

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR ENDLINE SURVEY CONSULTANCY IN THE COUNTIES OF TWIC EAST, DUK AND JALLE IN JONGLEI STATE, SOUTH SUDAN

Organization	Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service
Project title	Strengthening Integrated Livelihoods Strategies and Peaceful co-existence Capacities for Conflict Affected Returnees, Internally Displace Persons (IDP), Host Communities and at-Risk Community
Sector(s)	1. Food Security 2. Livelihoods 3. Education 4. Protection & Social Cohesion
Assignment Task	Conduct End-line Survey
Specific Assignment Location(s)	Twic East, Duk and Jalle counties. Jonglei State, South Sudan'
Reporting To:	Area Coordinator Jonglei
Application deadline	23 rd March 2021
Duration of assignment	17 working days
Possible start date	1 st April 2021
Possible end date	23 rd April 2021



Background

The Lutheran World Federation, World Service (LWF-WS) South Sudan Program has been operational in the country since 2004. Currently, LWF-WS works in three of the former ten states, namely Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity. In Jonglei, LWF-WS' emergency response to the protracted crisis since 2013 has covered interventions in the areas of shelter, non-food items, food security (mainly through cash transfers and support for agricultural production), alternative livelihoods mechanism, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Education in Emergency (EiE) for internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities.

In partnership with Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS), Act Church of Sweden (ACT_CoS), Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) and German Lutheran Committee (GNC). LWF has been implementing food security, livelihoods, Education, Protection and Social cohesion project since 1st January 2019, addressing food insecurity and empower formers for food production, household economy problems, support early childhood and primary education gaps. In addition, strengthening local/community level protection challenges, as well as grass root peace problems in Twic East, Duk, and Bor South counties of Jonglei state. The Project continues up to end of December 2020.

1.1. Introduction to the project

The project was designed in response to the following key challenges:

(A.) Food insecurity: Increased household food insecurity in the project area is because of the protracted conflict; poor/low crop harvests, flooding, lack of seeds, fall armyworms, drought and lack of food during the planting season. The low households' purchasing power remains due to the hyperinflation, livestock raiding and disease outbreaks have aggravated the food insecurity in Twic East, Duk and Bor South in Jonglei State. Community have resorted to negative coping strategies like hunting wild animals, forage for grass, leaves and water lilies to eat during this critical season while others are selling household's assets. According to the findings of the gender analysis conducted by LWF Sept 2017 and updated in Oct 2018, the frequency of food consumption and the amount of food intake is at low level. people within the communities are also more likely to eat a single component of a meal (for example sorghum, a cereal grain commonly cultivated in the drier regions).

Women tend to concentrate their labour on crop production on small hand-cultivated plots. In crop farming, men are involved in preparing the ground for sowing. Due to insecurity, farmers tend to stick to tending plots close to their homes. Decision-making on how to dispose of assets is mainly the responsibility of men although in some families, and women are consulted. This indicates that there are few alternative livelihoods readily available for IDPs and that restarting cultivation is the only way to stop reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Fast-growing market infrastructure and a money economy is gradually challenging the traditional kinship support systems, bringing on board vulnerability and uncertainty. Vulnerability indicators in the project area include; number of meals, livestock ownership, number of children, wild food consumption, size of farmland, type of food eaten.

(B.) Limited livelihood Opportunities: The main economic activities in Jonglei include sale of natural resources like fish, casual labour, sale of livestock, sale of crops, sale of local alcohol and casual labour. Women are also responsible for brewing and selling local alcohol. Other activities mainly done by women include; milking cows, vegetable gardens, harvesting and collecting wild-foods. Men tend to sell cattle while boys herd the cattle. Men traditionally do fishing although some women fish using hooks. There are no reliable income generating activities for most households. This leaves the household more vulnerable rendering them unable to cope at times of shocks. Most women try charcoal burning and collecting firewood for sales. However, this also exposes them to risk of sexual violence and abuse especially by armed groups. It is important to note that many households who receive the food aid also sell them to buy other family basic needs like soap, sugar and salt.

