

TERMS OF REFERENCE – PART A

Mid Term Evaluation of the Delegation Agreement - EU Support to Egypt's National Population Strategy

**FWC SIEA 2018 - LOT 4 –Human development and safety net
EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi**

OPSYS - SIEA-2018-6914

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY: EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO EGYPT

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1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Relevant country and sector background

Egypt's national population growth is straining the country's economic, environmental resources and presents a challenge to the country's efforts to halt the deteriorating socio-economic situation. From 1996 to 2017, the population grew by 48.5 %, from 62 million to 94.7 million with a current growth rate of 2.56 % per year according to 2017 census. In absolute terms, the population of Egypt has increased by over 20 million in 10 years. This steady increase threatens to hinder all development efforts with major implications on quality of life and on basic services including education, health, housing, and water.

The recent population projections of the UN Population Division suggest that the population of Egypt might reach - based on the medium scenario – more than 150 million by 2050. Such an increase will have significant impact on natural resources, especially water and energy, and might have serious implications on food security, poverty and social stability. It also implies that the country is unlikely to benefit from the demographic dividend, if the fertility levels do not drop in the coming few years.

Overpopulation is a fundamental challenge hindering Egypt's potential economic growth, which has been moderate and insufficient to absorb the rapidly growing population. Every year 800,000 young people enters job market. The youth unemployment rates reached 38.9 % with vast disparities between males and females. Egypt's economy is seriously affected by a population growth outstripping many economic gains. Because of this surge in population, per capita income and growth in domestic product have fallen.

The main reason behind the surge in population is the recent increase in Egypt's total fertility rate (TFR), following decades of progress in lowering fertility levels. This highlights the need for renewed attention to the country's family planning programmes. As per 2014 Demographic Health Survey (DHS), the TFR rose from 3.0 % in 2008 to 3.5 % in 2014. This increase, along with decrease in percentage of currently married women using contraceptives by 1 % (from 58 % in 2008 to 57 % in 2014) and persistently high contraceptive discontinuation rate of around 30 % are indication that family planning programme in Egypt has lost a momentum and must be reinvigorated.

The number of births increased from 1.85 million live births in 2006 to 2.6 million live births in 2016. The 40 % increase in six years, has tremendous implications on quality of life and on basic services including education.

The unmet need for family planning increased from 11.6 % in 2008 to 12.6 % in 2014. This percentage reached in Upper Egypt around 16 % and in rural areas of Upper Egypt around 17 % indicating major regional disparities. If this need was satisfied, unwanted births could be eliminated and the total fertility rate in Egypt would decline.

The political instability witnessed during the period from 2011 to 2014 had its impact on health services delivery, including reproductive health and family planning, as well as on economic growth, job opportunities and poverty rates. The lack of advocacy activities supporting smaller size families and spacing between births, coupled with the conservative socio-political atmosphere had a central role during that phase.

The 2014 Egyptian Constitution - Article 41 - affirms that the State is committed to develop a population program that strikes a balance between population and economic growth. In addition, the new Vision for 2030, the National Population Strategy 2015-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals provide a comprehensive approach to integrate population and development. However, the review shows that objectives adopted in the planning phases were not achieved due to the lack of resources, weak coordination, discontinuity of institutional framework, centralization, and the absence of monitoring and evaluation. The existing institutional framework needs to be enhanced to address challenges that go beyond high fertility level. The root causes need to be addressed in a participatory approach and should not be limited to governmental organizations.

With UNFPA support, the National Population Council (NPC) drew the National Population Strategy and the executive plan 2015-2020 and is currently coordinating and monitoring implementation by line-ministries towards achievement of the set targets.

