



**Norwegian People's Aid**

**CALL FOR CONSULTANCY**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENDLINE EVALUATION OF PASTORAL FOOD FOR ASSET (PFFA) PROJECT.**

Position:	End-line Evaluation Consultancy
Responsible To:	Programme Manager (operational)
	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator (Technical)
Locations:	Terekeka, Kapoeta North, Awerial, Rumbek East and Budi counties
Provisional Time Frame:	30 Days- Including Weekends for data collection and final Approve Report.
Tentative Start Dates:	11 <sup>th</sup> September – 11 <sup>th</sup> October 2023.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) South Sudan is an International Non-Governmental Organization involved in humanitarian, relief and long-term development cooperation in South Sudan. NPA has worked in South Sudan since 1986 and currently runs three programmes: Civil Society Development, Rural Development, and Emergency Response. NPA has in previous years implemented FAO-funded Pastoralist Livelihoods Education and Field School (PLEFS) project since 2016 in cattle camps in Awerial, Yirol East and Yirol West Counties as well as in Terekeka County in 2020, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food for Education (FFE) programs since 2012 in collaboration with WFP in Rumbek North, Rumbek East, Bor, Twic East and Cueibet.

In 2021 NPA Emergency Response Program has implemented a three-year WFP funded project for the emergency Pastoral FFA project in Terekeka, Rumbek East, Awerial and Kapoeta North Counties until December 2023. The objective of this project is to contribute to enhanced food and nutrition security, and livelihood resilience of pastoral communities by providing support to the pastoral communities to enhance their livelihoods and build resilience to shocks related to seasonal climatic change and conflict, while protecting and creating assets for pastoralists facing food insecurity. The pastoral FFA project seeks to improve food security and build resilience of pastoral communities specifically focusing on people living in cattle camps in Terekeka, Kapoeta North, Awerial, Rumbek East and Budi. In line with the WFP pastoral-FFA strategy, this project will consider the unique challenges and opportunities within pastoral communities and will provide a platform to support peacebuilding, community violence reduction, livelihood diversification, market access and climate change adaptation.

**2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

**2.1 Contextual Analysis:**

Awerial and Rumbek East Counties are categorized in IPC phase 4 i.e. emergency food insecurity while Terekeka and Kapoeta North Counties are categorized under IPC phase 3 i.e. crisis food

insecurity as per the IPC analysis<sup>1</sup>. Awerial and Rumbek East Counties of Lakes State are among the 39 counties that have been affected by the floods since July 2020. An estimated 856,000 people in the entire country have been affected by flooding since July (147,000 people in Lakes State) and thirty-nine Counties have been affected by the floods. Communities in areas along the White Nile have fled to higher ground to escape flood waters. Close to 400,000 people have been displaced, with women and children most affected. Due to the impact of devastating floods, conflict, and worsening macroeconomic conditions, most households are still facing large food consumption gaps or using extreme livelihoods coping strategies to mitigate them<sup>2</sup>. The country will continue to face acute food insecurity from October 2020 to January 2021 with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes likely to remain widespread as most rural households and many poor urban households will be unable to meet their minimum food needs<sup>3</sup>. Humanitarian space on the ground remains a challenge, with vast areas of the country underwater and COVID-19 preventive measures then in place. Insecurity and resource constraints are limiting partners' capacity to respond effectively. Market prices of food commodities have risen considerably, not just due to then COVID-19 pandemic restrictions but also due to seasonal rains and a depreciation of the local currency. Humanitarian access remains a challenge given COVID-19 then, flooding and pockets of insecurity in the country.

