TERMS OF REFERENCE
End of Project Evaluation
Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jabel Marra Project

A. BACKGROUND

In 2003, conflict erupted in Darfur, resulting in years of high-intensity armed conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) with the support of various armed militias on one side, and Darfuri rebel groups on the other. This conflict caused the death, and displacement of millions of Sudanese. In 2007, the United Nations- African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was established as a UN-AU hybrid peacekeeping mission with the mandate to protect civilians, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, mediate between the Government of Sudan and non-signatories of the peace agreement, and support the mediation of intercommunal conflict. In June 2011, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) was signed between the Government of Sudan and various Darfuri Armed groups, while others remained outside the agreement and continued fighting. To effectively implement the DDPD, the Darfur Development Strategy was developed as a pathway to recovery and long-term development in Darfur.

The causes of the conflict in Darfur are multiple and complex. Limited resources and capacity of local governance, coupled with competition over increasingly limited natural resources, underpin much of it. The spread of small arms fuelled a situation where weaponry and violence often define relationships between groups and communities. The deterioration of confidence in governance and rule of law institutions is further compounded by the destruction of infrastructure, livelihoods, employment opportunities, the erosion of social cohesion and community stability, and poor basic social services.

The Jebel Marra area in Central Darfur is composed of three localities: Golo, Rokoro and Nertiti. The predominant tribe in the area is Fur; other tribes are Masaleet, Zagawa, Tama, Zreigat, Nawaiba, Am Jalol, Falat, Ta'a lba, and Bargo. The tribes lived peacefully but increasing competition over natural resources, especially water and grazing lands has created ongoing tribal conflict in the area. In addition, the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) has, since they started fighting with GoS in Darfur in 2003, located most of their troops and influential commanders in JM areas close to Nertiti, Rokoro and Golo thus further fueling tensions. Before the Darfur conflict, the Rezaigat (Nawaiba and Ereigat clans who are camel and cattle herders) grazed their animals in the rich pastures of Jebel Marra and had an internal local agreement with the farmer Fur tribes. However, with the formation of the rebel movements in the area and outbreak of war, the dynamic relationship between Nomads and Fur farmers changed; most of the Furs in Jebel Marra supported the rebels while the Nomads supported the GoS and formed their militias. The SLA/AW hindered the movement of nomads to graze their animals in and near their control areas which resulted in clashes between them

Golo, Jebel Marra, Central Darfur state has been the area most affected by conflict in Darfur. Prior to the conflict, Jebel Marra was known for its semi-Mediterranean climate with fertile land, once tapped as a fruit basket and tourism destination of the country. Due to the conflict situation in Golo, Jebel Marra, notwithstanding the improvement of security conditions in the rest of the Darfur region, UNAMID set up a temporary operation base in Golo as per Security Council Resolution 2363. While IDPs have started to return to Golo, socioeconomic conditions in Golo required further improvement. The root causes of conflict in Golo locality, like most areas of Darfur, remains the competition over access to and management of natural resources (socioeconomic). These are exacerbated by sub-optimal rule of law institutions (both formal and informal), limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, social norms rooted in gender inequality and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. This situation continues to manifest in regular clashes between the largely nomadic/pastoralist Arab tribes and the mainly farmer/agriculturist Fur tribes. The tribes have also been victims of political exploitation over the years with many of its members, especially young people, aligning themselves with either the rebel groups or government supported militias. Many children became victims of violence, abuse, labour and sexual exploitation. With the constant displacement and violence, the number of orphans, unaccompanied and separated children who need care and protection increased. The violence and lack of essential services severely impacted the psychological wellbeing of children. Adolescents and youth continue to be at risk and victims of recruitment into armed and other banditry or criminal groups. Women and girls were subject to violations and abuses as they face risks of sexual and gender-

based violence while undertaking their regular livelihood activities of farming, firewood collection, fetching water and traveling to the market.

