



TERMS OF REFERENCES (TOR)

MID-TERM EVALUATION-SOM 1065

Country:	Somalia/Somaliland
Project title:	Climate-resilient WASH and Livelihoods Package for Resilient Somali Landscapes
Project no:	SOM 1065
Project holder:	Welthungerhilfe, Candlelight, SYPD, CPD and Taakulo
Co-financer (line):	BMZ TDA
Project period:	18.08.2023- 31.09.2027
Location	South Central Somalia - Galmudug & Hiiran Somaliland- Sool(Caynabo) and Togdheer (Oodweyne)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. About Welthungerhilfe

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is one of Germany's largest private humanitarian and development organizations, dedicated to eradicating hunger and poverty. Established in 1962 as the German section of the global "Freedom from Hunger Campaign," WHH envisions a world where all people can lead self-determined lives in dignity and justice, free from hunger. Since 2001, WHH has been actively working in Somaliland, maintaining a country office in Hargeisa and sub-offices in Borama and Burco.

WHH's work in Somaliland focuses on strengthening food and nutrition security, enhancing WASH systems, and promoting sustainable agricultural and livestock production. The organization also supports climate resilience through innovations in landscape restoration and natural resource management. WHH applies a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach, emphasizing localization through strategic partnerships, active engagement in coordination forums, and commitment to gender-responsive programming.

1.2. Project background

The project aims to strengthen Livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable agrarian and agro-pastoralist people through protection and restoration of key natural resources and WASH services in agrarian, pastoral, and agropastoral areas through community-led actions and improved market access for key rural value chains. The project will achieve this through three outcomes. First one focuses on strengthening livelihoods of 25,434 people through restoration and stabilisation of agrarian, pastoral, and agropastoral areas, the second one aims to improve access to WASH services for 87,744 people established or strengthened through women's active participation, while the third one aims at developing and scaling up of evidence based technical packages of sustainable livelihoods strategies in landscape-restorative and climate resilient value chains through farmer field schools (FFS) and women's groups

Under **Outcome 1**, the project focuses on restoration and stabilization of pastoral, agropastoral and agrarian areas through protection of forest areas and locally tested NRM innovative approaches such as construction of soil and water retention structures, establishment of farmer field schools (FFS), farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and village savings loans associations (VSLAs). In collaboration with key stakeholders such as target communities and relevant authorities, the project seeks to rehabilitate degraded landscape while also promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and establishing sustainable rangeland management systems through awareness-raising,



capacity-building, and the creation of protected and rotational grazing areas. Continuous training and community engagements focusing on good agricultural practices (GAP), FMNR and landscape restoration approaches to ensure that pastoralists and agro-pastoralists adopt effective land restoration and regeneration techniques and improved climate smart agricultural practices.

Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening resilience of drought affected population by improving access to WASH services through women’s active participation. The project is designed to achieve the set objective through construction of strategic water sources targeting both groundwater and surface water harvesting. In order to reduce risks related to acute watery diarrhea, the project focuses on hygiene promotion activities such as selection, training and deployment of community-based hygiene promoters to conduct house to house promotional campaigns focusing on safe extractor disposal practices, handwashing with soap/ash at critical times, drinking water treatment and safe storages and personal hygiene. To ensure sustainability of the WASH services, the project focuses on strengthening WASH System following the WHH nine building blocks of WASH Systems Strengthening.

Outcome 3 focuses on the development of technical packages of sustainable livelihoods strategies in landscape-restorative and climate resilient value chains and scaling them up through FFS and women’s groups.

The project is currently being implemented as a consortium, with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) as the lead organization, Candlelight and Taakulo both in Somaliland while CPD in Galmudug and SYPD in Hiiran in South Central Somalia.