There are deeper structural inequalities based on patriarchal norms and practices. There is evidence of sexual and gender-based violence; a trend that only worsens further during the conflict and economic shocks. In the project area, sexual and physical assaults, forced and

early marriages is common. Women have also suffered from denial of economic opportunities, resources, and services and are almost completely disenfranchised in economic terms. Cultural practices have also forced women to often eat last in their household(s), taking the food only after men and children have finished which perpetuates gender inequalities. Gender based discrimination thus has its roots in cultural norms, traditions and practices and this pose a daunting challenge for women economic empowerment and transformative progress

(C.) Limited access to basic education: Prior to the crisis in 2013, the education in Jonglei was already constrained, however the crisis only escalated the only stale system. Many schools in Jonglei were closed, others destroyed or occupied by IDP after the 2013 and 2016 crisis. Access to education has been low due to many factors like no teachers, no available near schools, hunger, and insecurity along the way to school and limited teaching and materials. The capacity of the local authorities and community to fully support the functionality of the schools are limited. In the gender analysis conducted by LWF in Oct 2017 and updated in 2018, the County Education Director in Twic East reported a percentage enrolment of 45% boys and 55% girls in lower classes; however, this trend changes from primary five where many girls drop and the boys dominates the upper classes. It is also evident from the LWF supported schools that enrolment for boys and girls are in equilibrium on lower level and for boys are higher in upper primary. This is mainly due to low self-esteem among adolescent girls especially during their menstrual period, forced and early marriages especially of the girl child, long walking distance to school and insecurity or fear of the unknown along the walk to school, as schools are located far from homesteads.

The safe school learning environment is a paramount in retaining children in schools. The great disparity in the number of male and female teachers does not provide a motivating factor for the girls to be retained in schools. For instance, in the LWF supported 13 schools there are 29% female teachers and 71% male. The presence of the female teacher in providing the psychological and career guidance to girls is limited. Adolescent girls also drop out of schools due to lack of sanitary materials. They start missing schools because of monthly periods and subsequently drop out of school without completing the primary cycle.

The gender inequality in education in the Republic of South Sudan in general, and in the project area in particular, remains major challenge in terms of inequalities. The inequalities attributed to a number of factors including lack of access, poor or no school infrastructure in some areas, poor and mostly illiterate population, and some harmful practices beliefs against women and girls, which make it more difficult for them to get education. Therefore, this project is aiming at increasing girl's enrolment in the three counties.

(D.) Poor understanding on grassroots level on natural resources usage: The conflict of 2013, that affected Jonglei state largely and its protracted nature created a rift between communities (different tribes, clan and sub clans) living in Jonglei in general, and in the targeted project counties. The communities in Twic East, Duk, and Bor South (Jalle area) counties are more concentrated towards swampy areas and certain settlement areas while huge area of land (grazing land, and good agricultural areas) is set as buffer zone between

different tribes and clans. This has created gap in resources use and reduce productive capacity of the communities in the counties. For example, in Twic East county , farmers use stretches of land across swampy area but the best agricultural land left for no use due to fear of raiders, and unsafe environment. There had been past efforts by LWF with support of Church of Sweden on grass roots peace building in 2015 and 2016. The effort has put bases for the understanding among communities and promoted people to live in a more peaceful manner. For example, the communities in Duk and IDPs in Urur are from different ethnic groups and living together with minimal conflict among themselves. If there is, the community peace committees resolve the matter amicably. Given this fact there is a need to connect community between counties for better use of resources and creating a system to resolve conflict among themselves. LWF is also proposing to continue to strengthen the resilience capacity of the community to be able to absorb shocks when disasters strike.

Overall Goal of the project: *Resilience of Conflict and Natural Disaster Affected Communities strengthened through own food production, income generating activities, and education and peacebuilding initiatives in Jonglei State'*

The Project Expected Outcomes:

- Increased own food production of vulnerable households through improvement of agricultural practices and skills in Twic East, Duk and Bor South Counties, in Jonglei State.
- Increased income of the targeted vulnerable women and youth through participation and engagement in productive economic activities to promote self-reliance in Twic East, Duk and Bor South Counties, in Jonglei State.
- Increased access to quality education for school going age children in early childhood education (ECD), primary and secondary schools in Twic East, Duk and Bor South Counties, Jonglei State.
- Enhanced peaceful conflict resolution capacities of community-based conflicts in Twic East, Duk and Bor South Counties, in Jonglei State
- Improved well-being of children, Girls and boys people through promoting Community Based Protection