The Government of Sudan requested UN peacebuilding support and the UN Secretary General approved the inclusion of Sudan in a category of countries eligible for UN Intermediate Peacebuilding Fund support. This 2-year (15 August 2018 – 14 August 2020) PBF funded project implemented by UNDP and UNICEF and worth US$3million was the first-ever integrated development intervention in Golo. The project was implemented in collaboration with government of Sudan ministries/units (Peace Council, Jebel Marra Rural Development, Technology Transfer and Productivity Platform, Department of Water Environment Sanitation, Ministry of Education), national NGOs (Siyaj Charity Organisation, Peace Code Sudan) and international NGOs (War child Canada, World Relief and Catholic Relief Services). The project focused on addressing the above conflict drivers and contributed to two outcomes:
> *Outcome 1: Capacity of state and non-state actors on rule of law established and enhanced*
> *Outcome 2: Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved.*

UNDP MPTF Office which serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF disbursed the funds to UNDP and UNICEF for this project on the basis of a signed Memorandum of Understanding between each UN agency and the MPTF Office.

COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan has infected over 12,000 people and this pandemic affected the implementation of the final phase of this project as government continued to restrict movement within and between states. Alternative efforts have been employed to complete the project but under very difficult circumstances

B. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUTION
Purpose
This evaluation presents an opportunity to assess the achievements of the Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jebel Marra Project. Adopting a participatory approach, the evaluation will determine the project's overall added value to peacebuilding in Jebel Marra, Sudan, in the areas of livelihoods, rule of law, protection, education and WASH. It is of particular interest that while assessing the degree to which the project met its intended peacebuilding objective(s) and results, the evaluation also highlights key lessons about successful peacebuilding approaches and operational practices, as well as identifies areas where the project performed less effectively than anticipated. In that sense, this project evaluation is equally about accountability as well as learning.

Objectives of the evaluation:
- Assess the relevance and appropriateness of the project in terms of: 1) addressing key drivers of conflict and the most relevant peacebuilding issues; 2) the degree to which the project addressed cross-cutting issues such as conflict and gender-sensitivity in Sudan
- Assess to what extent the PBF project has made a concrete contribution to reducing conflict factors in Sudan. The evaluation shall evaluate whether the project helped advance achievement of the SDGs, and in particular SDG 16
- Evaluate the project's efficiency, including its implementation strategy, institutional arrangements as well as its management and operational systems and value for money
- Assess whether the support provided by the PBF has promoted the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS), allowed a specific focus on women's participation in peacebuilding processes, and whether it was accountable to gender equality
- Assess whether the project has been implemented through a conflict-sensitive approach
- Document good practices, innovations and lessons learnt emerging from the project implementation
- Provide actionable recommendations for future peacebuilding programming in Darfur and the Two Areas.

C. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT EVALUATION

This evaluation will examine the project's implementation process and peacebuilding results, drawing upon the project's results framework as well as other monitoring data collected on the project outcomes and outputs as well as context. Evaluation questions are based on the OECD DAC evaluation criteria as well as PBF specific evaluation criteria, which have been adapted to the context.

Evaluation Questions
RELEVANCE:
- Was the intervention based on a valid and updated context analysis?
- Was the project relevant in addressing conflict drivers and factors for peace identified in the conflict analysis?
- Was the project appropriate and strategic to the main peacebuilding goals and challenges in the Golo area of Jebel Marra at the time of the PBF project's design? Did relevance continue throughout implementation?
- Was the project able to adapt to changing a context and fragility over time, especially in light of ongoing changes in the political and institutional situation in Sudan? If so, what process(es) was employed to make adaptive decisions?
- Was the project relevant to the UN's peacebuilding mandate and the SDGs, in particular SDG 16?
- Was the project relevant to the needs and priorities of the target groups/beneficiaries? Were they consulted during design and implementation of the project?
- Did the project's theory of change clearly articulate assumptions about why the project approach is expected to produce the desired change? Was the theory of change grounded in evidence?