Table 1: Project summary

Impact	Livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable agrarian and agro-pastoralist people are strengthened through protection and restoration of key natural resources and WASH services in agrarian, pastoral, and agropastoral areas through community-led actions and improved market access for key rural value chains.
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The livelihoods of 25,434 people are strengthened through restoration and stabilization of agrarian, pastoral, and agropastoral areas. 2. 87,744 people have access to improved WASH services established or strengthened through women’s active participation. 3. Technical packages of sustainable livelihoods strategies in landscape-restorative and climate resilient value chains are developed and scaled through farmer field schools (FFS) and women’s groups.
Outputs	<p>Output 1.1: Farmer Field Schools and communities contribute to rehabilitation and stabilization of pastoral, agropastoral and agrarian landscapes through drought-resilient natural resource management measures.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Documentation and actionable research of evidence for climate resilience in Somalia.</p> <p>Output 2.1: Drought-affected communities have improved and sustainable access to safe drinking water</p> <p>Output 2.2: WASH systems in drought-affected communities are strengthened.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Improved nutrition and hygiene status of participant communities through social behavior change communication and material support.</p> <p>Output 3.1: Production of technical packages for sustainable livelihoods strategies in landscape-restorative and climate-adaptive value chains for Somalia and Somaliland</p> <p>Output 3.2: Scaling of appropriate value chains identified in Somaliland through partnerships in Hiiraan and Galgaduud Regions.</p>

<p>Project Target (as per project proposal and plan)</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Approximately 25,434 people reached directly (of which 50% are female and 10% are PWDs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 farmers in riverine Hiiraan reached through 15 FFS • 900 farmers in Galgaduud and Hiiraan reached through 30 farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) trainings • 1,650 vulnerable agrarians and pastoralists participate in village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) • 4,254 people benefit from immediate income through cash for work (CFW) to construct or rehabilitate irrigation canals (riverine areas) and soil and water conservation structures • 22,704 project participants in Galgaduud, Togdheer, and Sool Regions benefit from 3,030 hectares (ha) of protected areas • 240 community representatives participate in 24 protected area management committees (PAMCs) • 30 actors actively participate in the Somali NGO Consortium (SNC) Resilience Working Group to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus <p>Outcome 2: Approx. 87,744 people reached directly (50% female and 10% PWDs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87,594 project participants reached through WASH interventions including construction and/or rehabilitation of water sources, NHS campaigns, and improved WASH facilities. • Approximately 310 community representatives from 39 water management committees (WMCs) trained to sustainably manage WASH infrastructure • Approximately 150 actors actively participate in SWS capacity building initiatives <p>Outcome 3: Approximately 1,650 people reached directly (of which 50% are female and 10% are PWDs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200 pastoralists in Galgaduud, Togdheer and Sool Regions reached through 25 participant groups benefit from value chain activities • 450 riverine farmers in Hiiraan Region reached through 15 participant groups benefit from value chain activities.
<p>Project Locations</p>	<p>South Central Somalia (Hiiran and Galmudug) and Somaliland Sool(Caynabo), Togdheer (Oodweyne)</p>

2. EVALUATION PURPOSE

The overall purpose of the mid-term evaluation is to assess the continued relevance of the action; progress made towards achieving planned objectives and the sustainability of the interventions beyond the term of this action Climate-resilient WASH and Livelihoods Package for Resilient Somali Landscapes

More specifically, the evaluator is expected to:

- 1) Determine, as systematically and objectively as possible, the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the expected project outcomes.
- 2) Explore any delays in project implementation, their causes, and draw lessons from the delays and provide suggestions for improved implementation to avoid further delays going forward and to ensure achievement of the project objectives.
- 3) Assess the achievements of the project so far, against its stated outcomes, and identify significant factors that are facilitating or impeding the delivery of outcomes.
- 4) Document challenges, programmatic lessons learned, and key recommendations for project improvement. It will also provide an opportunity to assess early signs of project success or failure and propose the necessary adjustments needed to refocus the project.
- 5) Based on the evaluation findings, the project logframe figures reflecting on the impact such as indicators and numbers reached at the time of the midterm evaluation should be updated.

3. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The scope of this evaluation will be on a single project (SOM 1065) and will cover the area where WHH and the project partners implements its project activities in both South Central Somalia (Galmudug and Hiiran) and Somalilad (Sool and Togdheer). The evaluation will look at the project in terms of the strengths and limitations of the support it provides to Contribute to Climate-resilient WASH and Livelihoods Package for Resilient Somali Landscapes

4. USERS OF THE EVALUATION

The primary users of this evaluation will be the Head of Project together with the project team, Head of Programmes, and the donor BMZ TDA. The findings will inform the project of the appropriate measures and recommendations to be taken to improve performance. The project participants will also be informed about the evaluation findings.

