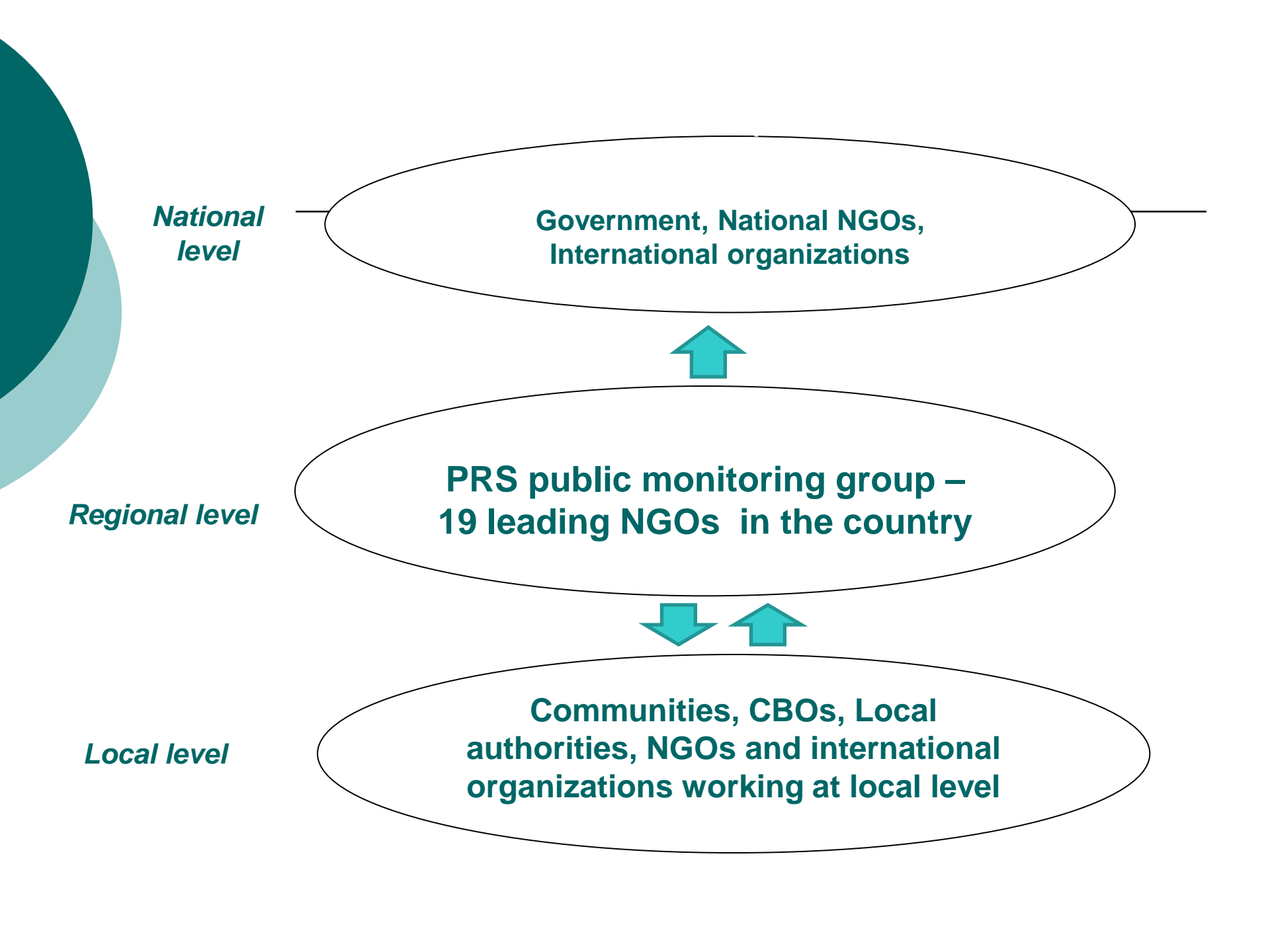


Background of PRS M&E system in Tajikistan

- Low impact of the PRS on the real poverty level in the country – need to revise the approaches of M&E of PRS
- There are groups of interests in society that are capable to take part in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development processes in the country.
- Donor agencies recognize necessity in engagement of civil society in M&E of PRS to ensure quality of its implementation.

Civil Society within the M&E system of NDS and PRS:





To promote better effectiveness of PRS implementation...

- **Joined capacity and efforts of 19 leading NGOs to do public monitoring and enhance effectiveness of PRS**
- **Study of international experience**
- **Review of the legislative basis for involving of civil society to monitoring of PRS and its improvement**
- **Public monitoring of PRS at regional and local level and representing of its key findings**
- **Awareness raising of population about PRS**

Study of the international experience

- Review of existing resources on participation of civil society in monitoring of PRS
- Cross-border learning (existing experience from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan)
- Study tour to Serbia – a platform for further dialogue of the PRS public Monitoring Group and MEDT

The approach used for public monitoring of PRS

- The measures to monitor in the target sectors (education, healthcare and social defense) are identified basing on the experience of the NGO partners
- The qualitative indicators to each of the selected measures and the key information sources (implementing parties and beneficiaries) are identified
- The monitoring tools are developed (semi-structured interviews, focus groups, stat data gathering etc.)
- Analysis of the collected information and discussion of the monitoring findings with the main PRS stakeholders.