EFFICIENCY:
- How efficient was the overall staffing, planning and coordination within the project (including between the two implementing agencies and with stakeholders)? Have project activities been delivered in a timely manner?
- Were project financial management systems efficient and fit for purpose?
- How efficient and successful was the project's implementation approach, including procurement, number of implementing partners and other activities?
- How well did the project collect and use data to monitor results? How effectively was updated data used to manage the project?
- How well did the project team communicate with implementing partners, stakeholders and project beneficiaries on its progress?
- Did the actual results (outputs and outcomes) justify the costs incurred, and were resources effectively used?
- What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the project's implementation process?
- How was the project's collaboration with the UNRCO, UNDP, UNICEF, the Government of Sudan, locality institutions, and development partners?

EFFECTIVENESS:
- What progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project?
- How appropriate and clear was the PBF project's targeting strategy in terms of geographic and beneficiary targeting?
- To what extent did the PBF project substantively mainstream gender and support gender-responsive project outcomes?
- How effective has the intervention been in achieving different and targeted results for women, men, boys and girls?
- Did the project monitoring system adequately capture data on ***peacebuilding*** results at an appropriate outcome level?
- To what extent did project management effectively identify and manage context-specific risk?
- How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project?

SUSTAINABILITY & OWNERSHIP
- To what extent did the PBF project contribute to the broader strategic outcomes identified in locally owned strategic plans, legislative agendas and policies?
- Did the intervention design include an appropriate sustainability and exit strategy (including promoting local ownership) to support positive changes in rule of law, service provision and peacebuilding after the end of the project?
- How potentially effective are the project's sustainability and exit strategies? Outline contributing factors and constraints.
- How strong is the commitment of the Government and other stakeholders to sustaining the results of PBF support and continuing initiatives, especially women's participation in peacebuilding, consultation and decision-making processes, supported under PBF Project?
- How has the project enhanced and contributed to the development of local capacity in order to ensure suitability of efforts and benefits?
- Describe the main lessons that have emerged including recommendations of factors that require attention to improve prospects of sustainability

COHERENCE:
- To what extent did the PBF project complement work among different entities, especially with other UN actors and UNAMID?
- To what extent did the project's design facilitate coherence between activities focused on service provision and other activities
- Did coherence and coordination result in improved effectiveness, efficiency and likelihood of sustainability?
- Did the integrated approach to implementation adopted by this project result in enhanced peacebuilding outcomes?
- How were stakeholders involved in the project's design and implementation?

Evaluation cross-cutting issues questions
   (a) Human rights
- To what extent have poor, indigenous and physically challenged, women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups benefited from the project?
   (b) Gender equality
- To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?
- Is the gender marker data assigned to this project representative of reality?
- How well did indicators and the monitoring framework capture the unique experiences of women, men, girls and boys?
- To what extent has the project promoted positive changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women? Were there any unintended effects?
   (c) Conflict Sensitivity
- Did the PBF project have an explicit conflict-sensitivity strategy?
- Were internal capacities of both UNDP and UNICEF adequate for ensuring an ongoing conflict-sensitive approach?
- Was the project responsible for any unintended negative impacts?
- Was an ongoing process of context monitoring and a monitoring system that allows for monitoring of unintended impacts established?

CATALYTIC:
- Was the project financially and/or programmatically catalytic?

- Has PBF funding been used to scale-up other peacebuilding work and/or has it helped to create broader platforms for peacebuilding?

TIME-SENSITIVITY:
- Was the project well-timed to address a conflict factor or capitalize on a specific window of opportunity?
- Was PBF funding used to leverage political windows of opportunity for engagement?

RISK-TOLERANCE AND INNOVATION:
- If the project was characterized as "high risk", were risks adequately monitoring and mitigated?
- How novel or innovative was the project approach? Can lessons be drawn to inform similar approaches elsewhere?

D. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The evaluation will be summative and will employ a participatory approach whereby discussions with and surveys of key stakeholders provide/ verify the substance of the findings. Proposals submitted by prospective consultants should outline a strong mixed method approach to data collection and analysis, clearly noting how various forms of evidence will be employed vis-à-vis each other to triangulate gathered information. The evaluation methodology should include gender equality and women's empowerment as an approach to addressing gender-specific issues. Proposals should be clear on the specific role each of the various methodological approaches plays in helping to address each of the evaluation questions.