## 2.2 Pastoral FFA

Pastoralism is the central institution around which most of South Sudan's communities are organized. It represents one of the most viable and sometimes the only suitable livelihood in the drylands and makes enormous contributions to social, environmental and economic well-being in dryland areas and beyond for pastoralist communities. Agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in Terekeka, Kapoeta North, Awerial, Rumbek East and Budi particularly those in cattle camps continue to be marginalized due to limited access to basic services. The selection of Counties was based on conflict and climate analysis, with the targeted counties having either high levels of localised conflict, cross-border conflict or climate risks. During the first two years (2021-2022) of implementation of the project, there were cross-border influence registered in Kapoeta North from the neighbouring counties that resulted into the extension of the PFFA to Budi county in 2023. Most basic services are designed for sedentary lifestyle while pastoralists are transhumance and move seasonally between villages, grazing areas and different topographic zones. Children in the cattle camps are prevented from accessing education because of the persistent cultural norm to take care of what is valuable in these communities: the cattle. As most service provision models are designed for sedentary living, pastoralists in the cattle camps do not get basic services and opportunities to be engaged in diverse livelihood activities. Institutional arrangements to provide such services are also lacking since the government have limited resources.

Through the pastoral FFA project which focuses on creation of cattle camp assets combined with conditional food assistance to meet short-term hunger gaps, pastoral communities will be assisted to move away from reliance on humanitarian food assistance to achieve self-reliance and more sustainable food security. Pastoral FFA aims to support the existing livelihood activities of pastoral and transhumant populations (pastoral populations which migrate with livestock), rather than attempting to change them or shift them to alternative livelihood strategies. Semi-permanent cattle camps will also be targeted where few permanent camps exist or where they do not exist at all. The assets creation activities will categorically falls be implemented for up to six months per year, with focus on the following:

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<sup>1</sup> IPC analysis, January – July 2020

<sup>2</sup> FEWSNET South Sudan Key messages, September 2020

<sup>3</sup> Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Food Security Outlook for October 2020 to January 2021 period

- a) **Pillar 1 - Cattle camp infrastructure:** this include assets that improve the living conditions and security within the cattle camps, such as raised drainage channels or dykes, water and food storage, latrines, shelter, or fencing.
- b) **Pillar 2 - Access infrastructure:** this include assets like roads and dykes that improve access from the cattle camps to basic services such as markets, health centers, and veterinary care.
- c) **Pillar 3 - Market infrastructure:** this include assets to improve conditions for sale of livestock and livestock products in markets, including shelter belts and slaughter slabs.
- d) **Pillar 4 - Animal health and feeding:** this include assets to improve feeding and care practices for livestock, including water harvesting and supply, fodder production, etc.

### 3. PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The FFA project is in line with WFP South Sudan's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 – food insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year. This will be achieved through implementation of FFA activities that help to address short term hunger gaps while building resilience to shocks and stressors through asset creation activities. The intended impact of FFA is to contribute directly to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, whilst simultaneously contributing to a number of other SDGs.<sup>4</sup>

The Pastoral FFA seeks to ensure food insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year through implementation of pastoral FFA activities that would address hunger gaps while building resilience to shocks through asset creation activities.

#### 3.1 Outcome Results:

To contribute to end hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture in South Sudan.

#### 3.2 Objective:

To enhance livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climatic shocks for 20,998 food insecure pastoral and agro-pastoral households in Terekeka, Rumbek East, Awerial and Kapoeta North counties in South Sudan.

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<sup>4</sup> WFP South Sudan Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)

## **4. PURPOSE OF Evaluation**

### **4.1 Broad Objective**

The purpose for the end-line evaluation is to assess the extent to which WFP FFA project contribute to end hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture in the target counties of Terekeka in Central Equatoria State, Rumbek East and Awerial in Lakes State, Kapoeta North and Budi in Eastern Equatoria State. The evaluation will assess the project's achievements, challenges and best practises to inform future similar programming. Similarly, the evaluation will ensure accountability towards WFP as a donor and the beneficiaries of the project.

The evaluation provides a learning function for all stakeholders of the project to identify key lessons learned, challenges and the suitability of the programme to adapt and respond to the changes and sustainability of Pastoral FFA in the target counties and beyond in the future.