5. EVALUATION QUESTIONS (AND CRITERIA)

The evaluation will be guided by the widely used and agreed OECD/DAC criteria for evaluating development assistance of **Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, coherence and Sustainability**¹. Given this is a mid-term evaluation, sustainability and impact will not be a key focus, but their inclusion is to allow assessment of the factors that are likely to affect impact and sustainability and how the chances of the project having intended impact and being sustainable can be increased.

Table 2: Criteria and evaluation questions

Criteria	Evaluation Questions
Relevance: The project relevance will be assessed by looking into whether the funding and support are consistent with local needs, priorities, and possibilities, including the needs, and priorities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To what extent is the SOM 1065 project set up in line with actual needs and gaps of the target groups, the target locations, and the context? 2) To what extent does the project build local capacities and works towards improving the resilience of communities and people affected by crisis? 3) Are all groups within the affected communities aware of and how to give feedback on the activities, and did they feel safe using these feedback channels?

¹ For More Details see:

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

	4) To what extent have communities been actively engaged and involved in the implementation of the project, is it contributing to their sense of ownership, and in what ways is this reflected?
Effectiveness: Up to this midterm, to what extent has the intervention achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differences across groups thus far. This can be done, for instance, by emphasizing tangible improvements for the target population	5) To what extent have the intended outcomes (and use of output) been achieved or are likely to be achieved by the end of the project? 6) 7) How are the external factors positively or negatively influencing the achievement of the outcomes? 8) To what extent have participants adopted/implemented the training provided, and if adoption is limited, 9) What barriers or challenges are hindering the project outcomes andr adoption or implementation?
Efficiency: This will assess the project outputs, both qualitative and quantitative, in relation to the inputs i.e., To what extent is the intervention delivering or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way?	10) To what extent has the use of project resources been appropriate regarding the achieved outputs / outcomes? 11) Were the Project activities implemented on time as planned?
Coherence: Will assess the alignment and coordination of activities within the project and with other similar initiatives in the same area, ensuring that efforts are complementary, non-redundant, and contribute to shared goals to maximize the overall effectiveness and impact	12) To what extent have there been complementarities, harmonization, and coordination between the SOM 1065 project and other similar initiatives implemented by different actors in the same area? 13) How has this collaboration (or lack thereof) impacted on the overall effectiveness and outcomes of the project?" 14) To what extent has the SOM 1065 project collaborated with local authorities, and how has this collaboration contributed to the success of the project?
Sustainability: The project sustainability will be assessed by establishing to what extent the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue?	15) What is the probability of the continuation of positive project outcomes beyond the end of the project (both by project participants and possibly others)? 16) Are there any factors threatening the sustainability of project outcomes? How does the project seek to mitigate these risks? 17) Are there any factors that might strengthen community ownership and sustainability? Is there any action the project should take to promote these factors?
Impact: The project impact will be assessed by establishing to which extent the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects?	18) To what extent has the project contributed to strengthening resilience towards effects of climate change through WASH and Livelihoods activities in project target areas? 19) What impact has the project had on food security, fodder availability and the water supply system for the targeted communities in Somalia and Somaliland, and how sustainable are these improvements? 20) Has the SOM 1065 project led to any unintended positive or negative impacts? If negative, how have these impacts been managed or mitigated?
Lessons Learnt: The evaluator will document challenges, programmatic lessons learnt and	21) What are the recommendations/good practices and mistakes that should be avoided for improvement ofthe project in your experience?



key recommendation for PALS project improvement.	22) What best practices are to be adopted for such projects/programs in future? 23) What mistakes should be avoided if the project were to be replicated?
--	--

6. EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will use both qualitative and quantitative methods, using both primary and secondary data sources. This should involve interviews with project participants partners, stakeholders, field visits, project documents, and data review. The evaluation methodology has to allow for disaggregated data, showing the project’s effects separately for male and female participants and for people with disability. A range of existing information will be made available to the evaluator upon notification of the award. This would include (but is not limited to): The original proposal, M&E plan, Indicator performance tracking table (IPTT) or similar tool, work plans, monitoring data, PDM & interim reports, and any other relevant documents.

As part of this assignment, the successful evaluator will apply different methodologies, including primary data collection and a review of existing resources. The primary data collection will include Key Informant Interviews (KII) with key project staff and local stakeholders; Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries; a Most Significant Change tool (MSC); a beneficiary survey; and substantiating photos. The evaluation will incorporate various sampling methods to ensure robust and credible results. Quantitative surveys will use random or stratified sampling to ensure a representative sample of beneficiaries, while qualitative methods like KIIs and FGDs will use purposive sampling to select key stakeholders and beneficiaries with relevant experiences.