Egypt's 2014 Constitution for the first time guarantees equal political and economic rights for all population groups with the commitment to improving quality of life and public health. Egypt has been actively engaged in the preparations for and negotiations of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Government of Egypt remains committed to the effective implementation of these historical agreements through mutually beneficial cooperation to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, in order to

end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, while ensuring that none is left behind. In alignment with the 2030 Agenda, Egypt launched its strategy for sustainable development., "Egypt's Vision 2030"/ This forward-looking strategy is unprecedented in its scope and significance at national level and spans over the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

1.2 The Intervention to be evaluated¹

Title of the Intervention to be evaluated	ENI/2018/396-473 (EC) Delegation Agreement - EU Support to Egypt's National Population Strategy
Budget of the Intervention to be evaluated	26,869,993.00 EUR
CRIS and OPSYS number of the Intervention to be evaluated	CRIS number: ENI/2018/396-473 OPSYS number: ACTC-D-40689-00-0201
Dates of the Intervention to be evaluated	Start: 30/03/2018 - Planned End: 29/03/2023

The Financing Agreement ENI/2017/040-689 was signed with the Egyptian authorities on 17/01/2018 with a budget of 27M€ (26.7M€ for the Intervention and 0.3M€ for its monitoring and evaluation).

Being under indirect centralised management, the Intervention is implemented through a Delegation Agreement between the EU and UNFPA (signed on 29 March 2018).

The Delegation Agreement for the "EU Support to Egypt's National Population Strategy", ENI/2018/396-473, has a total budget of EUR 26,869,993 including an EU contribution of 26,699,993€ completed with a UNPFA contribution of 170k€.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to lowering Egypt's population growth rates.

The three specific objectives are:

- 1) An increased use of voluntary, rights based family planning through improved supply of family planning services and commodities.
- 2) An increased demand for FP.
- 3) An enhanced population governance.

There are three project outcomes, as follows:

- Outcome 1: Family Planning services including contraceptive commodities scaled-up and more accessible ("supply-side").
- Outcome 2: Youth and population in reproductive age educated on family planning, public awareness on the value of smaller family size raised ("demand-side")
- Outcome 3: Institutional capacities for monitoring and coordination of the implementation of the NPS strengthened ("population governance").

There are 16 results/outputs planned to be achieved:

- 9 under Outcome 1 "FP supply side" there are 9 outputs/results planned to be achieved:
 - Result 1 / Output 1.1: National costed implementation plan for FP developed and implemented

¹ The term 'Intervention' is used throughout the report as a synonym of 'project and programme'.

- Result 2 / Output 1.2: Supply chain management strengthened in order to enhance quality of care and support choice of methods by reducing contraceptives' stockouts and equipment
- Result 3 / Output 1.3: Enhanced capacity of service providers (5,400 FP clinics)
- Result 4 / Output 1.4: Family planning services and supply integrated into frequently used public sector maternal and newborn health services at Primary Health Care Level;
- Result 5 / Output 1.5: Public sector maternal/ new-born health facilities have regular FP supplies
- Result 6 / Output 1.6: Youth-friendly FP services integrated into Primary Health Centres for married young people
- Result 7 / Output 1.7: FP services/supply extended to women whose mobility is constrained by social norms (14,000 MoHP outreach workers trained as a community health workers);
- Result 8 / Output 1.8: FP extended to "women health clubs" revitalized in FP clinics
- Result 9 / Output 1.9: Accreditation and award system for MoHP FP clinics in place;
- 5 under Outcome 2 "FP demand side":
 - Result 10 / Output 2.1: Comprehensive population education introduced in educational system
 - Result 11 / Output 2.2: Entertainment education utilised in in school and out of school settings;
 - Result 12 / Output 2.3: 60,000,000 people reached with a comprehensive media campaign on all platforms – digital, electronic, print, and audio – to educate the public on population, Family Planning issues and to promote small family concept;
 - Result 13 / Output 2.4: Marriage databases, birth registers, other relevant databases linked with FP delivery points and providing newly married couples/ new parents with FP information;
 - Result 14 / Output 2.5: Awareness of religious/ community leaders on population, FP issues raised
- 2 under outcome 3 "population governance":
 - Result 15 / Output 3.1: A national high-level inter-ministerial Population Task Force and population task forces at governorate-level established and coordinating National Population Strategy implementation;
 - Result 16 / Output 3.2: National Population Council managed National Population Strategy monitoring/reporting system activated.

