

Annex 1: Logframe: Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments (MDGF-1679)

code	UN	Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators *
1000	UNDP	Outcome 1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies)	
1100	UNDP	Output: 1.1. Improved national/ regional/ local development plans, key sector policies, strategies and partnership to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation options into policy frameworks	1. Existence of national/ regional development Plans/strategic document for pastoralist that adequately mainstreamed climate change mitigation and adaptation options.
1200	UNEP	Output: 1.2. Tools/ guidelines for mainstreaming CC adaptation and mitigation into federal, regional and district development planning system developed	1. Existence of tool/manuals for mainstreaming CC adaptation and mitigation for pastoralist:
2000	UNDP	Outcome 2. Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges	
2100	UNDP	Output: 2.1. Federal/Regional/ district and pastoral communities' institutions capacities and service delivery to respond to pastoralist community needs enhanced	1. Increased satisfaction of pastoral communities for service delivered by govt organs to respond to their needs
3000	FAO	Outcome 3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced	
3100	FAO	Output: 3.1 Climate sensitive needs identified, assessed and priority interventions agreed	1. A well elaborated assessment report with priority interventions agreed by project appraisal committee
3200	FAO	Output: 3.2. Integrated Rangeland Management practices promoted in the targeted districts for better livelihoods and coping with adverse climatic effects:	1. No of villages' form the target districts get access to functional water schemes among those don't have
	FAO		2. No of villages from the target districts start practicing better feed resource management (Systems and technologies that enhance availability of feed resources)
	FAO		3. No of villages from the target districts start utilizing vet services and market facilities in reasonable walking distance
3300	UNDP	Output: 3.3 A system that enhance income generating capacity of the pastoralist communities to cope up with climate change related livelihood risks established and made functional in selected villages of the targeted six districts	1. No of community development fund established and made functional in the target districts
	UNDP		2. No of target community members acquire income diversification skills



Location Map of Ethiopia - Joint Environment Programme Woredas

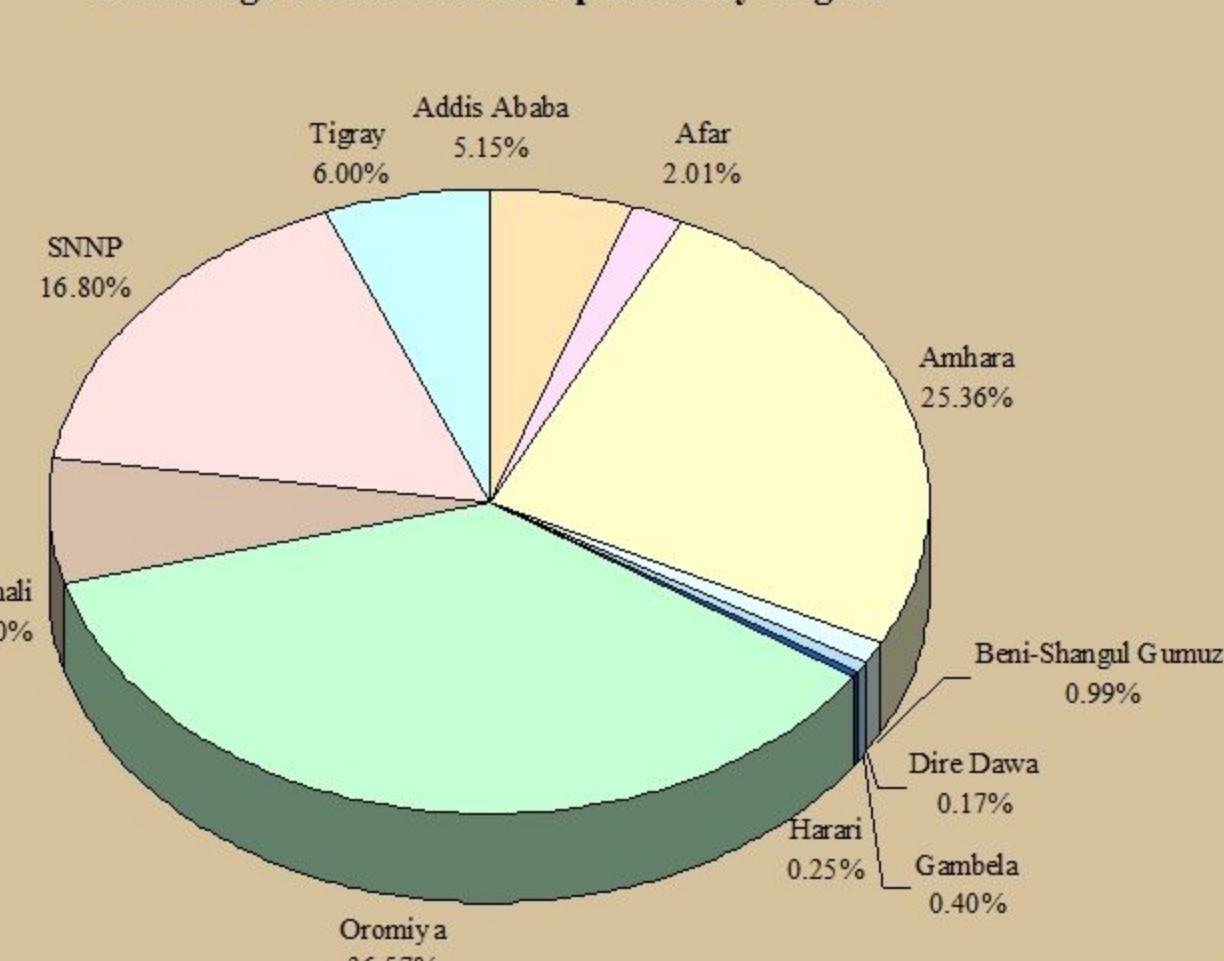
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development



Legend

- Programme woredas
- Lake
- International boundary
- Regional boundary
- Zone boundary
- Wereda Boundary
- All weather road
- All weather road (approximate alignment)
- Dry weather road
- Motorable track (status uncertain)
- Railway
- River
- National capital
- Regional capital
- Zone capital
- Wereda capital

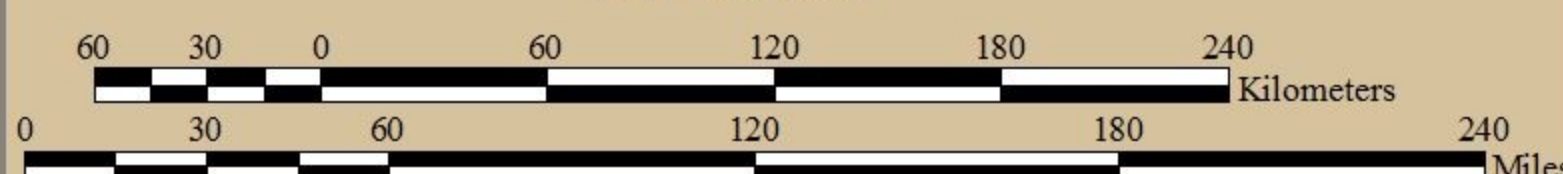
Percentage Distribution of Population by Region



