

# Terms of reference for End of Phase Evaluation for the Emergency Response Project in Marsabit and Turkana Counties

## 1. Background of Terre des Hommes Netherlands

### 1.1 Introduction

Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL) is a development organisation dedicated to the protection of children from exploitation. TdH-NL's definition of child exploitation covers: (a) the Worst Forms of Child Labour; (b) Child Trafficking; (c) Sexual Exploitation of Children; (d) Child Abuse. Our focus is to prevent child exploitation, remove children from exploitative situations and ensure these children can develop themselves in a safe environment.

Direct aid through civil society partners is our core business; we have many years of experience and a large network in this field. We also focus on capacity building and advocacy / lobbying, centered on the most vulnerable children in their immediate environment.

TdH-NL works with an integral approach to combat child exploitation, which is reflected in the organisation's Theory of Change. To bring about the desired change and create an environment in which children are protected, we first analyse the long-term causes and medium-term barriers for change, as well as the potential to bring about change. Within this context, we identify key actors that can play a constructive role in this change process. Generally these actors consist of the children, families and communities, the private sector, government, law enforcement agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Specific actors are identified for each programme, per context.

In East Africa, TdH-NL is active in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In these countries, the intervention strategies are applied by local CSOs. We assume that a strong and united civil society, engaged in social change and capable of meaningful interaction with duty bearers and beneficiaries, can help us realise our final vision. Our role in these countries is limited to the selection of the right partner CSOs, based on sound contextual analysis, technical and financial support for the implementation of the intervention strategies and capacity building of the CSO to deliver quality action and sustain results after the end of our financial support. Strengthening the civil society is thus an overall, underlying condition for the successful implementation of our Theory of Change.

In Kenya, TdH-NL collaborates with Kenyan CSOs and networks in the execution of projects which aim to prevent child exploitation and provide assistance to exploited children. TdH-NL programmes are implemented in Coastal and Northern Kenya.

## 2. Background of the project

On the 10th of February 2017, the Government of Kenya declared the drought situation in Kenya as a National Disaster, with 23 of its 47 counties affected. The number of food insecure people doubled compared to the previous drought of 2011/2012– from 1.3 million then to 2.7 million people affected in 2017. A population of about 357,285 children and pregnant and lactating mothers were reported to be acutely malnourished in the affected 23 counties. Turkana and Marsabit Counties were the counties hardest hit by the drought with General Acute Malnutrition(GAM) Rate of 30% and Turkana North sub county reporting above average GAM rate of 55%. By February 2017 majority of the Marsabit county residents had lost 60% of their herds to ravaging drought and risk losing 90% of the remaining livestock by April<sup>1</sup> Both Counties have been placed in a “crisis” levels and highly prioritized for emergency assistance.

The food security situation in the county had also deteriorated with poor households marginally able to meet minimum food requirements. There is a possibility that some localized poor households in parts of Turkana County would be completely unable to meet food requirements in the absence of emergency food assistance, especially during the February to April and July to September periods<sup>2</sup>. In Marsabit County, the food security situation had worsened with over 150,000 people/25,000HHs<sup>3</sup> in urgent need of food assistance and death due to hunger reported in some parts of the county<sup>4</sup>. Declining purchasing ability, low livestock market prices and collapse of livestock market attributed to poor livestock conditions further hampered access to food at household level.

With worsening drought situation, children were likely to separate from their families as they were either sent to places with better food supply or would be left behind in their rural homes as parents went to urban centers in search of food and work. There were media reports<sup>5</sup> and anecdotal evidence of an influx of children in the urban centers of Turkana County, particularly Lodwar Town. It was estimated that about 500 children were in the streets of Lodwar Town, a high number attributed to the ongoing drought. The young girls on the street were/are vulnerable to survival sex in exchange for food or money. This could lead to far reaching consequences that transcend the drought period including early pregnancy as well as an addiction to quick money thus becoming a lifestyle issue.