A rider to the Delegation agreement was signed in 2021 that already updated the description of the activities under Outcome 1. Another rider covering outcomes 2 & 3 is under preparation.

1.3 Stakeholders of the Intervention

At political-level, the implementation of the National Population Strategy (NPS) is steered by a Prime Minister chaired group of seven Ministries (Health; Local Development; Education; Youth; Planning; Culture; Religious Endowment). The NPS' main executive body is the NPC that coordinates all related government activities with 43 ministries and agencies, as well as local governments. The NPC and these institutions are the action's main direct beneficiaries.

The MoHP's Family Planning Sector manages the FP programme at the central, governorate, district and service delivery levels. This includes procurement of contraceptives, training and supervision of service providers. It is, hence, a key partner for the programme's supply component. The Ministry of Youth and Sports plays a crucial role in managing and implementing population actions that aim at promoting a change in the perception of FP among young people, with a particular focus on young men. It runs the youth centres and youth clubs used by the strategy for informal population education, and capacitates young people to lead community initiatives in favour of family planning. The Ministry of Education is involved in the action's demand-related component that targets school curricula and population / sexual and reproductive health

education. To this end, universities and regional training centres are also important partners providing technical assistance and capacities development. The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) introduced the “Takafol” programme as the first national conditional cash transfer programme for impoverished and vulnerable families in Egypt. As a part of this programme, the MoSS developed a database of 1.5 million of vulnerable families in Upper Egypt. These data is used by the NPS as an entry point for community-based initiatives related to population growth and FP in Upper Egypt. The Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform supports social reforms in Egypt and follows up on achievements of SDGs in all dimensions. Its horizontal role is essential to improve population governance and policy coordination. The Central Agency for Public Administration (CAPMAS) - Egypt's official statistics office - currently conducted the 2017 population census and will provide key statistical data to the programme.

Particular emphasis is put on civil society organizations (CSO) gathered under the umbrella of the largest grassroots youth network, both globally and in Egypt: the Youth Peer Education Network of Organizations and Institutions (Y-PEER). In Egypt, it includes 125 organizations working in 23 governorates with thousands of active members. It is working on a variety of issues, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, youth participation, gender empowerment and gender based violence. Despite the increasing legal and regulatory constraints faced by CSO in Egypt, Y-PEER is able to continue operating without major obstacles due to its solid relations with and support received from the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Other NGOs, think tanks, researchers and consultancies, as well as media companies including TV channels collaborate with the programme as well. The role of religious communities and leaders in endorsing the NPS and promoting smaller families is critical. Ensuring their support to voluntary FP forms part of the NPS' integrated approach. Accordingly, religious institutions, including Al Azhar University and the Coptic Church, will be invited to participate in the programme.

UNFPA, upon Government of Egypt request, led the drafting process of the NPS, assisted in its launch and promotion, and holds the pen to facilitate the NPS' actual implementation and interinstitutional coordination. It has a solid partnership and relation of trust with concerned governmental stakeholders, as well as a positive and politically neutral image towards the wider public. Given the particular sensitivities and complexity of the sector, UNFPA is in a privileged position to implement the action.

The final beneficiaries are Egyptians in reproductive age that will have more choices to decide on family size, the timing of having children and the spacing between children.

2 OBJECTIVE, PURPOSE & EXPECTED RESULTS

2.1 Global objective

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is an established priority² of the European Commission³. The focus of evaluations is on the **assessment of achievements**, the **quality** and the **results**⁴ of Interventions in the context of an evolving cooperation policy with an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches and the contribution towards the implementation of the SDGs**.⁵

From this perspective, evaluations should **look for evidence of why, whether or how these results are linked to the EU intervention** and seek to **identify the factors driving or hindering progress**.

