

Annex 1. EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducts “Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs)”, formerly called “Assessments of Development Results”, to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP’s contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP’s strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts for achieving development results. The purpose of an ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document;
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders;
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board.

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.¹ The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of the IEO is two-fold: (a) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (b) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function, and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership.

An ICPE will be conducted in Namibia in 2017, as its country programme will end in 2018. This is the first country-level evaluation in Namibia and the results will feed into the development of the new country programme being prepared in 2017/2018. The ICPE will be conducted in close collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Namibia, UNDP Namibia country office and UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA).

2. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT OF NAMIBIA

Governance: Namibia is one of the youngest countries in Africa, having won independence from South Africa in 1990. The country enjoys a stable political environment. It is a multi-party democracy with presidential elections being conducted every five years. The Constitution guarantees the separation of powers: executive power is exercised by both President and the Government; legislative power is exercised by the Government and the two chambers of the Parliament (National Assembly and National Council); and the judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature.

Socio-economic: Namibia is a young country demographically also, with 35 percent of the population being under age 14. It is one of the least densely populated countries in the world with a population of 2.46 million (2015) and a land area of 824,000 square kilometres. Two thirds of the population live in rural areas. According to the national MDG report (2013), Namibia achieved or was on target to achieve most of the MDG targets, however, several key targets were off track. These included equitable

¹ See UNDP Evaluation Policy http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/policy/2016/Evaluation_policy_EN_2016.pdf. The ADRs, now called as ICPEs, are conducted in adherence to the Norms and the Standards and the ethical Code of Conduct set by the United Nations Evaluation Group (www.uneval.org).