Marsabit County is composed of communities rooted in traditional cultural practices that include forced and early marriage, female genital mutilation, pastoralism and various forms of child labour. Droughts in the area resulted in the adoption of coping mechanisms that proved negative on the children. Among the mechanisms adopted by families during drought includes child labour, early marriages and conflict over scarce resources. Even with the reported increase in the number of children migrating and living in the urban centers as a result of the drought, the responses in both counties were perceived not to be specifically targeting children. With the support of TdH-NL, Caritas Lodwar and Strategies for Northern Development (SND) were able to address this gap and target these children and their households for cash transfers in order to meet household dietary needs. TdH-NL, in line with its Child Protection in Emergencies Programme, and due to its mandate of ending child exploitation prioritised families and children

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nation.co.ke/counties/marsabit/Marsabit-drought-kill-livestock/3444778-3796668-j43o4jz/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/OBwmYR4yNkRPRalkyUjRqd3dJcFE>

<sup>3</sup> A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and Marsabit County Steering Group (CSG)-February 2017.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/4-dead-hunger-ravages-Marsabit-County/1056-3841198-fxj46uz/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://ntv.nation.co.ke/news/national/2725528-3804136-format-xhtml-qma9e/index.html>

who were exposed to exploitation as a result of the drought, and who were also not beneficiaries of the other ongoing response programme including girls involved in commercial sexual exploitation and boys involved in begging on the streets.

The objective of the Child Protection in Emergencies Programme is to provide humanitarian aid to people in particular children in emergency situations.

**Specific Objectives:**

- Emergency response to mitigate the adverse effects of drought in Northern Kenya; Marsabit County.
- Emergency response to the drought induced near-famine situation in Turkana County.
- Construction and equipping of Ntil borehole and construction of associated facilities (i.e. livestock troughs and water storage tanks) in Marsabit County.

TdH-NL achieved this through three main projects implemented with 3 partners to achieve the following outputs:

1. Caritas Lodwar - Turkana County
  - 301 people received income assistance
  - 58 children supported with protection activities
  - 1,500 people received health services
2. Strategies for Northern Development (SND) - Marsabit County
  - 518 people received income assistance.
3. Lake Turkana Wind-power project: Winds of Change - Marsabit County
  - 1500 people provided with access to WASH facilities.
  - 18000 livestock have access to water.

### **3. Evaluation purpose and use**

This evaluation is designed to provide documented lessons learned and promising practices which project managers of future projects can use when developing interventions towards child protection centered emergency response with a focus on TdH-NL main child exploitation thematic areas in other similar contexts. It will also serve as an important accountability purpose for TdH-NL by identifying the extent that the project objectives were achieved.

## **4. Main and Specific Objectives of the evaluation**

### **4.1 Specific Objectives of the evaluation**

The main objective of the evaluation is to examine the extent to which the project has brought meaningful results for project beneficiaries, and identify key areas that can be replicated in similar interventions. Further, the evaluation will also focus on the programme design, implementation process, performance of the programme, organizational management systems and how these impacted on the implementation of the various projects within this programme.

The specific objectives of the evaluation include:

1. To examine the extent to which the project impact/outcomes (objective) have been achieved
2. To identify how the project benefited the beneficiaries.(include the two most significant change stories/case studies child and Household in the projects locations)
3. To examine the unintended/unplanned effects of the project among the target beneficiaries and local communities
4. To examine projects components, strategies and activities that can be replicated in similar projects
5. To identify main lessons learnt and recommendations for future implementation child protection centered ER in Kenya and in projects designed under similar contexts.
6. To assess suitability of partners selected to deliver on ER activities of TdH-NL against the expected outputs.

## 4.2 Evaluation questions

The key questions that need to be answered by this evaluation include the following, divided into five categories of analysis. The four overall evaluation criteria –Effectiveness, Impact/Outcomes, Sustainability and knowledge generation. Evaluators may add, remove, or shift evaluation questions, but the final list will be subject to approval by TdH NL.

Criteria	Specific Evaluation Questions
<b>Effectiveness</b> The evaluation should assess whether the project has reached its objectives, including effectiveness of project activities in contributing toward those objectives	Has the project accurately identified and targeted households with children engaged in, or at risk of CSEC, begging in the streets or other highly vulnerable situation in the target areas identified in the project documents?
	Has the project achieved its targets and objectives as stated in the project document? What factors contributed to the success and/or underachievement of each of the objectives?
	How effective were the specific intervention strategies used in this project in meeting household food security needs, nutrition and preventing and protecting children from further threats of CSEC/other exploitative situations.
	How effective has the project been in preventing children withdrawn from CSEC from receding? What is their current status? Are reunified children still living with their families receiving care and protection? Are they attending education? Were the services provided adequate? What were the challenges faced in the process of reunification and what solutions were provided.
	To what extent did the project result in enhanced