² COM(2013) 686 final “Strengthening the foundations of Smart Regulation – improving evaluation” - http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/docs/com_2013_686_en.pdf; EU Financial regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008

³ SEC (2007)213 “Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation”, https://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/docs/com_2013_686_en.pdf; SWD (2015)111 “Better Regulation Guidelines”, http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/guidelines/docs/swd_br_guidelines_en.pdf; COM(2017) 651 final ‘Completing the Better Regulation Agenda: Better solutions for better results’, https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/completing-the-better-regulation-agenda-better-solutions-for-better-results_en.pdf

⁴ Reference is made to the entire results chain, covering outputs, outcomes and impacts. Cfr. Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 “Laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action” - https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/financial_assistance/ipa/2014/236-2014_cir.pdf

⁵ The New European Consensus on Development 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future', Official Journal 30th of June 2017. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:TOC>

Evaluations should provide an understanding of the **cause and effect links** among: inputs and activities, and outputs, outcomes and impacts. Evaluations should serve accountability, decision making as well as learning and management purposes.

The main users of this evaluation will be the Government of Egypt, the European Union and the UNFPA.

The general objective of this assignment is to provide the relevant services of the European Union and the interested stakeholders with an overall independent mid term evaluation of the project ENI/2018/396-473 (EC) Delegation Agreement - EU Support to Egypt's National Population Strategy.

2.2 Specific objective(s)

The **specific objectives** of this evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, the interested stakeholders and the wider public with:

- an overall independent assessment of the past performance of the EUJRD, paying particular attention to its results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results;
- key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve current and future Interventions.

In particular, this evaluation will serve or to understand the performance of the Intervention, the enabling factors and those hampering a proper delivery of results as to inform the planning of the future EU interventions in the same sector.

2.3 Requested services, including suggested methodology

2.3.1 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will assess the Intervention using the six standard DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. In addition, the evaluation will assess one EU specific evaluation criterion, which is:

- the EU added value (the extent to which the Intervention brings additional benefits to what would have resulted from Member States' interventions only);

The definition of the 6 DAC + 1 EU evaluation criteria is contained for reference in the Annex VII.

The expert shall furthermore consider whether gender, environment and climate change were mainstreamed; the relevant SDGs and their interlinkages were identified; the principle of Leave No-One Behind and the rights-based approach methodology was followed in the identification/formulation documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation of the Intervention, its governance and monitoring.

2.3.2 Indicative Evaluation Questions

The specific Evaluation Questions as formulated below are indicative. Based on the latter and following initial consultations and document analysis, the expert will discuss them with the Evaluation Manager⁶ and propose in their Inception Report a complete and finalised set of Evaluation Questions with indication of specific Judgement Criteria and Indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.

Once agreed through the approval of the Inception Report, the Evaluation Questions will become contractually binding.

Indicative list of Evaluation Questions:

Relevance

The analysis of relevance will focus on the following questions in relation to the design of the programme:

- The extent to which stated objectives correctly address the identified problems and social needs.
- The extent to which objectives have been updated in order to adapt to changes in the context.

⁶ The Evaluation Manager is the staff of the Contracting Authority managing the evaluation contract. In most cases this person will be the Operational manager of the Action(s) under evaluation.

- The degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid responses to changes in circumstances.
- The appropriateness and quality of the log frame, in particular indicators and targets (including disaggregation by gender, where relevant).

Effectiveness

The analysis of effectiveness will focus on:

- To what extent the planned results have been delivered and received, as perceived by the key stakeholders? How unplanned results may have affected the outcomes?
- To what extent the intended beneficiaries – in particular populations of the targeted Governorates with a focus on most vulnerable (youth and women) actually benefited from the programme results?
- To what extent the achieved/expected results contributed to the achievement of the planned specific objectives?
- Validity of assumptions and risk assessments and their effect on the achievement of the specific objectives.