### **4.2 Specific Objectives**

- To assess the achievements of the projects (objectives and their respective indicators)
- To review the projects effort towards impact and perceived change on the target community;
- To assess relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability of the projects;
- To draw lessons, conclusions and recommendations that will be used in programming of a similar project in the future.

## **5. METHODOLOGY:**

The principles and standards of the OECD/DAC for a participatory, credible, gender-sensitive and fair evaluation shall be observed. Both quantitative and qualitative methods can be used. Field research shall promote self-reflection amongst the target groups. The chosen methods shall be inclusive and respect the social and cultural context of the target groups. In the development of the evaluation design and the choice of methods, correct research ethics need to be applied. The documentation for the methodical approach is a fundamental component of the evaluation report. The evaluation should be guided by the "do-no-harm" principle. Key stakeholders to be sampled for interview includes but not limited to; State ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, County Agriculture Department (CAD), NPA, Beneficiaries and other partners from all the locations of the project.

The end-line evaluation will employ participatory methods that will consider quantitative and qualitative data collection method through literature review of relevant reports from reliable and trusted sources, household interviews, key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussion (FGD) and should include detailed data on target beneficiaries as well as secondary data. Disadvantaged household, age and gender per location must be disaggregated for all data collected through the assessment.

The design and implementation of the end-line survey should also ensure that principles of gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination are considered and acted upon throughout, and that the meaningful participation of the most vulnerable groups and other key stakeholders is promoted in the design and implementation processes.

### 5.1 LINE OF INQUIRY:

The consultant is expected to consider the DAC Criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability) as outlined below and laid out in the DAC principles for evaluation of development assistance.

#### Relevance

- How do beneficiaries perceive the project and how have the activities implemented improved their lives? Are there any successful stories of change?
- To what extent was the project able to adapt and provide appropriate responses to context changes, emerging local needs and priorities of targeted conflict affected households?
- To what extent did the PFFA project address the identified needs of the community?
- How well does the project goal and objectives align with the national Government and NPA priorities?

#### Effectiveness

- Did the PFFA project deliver on outputs and outcomes as planned?
- To what extent are the PFFA project activities contributing to the overall project goal and what were the major factors influencing the achievement of the project objectives?
- Are the (or were the) activities and their delivery methods effective? Are there aspects that could have been done differently?
- To what extent is the PFFA project producing worthwhile results (outputs, outcomes) and/or meeting each of its objectives?
- How has the project influenced the appropriate stakeholder community, and what capacities has it built?
- How have the target populations been involved at all stages of the project and empowered throughout the project implementation?
- How far has greater equity been achieved between women and men; boys and girls; and between other groups?

#### Efficiency

- Has the PFFA project been delivered on budget?
- Do the outcomes of the PFFA project represent value for money?
- Was the project implementation (modality) cost-efficient, while not compromising quality?
- Are there opportunities that the PFFA project would have reached more beneficiaries with the available budget or reduce costs while reaching at least the same number of beneficiaries without compromising quality?
- Was the project design timely in responding to the needs on the ground?
- Were the activities timely implemented compared to the project work plan?
- Were funds available on time during implementation of the PFFA project activities?

#### Impact

- To what extent have the planned objectives and outcomes in the project log frame been achieved?
- Is the PFFA project impacting positively on key groups and on issues that have been identified as key important in project design – particularly peace and security, food security and nutrition, income activities, gender, youths, and environment?
- What range of outcomes (intended and unintended) has the project contributed to, considering social, economic, environmental and cultural considerations?

### Sustainability

- Is there evidence that the Pastoral communities' households supported through the PFFA project are likely to continue and scale-up their livelihood activities after the project phases out?
- What significant changes have occurred in people's lives (especially the community structures) and to what extent are these likely to continue?
- What strategies are in place to ensure the sustainability of the project activities? Are the strategies being put into action by both NPA and its partners?
- What mechanisms has NPA and partners put into place in order to sustain the key programme outputs and outcomes?
- How has the programme worked with local partners to increase their capacity in a sustainable way?