<b>Impact/Outcomes</b>	food security in target households and children protected from further threats of neglect, abuse and exploitation?
	What positive changes are observed in the lives of the target group as a result of the implementation of the project?
	What are the unintended positive and negative impacts of the project?
	Did the response reduce future vulnerabilities?
<b>Relevance</b> The evaluation should assess whether the project was relevant in light of the context and problem analysis	Were activities relevant in view of the needs of the targeted people?
	Were the activities coherent with / complementary to activities of other stakeholders?
	What are key relevant changes that have occurred in the project area in the last 2 years: natural conditions, government policies and institutions, social and economic changes.
	What has been the influence of these changes on the orientation and implementation of the program.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Did the project have adequate and the appropriate resources (human, financial and capital) for implementation? If there were any lack/problem in resources/capacity, how was this addressed?
	Were the quality control and accountability measures in place and consistently applied during the review, approval, fund disbursement, monitoring and reporting phases? Were the results achieved and the outputs obtained in balance with the resources utilised?
<b>Sustainability</b>	To what extent will the benefits of the program or project continue after donor funding ceases? Are the positive effects sustainable?
	What were the major factors that influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the project?
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>	What are the key lessons that need to be shared

	with practitioners implementing child protection interventions in emergency situations (contextually relevant).
	What are the key promising practices that can be replicated in other projects and how can they be replicated?
	What are the recommendations for advocacy or implementation by the local authorities and other partners?

## 5. Evaluation Scope

### 5.1 Time period and Geographical area

The proposed evaluation time frame is between Feb 2018 - June 2018. The evaluation will focus on the emergency response interventions undertaken in Turkana (Turkana central, Loima and Turkana South) and Marsabit (Moyale and Laisamis) counties.

### 5.2 Scope of Evaluation

The scope of the evaluation includes a review and assessment of all activities carried out under the TdH-NL and its partners agreement. All activities that have been implemented from project inception through time of evaluation fieldwork should be considered. The evaluation should assess the achievements of the project in reaching its targets and objectives as outlined in the project documents - Outputs and Activities Sheet. The evaluation should address issues of project design, implementation, effectiveness, lessons learned, replicability and provide recommendations for future projects. .

## 6. Evaluation Approach and Methodology

### 6.1 Methodology

To sufficiently address the specific objectives, TdH-NL proposes the *mixed method approach* with the involvement of children, local communities and project implementers in key evaluation tasks. Existing project documents, market survey and progress reports will be shared by the implementing partners and TdH-NL to the evaluator to facilitate these tasks. The evaluator is expected to conduct the evaluation in a *rigorous manner* to produce information that is valid and reliable based on quality data and analysis. The proposed methods include desk review, surveys, focused group discussions, KII and most significant stories/case studies.

The evaluator is also expected to propose his/her elaborated methodology, which should include but is not limited to:

- Document Review

- Develop a question matrix outlining the sources of data for each of the evaluation question
- Using appropriate sampling methods, identify project beneficiaries to be involved in the evaluation as well as project sites to be visited. To the extent possible the evaluation should include sites where the project has been successful and where the project has had challenges
- Develop a list of names of project individuals to be interviewed.
- Consult with KE Country Team, M&E Coordinator and Partner teams on methods and techniques and finalize methodology before execution of field activities.
- Field activities -surveys including FGDs, in-depth interviews with at least 10 reunified children in Turkana County (including interviews with children), and Key Informant Interviews.
- Conduct data analysis
- Prepare draft report as per guidelines

## 7. Evaluation work plan

### 7.1 Expected deliverables

The consultant will formally report to TdH-NL for day to day support. Facilitation and field support will be provided by the KE TdH -NL project coordinator and project partners in Kenya. This includes setting up interviews and meetings with project beneficiaries.

Under supervision of TdH-NL M&E Advisor in the region supported by TdH-NL advisor in the HO, the selected institution/firm/consultant should deliver the following:

**(i) Inception Report:** The inception report should include a review of the Drought situation and Emergency Responses in the project target areas of Marsabit and Turkana County and propose a sound and feasible evaluation methodology to answer the evaluation questions, data collection tools to be used and proposed evaluation activities, tasks and schedules

**(ii) Zero Draft Evaluation Report:** The Draft Report has to analyse and provide tangible results showing the project results including two MSC/case studies. The report should adhere to guidelines as outlined in the ToR format.