The methodologies for data collection may include but not necessarily be limited to:
- Desk review of key documents
- Key informant interviews and focus group discussions, as appropriate, with major stakeholders including country PBF team, officials from key ministries and the government, representatives of civil society organizations; community and religious leaders. Evaluators should ensure equal participation among men and women and across age groups
- Systematic review of monitoring data and internal assessments and evaluations
- Systematic review of PBF Eligibility Requests and Annual Reports
- On-site field visits;
- Others as appropriate

As of 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new coronavirus rapidly spread to all regions of the world. Travel to and within the country has been restricted since 16 March 2020. If it is not possible to travel then the evaluation team should develop a methodology that takes this into account the conduct of the evaluation virtually and remotely, including the use of remote interview methods and extended desk reviews, data analysis, surveys and evaluation questionnaires. This should be detailed in the Inception report and agreed with UNDP and UNICEF. Consideration should be taken for stakeholder availability, ability, or willingness to be interviewed remotely. In addition, their accessibility to the internet/ computer may be an issue as many government and national counterparts may be working from home. These limitations must be reflected in the evaluation report. Remote interviews may be undertaken by the national Consultant in the country if government restrictions persists, otherwise the national Consultant will visit the project site. International Consultant will work remotely. No stakeholders, consultants or UNDP staff should be put in harm's way and safety is the key priority.

E. DELIVERABLES

1. **Inception Report:** The expert(s) will prepare an **Inception Report** to further refine the evaluation questions and detail the methodological approach, including data collection instruments, in consultation with the PBF technical team. The report will also include the work plan, clear responsibilities for tasks and deliverables, a realistic time frame and COVID-19 related challenges and mitigation plan. The Inception report should be submitted 8 days after starting the evaluation process. The Inception report must be approved by both the evaluation manager and the PBF prior to commencement of data collection in the field.

The inception report should include the following key elements:
- Overall approach and methodology
- Key lines of inquiry & interview protocol
- Data collection tools and mechanisms
- Proposed list of interviewees
- A work plan and timelines to be agreed with relevant PBF focal points

2. Draft evaluation report

The expert(s) will prepare a draft evaluation report of between 20-25 pages based on PBF's evaluation report template.

The content and the structure of the analytical report with findings, recommendations and lessons learnt covering the scope of the evaluation should meet the requirements of the UNDP M & E Policy and should include the following:
- Executive summary
- Introduction
- Description of the evaluation methodology, including limitations
- Situational analysis regarding the outcome, outputs, and partnership strategy
- Key findings, including best practices and lessons learned
- Conclusion and recommendations
- Appendices: charts, terms of reference, field visits, list of interviews and documents reviewed.

3. Presentation/validation of preliminary findings to relevant in-country stakeholders and PBF

The first draft of the final report will be shared with an Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), composed of representatives of all direct fund recipients, and local stakeholders and the PBF, for their comments and input.

4. 4. Final evaluation report

The expert(s) will revise the evaluation report based on feedback received from the ERG during the debriefing and validation process. The final accepted version of the report will reflect ERG's comments and must be approved by both the evaluation manager and the PBF.

In line with the UNDP's financial regulations, when determined by the Country Office and/or the consultants that a deliverable or service cannot be satisfactorily completed due to the impact of COVID-19 and limitations to the evaluation, that deliverable or service will not be paid.