### Learning and recommendations

- Document lessons learnt & best practices so as to understand what has and what has not worked
- Identify innovations as well as best/promising practices/ new programming opportunities to inform future design of interventions
- Document key findings and recommendations to inform stakeholders and as well the next implementation period including thematic integration and partnership strengthening.
- What approaches taken by the projects can be regarded as innovative or as appropriate adaptations of good practice? What lessons could be used beyond the projects period and worth for the next phase? What lessons and good practices could be scaled up beyond the projects?

## 6. SCOPE OF WORK AND EXPECTED DELIVERABLES:

SCOPE OF WORK	EXPECTED DELIVERABLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold a consultative meeting with staff and management of NPA in Juba, staffs at field level and other key stakeholders including relevant government departments of Agriculture and rural development. In this meeting, both parties will discuss and iron out major issues regarding the baseline survey implementation that includes key expected deliverables etc.</li> </ul>	Inception report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with NPA staffs to develop questionnaires, prepare the sample size, identify and train the survey enumerators on use of Mobile Data Collection tools (Tablets/ smartphones), survey questionnaires and methodology</li> </ul>	Data collection tools (Qualitative and Quantitative data collection tools)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holding Focus group discussions (FGD), Key informant interviews (KII) and conduct household interviews through use of household questionnaires with project direct beneficiaries and stakeholders.</li> </ul>	Raw data (Quantitative data presented in form of analyse excel sheet and qualitative data presented in words documents for possible future use).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validation workshop with NPA and key stakeholder's relevant government departments from field office in Rumbek and at Juba office upon completion of data collection processes.</li> </ul>	Preliminary Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preparation of a detailed end-line evaluation report of not more than 45 pages of the main body. The report should contain very clearly detailed values for all project indicators at Impact, Outcomes and Outputs level with a table detailing these values presented in a matrix should form part of the executive summary in the report.</li></ul>	<p>Final end-line survey report <i>(Including list of Annexes)</i></p>
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## 7. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONSULTANT:

- The consultant will be required to report on regular basis to the Program Manager on the progress of the survey, which will have the overall responsibility of the survey.
- Prepare questionnaires for the appropriate data collection methods.
- Prepare the sample of the survey
- Conduct survey enumerators training for participants
- Coordination and supervision of data collection in target location
- Checks for data quality conducted throughout the data collection period, data entry and final data cleaning
- Completed data sets for target locations in Lakes State produced
- Conduct data analysis and draft report write up
- Collation of inputs from relevant programme staff, finalization of recommendations
- Produce the finalized end-line survey report.
- Provide SMART Phones/ Mobile Data collection tool.

## 8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF NORWEGIAN'S PEOPLE AID- NPA

The Norwegian's Peoples Aid will be responsible to;

- Provide payment and cover other necessary cost with the survey enumerators.
- Provide vehicles to facilitates the data collection processes
- Provide accommodation for the consultant while in the field
- Provide flights/ transport to and from field location
- Provide survey enumerators training materials and incentive
- Provide relevant security briefings and organize relevant travel permits if required for international consultant.

## 9. CONDITIONS OF WORK

- During the period of this job, the consultant will be based in NPA Field office with frequent travel to field locations for data collection supervision and monitoring. He/she will be asked to overnight in the far counties of the target project sites under NPA cost if in hotel and with no cost in NPA guest house.
- The consultant will be required to abide by NPA security procedures provided by the NPA safety and security coordinator and other relevant policies, e.g. Code of Conduct, Conflicts of Interest from the human resources, which are outlined in the contract for this Job.
- All raw data collected and reports generated will remain the property of the Norwegian Peoples Aid- NPA and the consultant will have no any rights of ownership after the end of the survey.
- NPA shall not provide meals to the consultant, costs related to food will be catered for by the consultant.