Source : CSA, 1994

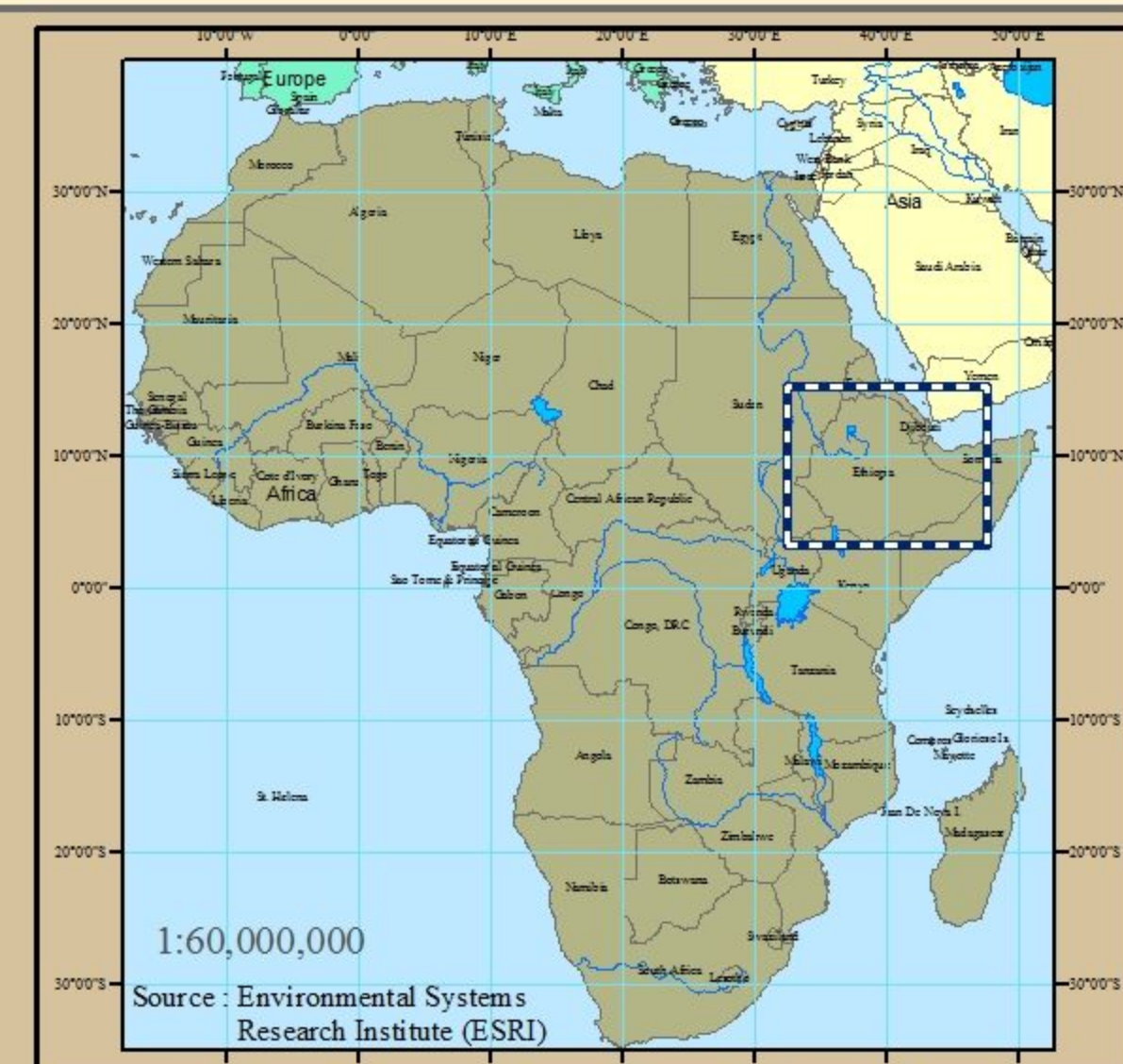
Sources:
1. Roads, rivers, towns and lakes : Ethiopian Mapping Authority (EMA)
2. Boundaries : Central Statistical Authority (CSA), EMA and others

1:2,000,000



The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development concerning the legal or constitutional status of any woreda, special woreda, zone, region, country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers

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ANNEX 3 MDG Ethiopia

Data on core MDG Targets and Government Indicators in Ethiopia, as of 2011

MDG Goal	Y1	Y2	Y3
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
Proportion of population with less than \$ 1 per day (%)	1995 60.5	2000 55.6	2005 39
Percentage of children under 5 years are underweight (%)	1990 -	2000 42	2005 34.6
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education			
Primary completion rate (%)	1990 -	2000 23	2009 55.2
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women			
Enrolment ratio of girls / boys in primary school	1991 0.66	2000 0.65	2009 0.91
Seats in parliament are occupied by women (%)	1990 -	2000 2	2011 27.8
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality			
Mortality rate of children under 5 years D (per 1,000 live births)	1990 184	2000 141	2010 106
MDG 5: Improve maternal health			
Maternal mortality ratio D (per 100,000 live births)	1990 990	2000 750	2008 470
MDG 6: Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
Proportion of 15 - to 49 year olds living with HIV (%)	1990	2001	2007
MDG 7: Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources			
Proportion of forest-covered land to the land area (%)	1990 13.8	2000 12.5	2010 11.2
Percentage of population with sustainable access to improved water source / sanitation (%)	1990 17/4	2000 28/8	2008 38/12
MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development			
Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services exports	1990 37.6	2000 14.5	2009 1.6
Telephone / internet use D (per 100 people)	1990 0.26/0	2000 0.35/0.02	2010 1.10/0.75

(source: UN-Millennium Indicators Database: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>)

Annex 4: Documents and References

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Others
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Annex 5: Individuals consulted

1 UN-RCO Coordination Office

Discussion with:
Ines Mazarrasa Un RCO, Coordinating officer

2 FAO country Office

Discussion with:
Ato Hassan Ali D/Country Rep.
Workicho Jatano Programme officer
Getachew Feleke Focal Person S-MDG

3 UNDP and UNEP Country Offices

Discussion with:
Shimelis Fekadu UNDP,
Takele Teshome UNDP,
Ababau Anage UNDP
Netsanet Deneke National Project Officer, UNEP
W/ro Munini Prog/Asst, UNDP

4 UNEP

Discussion with:
Ato Netsanet Focal person, UNEP

5 MoFED

Discussion with:
Ato Yonas Getahun Focal Person for the 5 Spanish MDGs-F

6 MoA and MDG-F Project Coordination Unit

Discussion with:
Ato Mesfin Birhanu MDG-F project Focal Person
Habtu Bezabhe MoA A/NRM head