Efficiency

The analysis of efficiency will focus on the following:

- A review of the main programme activities and an assessment of progress made against the log frame indicators. To what extent have the activities undertaken achieved the planned results?
- Did any unplanned results arise from the activities?
- The quality of the Annual Work Plans in relation to the programme description and the log frame, including the extent to which annual work plans were successfully adapted to the changing context and to emerging findings during implementation.
- The quality of day-to-day management, for example (i) management of the budget, including an analysis of under/over expenditure; (ii) management of personnel; (iii) whether management of risk was adequate, i.e. whether flexibility and timeliness was demonstrated in response to changes in circumstances; (iv) respect for deadlines; (v) relations/coordination with local authorities and institutions, beneficiaries, other stakeholders and donors; role of the Steering Committee in guiding the programme.
- Contributions from local institutions and government: were they provided as planned, could re-allocation of responsibilities have improved performance, were communications good, was continuity ensured?
- Quality of the monitoring system, its accuracy and flexibility, and the use made of it; adequacy of the baseline information.
- The quality of information management and reporting, and the extent to which key stakeholders were kept adequately informed of the programme progress (including beneficiaries/target groups).

Sustainability

The analysis of sustainability will focus on:

- Was local ownership ensured?
- To what extent the main stakeholders remained in agreement with the objectives and approaches of the programme?
- What was the prospect for the sustainability of the benefits from the programme, including financial viability, recurrent cost financing, and asset maintenance?
- Were the institutional changes likely to stay in place and be supported by adequate government funding?
- What was the level of policy support provided by the programme and the responsiveness of the authorities?

Impact

The analysis of sustainability will focus on the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the Action, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

- What has happened as a result of the Action?

- What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?
- How many people have been affected?
- Does the Action contributed to the achievement of overall development objectives (tendentially, overall goal)?
- What was the impact or effect of the Action in proportion to the overall situation of the target group or those effected?
- What was or were the impact(s)/effects of the Action compared to the total situation of the target group or those affected:
 - positive and negative, intended and unintended effects
 - technical, economic, social, cultural, political, ecological effects
 - disaggregated by sex or other relevant social groups, such as minorities

EU added value in the very specific context of this operation

The analysis of the added value will assess the extent to which the combined Action of the EU and the UNFPA was conclusive in reaching the objectives set.

2.4 Required outputs

The evaluation process will be carried out in 3 phases:

- Inception
- Field
- Synthesis & dissemination

The outputs of each phase are to be submitted at the end of the corresponding phases as specified in the synoptic table in section 2.4.1.

Security clearance must be obtained for (non-Egyptian) experts prior to each mission/entry into Egypt and for all experts before getting in contact with the Egyptian administration. The security clearance process may take up to 16 weeks.

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, entry into Egypt may be subject to restrictions (PCR negative tests/quarantine periods).

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, some of the above-mentioned actions across all phases may be carried out remotely from the country of origin. This shall be determined by the EU Delegation during the inception phase and along the duration of the whole contract.

For each of the phases, experts will be requested to be available, alongside the outputs listed below, for an oral presentation of their findings to the EU Delegation and/or donors and/or government and/or other stakeholders as required by the EU Delegation. Depending on the evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic in Egypt and Europe, this may be presented remotely.

Bearing in mind the above mentioned context, the dates indicated below are tentative and should be confirmed throughout the mission by the EU Delegation.

2.4.1 Synoptic table

The following table presents an overview of the key activities to be conducted within each phase and lists the outputs to be produced by the team as well as the key meetings with the Contracting Authority and the Reference Group.