## 10. TIME FRAME AND REPORTING

- The evaluation will last about 30 days starting from 4<sup>th</sup> September - 4<sup>th</sup> October 2023. The consultant is expected to accomplish the task in the period stated. The timeframe assumes data collection with electronic handsets, and as such does not include time for data entry. The overall work should be completed in not more than 30 days including the final approved report for the end-term evaluation.
- The consultant will be required to report on regular basis to Program Manager.
- All written deliverables produced under this work order shall be submitted as scheduled to NPA Programme Manager or Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in both electronic formats, using MS Word and PDF, and printed hard copies.
- Changes in the scope of work shall require prior discussion and approval by NPA and shall be defined in writing.

## 11. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:

### 11.1 Required:

The successful candidate should:

- Have an advanced university degree or the equivalent, with advanced education in Agriculture, public health, development studies, economics, social sciences qualitative and quantitative research studies, M&E with at least five years of experience in conducting similar research for food security and livelihood (FSL) and nutrition, with a specific competency in humanitarian emergencies setting.
- Have significant experience in undertaking nutrition surveys using quantitative and qualitative methods (Design and Methodologies, staff recruitment and training, field supervision and data analysis/write up).
- Be familiar with the use of mobile data collection tools (MDC) and able to upload and manage cloud data as required by the organization.
- Be familiar with food for assets (FFA) programming
- Familiar with South Sudan Pastoral Context within the cattle camps.
- Familiar with statistical data analysis tools such as SPSS, STATA, kobocollect.
- Able to work in difficult and hostile environment.
- Have experience in negotiating tangible ideas with opposing parties
- Able to manage work stress while keeping high performance
- Able to travel long distant in rough roads with minimal nutritional support
- Be fluent in English with excellent writing and presentation skills
- Experience in conducting trainings
- Experience/exposure to similar contexts preferably in South Sudan.

### 11.2 Desired:

- Previous experience in South Sudan of similar job is added advantage
- A South Sudanese local Consultancy firm is an added advantage.

## 12. ALL APPLICANTS SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- Technical proposal:  
The technical proposal should include;
  - Brief explanation about the lead and associate consultants with particular emphasis on previous experience in this kind of work
  - Understanding of TOR and the task to be accomplished
  - Proposed methodology



- Draft work/implementation plan
- Copies of reports of previous work conducted.
- A written submission on understanding of TOR, methodology / approach the consultant will use; time and time-bound activity schedule, financial issues (budget, number of people he/she will hire, costs per activity line – people, logistics etc.)
- Organizational (if it is a company applying) or personal capacity statement (if it is an individual that will hire data collectors)
- Resume and 3 references of recent engagements.

### 12.1 THE EVALUATION CRITERIA ARE BASED ON TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL CRITERIA;

Eligible proposals will be evaluated based on full and open competition, in strict adherence to the Scoring Criteria detailed below:

Criterion	Score
Interpretation of scope of work	20 points
Suitability of the proposed Methodology	30 points
Experience and expertise in similar assignments	30 points
Financial Proposal	20 points
Total	100 points

NPA reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal received without giving reasons and is not bound to accept the lowest or the highest bidder.

### 13. PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The payment schedule is subject to negotiation with the consultant based on the proposal submitted as well as NPA policy and to be detailed in contract to be signed with consultant. The consultant is expected to explain in his /her cover letter the payment method.

### 14. SUBMISSION

Interested applicants should submit application by email to [rss-tenders@npaid.org](mailto:rss-tenders@npaid.org)  
Alternatively, hand delivery to the NPA South Sudan Head Office, Martyrs Street (opposite UNICEF) Juba, or to NPA Rumbek or Bor field Office.

**Applications submitted after 5:00PM WEDNESDAY 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2023 will not be considered.**