7 Federal EPA

Discussion with:
Desalegn Mesfin EPA; Deputy Director General
Birhanu Solomon Director, Finance Support programme, Coordinator, S-MDG
Asseged Bezabih Expert, Assistant S-MDG
Belete Geda Director Environment Support programme

8 Oromia Pastoral Area Development Commission (OPADC)

Discussion with:
Ato megersa Kenenisa D/Commissioner, OPDAC
Ato Humnessa G/selassie Focal Person, MDG-F, OPDAC

9 Jigjiga, NRM

Discussion with:
Abdulkadir Mohammed Farah Head, NRM and Deputy Bureau Head

Ahmed Seid Suliman	Focal person S-MDG
Abdurahman Mohammed	Finance Officer, BOFED
Engineer Ali Mohammed	Dpt. Head, water Resources and Mining Bureau Abdi Beslur
Ahmed	NGOs and UN Agencies Coordinator, Natural Resource Dept. Core Process
Elias Kalif Muhamed	Public Relations Officer, Education Bureau
Beshir Ali Adem	Core process, Health Bureau

10 Harshin Woreda

Discussion with:	
Abdurahman	Deputy woreda administrator
Bilan Cali	Head, water office
Abdurashid Mohammed	Head, LCRD office
Mohamed Jame	Project officer, MDG-F
Mukhtar Ahmed	
Abdirahman Adan	
Idle Ousman	Education Officer
Mohammed Ali Abdi	Health Officer

11 AFUFLE KEBELE

Discussion with:
Kebele community representatives (7 males / 5 females)

12 Somali region BOFED and LECRDB, Jigjiga

<i>Discussion with:</i>	
Dr. Abdukadir Iman	Head, LCRDB
Abdulkadir Mohied Farah	D/Head, LCRDB
Abdurahman Mohamed Aden	D/head, BOFED
Nubeslin Dibed Reege	D/head, BOFED

13 Yabello Zone

Discussion with	
Humensa Gebre Selasie	Forestry Expert, Focal person Oromia NRM,

14 Teltele Woreda, Sarite Kebele

Discussion & Field visit with	
Mohamed Shako	Woreda project Focal Person

15 Teltele Woreda

Discussion with:	
Ato Kanu Jilo Kano	Woreda Administrator
Ato Abdurahman Koltdmin	Head, Woreda, Education Office
Ato Tadi Guyo	Head, water dvpt. office
Ato Tilahun Amare	Head, Woreda OPAC

Annex 6: Schedule *In-country Mission*



Itinerary for MTE In – country Mission

TIME	ACTIVITIES	WHO
Day 1 – Monday 23rd January 2012		
09:00 – 11:00	Security Briefing	UNDP/Consultant
11:00 – 12:00	Briefing about the MTE in-country mission	Consultant/PMC/UNDP/FAO/UNEP/MoA/EPA/RCO/ Spanish Cooperation / Embassy
12:00 – 01:30	Lunch Break	
01:30 – 03:30	Briefing on M&E field visit agenda and objectives	Consultant/PMC/ JP Focal person/ERG/ Assistant local consultant
03:30 – 05:30	Discussing the field visit program with participant of field travel + Logistic arrangement	Consultant/ JP Focal person/Field visit participant/ Assistant local consultant
05:30	End of Day 1	
Day 2 – Tuesday 24th January 2012		
08:30 - 09:30	Discussion with EPA on JP undertakings	EPA/Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
09:30 – 10:30	Discussion with FAO about the JP	Consultant/ JP Focal person/FAO/ Assistant local consultant
11:00 – 12:00	Discussion with UNDP about the JP	Consultant/ JP Focal person/UNDP/ Assistant local consultant
12:00 – 01:00	Discussion with UNEP about the JP	Consultant/ JP Focal person/UNEP/ Assistant local consultant
01:00 – 02:00	Lunch Break	
02:00 – 03:00	Discussion with RCO about the JP	Consultant/ JP Focal person/RCO/ Assistant local consultant
03:30 – 05:30	Field Trip preparation	Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant/ UNDP
05:30	End of Day 2	
Day 3 – Wednesday 25th January 2012		
06:30	Depart to Somali region(Jijiga)	Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
06:30 – 12:00	Flying to Jijiga	Consultant/ JP Focal person/Assistant local consultant
12:00 – 03:00	Checking into Hotel + Lunch Break	
03:00 – 04:30	Discussion with Somali Region Project Mangt. Committee	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/Assistant local consultant
04:30 – 05:30	Discussion with Region Focal person	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/Assistant local consultant
05:30	End of Day 3	
Day 4 – Thursday 26th January 2012		
07:00 – 08:00	Break Fast	
08:00 – 10:30	Depart & travel to Harshin Wereda	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
11:00 – 12:30	Discussion with Harshin wereda proj. implementation committee	Wereda PIC/Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Wereda project Officer/ Assistant local consultant
12:30 – 01:30	Lunch Break	
01:30 – 03:30	Visit program site in Harshin	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant

TIME	ACTIVITIES	WHO
03:30 – 05:30	Back to Jijiga	
05:30	End of Day 4	
Day 5 – Friday 27th January 2012		
06:30	Depart to Awassa	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
08:00 – 05:30	Travel to Awassa	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Wereda project Officer/ Assistant local consultant
05:30 – 06:00	Checking into Hotel	
6:00	End of Day 5	
Day 6 – Saturday 28th January 2012		
06:30	Depart to Yabello	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
06:30 – 12:00	Travel to Yabello	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
12:00 – 12:30	Checking into the Hotel	
12:30 – 02:00	Lunch Break	
	Review & reflection on Day 3 - 6 undertakings	Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
05:30	End of Day 6	
Day 7 – Sunday 29th January 2012		
07:00 – 08:00	Break Fast	
08:00 – 10:00	Travel to Teltele Wereda	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
10:00 – 02:00	Visit program site in Teltele Wereda	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Werreda Proj. Officer/ Assistant local consultant
02:00 – 04:00	Back to Yabello	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
04:00 – 05:00	Review & reflection on Day 7 undertakings	Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
05:00	End of Day 7	
Day 8 – Monday 30th January 2012		
07:00 – 08:00	Break Fast	
08:00 – 10:00	Travel to Teletele	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
10:00 – 12:30	Discussion with Teletele Wereda PIC	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Werreda Proj. Officer/ Wereda PIC/ Assistant local consultant
12:30 – 01:30	Lunch Break	
01:30	Depart to Yabello/Awassa	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
01:30 – 05:30	Drive to Yabello/Awassa	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
05:30 – 06:00	Checking into Hotel (Awassa)	
06:00	End of Day 8	
Day 9 – Tuesday 31st January 2012		
07:00 – 08:00	Break fast	
08:00	Depart to Addis Ababa	Regional focal person/ Consultant/ JP Focal person// Assistant local consultant
08:00 – 02:00	Drive to Addis Ababa	
02:00	End of Day 9	
Day 10 – Wednesday 1st February 2012		
09:00 – 10:30	Discussion with Oromia PAC & BoFED of the environment JP	PAC/Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant/ Regional focal person/