Phases of the evaluation	Key activities	Outputs and <i>meetings</i>
<u>Inception Phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial document/data collection Background analysis Stakeholder analysis In-depth document analysis (focused on the Evaluation Questions) Reconstruction of the Intervention Logic, incl. objectives, specific features and target beneficiaries. Methodological design of the evaluation (Evaluation Questions with judgement criteria, indicators and methods of data collection and analysis) and evaluation matrix. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kick-off meeting through a teleconference with the Reference Group. Inception Note to be shared with the Reference Group and slide presentation of the Inception Note.
<u>Field Phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of primary evidence with the use of most appropriate techniques. Data collection and analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debriefing with the Reference Group in the EU Delegation premises starting with a slide Presentation of key findings of the field phase.
<u>Synthesis & dissemination phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final analysis of findings (with focus on the Evaluation Questions). Formulation of the overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations. Reporting. Organisation of the final presentation seminar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Final Report Slide presentation of the Final Report to be presented in an online presentation seminar with all the stakeholders. Final Report Executive Summary according to the standard template published in the EVAL module.

2.4.2 Inception Phase

This phase aims at structuring the evaluation and clarifying the key issues to be addressed.

The phase will start with initial background study, to be conducted by the evaluators from home. It will then continue with Kick-off meeting through a teleconference with the Reference Group. The meeting aims at arriving at a clear and shared understanding of the scope of the evaluation, its limitations and feasibility. It also serves to clarify expectations regarding evaluation outputs, the methodology to be used and, where necessary, to pass on additional or latest relevant information.

In the Inception phase, the relevant documents will be reviewed (see annex II).

Further to a first desk review of the political, institutional and/or technical/cooperation framework of EU support to the sector, the expert, in consultation with the Evaluation Manager and the UNFPA PMU, will reconstruct or as necessary construct, the Intervention Logic of the Intervention to be evaluated.

Furthermore, based on the Intervention Logic, the evaluators will develop a narrative explanation of the logic of the Intervention that describes how change is expected to happen within the Intervention, all along its results chain, i.e. Theory of Change. This explanation includes an assessment of the evidence underpinning this logic (especially between outputs and outcomes, and between outcomes and impact), and articulates the assumptions that must hold for the Intervention to work, as well as identification of the factors most likely to inhibit the change from happening.

Based on the Intervention Logic and the Theory of Change the evaluators will finalise i) the Evaluation Questions with the definition of judgement criteria and indicators, the selection of data collection tools and sources, ii) the evaluation methodology, and iii) the planning of the following phases.

The methodological approach will be represented in an Evaluation Design Matrix⁷, which will be included in the Inception Report. The **methodology of the evaluation should be gender sensitive, contemplate the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and demonstrate how actions have contributed to progress on gender equality**.

The limitations faced or to be faced during the evaluation exercise will be discussed and mitigation measures described in the Inception Report. Finally, the work plan for the overall evaluation process will be presented and agreed in this phase; this work plan shall be in line with that proposed in the present ToR. Any modifications shall be justified and agreed with the Evaluation Manager.

On the basis of the information collected, the expert should prepare an **Inception Note**.

2.4.3 Field Phase

The Field Phase starts after the presentation of the inception note to the Reference Group.

If any significant deviation from the agreed work plan or schedule is perceived as creating a risk for the quality of the evaluation or not respecting the end of the validity of the specific contract, these elements are to be immediately discussed with the Evaluation Manager and, regarding the validity of the contract, corrective measures undertaken.

In the first days of the field phase, the expert shall hold a briefing meeting with the project / programme management, the Delegation as well as the other stakeholders of the project.

During the field phase (20 days), the expert shall ensure adequate contact and consultation with, and involvement of the different stakeholders; with the relevant government authorities and agencies at the national and governorate level. The evaluators will visit a selection of governorates. Throughout the mission the expert will use the most reliable and appropriate sources of information, respect the rights of individuals to provide information in confidence, and be sensitive to the beliefs and customs of local social and cultural environments.

At the end of the field phase, the expert will summarise its work, analyse the reliability and coverage of data collection, and present preliminary findings in a meeting with the Reference Group through a slide presentation.