Expected Outputs of the Project:

- 26 Farmers Field Schools (650 members) supported in crop management are functional
- 8 Seed grower farmers groups (20members each) supported on local seed multiplication
- Two Fishing groups supported with increased knowledge on fish processing and preservation skill and practices
- 850 Vulnerable households supported with restocking (small ruminants)
- 80 Vulnerable women supported with vocational skill
- 200 Vulnerable women supported with Village saving and Loan (VSLA) activities
- Two fishing cooperatives supported with cooperatives management skills
- 840 children enrolled in Early Childhood Education (50% girls, 50%boys)
- 10,390 children enrolled in Primary Education (50% girls and 50%boys)

- 150 learners enrolled in Secondary Education (40%female and 60%boys
- 90 children and 650 adolescent girls trained on safe school environment and menstrual cup
- Conduct four Community peace dialogues between Duk and Uror Communities
- 135 members of school clubs trained on peace and development
- Four Community based children , girls and women protection and psychosocial support structures strengthened and functional
- 225 children and 50 teachers trained on child protection and safeguarding

2.0. Objectives and Scope of Final Evaluation

2.1) Objective of the Final Evaluation

The overall objective of this evaluation is to measure the effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy, Outcome/sustainability, impact, and timeliness in delivery of the response and management of resources during implementation, and document best practices and lessons learnt for scaling up.

2.2) Scope and major evaluation questions

Relevance

- How were the relevance of the activities and outputs in addressing the problems of communities (as indicated in the project document)

Effectiveness

- How timely was the intervention in relation to the needs of different beneficiaries' groups, seasonality, security challenges, accessibility of the target areas, and comparatively with other recovery and humanitarian response actions in the areas? How could timeliness have been improved?
- How effective were the delivery processes for the project inputs and activities especially from the beneficiaries' perspective?
- How effective were the processes used by the project team in monitoring the progress of the project implementation to establish achievements are made against all the output and outcome indicators?
- To what extent were the aforementioned outputs of the project achieved and what were the factors within the design of the project and its management that contributed to these achievements?

Efficiency

- How was the efficiency in the use of resources?
- How was efficiency of the outputs achieved?



Outcome and 'sustainability'

- Is there any observed agricultural production (cereal crops and vegetable) increment per HHs compared to baseline¹?
- Is there any agricultural skills and practices introduced to beneficiaries HHs and adopted?
- Is there any observed fish production increment by fishing groups and cooperatives compared to baseline?
- What are new fish production and preservation methods and skills introduced?
- Is there any improvement in markets of fish products?
- Is there any increase income by HHs or individuals compared to baseline?
- Is there any vocational skill grasped and transformed into action for income generation?
- What were changed in school enrolment rate to the baseline?
- What were changes in school dropouts compared to baseline?
- Is there any change girl's student enrolment and dropout from the baseline?
- What were the changes seen in the lives of the beneficiary households attributable to the project?
- Which negative coping mechanisms have been avoided or reduced due to the support provided through the project?
- What were changes in community-based protection that sustained through Community based children, girls and women protection and psychosocial support (CBPS) structures?
- Are there promising indicators of social cohesion achieved and sustained through local level peace structures?

Key Lessons learnt and Best Practices:

- What are the good practices and lessons learnt from the interventions, as well as the practices in the project areas? In addition, among beneficiaries in relation to targeting criteria, increase in agricultural production, fish production, preservation and marketing, vocational skill development, increase in income, improvement of primary and early childhood education, Community based children, girls and women protection and psychosocial support (CBPS) and grass root social cohesion/ peace initiative.

3.0. Proposed Evaluation Methods

The consultant will develop evaluation methods and data collection tools for discussion and approval by LWF-WS Program Technical Team. LWF recommends these to include among others:- Review of the Project Proposal documents, the project progress reports, Input distribution records/reports, financial reports, training reports and other relevant report.