TIME	ACTIVITIES	WHO
11:00 – 12:30	Discussion with MoFED about the JP	MoFED/ Consultant/ JP Focal person/ Assistant local consultant
12:30 – 01:30	Lunch Break	
02:00 – 03:00	Discussion with UNEP about the JP	UNEP/Consultant/ JP Focal person /Assistant local consultant
04:30 – 05:30	Discussion with UNDP about the JP	UNDP/Consultant/ JP Focal person /Assistant local consultant
05:30	End of Day 10	
Day 12 – Thursday 2nd February 2012		
09:00 – 10:30	Discussion with PCO about the JP	PCO/Consultant/ JP Focal person /Assistant local consultant
11:30 – 12:30	Discussion with FAO about the JP	FAO/Consultant/ JP Focal person /Assistant local consultant
12:30- 01:30	Lunch Break	
10:00 - Onwards	Report write-up	Consultant/Assistant local consultant
Day 13 – Friday 3rd February 2012		
08:30 -12:30	Report write-up	Consultant/Assistant local consultant
12:30 -02:00	Lunch Break	
02:00 – 04:00	Debriefing to the MoA, EPA, UNDP,FAO, UNEP, RCO , MoFED, and Spanish Cooperation / Embassy	Consultant/PMC/UNDP/ FAO/UNEP/MoA/EPA/RCO/ Spanish Cooperation / Embassy/ Assistant local consultant/ERG
04:00	End of In country field Mission	
Day 13 – Saturday 4th February 2012		
Consultant Departure		

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE MID-TERM EVALUATION OF JOINT PROGRAMMES
ON ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

1. General Context:

The MDGF Environment and Climate Change Thematic Window

In December 2006, the UNDP and the Government of Spain signed a major partnership agreement for the amount of €528 million with the aim of contributing to progress on the MDGs and other development goals through the United Nations System. In addition, on 24 September 2008 Spain pledged €90 million towards the launch of a thematic window on Childhood and Nutrition. The MDGF supports countries in their progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other development goals by funding innovative programmes that have an impact on the population and potential for duplication.

The MDGF operates through the UN teams in each country, promoting increased coherence and effectiveness in development interventions through collaboration among UN agencies. The Fund uses a joint programme mode of intervention and has currently approved 128 joint programmes in 50 countries. These reflect eight thematic windows that contribute in various ways towards progress on the MDGs.

The Environment and Climate Change thematic window aims to contribute to a reduction in poverty and vulnerability in eligible countries by supporting interventions that improve environmental management and service provision at the national and local levels, as well as increasing access to new funding mechanisms and expanding the ability to adapt to climate change.

The Window includes 17 joint programmes that encompass a wide range of subjects and results. Nevertheless, certain similar underlying characteristics can be identified across most of these joint programmes. The majority of the programmes in the window seek to contribute to three types of result: making the environment, natural resource management and action against climate change a mainstream focus in all public policy; improving national capacities to plan and implement concrete actions in favour of the environment; and assessing and improving national capacities to adapt to climate change.

The joint programmes within this thematic window serve a variety of participants¹, ranging from national governments to local populations. All joint programmes include a support component directed at national and local governments. Other beneficiaries include civil society, communities and citizens.

¹ It refers to what previously was refereed as beneficiaries

2. Programme Descriptions

2.1. Program Name and Goals:

Name of the program is “Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Range Land Environments Program”. The goals include strengthened capacities of the Government, communities, and other relevant stake holders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population, which require rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods. The JP will serve as a catalyst through pilot interventions at the national and sub- national levels not only to mainstream CC adaptation options but also improve the sustainable livelihood base of the pastoral community based in Afar, Somali, SNNPR and Oromia.

2.2. Start Date:

The MDG-F Environment Joint Program is being implemented as of July 8/2010, involving the participation of pastoral communities in six pilot Weredas, four regional states, two federal implementing government organizations (MoA & EPA) and three UN agencies (UNDP, FAO & UNEP). Initially the program was intended to start in July 2009 but being late by one year.

2.3. Outcomes and Outputs:

The outcomes and outputs are organized in a way that the climate change vulnerability and risk is assessed to identify the gaps/needs to establish suitable local strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation, tools and guidelines to facilitate mainstreaming shall be prepared, and alternative livelihood support through community based mechanisms will be provided.

These are enumerated below being outputs presented under the related outcomes.

- **Outcome 1** Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies);
 - **Output 1.1.** Improved national/regional/local development plans, key sector policies, strategies and partnership to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation options into policy frameworks
 - **Output 1.2.** Instruments/ guidelines for mainstreaming federal, regional and district CC adaptation and mitigation in pastoral areas developed

- **Outcome 2.** Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges;
 - **Output 2.1.** Federal/Regional/district and pastoral community institutions capacity and service delivery to respond to pastoralist needs in the face of changing climate
- **Outcome 3.** Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced
 - **Output 3.1. Target community** Climate change sensitive needs identified, assessed and priority interventions agreed
 - **Output 3.2.** Integrated Rangeland Management Implemented in the targeted districts for better livelihoods and coping with adverse climatic effects
 - **Output 3.3.** Communities in 18 villages of the six districts participate in livelihood diversification activities so as to cope with climate change related livelihood risks

2.4. Contribution to the MDGs at the Local and National Levels:

Given the frequency of climate induced calamities/disaster in Ethiopia and unless timely acted upon at various levels, climate change is eroding the achievement of MD Goals 1- poverty eradication, 2-education, 3-gender equality, 4-health and 7-environment sustainability. Achievement associated with the country's Policies, Strategies and Programmes, Agriculture/ Environment/ Pastoral Livelihoods and Development targeting economic growth will also be highly constrained. In addition, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures also clearly have tie-ins with MDGs- particularly eradication of poverty, combating diseases and ensuring environmental sustainability. In this view, the JP provides a unique opportunity to pilot innovative comprehensive approaches that link policy and strategy level activities and on the ground livelihood dimensions that can improve pastoralist's capability to adapt to climatic changes and contribute to the MDGs achievements in the concerned regions and districts. In addition, activities in the JP will add significantly to concretizing the objectives environmental policy of Ethiopia by providing a unique opportunity to pilot pronged policy/capacity and alternative livelihood innovative approaches that can be replicated among various pastoral communities. It will enable the communities to generate additional income through livelihood diversification thus contributing to the country's growth and poverty alleviation targets.

2.5. Duration and Current Stage of Implementation:

As stipulated in the program document the initial program duration was July 2009 to June 2012. But based on the actual implementation, the Environment Joint Programme

has evolved through a long period from inception up to actual implementation. The program implementation was started one year delay on July 8th 2010.