2.4.4 Synthesis & dissemination Phase

This phase is devoted to the preparation by the contractor of **two distinct documents**: the **Executive Summary** and the **Final Report**, whose structures are described in the Annex III; it entails the analysis of the data collected during the desk and field phases to answer the Evaluation Questions and preparation of the overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

The expert will present, in a single Report with Annexes, their findings, conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the structure in Annex III; a separate Executive Summary will be produced as well, following the compulsory format given in the EVAL module (see Annex III).

The expert will make sure that:

- Their assessments are objective and balanced, statements are accurate and evidence-based, and recommendations realistic and clearly targeted.
- When drafting the report, they will acknowledge clearly where changes in the desired direction are known to be already taking place.
- The wording, inclusive of the abbreviations used, takes into account the audience as identified in art. 2 above.

The expert will deliver the **Draft Final Report** to the Reference Group for comments.

The Evaluation Manager consolidates the comments expressed by the Reference Group members and sends them to the expert for the report revision, together with a first version of the Quality Assessment Grid (QAG) assessing the quality of the Draft Final Report. The content of the QAG will be discussed with the

⁷ The Evaluation Matrix is a tool to structure the evaluation analysis (by defining judgement criteria and indicators for each evaluation question). It helps also to consider the most appropriate and feasible data collection method for each of the questions.

expert to verify if further improvements are required, and the expert will be invited to comment on the conclusions formulated in the QAG (through the EVAL Module).

Then the expert will present the final reports to the reference groups and the main project stakeholders through an online seminar.

The expert will then finalise the **Final Report** and the **Executive Summary** by addressing the relevant comments. While potential quality issues, factual errors or methodological problems should be corrected, comments linked to diverging judgements may be either accepted or rejected. In the latter instance, the expert must explain the reasons in writing. After approval of the final report, the QAG will be updated and sent to the evaluators via EVAL Module.

2.5 Specific Contract Organisation and Methodology (Technical offer)

The invited Framework Contractors will submit their specific Contract Organisation and Methodology by using the standard SIEA template B-VII-d-i and its annexes 1 and 2 (B-VII-d-ii).

The evaluation methodology proposed to undertake the assignment will be described in the Chapter 3 (Strategy and timetable of work) of the template B-VII-d-i. Contractors will describe how their proposed methodology will address the cross-cutting issues mentioned in these Terms of Reference and notably gender equality and the empowerment of women. This will include (if applicable) the communication action messages, materials and management structures.

2.6 Language of the Specific Contract

English. The executive summary of the final report will be translated in Arabic.

2.7 Management team member presence required or not for briefing and/or debriefing

2.7.1 At the EU level

The evaluation is managed by the Evaluation Manager of the EUD; the progress of the evaluation will be followed closely with the assistance of a Reference Group consisting of members of the EU Delegation and representatives of the UNFPA, the Ministry of foreign affairs as well as the Ministries involved in the project (especially Ministry of International Cooperation and Ministry of Health and Population).

The main functions of the Reference Group are:

- To define and validate the Evaluation Questions.
- To facilitate contacts between the expert and the EU services and external stakeholders.
- To ensure that the expert has access to and has consulted all relevant information sources and documents related to the Intervention.
- To discuss and comment on notes and reports delivered by the expert. Comments by individual group members are compiled into a single document by the Evaluation Manager and subsequently transmitted to the expert.
- To assist in feedback on the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations from the evaluation.
- To support the development of a proper follow-up action plan after completion of the evaluation.

2.7.2 At the Contractor level

Further to the Requirements set in the art. 6 of the Global Terms of Reference and in the Global Organisation and Methodology, respectively annexes II and III of the Framework contract SIEA 2018, the contractor is responsible for the quality of: the process; the evaluation design; the inputs and the outputs of the evaluation. In particular, it will:

- Support the Team Leader in its role, mainly from a team management perspective. In this regard, the contractor should make sure that, for each evaluation phase, specific tasks and outputs for each team member are clearly defined and understood.
- Provide backstopping and quality control of the expert's work throughout the assignment.

- Ensure that the evaluators are adequately resourced to perform all required tasks within the time framework of the contract.