It is a requirement that the evaluation should be conducted in compliance with the data protection regulations. The consultant is expected to sign an understanding to ensure protection of personal data collected during this assignment. The consultant in the inception report)needs to elaborate on how beneficiary data will be collected and protected; what tools/ IT equipment will be used to store the data, and how long this data will be stored.

Translation staff, if needed, must be organized by the evaluator and should strictly comply with the above measures. It is the role of the evaluator to ensure that interviewers are trained in confidentiality procedures. Interviewers need to be trained in obtaining verbal consent for interview participation .In case of photos, I written signed consent is required. Staff should have experience in program monitoring, surveying, and data collection and effectively use technology-based analysis software to collect and analyze data. The evaluator will prepare all manuals, guides, and training material used to train data collectors.

All tools will be designed in English and approved in collaboration with WHH. The evaluator will be expected to translate all tools into relevant languages in case needed. The main language of reports and tools will be English. Please note that project participants interviews will be conducted in Somali language.

Moreover, the proposals are

expected to discuss the feasibility of the suggestions brought forward in the ToR. Please note that innovative ideas to adjust or complement the evaluation design or methodology as well as final products to address the outlined evaluation questions and meet the needs of the intended users are highly appreciated.

A final agreement on the evaluation design and methodology will be discussed on the basis of the submitted and is expected to be finalized the inception stage, to be documented in the inception report.

7. MANAGERIAL ARRANGEMENTS / ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The MEAL Expert and the Head of Projects (or designates) will be the main contact points for the evaluation process.



WHH Mogadishu/Hargeisa Office (Supply chain management) will manage the contract and provide funding directly to the evaluator(s) according to the terms specified in the contract. The evaluator should make the necessary arrangements and coordinate with WHH staff before fieldwork to ensure no issues arise during field data collection. Relevant contacts will be shared with the evaluator.

The summary of roles and responsibilities are outlined in the table below.

Role	Responsibility	Name/Title
Evaluation Commissioner	Commissions/authorizes the evaluation study, Main user of the evaluation results	HoP
Evaluation Manager	Overall management of evaluation and technical support if needed	Senior MEAL Officer supported by Project MEAL officer/assistant
Evaluator	Responsible for carrying out the evaluation as agreed upon in the ToR (and the inception report).	External Evaluator
Logistical support	Make sure that the evaluation administration regarding the finances and procurement is compliant with the existing donor / organisation's regulations.	Supply chain management
Other field support	Day-to-day coordination and communication with the evaluator during field data collection	MEAL Assistant

8. DELIVERABLES AND REPORTING DEADLINES

The following deliverables are expected to be produced by the evaluator(s). All the Deliverables will be submitted to WHH soft copy (unless otherwise noted below).

	Expected Deliverable	Description
1	Inception Report	<p>The inception report should set out the planned design and methodology to meet the above-mentioned objectives and to answer the evaluation questions. Furthermore, the overarching evaluation questions should be specified further in the inception report</p> <p>It should also reflect the limits of the suggested design and methodology and could explore the feasibility for answering the evaluation questions and reflect on the ToR, describe the overall approach of the evaluation and how data will be collected by providing an evaluation matrix, drafts of suggested data collection tools such as questionnaires and interview guidelines as well as a tentative evaluation schedule.</p> <p>The inception report and evaluation matrix follow a standard outline which will be provided to the evaluator(s) after contracting and need the approval of the contracting party.</p> <p>Deadline: 6 days after the briefing meeting</p>
2	Data collection tools:	<p>The evaluator shall develop the data collection tools and have them approved by WHH before data collection, analysis, interpretation. This should be shared together with the Inception report.</p> <p>Deadline: 6 days after the briefing meeting</p>