Undecided initial ownership of project implementation process and delays in the selection of the Program coordinator has hindered the program start – up in 2009. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture was initially not fully engaged in the preparation process. EPA was the only IP involved in the initial planning processes. Hence, these shortcomings have resulted in the 3 delay of program implementation

Since measuring an outcome is a long term effect the actual program implementation is delayed by almost a year, major emphasis has been made at output level. Hence, regarding output 1.1 and 1.2, climate change related risks/ vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities at national, four regions and six districts have been identified and assessment report has been produced. Besides, a draft Climate Change Mainstreaming Guideline into Regional and Sector policies and programs has been developed and validation of the document with the objective of obtaining comment has been conducted. Moreover, under output 2.1., different capacity building activities have been undertaken. For instance, implementing offices have been supplied with the basic office materials, trainings have been provided at regional and districts levels, basic manpower needs have been satisfied at different levels. What is more, the preliminary ground work for ToT program by PC office at MoA has been worked out and ToT was conducted at National level involving all implementation partners, implementation plan for advocacy and communication has been prepared, TOR for a baseline survey planned under outcome 3 have been prepared, conducted and final draft report produced (See quarterly and semester reports for details).

In general, considering the actual start – up of the program, July 8, 2010, and difficulties encountered so far during the process, the overall assessment by PMC monitoring and evaluation field mission of progress to date is fairly positive despite the fact that the need for frequent field monitoring and evaluation of program activities and technical back stopping for IP regions are very important in speeding up the program execution as per the AWP. In order to speed – up program implementation, the following actions were taken. The program coordinator was recruited and MoA has taken full responsibility to host PMU and nationally coordinate the project. Revision of annual work plans in alignment with National Fiscal year was completed. Regional IPs delegated regional coordinators and worked out their respective work plans.

3. Program Context

3.1. The JP scale of complexity:

The JP directly supports the country's effort to enhance the pastoral area development focusing on enhancing enabling environment and developing basic capacity at federal, selected regional and district levels primarily to enhancing the resilience capacity of pastoral communities to climate change impacts. Although the full understanding of the climate change implication is as yet to come, the government has realized the unpredictable and unstable climatic conditions and ecologically fragile environment of the pastoral areas and the unique life style and needs of the pastoral communities. However, there is a need for a clear climate strategy that addresses the scale of the problem in this ecologically fragile environment of the pastoral areas.

3.2. The JP components:

The core objective of the JP is to enhance the enabling policy environment to effectively plan and execute pastoralist related climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and pilot measures to enable the pastoral communities develop capacity for managing climate change risks and shocks. To realize these objectives the JP is composed of three components that are corresponding to the three outcomes. 1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national and district development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies); 2. Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges; and 3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced

The participating UN agencies including UNDP, FAO, and UNEP bring to bear the normative (policy/strategy, research), programmatic interventions at the beneficiary level and capacity development (human/institutional capabilities) in Ethiopia. The comparative advantage of these participating agencies is the experience, knowledge and best practice generated as a result of the implementation of the projects in the pastoralist areas to be shared with the Joint Programme. They will support the government partners, pastoral communities and other relevant stakeholders on major areas that are very important to increase resilience of pastoral communities to climate variability through implementation of various adaptation options and alternatives livelihoods. The Royal Government of Spain is financing this Environment Joint Program through the global Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund.

3.3. The Targeted Program Participants (direct and indirect):

The individuals, groups, or organizations targeted that benefit directly or indirectly from the development intervention are indicated in the table below.

Direct Beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries			
Beneficiary Type	Men	Women	Total	Beneficiary Type	Men	Women	Total
Individual/groups	17502	14658	32160	Individual/groups	151227	126664	277891
National/Regional Institutions			6	National/Regional Institutions			24
Local Institutions			42	Local Institutions			48

3.4. The JP Geographical Scope (regions):

By building capacity in selected areas in the target regions and promoting the integration of climate change adaptation into policy and plans, the JP shall provide key lessons and instruments for ensuring sustainability of the initiatives aimed at reducing community vulnerability to climate variability and change in 6 districts in Afar (Telalak and Ada'ar), SNNPR (Selamago), Somali (Ayshia and Harshin) and Oromia (Teltele). The aim is to achieve tangible and sustainable impact on the community by concentrating on a few areas in the four regions, characterized by a large pastoral community dependent on livestock under fragile ecological conditions, highly vulnerable to climate change.

3.5. The socio-economic context in which JP operates:

Pastoralists constitute 12-15% of the total Ethiopian population, which is 73.9 million. (CSA², 2008) They occupy a total area of 625,000 km² in Ethiopia, which is 60% of the country's land mass. The annual gross product of the pastoral sector amounts to some 560 million \$US, equal to 8.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The pastoral areas of Ethiopia have among the highest rates of poverty and the lowest human development indices. Pastoralists raise 50-70% of their livelihood from livestock rearing. Considerable proportion of pastoralists, rely on food aid for survival, consequently suffers from chronic food insecurity.

² Abbreviation for "Central Statistic Authority", Ethiopia

3.6. Human and Financial resources

The joint program (JP) involves the participation of pastoral communities in six targeted Weredas, federal, regional and local government institutions, and three UN agencies (UNDP, UNEP & FAO) within the framework of UNDAF and the “Delivering as one” agenda. The joint program coordination office at MoA has got program implementing staff recruited on contract basis to run the program whereas at regional level senior experts are assigned as Focal Persons based on their pertinent expertise. Unlike the regions, at Wereda levels six contractually recruited project officers were posted. The MDG-F JP at Environmental Protection Authority³ (EPA) is also being run by focal person. BoFED⁴ and MoFED⁵ do also have focal persons to operate MDG-F JP endeavours at regional and federal levels, respectively.

In view of addressing the management and coordination of the program, two types of committees, National Steering Committee (NSC) and Program Management Committee (PMC), were established at national level. The NSC’s role is to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the JP. While the PMC, a technical committee at the national level, is entrusted with the key role to provide operational coordination to the JP. The PMC regularly meets on a quarterly basis and address issues related directly to management and implementation of the JP.

The total cost of the joint program is USD 4,000,000 from the MDG Spanish Fund. It is to be implemented over a three-year period at the federal and in 4 selected regions: Afar, Oromia, Somali and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples’ Regional state (SNNPR). The criteria for selecting these regions is determined in consultation with government and is based on the extent of vulnerability to climate change, ecological fragility, human and livestock population and level of poverty among pastoral communities.