**(iii) Revised Evaluation Report:** The Revised Report has to synthesize all the results, case studies conclusions, recommendations (with account of comments and additions from TdH-NL that will be shared following submission of the Zero Draft Report). The evaluator will provide a response to TdH-NL, in the form of a comment matrix, as to why any comments might not have been incorporated.

**(iv) Oral presentation/meeting and debrief with project staff:** The selected institution/firm/consultant will be requested to conduct a presentation to TdH-NL and project partners, of the findings of the evaluation, including lessons for programme improvement. The debriefing meeting will be an opportunity to clarify outstanding aspects of the evaluation before finalization of the evaluation report.

**(iv) The Final Report:** The selected institution/firm/consultant will be expected to produce a final report, with comments from the debriefing taken into account. While the substantive content

of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the report shall be determined by the evaluator, the report is subject to final approval by TdH -NL in terms of whether or not the report meets the conditions of the ToR.

## 7.2 Evaluation timeline

The study shall commence with signing of the contract in February 2018 and assignment completed within a period of 3 to 4 months- implying June 2018, with a maximum of 40 consultancy days. The evaluation will be based on the envisaged timelines indicated below:

Activity
Inception meeting with the relevant Kenya Country Office team members and introduction to partners in the ER programme.
Literature review of project documents, development of tools and methodology, development and submission of inception report with evaluation methodology, schedules and tools.
Finalising data collection tools based on comments from TdH -NL & pretest of tools
Training of enumerators
Field data collection (inclusive of travel)
Data entry, analysis, selection of case stories and submission of zero draft
Revision of Zero Draft Report based on TdH-NL comments (Nairobi/Netherlands level, via hangout/skype where necessary).
Oral presentation meeting
Incorporating feedback and finalise report
Grand Total - 40 days

## 8. Evaluation Team

The team for this assignment will comprise of the consultant who will have overall responsibility of designing, implementing and coordinating the entire evaluation process guided by the ToR. The desired skills and expertise of consultant are as outlined below:

### Qualifications/experiences required

- At least a postgraduate degree in Social sciences and/or Child Rights/ M&E
- Experience in Drought Emergency Response and child rights in Kenya
- Proven experience in conducting endline evaluations preferably Humanitarian Responses
- Excellent communication skills and proficiency in written and spoken English
- Good report writing skills (concise, well structured and organised reports - good presentation of data with clear citing of data source; we will require sample reports.
- Strong analytical skills.
- Ability to devote enough time to this assignment and meet deadlines.
- Willingness to travel and flexibility to manage changing contexts/situations

## 9. Final report format

The consultant(s) will produce a report of no more than 40 pages plus annexes, in Microsoft Word using Lutisana font 11 (minimum spacing). It will include:

- Title page
- Table of Contents
- Acronyms
- Acknowledgments
- Executive Summary (not more than 2 pages) providing an overview of the evaluation, summary of main findings/lessons learned/promising practices, and three key recommendations
- Background and Project Description, including context analysis
- Limitations to the research
- Evaluation Objectives and Methodology including justification of selected methodologies
- Elaboration on Humanitarian Assistance (HA) criteria and standards. Cross cutting issues such as Gender, Protection, Advocacy and capacity building, and inclusion of marginalized groups are discussed in the report
- Findings – Includes all relevant issues stated under specific objectives of the assignment and gaps identified
- Conclusions and recommendations

Annexes:

- ToR
- CVs of evaluation team members
- MSC/Case stories
- Key Summary of data

## 10. Expression of Interest

The consultant will submit a full technical proposal and a financial proposal. The following components must be included:

### 1. Technical proposal

- a. The consultant's understanding of the terms of reference
- b. Clear and detailed work plan including a Gantt chart
- c. A detailed evaluation methodology
- d. Full details of proposed consultancy team members,
- e. Sample report of End of project Evaluation Preferable Emergency Response
- f. Outline of applied DAC, and COC criteria and SHERE standards and Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability

### 2. Financial Proposal

- a. The financial proposal must include the actual number of consultants/team, number of working days and the professional rates per day. It must also include a separate itemised logistic budget with accommodation, transport and stationary, communication, etc, well broken down.

The full proposal documents should be addressed to "Selection committee" and submitted to: [recruitment.africa@tdh.nl](mailto:recruitment.africa@tdh.nl) by Monday 19th February 2018. Include all required attachments/annexes in the application; incomplete applications will not be processed.