¹ Baseline is final report of BFP project end on December 31st 2020



The overall evaluation approach should be participatory employing re-known participatory methods and should ensure active participation of primary and secondary target

Beneficiaries, staff, local authorities and other key stakeholders. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are proposed.

4.0. *Consultant's deliverables*

- Technical proposal that encompass among others the evaluation methodology prior to the selection of the consultant.
- Evaluation Work Plan and Budget based on the estimated period detailed below under section 5.0
- Evaluation Tools (To be developed after contractual agreement and reviewed by LWF-WS and approved before commencement of the evaluation)
- A 4-5 pages inception report on the proposed assessment one week into the Evaluation at field level.
- A power point debriefing on evaluation findings and recommendations in Jonglei and Juba
- Draft and final report (LWF will provide inputs in the draft report)
- Final Report (To be approved by LWF)

5.0. *Timeline*

The actual evaluation work is expected to begin in the 4th of April 2021 and to take up to 20 days

Activity/ Milestone	Duration
Consultant preparation	1 st -3 rd of April 2021
Meeting with project management team in Juba-administrative matters, reviews of background documents, tools finalization etc	4 th - 5 th April 2021
Consultant/s Travel to Panyagor	6 th April 2021
Field work - Twic East, Bor South /Jalle/and Duk Counties	6 th -12 th April 2021
Travel from Panyagor to Juba	13 th April 2021
Debrief	14 th April 2021
Preparation of draft report and submission to LWF	17 th April 2021
Final report to LWF	23 rd April 2021
Total days/Actual week days/	17.



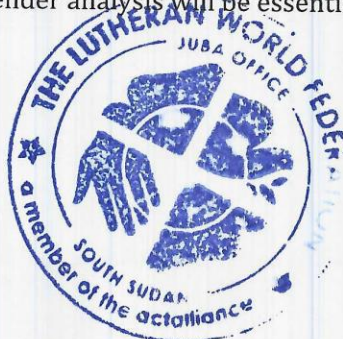
6.0. Terms and Conditions

- **Logistics:** LWF will cover the cost of the consultant's travel to the field and back, including food, and accommodation.
- **Professional fee:** Interested consultants are expected to provide a budget for the exercise. LWF will consider proposals that are within the approved rates as per its policy on professional fees.
- **Tax and insurance:** 10% income tax payable to Government of South Sudan (GoSS) shall be deducted from the consultant's fee during payment.
- A contract will be signed by the consultant upon commencement of the evaluation that will detail additional terms and conditions of service, aspects on inputs and deliverables including LWF's Code of Conduct, Child Protection and safe guarding principles.
- Data collection and data processing costs are included in the account of the consultant. The consultant is expected to use his/her own computer.

7.0 Consultant experience

This assignment is open towards qualified individuals and consultancy companies. The consultant/s/ should meet the following criteria:

- Higher university degree in relevant field with over 10 years' experience in Food Security and Livelihoods, Education , Protection and Social Cohesion programming in fragile countries
- Proven experience in conducting end of project evaluations (final evaluation of projects)
- Knowledge on community vulnerability; Disaster Risk Reduction, Humanitarian aid, Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD), Rights Based Approach (RBA) and participatory approaches
- Strong understanding of South Sudan context (specifically the context in Jonglei State), policy and advocacy work
- Excellent writing skill in English;
- Knowledge of local languages is an added asset Demonstrated experience conducting surveys and assessments, action planning, enumerator training, data collection, data analysis and providing technical assistance with major focus on livelihoods, WASH, education, food security and Public Health.
- Excellent organizing, facilitating, presentation, communication and report writing skills.
- Experience in gender mainstreaming and gender analysis will be essential



"LWF is a child safe organization and is fully committed to promoting the realization of children's rights including the right to protection from violence and abuse. We therefore, have particular responsibilities to children we work and come into contact with, to keep them safe from any harm or risks or abuses. In line with LWF policy, any appointment is contingent on thorough criminal record checks".

Consultants and Service providers to LWF are subjected to the Code of Conduct and Child Protection and Safeguarding Compliance.

Applications Deadline: Interested qualified applicants should submit electronic copies to this call at the latest date of 23rd March 2021 to consultancy.southsudan@lutheranworld.org