3.7. Policy Context

One of the objectives of the pastoralist program proposed in the PASDEP/AGP is improving the pastoral livelihoods and asset base. This would be achieved, among others, through implementation of key elements such as restoration of rangeland, livelihood diversification and addressing financial constraints through establishing micro finance facility or community development fund tailored to pastoralist way of life and pastoralist economy. In addition, the policy support to be provided by the JP can play a

³ An Implementing Partner at Federal Level for specific outcomes

⁴ Bureau of Finance and Economic Development

⁵ Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

critical role in mainstreaming climate change adaptation/mitigation options into development plans, key sector policies and strategies and thereby the strength these to achieve targeted outcomes. The 2007-11 strategy of UNDAF has identified the need for significantly strengthened capacities of government, communities and other stakeholders to respond to threats to livelihoods as one of its outcomes. Towards this end, the UNCT aims to support implementation of policies and strategies targeting vulnerable communities to enhance their physical, human and social assets for long term development (goals 1, 3, 7 and 8). Another relevant outcome in the UNDAF is enhancement of economic growth, which would be achieved through support to diversification of livelihoods among pastoral communities.

The JP is timely, coming as it does when Ethiopia has just completed preparation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), which identifies activities that address the urgent and immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. The NAPA focuses on three major sectors that the country deems as most vulnerable: agriculture, water and health. Ten projects are proposed as priority including community-based rehabilitation of degraded eco-system and reclamation of bush encroached rangelands, which entails rangeland management.

This JP is also important in relation to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in which UNDP and UNEP are partners on a project to build capacity to enable the country access CDM projects. The CDM project's specific objectives are to strengthen institutional capacity of the designated national authority (DNA) and create broad based technical capacity to develop CDM projects. The joint UNDP-UNEP CDM program will complement the JP through drawing attention on potential CDM projects.

Activities in the JP will add significantly to concretizing the objectives of environmental policy of Ethiopia by providing a unique opportunity to pilot three pronged policy/capacity and alternative livelihood innovative approaches that can be replicated among various pastoral communities. It will enable the communities to generate additional income through livelihood diversification thus contributing to the country's growth and poverty alleviation targets. By building capacity in selected areas in the target regions and promoting the integration of climate change adaptation into policy and plans, the JP shall provide key lessons and instruments for ensuring sustainability of the initiatives aimed at reducing community vulnerability to climate variability and change in 6 districts in Afar, SNNPR, Somali and Oromia regional states. In view of limited funds, the aim is to achieve tangible and sustainable impact on the community by concentrating on a few areas in the four regions, characterized by a large pastoral community dependent on livestock under fragile ecological conditions, highly vulnerable to climate change.

As to changes noted in the program since the implementation began, it is noted that the key practitioners at different levels have been trained towards the effective implementing of the JP. Different sensitization workshops and TOT on climate change

adaptation/mitigation have been provided. In addition, regular monitoring mission has been made in all the program implementation districts and regions. However, due to late implementation start-up, no significant changes have been observed as per the initial plans in terms of outcomes. Objectives have not been met within the time frame. As a reason for such sluggish implementation status, among others, capacitating the implementing partners at different levels has been demanding maximum efforts and communications were challenging though improving as times went on. On top of that, the very nature of the Joint program necessitated some challenges not to harmonize efforts towards unified implementation practices. The difference in fund disbursement systems for each participating UN Agency by itself was a challenge to harmonize reports. This on its part contributed towards the slow progress in implementation.

4. OVERALL GOAL OF THE EVALUATION

One of the roles of the Secretariat is to monitor and evaluate the MDGF. This role is fulfilled in line with the instructions contained in the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and the Implementation Guide for Joint Programmes under the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund. These documents stipulate that all joint programmes lasting longer than two years will be subject to a mid-term evaluation.

Mid-term evaluations are highly formative in nature and seek **improved implementation of the programmes during their second phase of implementation. They also seek and generate knowledge, identifying best practices and lessons learned** that could be transferred to other programmes. As a result, the conclusions and recommendations generated by this evaluation will be addressed to its main users: the Programme Management Committee, the National Steering Committee and the Secretariat of the Fund.

5. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION AND SPECIFIC GOALS

The mid-term evaluation will use an expedited process to carry out a systematic, fast-paced analysis of the design, process and results or results trends of the **joint programme**, based on the scope and criteria included in these terms of reference. This will enable conclusions and recommendations for the joint programme to be formed within a period of approximately three months.

The unit of analysis or object of study for this mid-term evaluation is the joint programme, understood to be the set of components, outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were detailed in the joint programme document and in associated modifications made during implementation.

This mid-term evaluation has the following **specific objectives**:

1. To discover the programme's **design quality and internal coherence** (needs and problems it seeks to solve) and its external coherence with the UNDAF, the National Development Strategies and the **Millennium Development Goals**, and find out the degree of national ownership as defined by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.
2. To understand how the joint programme **operates** and assess the **efficiency of its management model** in planning, coordinating, managing and executing resources allocated for its implementation, through an analysis of its procedures and institutional mechanisms. This analysis will seek to uncover the factors for success and limitations in inter-agency tasks within the **One UN** framework.
3. To identify the programme's **degree of effectiveness** among its participants, its contribution to the objectives of the **Environment and Climate Change thematic window**, and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and/or country level.

6. EVALUATION QUESTIONS, LEVELS AND CRITERIA

The main users of the evaluation represented in the evaluation reference group (Section 10 of the TOR), and specifically the coordination and implementation unit of the joint program, are responsible for contributing to this section. Evaluation questions and criteria may be added or modified up to a reasonable limit, bearing in mind the viability and the limitations (resources, time, etc.) of a quick interim evaluation exercise.

The evaluation questions define the information that must be generated as a result of the evaluation process. The questions are grouped according to the criteria to be used in assessing and answering them. These criteria are, in turn, grouped according to the three levels of the programme.

Design level

- **Relevance: The extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with the needs and interest of the people, the needs of the country, the Millennium Development Goals and the policies of associates and donors.**
 - a) Is the identification of the problem and its causes in the joint programme being addressed? (ecological, economical and societal).
 - b) Does the joint programme address the problem's most salient, urgent and prioritized causes? Does it address the environmental and socio-economic needs of the

population in the areas of involvement? Does it reflect the role of the Programme in solving problems and meeting identified needs?

- c) Is the strategy adapted to the socio-cultural context to which it is applied?
- d) Are the monitoring indicators relevant? Are they of sufficient quality to measure the joint programme's outputs and outcomes?
- e) To what extent has the MDGF Secretariat contributed to improving the quality of the formulation of joint programmes?
- **Ownership in the design: national social actors' effective exercise of leadership in the development interventions**
 - a) To what extent do the joint programme's goals and lines of action reflect national and regional plans and programmes, identified needs (environmental and human) and the operational context of national policy?
 - b) To what degree have national and local authorities and social actors been taken into consideration in designing the development intervention?

Process level

- **Efficiency: The extent to which the resources/inputs (funds, time etc.) have been turned into results**
 - a) How well does the joint programme's management model – that is, its tools, financial resources, human resources, technical resources, organizational structure, information flows and management decision-making – contribute to generating the expected outputs and outcomes?
 - b) To what extent are the participating agencies coordinating with each other and with the government and civil society?
 - c) Are there efficient mechanisms for coordination that prevent counterparts and beneficiaries from becoming overloaded?
 - d) Does the pace of implementing programme outputs ensure the completeness of the joint programme's results?
 - e) Are work methodologies, financial tools etc. shared among agencies and among joint programmes?