Review of the legislative basis for involving of civil society to monitoring of PRS and its improvement (in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade)

Analysis of the legislative basis for engagement of civil society to monitoring of PRS

The regulations "On the procedure of civil society participation in monitoring of PRS" (under consideration of the Government of RT)

The regulations "About experts methodological council" under MEDT

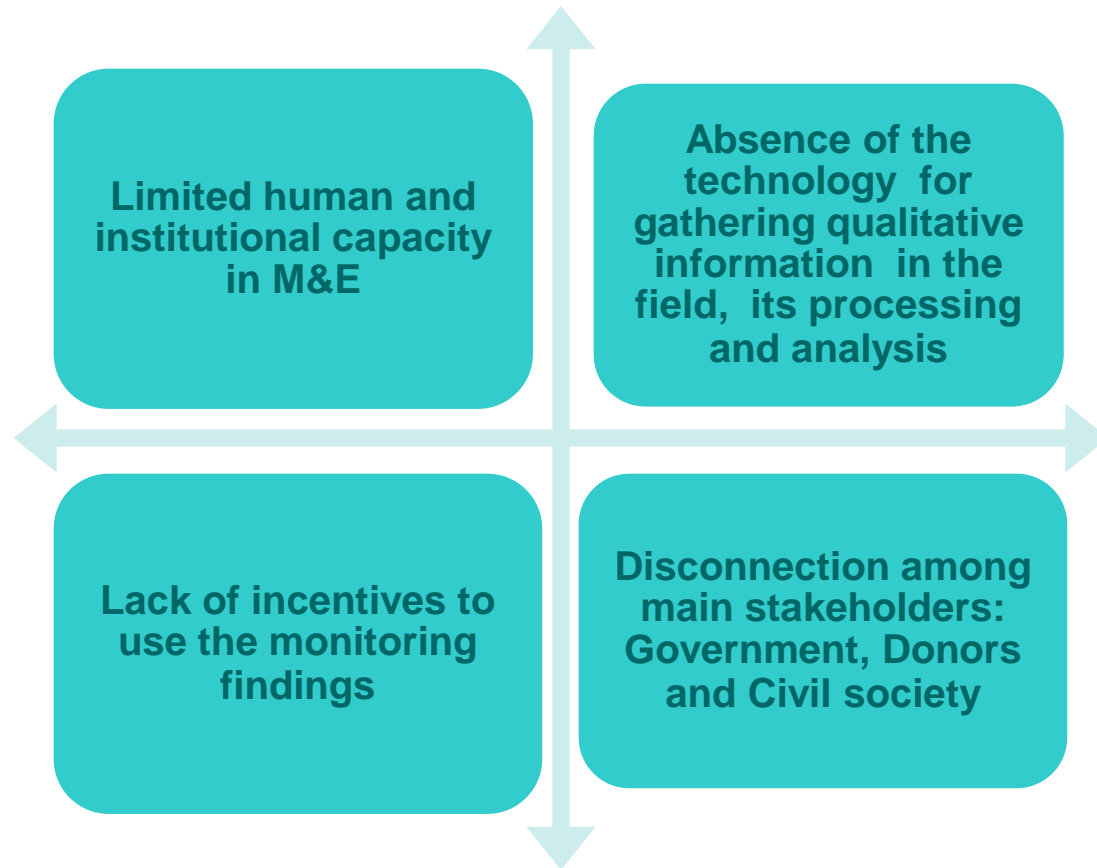
The regulations "The rules of conducting monitoring of PRS (adopted by The Government of RT of may 2 2008 #216)



Ensuring transparency and accountability through awareness raising

- The short version of PRS (for 2007-2009 and 2009-2012 editions) is developed, printed and distributed among population (in cooperation with MEDT)
- 6 social video films on PRS are produced and broadcasted on the national TV channels
- The informational meetings on PRS and the monitoring results in the regions

Main challenges faced during public monitoring of PRS



Public monitoring of PRS - primary impact:

DONORS

Received “alternative view” on the progress of PRS implementation.

MEDT, OTHER MINISTRIES and STATE AGENCIES

Got access to information on the progress and the quality of achievements of PRS implementation in the field

CIVIL SOCIETY

Built capacity in conducting of public monitoring of the state programs and got better understanding of the PRS implementation system.

POPULATION

Aware of the development process implemented by the Government in the country and its effectiveness



The end of the part 1
Thank you😊



From M&E Cradle towards
Sustainable M&E Platform in
Tajikistan



M&E embryon: MonEvCoP

- Monitoring and Evaluation
Community of Practice of Tajikistan
 - Since 2008
 - Community of Practice for learning and sharing for increased demand
 - Initiated by UN and expanded to other development partners civil society and some government institutions

M&E Infant: Tajikistan Evaluation Association (TEA?)

- MonEvCoP as a formal platform
 - Bigger opportunities
- Partnership with academic institutions
 - Increased Capacity
 - Increased Demand
 - Development of learning platform (with other VOPEs and IPEN)
- Evaluation Policy and advocacy
- Expanding networks



Bottlenecks and challenges

- Human resources
 - Available but not available
- Lack of Evaluation culture and Resistance
- Resources in local language
- Financial resources (locally)



Strengthening Evaluation Capacity through VOPEs

- Collaboration with neighboring VOPEs and educational institutions on educational platform (TESA example)
- International support to VOPEs
 - Recruitment of scholarships through VOPEs
 - Regional collaboration and support of stronger VOPEs.

Towards sustainable learning platform

Questions ☹️

Suggestions 😊