Due to the current COVID-19 situation and its implications, a partial payment may be considered if the consultant invested time towards the deliverable but was unable to complete to circumstances beyond his/her control

F. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION AND REQUIRED COMPETENCIES

The Evaluation will be conducted by two consultants, an international consultant who will work remotely in collaboration with in-country national consultant

a) International Evaluator – Team Leader
- Bachelor's degree with 7-year experience or Master's degree with 5 years' experience or equivalent in Social Sciences with a focus on peace and conflict studies, international relations, political science, development studies or a related field
- Experience in project evaluation in a peacebuilding setting
- Extensive experience in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, rule of law and peacebuilding.
- Experience conducting project evaluations remotely
- Well-developed skills and demonstrated experience in the following areas: design, monitoring and evaluation, data collection methodologies, analysis, gender considerations, inclusivity
- Excellent analytical and writing skills (in English)

b) National Evaluator

- o Bachelor's degree with 5-year experience or Master's degree with 2 years' experience or equivalent in Social Sciences with a focus on peace and conflict studies, international relations, political science, development studies or a related field
- o Experience conducting evaluations in Sudan
- o Experience working in a team remotely including data collection experience
- o Understanding of the political, social, and cultural background of Sudan and Darfur in particular
- o Fluent in Arabic language

Corporate Competencies
- o Demonstrates integrity by modeling the UN's values and ethical standards
- o Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP
- o Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
- o Treats all people fairly without favoritism
- o Ability to work with a multi-cultural and diverse team.

Functional Competencies:
- o Demonstrated experience in technical issues related to peacebuilding and evaluation
- o Demonstrated ability to analyze large amounts of complex and diversified data related to peacebuilding in post conflict environments.
- o Demonstrated strong coordination and facilitation skills
- o Proved strong interpersonal skills and the ability to conduct the trainings

G. EVALUATION ETHICS

This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The consultant must safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees, and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The consultant must also ensure security of collected information before and after the evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that is expected. The information knowledge and data gathered in the evaluation process must also be solely used for the evaluation and not for other uses without the express authorization of UNDP and partners.

H. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The selected Evaluation team (2 Consultants – International and National) will report to the UNDP Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator with technical support from the UNDP Peacebuilding Specialist and UNICEF. The Head of Unit, Governance and Stabilization will provide overall technical guidance on evaluation and ensure independence of the evaluation process, and that policy is followed. The Project Manager will provide logistical support.

International Consultant - Principal Consultant
- Responsible for design of the whole evaluation, analysis of collected data and reporting
- Responsible for all deliverables on this ToR
- Assist in the selection of national consultant

National Consultant
- Responsible for in-country data collection in Golo and Darfur as required
- Conduct interviews with stakeholders and responding to any other data / information needs from the Principal Consultant in line with this ToR
- Conduct field visits as required and in compliance with Sudan COVID-19 guidance

I. TIME FRAME FOR THE EVALUATION PROCESS

Deliverables / Outputs	Duration International Consultant	Duration National Consultant	Due Dates	Submission Requirements	% of Payment	Review and Approvals Required

Desk Review of Secondary data Submission of Inception Report – **First deliverable**	8 working days	3 working days	30 September 2020	Inception report	40%	• UNDP Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator (approval)
Data collection and analysis (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires).	8 working days*	10 working days	15 October 2020			• UNDP Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator (approval)
Draft Report Drafting & Submission– **Second deliverable**	8 working days	2 working days	25 October 2020	Draft Report		• UNDP Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator (approval)
Final Report Submission – **Third deliverable**	4 working days	2 working days	05 November 2020	Final Evaluation Report	60%	• UNDP Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator (approval)
Total	28 days	17 days				

*The 8 days for international consultant during data collection are to assist the national consultant to design the data collection tools, engage each other on data received and commence analysis

J. DURATION OF THE WORK
The total duration of this consultancy will be 28 working days for the Lead Consultant and 17 days for the local Consultant spread over a period of 1.5 Months.

K. DUTY STATION
The International Consultant can be based outside Sudan and operate remotely and will be the Principal Consultant while the National counterpart will be based in Sudan. The two will work together on the evaluation.