- f) Have the most efficient measures for the context been adopted to solve the environmental issue?

- Ownership in the process: National social actors' effective exercise of leadership in the development interventions

- g) To what extent have the target participants taken ownership of the programme, assuming an active role in it?
- h) To what extent have national public/private resources and/or counterparts been mobilized to contribute to the programme's goals and impacts?

Results level

- Efficacy: Extent to which the objectives of the development intervention have been met or are expected to be met, taking into account their relative importance.

- i) Is the programme making progress towards achieving the stipulated results?
 - a. To what extent and in what ways is the joint programme contributing to the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels?
 - b. To what extent is the programme contributing to the goals set by the thematic window, and in what ways?
- j) Is the stipulated timeline of outputs being met?
- k) Do the outputs produced meet the required quality?
- l) Is the programme providing coverage to participants as planned?
- m) What factors are contributing to progress or delay in achieving outputs and outcomes?
- n) To what extent has the programme contributed innovative measures towards solving the problems?
- o) Have any success stories been identified, or examples that could be transferred to other contexts?
- p) To what extent have the behaviours causing the environmental problem been transformed?
- q) To what extent has the joint programme contributed to putting environmental problems on the country's policy agenda?
- r) What differential impacts and types of effect is the joint programme producing among population groups, such as youth, children, and adolescents, the elderly, indigenous communities and rural populations?

Sustainability: The probability that the benefits of the intervention will continue in the long term.

- a) Are the necessary preconditions being created to ensure the sustainability of the impacts of the joint programme?
 - i. At the local level: are local knowledge, experiences, resources and local networks being adopted?
 - ii. At the country level: have networks or network institutions been created or strengthened to carry out the roles that the joint programme is performing?
 - iii. Is the joint programme's duration sufficient to ensure a cycle that will project the sustainability of the interventions into the future?
- b) To what extent are the visions and actions of partners consistent with or different from those of the joint programme?
- c) In what ways can governance of the joint programme be improved so as to increase the chances of achieving sustainability in the future?

Country level

- d) During the analysis of the evaluation, what lessons have been learned, and what best practices can be transferred to other programmes or countries?
- e) To what extent and in what way is the joint programme contributing to progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in the country?
- f) To what extent and in which ways are the joint programmes helping make progress towards United Nations reform? One UN
- g) How have the principles for aid effectiveness (ownership, alignment, managing for development results and mutual accountability) been developed in the joint programmes?
- h) To what extent is the joint programme helping to influence the country's public policy framework?

7. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The mid-term evaluations will use methodologies and techniques as determined by the specific needs for information, the questions set out in the TOR, the availability of resources and the priorities of stakeholders. In all cases, consultants are expected to analyse all relevant information sources, such as annual reports, programme documents, internal review reports, programme files, strategic country development documents and any other documents that may provide evidence on which to form opinions. Consultants are also expected to use interviews as a means to collect relevant data for the evaluation.

The methodology and techniques to be used in the evaluation should be described in detail in the desk study report and the final evaluation report, and should contain, at minimum, information on the instruments used for data collection and analysis, whether these be documents, interviews, field visits, questionnaires or participatory techniques.

8. EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

The consultant is responsible for submitting the following deliverables to the Secretariat of the MDGF:

✧ **Inception Report** (to be submitted within seven days of the submission of all programme documentation to the consultant)

This report will be 5 to 10 pages in length and will propose the methods, sources and procedures to be used for data collection. It will also include a proposed timeline of activities and submission of deliverables. The desk study report will propose an initial theory of change to the joint programme that will be used for comparative purposes during the evaluation and will serve as an initial point of agreement and understanding between the consultant and the evaluation managers.

✧ **Draft Final Report** (to be submitted within 10 days of completion of the field visit)

The draft final report will contain the same sections as the final report (described in the next paragraph) and will be 20 to 30 pages in length. This report will be shared among the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) and PMC. It will also contain an executive report of no more than 5 pages that includes a brief description of the joint programme, its context and current situation, the purpose of the evaluation, its methodology and its main findings, conclusions and recommendations. The final report will be shared with ERG and PMC to seek their comments and suggestions.

✧ **Final Evaluation Report** (to be submitted within seven days of receipt of the draft final report with comments)

The final report will be 20 to 30 pages in length. It will also contain an executive report of no more than 5 pages that includes a brief description of the joint programme, its context and current situation, the purpose of the evaluation, its methodology and its major findings, conclusions and recommendations. The final report will be sent to the ERG and PMC. This report will contain the following sections at a minimum:

1. Cover Page
2. Introduction

- Background, goal and methodological approach
 - Purpose of the evaluation
 - Methodology used in the evaluation
 - Constraints and limitations on the study conducted
3. Description of interventions carried out
- - Initial concept
 - - Detailed description of its development: description of the hypothesis of change in the programme.
4. Levels of Analysis: Evaluation criteria and questions
5. Conclusions and lessons learned (prioritized, structured and clear)
6. Recommendations
7. Annexes

9. ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND PREMISES OF THE EVALUATION

The mid-term evaluation of the joint programme is to be carried out according to ethical principles and standards established by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG).

- **Anonymity and confidentiality.** The evaluation must respect the rights of individuals who provide information, ensuring their anonymity and confidentiality.
- **Responsibility.** The report must mention any dispute or difference of opinion that may have arisen among the consultants or between the consultant and the heads of the Joint Programme in connection with the findings and/or recommendations. The team must corroborate all assertions, or disagreement with them noted.
- **Integrity.** The evaluator will be responsible for highlighting issues not specifically mentioned in the TOR, if this is needed to obtain a more complete analysis of the intervention.
- **Independence.** The consultant should ensure his or her independence from the intervention under review, and he or she must not be associated with its management or any element thereof.
- **Incidents.** If problems arise during the fieldwork, or at any other stage of the evaluation, they must be reported immediately to the Secretariat of the MDGF. If this is not done, the

existence of such problems may in no case be used to justify the failure to obtain the results stipulated by the Secretariat of the MDGF in these terms of reference.

- **Validation of information.** The consultant will be responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the information collected while preparing the reports and will be ultimately responsible for the information presented in the evaluation report.
- **Intellectual property.** In handling information sources, the consultant shall respect the intellectual property rights of the institutions and communities that are under review.
- **Delivery of reports.** If delivery of the reports is delayed, or in the event that the quality of the reports delivered is clearly lower than what was agreed, the penalties stipulated in these terms of reference will be applicable.