3	Validation meeting:	A meeting, either online or face to face, discussing the preliminary findings and most important observations from the data collection incl. reporting on any challenges faced during the data collection including project and program staff, WHH MEAL staff, once data collection has ended. Deadline: 3 days after the field data collection
4	Draft Midterm Evaluation Report:	The evaluator will prepare a draft evaluation report with details of findings, recommendations and lessons learnt for review by WHH and partners. The report is expected to include a rating of the evaluation criteria; a template will be provided. The report should be a maximum of 35 pages. Deadline: 14 days after the field data collection
	Final Dissemination workshop	A workshop/meeting discussing the main findings of the draft report, incl. project staff and WHH MEAL staff
5	Final Midterm Evaluation Report:	The evaluator will share a final evaluation report after incorporating the comments from WHH and project partners. Deadline: Latest 6 days after feedback on the draft report
6	Evaluation Management Response Matrix	The evaluator, as part of their assignment, will elaborate a management response matrix, listing the recommendations and the addressee for each recommendation. They will further determine a priority level, stating how important and urgent they consider the recommendation. A standard Evaluation Management Response Matrix template will be provided by WHH A meeting for the co-creation of the recommendations with WHH should be held before the final version of the report is shared. A two-page summary of the project, evaluation design and methodology, findings, conclusion and recommendations using a template provided by WHH should be prepared and submitted to WHH. Deadline: To be submitted together with the final evaluation report.
7	Updated logframe	The evaluator will update the 2025 project impact/achievements on the indicators in terms of percentages and numbers as listed in the logframe and submit to WHH after presentation.

9. TIME FRAME / SCHEDULE

The duration of the assignment will be 30 working days in a period of 2 months. preliminary works may begin earlier, such as developing the tools and reviewing, the final study design. Below is a tentative schedule prepared to guide the evaluator in developing the evaluation workplan.

	Activity	Duration
1	Review documents and draft inception report by the evaluator(s)	3 working days
2	WHH meeting to discuss the inception report, project details and answer any questions the evaluator(s) have	0.5 working day
3	Finalize inception report and detailed work plan, including sampling methodology	1 working day
4	Development of tools	2 working days
5	Setting up and training of enumerators on the tools using mobile data collection	2 working day
6	Data collection/interviews	14 working days
7	Validation workshop/meeting to discuss the preliminary findings	0.5 working day
8	Draft Final Report	4.5 WDs

	Note: WHH will be responsible for reviewing the first draft report and will provide feedback to the evaluator(s).	
9	Final Dissemination workshop	0.5 WD
10	Finalizing Final Report	2 WDs

10. CONFIDENTIALITY

All documents and data acquired from documents during interviews and meetings are confidential and used solely for the evaluation. The deliverables and all material linked to the evaluation (produced by the evaluators or the organization itself) are always confidential and remain the property of the contracting party.

11. EXPERTISE OF THE EVALUATORS

This evaluation assignment is open to evaluators with sound experience in the services outlined above. To be considered for the services described herein, the consultants must meet the following criteria:

- 1) Post-graduate qualifications in environmental studies, development studies, agriculture, or related fields
- 2) Proven experience of carrying out baseline, end-line, and project implementation of Climate resilience /Agriculture/Livelihood/WASH interventions in village setting or the Horn of Africa region.
- 3) Experience in project Monitoring and Evaluation in Somalia or Somaliland
- 4) Strong experience and training in relevant evaluation methods (participatory methods, qualitative methods, and surveys).
- 5) Minimum of 3 to 5 years of experience evaluating development and/or humanitarian programs implemented by international aid organizations; experience of evaluating European union and German-funded programs is an advantage.
- 6) Knowledge of Somaliland political and cultural contexts
- 7) Expertise in climate change and environmental sciences, along with knowledge of sustainable land management and disaster risk reduction (DRR), would be an added advantage.

12. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL OFFER

Applicants must provide:

- A technical and financial offer
- The technical part of the offer should include a reference to the perceived feasibility of the ToR. (If required, including suggestions for specific evaluation questions.)
- It should also include a brief description of the overall design and methodology of the evaluation and a workplan/adaptations to the workplan at hand (maximum four pages).
- The financial part includes a proposed budget for complete evaluation. It should state the fees per working day (plus the respective VAT, if applicable), the number of working days proposed, and other costs (e.g., visa costs).
- Proof of professional registration and taxation is also required (e.g., by providing the evaluator(s) tax number).
- CV with references.
- Evaluation report sample

13. SUBMISSION GUIDELINES



The evaluator(s) should submit a detailed technical and financial proposal in English online through not later than the xxxx 2025, 10:00 am CET.