L. SCOPE OF PRICE PROPOSAL AND SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS
The **consultancy** fee will be determined on a lump sum basis. The lump sum amount must be all-inclusive, and the contract price must be fixed regardless of changes in the cost components. Payment will be made twice, after submission of inception report and after submission of Final Report with confirmation letter from Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator stating satisfaction with work carried by the Consultant

M. RECOMMENDED PRESENTATION OF OFFER
Applicants are kindly requested to complete and sign and submit all the following documents:
   a) Duly completed **Letter of Confirmation of Interest and Availability** using the template provided by UNDP
   b) **Personal CV or P11**, indicating all past experience from similar projects, as well as the contact details (email and telephone number) of the Candidate and at least three (3) professional references
   c) **Brief description** of why the individual/company considers him/herself/itself as the most suitable for the assignment, and a methodology on how they will approach and complete the assignment
   d) **Financial Proposal** that indicates the all-inclusive fixed total contract price, supported by a breakdown of costs, as per template provided.

N. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF THE CONSULTANT
The offers received from the candidates will be evaluated using combined scoring method. The combined scoring method assesses the offers with technical merits of the proposals – where the qualifications and methodology will be weighted a maximum of 70%, and later combined with the price offer which will be weighted a max of 30%.

Technical Evaluation Gird:

Assessment Criteria	International Consultant		National Consultant	
	Maximum Obtainable Points	Weightage (%)	Maximum Obtainable Points	Weightage (%)
Experience in project evaluation in a post conflict setting, and/or extensive experience in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, rule of law and peacebuilding.	21	30%	21	30%
Good knowledge of the political dynamics in Sudan especially in Darfur.			14	20%
Excellent written skills (English), with analytic capacity and ability to synthesize relevant collected data and findings for the preparation of quality knowledge products	21	30%		
Fluent in Arabic and English (both written and spoken)			14	20%
Well-developed skills and demonstrated experience in the following areas: design, monitoring and evaluation, data collection methodologies, analysis, gender considerations, inclusivity	21	30%	14	20%
Experience in conducting remote evaluation	7	10%	7	10%
TOTAL	**70**	**100%**	**70**	**100%**

The technical proposals of candidates obtaining 70% and above will only be technically qualified; a subsequent review of the price proposals will be included when assessing for overall ranking of the proposals. Those obtaining lower than 70% will be technically non-responsive proposals; price proposals of such candidates will not be reviewed.

a. Assessment of the Price Proposals (30 Points) or 30%

The lowest priced bid from among the technically qualified Offerors will obtain the full marks of 30 points in the price proposal. Price proposals of remaining qualified bidders will be prorated against the lowest priced bid using the following formula to derive the marks in their price proposal:

Marks obtained by a Bidder = Lowest Priced Bid (amount) / Bid of the Offeror (amount) X 30 (Full Marks)

b. Award of the Contract/Award Criteria:

The contract will be awarded to the candidate (bidder) whose proposal obtains the highest cumulative marks (points) when the marks obtained in technical and price proposals are aggregated together.

Annexes can be used to provide additional detail about evaluation background and requirements to facilitate the work of evaluators: Annexes to be provided can include:

- Intervention results framework and theory of change. Provides more detailed information on the intervention being evaluated.
- List of key stakeholders and partners. A list of key stakeholders and other individuals who should be consulted, together with an indication of their affiliation and relevance for the evaluation and their contact information. This annex can also suggest people to be interviewed/beneficiaries to be considered.
- Documents to be consulted. A list of important documents and web pages that the evaluators should read at the outset of the evaluation and before finalizing the evaluation design and the inception report. This should be limited to the critical information that the evaluation team needs. Data sources and documents may include:
- Project' Field Monitoring/Progress Reports and Monitoring plans and indicators.
- Relevant national strategy documents, strategic and other planning documents (e.g., programme and project documents).
- Partnership arrangements (e.g., agreements of cooperation with Governments or partners).
- Previous evaluations and assessments of the project area (if available).
- UNDP evaluation policy, UNEG norms and standards and other policy documents.

- Code of conduct
- Required format for the evaluation report (per the evaluation guideline Annex number 3 page 117)[1]

O. APPROVAL
This TOR is approved by:

Name and Designation: **Christopher Laker – Darfur Senior Regional Coordinator, UNDP Sudan**

Signature: **Date:** 5 September 2020

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[1] Annex 3. UNDP project evaluation report template and quality standards (ref annex 3 page 117 of the UNDP evaluation guidelines)