10. ROLES OF ACTORS IN THE EVALUATION

The main actors in the interim evaluation process are the Secretariat of the MDGF, the management team of the joint programme and the Programme Management Committee that could be expanded to accommodate additional relevant stakeholders. This group of institutions and individuals will serve as the evaluation reference group. The role of the evaluation reference group will extend to all phases of the evaluation, including:

- Facilitating the participation of those involved in the evaluation design.
- Identifying information needs, defining objectives and delimiting the scope of the evaluation.
- Providing input on the evaluation planning documents, (Work Plan and Communication, Dissemination and Improvement Plan).
- Providing input and participating in the drafting of the Terms of Reference.
- Facilitating the evaluation team's access to all information and documentation relevant to the intervention, as well as to key actors and informants who should participate in interviews, focus groups or other information-gathering methods.
- Monitoring the quality of the process and the documents and reports that are generated, so as to enrich these with their input and ensure that they address their interests and needs for information about the intervention.
- Disseminating the results of the evaluation, especially among the organizations and entities within their interest group.

The Secretariat of the MDGF shall promote and manage Joint Programme mid-term evaluation in its role as proponent of the evaluation, fulfilling the mandate to conduct and finance the joint programme evaluation. As manager of the evaluation, the Secretariat will

be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation process is conducted as stipulated, promoting and leading the evaluation design; coordinating and monitoring progress and development in the evaluation study and the quality of the process. It shall also support the country in the main task of disseminating evaluation findings and recommendations.

11. TIMELINE FOR THE EVALUATION PROCESS

A. Design phase (15 days total)

1. Each of the Secretariat's portfolios managers shall send the generic TOR for the window in question to the specific country where the evaluation takes place. These are then to be adapted to the concrete situation of the joint programme in that country, using the lowest common denominator that is shared by all, for purposes of data aggregation and the provision of evidence for the rest of the MDGF levels of analysis (country, thematic window and MDGF).

This activity requires a dialogue between the Secretariat and the reference group of the evaluation (the body that comments on and reviews but does not interfere with the independent evaluation process). This dialogue should be aimed at rounding out and modifying some of the questions and dimensions of the study that the generic TOR do not cover, or which are inadequate or irrelevant to the joint programme.

2. The TOR will be sent to the MDG-F Secretariat consultant.
3. From this point on, each programme officer is responsible for managing the execution of the evaluation, with three main functions: to facilitate the work of the consultant, to serve as interlocutor between the parties (consultant, joint programme team in the country, etc.), and to review the deliverables that are produced.

B. Execution phase of the evaluation study (55-58 days total)

Desk study (15 days total)

1. Briefing with the consultant (**1 day**). A checklist of activities and documents to review will be submitted, and the evaluation process will be explained. Discussion will take place over what the evaluation should entail.
2. Review of documents according to the standard list (see TOR annexes; programme document, financial, monitoring reports etc.).

3. Submission of the inception report including the findings from the document review specifying how the evaluation will be conducted. The inception report is sent and shared with the evaluation reference group for comments and suggestions (within **seven days of delivery of all programme documentation to the consultant**).
4. The focal person for the evaluation (joint programme coordinator, resident coordinator office, etc.) and the consultant prepare agenda to conduct the field visit of the evaluation. (Interview with programme participants, stakeholders, focus- groups, etc.) (Within **seven days of delivery of the desk study report**).

Field visit (9-12 days)

1. The consultant will travel to the country to observe and contrast the preliminary conclusions reached through the study of the document revision. The planned agenda will be carried out. To accomplish this, the Secretariat's programme officer may need to facilitate the consultant's visit by means of phone calls and emails, making sure there is a focal person in the country who is his/her natural interlocutor by default.
2. The consultant will be responsible for conducting a debriefing with the key actors he or she has interacted with.

Final Report (31 days total)

1. The consultant will deliver a draft final report, which the Secretariat's programme officer shall be responsible for sharing with the evaluation reference group (**within 10 days of the completion of the field visit**).
2. The ERG and PMC may ask that data or facts that it believes are incorrect be changed, as long as it provides data or evidence that supports its request. The evaluator will have the final say over whether to accept or reject such changes. For the sake of evaluation quality, the Secretariat's programme officer can and should intervene so that erroneous data, and opinions based on erroneous data or not based on evidence, are changed (**within seven days of delivery of the draft final report**).

The evaluation reference group may also comment on the value judgements contained in the evaluation, but these may not affect the evaluator's freedom to express the conclusions and recommendations he or she deems appropriate, based on the evidence and criteria established.

3. The Secretariat's programme officer shall assess the quality of the evaluation reports presented using the criteria stipulated in the annex to this evaluation strategy **(within seven days of delivery of the draft final report)**.
 4. On the completion of input from the ERG and PMC, the evaluator shall decide which input to incorporate and which to omit. The Secretariat's programme officer shall review the final copy of the report, and this phase will conclude with the delivery of this report to the ERG in the country **(within seven days of delivery of the draft final report with comments)**.
- C. Phase of incorporating recommendations and improvement plan (within seven days of delivery of the final report):**
1. The Secretariat's programme officer, as representative of the Secretariat, shall engage in a dialogue with the joint programme managers to establish an improvement plan that includes recommendations from the evaluation.
 2. The Secretariat's programme officer will hold a dialogue with the point person for the evaluation to develop a simple plan to disseminate and report the results to the various interested parties.

12. ANNEXES

a) Document Review

A minimum of documents that must be reviewed before the field trip shall be established; in general terms these shall include, as a minimum:

MDG-F Context

- MDGF Framework Document
- Summary of the M&E frameworks and common indicators
- General thematic indicators
- M&E strategy
- Communication and Advocacy Strategy
- MDG-F Joint Implementation Guidelines

Specific Joint Programme Documents

- Joint Programme Document: results framework and monitoring and evaluation framework

- Mission reports from the Secretariat
- Quarterly reports
- Mini-monitoring reports
- Biannual monitoring reports
- Annual reports
- Annual work plan
- Financial information (MDTF)

Other in-country documents or information

- Evaluations, assessments or internal reports conducted by the joint programme
- Relevant documents or reports on the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels
- Relevant documents or reports on the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action in the country
- Relevant documents or reports on One UN, Delivering as One
- CRGE Vision and Strategy

c) File for the Joint Programme Improvement Plan

After the interim evaluation is complete, the phase of incorporating its recommendations shall begin. This file is to be used as the basis for establishing an improvement plan for the joint programme, which will bring together all the recommendations, actions to be carried out by programme management.

Evaluation Recommendation No. 1				
Response from the Joint Programme Management				
Key actions	Time frame	Person responsible	Follow-up	
1.1			Comments	Status
1.2				
1.3				
Evaluation Recommendation No. 2				
Response from the Joint Programme Management				
Key actions	Time frame	Person	Follow-up	

		responsible		
2.1			Comments	Status
2.2				
2.3				
Evaluation Recommendation No. 3				
Response from the Joint Programme Management				
Key actions	Time frame	Person responsible	Follow-up	
3.1			Comments	Status
3.2				
3.3				