3 LOGISTICS AND TIMING

Please refer to Part B of the Terms of Reference.

3.1 Planning, including the period for notification for placement of the staff⁸

As part of the technical offer, the framework contractor must fill in the timetable in the Annex IV, which will then be adjusted in the Inception Note. The 'Indicative dates' are not to be formulated as fixed dates but rather as days (or weeks, or months) from the beginning of the assignment (to be referenced as '0').

Sufficient forward planning is to be taken into account in order to ensure the active participation and consultation with government representatives, national / local or other stakeholders.

4 REQUIREMENTS

Please refer to Part B of the Terms of Reference.

5 REPORTS

For the list of reports, please refer to Part B of the Terms of Reference.

5.1 Use of the EVAL module by the evaluators

It is strongly recommended that the **submission of deliverables** by the selected contractor **be performed through their uploading in the EVAL Module**, an evaluation process management tool and repository of the European Commission. The selected contractor will receive access to online and offline guidance in order to operate with the module during the related Specific contract validity.

5.2 Number of report copies

Apart from their submission -preferably via the EVAL Module-, the approved version of the Final Report will be also provided in 4 paper copies and in electronic version (PDF) on USB keys at no extra cost.

5.3 Formatting of reports

The Final Report should deliver the elements covered by these Terms of Reference, and must be written such that readers, who are not working in this area, can easily understand.

It must be no longer than 60 pages format A4 (excluding Annexes) and presented to respect professional quality standards of graphic design, in line with Commission requirements. It should be written in a clear manner and avoid technical jargon to ensure full readability by a broader audience of non-experts. It must include infographics, charts, maps and other visuals, as appropriate, to make it more readable and engaging.

All reports will be produced using Font Arial or Times New Roman minimum letter size 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing, double side. Inception and draft Final reports will be delivered only electronically. The Final report will also be delivered in hard copies.

The contractor must deliver the Final Report and all publishable deliverables in full compliance with the European Commission's corporate visual identity, by applying the rules on graphics set out in its Visual Identity Manual, including its logo. The rules, the manual and further information are available at:

⁸ As per art 16.4 a) of the General Conditions of the Framework Contract SIEA

The contractor must apply the rules set out in the manual for the graphic design of both the cover page and the internal pages of the report. No template will be provided to bidders while preparing their bids.

The approved Final report will be presented remotely. The purpose will be to present the evaluation work to key relevant stakeholders.

The **final report** must be submitted together with:

- A publishable **Executive Summary**, aimed at the middle and senior management and serving as a stand-alone document. It must be written in a reader-friendly style;
- A **slide presentation** that summarizes the study findings and recommendations, in a highly visual manner.

6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Content of reporting

The outputs must match quality standards. The text of the reports should be illustrated, as appropriate, with maps, graphs and tables; a map of the area(s) of Intervention is required (to be attached as Annex).

6.2. Comments on the outputs

For each report, the Programme Manager will send to the Contractor consolidated comments received from the Reference Group or the approval of the report **within 10 calendar days**. The revised reports addressing the comments shall be submitted **within 7 calendar days** from the date of receipt of the comments. The expert should provide a separate document explaining how and where comments have been integrated or the reason for not integrating certain comments, if this is the case.

6.3. Assessment of the quality of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary

The quality of the draft versions of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary will be assessed by the Evaluation Manager using the online Quality Assessment Grid (QAG) in the EVAL Module (text provided in Annex V). The Contractor is given – through the EVAL module - the possibility to comment on the assessments formulated by the Evaluation Manager. The QAG will then be reviewed following the submission of the final version of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary.

The compilation of the QAG will support/inform the compilation by the Evaluation Manager of the FWC SIEA's Specific Contract Performance Evaluation.

7 PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Please note that a security clearance must be obtained for (non-Egyptian) experts which might delay the start of the activities. Note as well fact that the European Commission and Egypt have agreed under the Framework Agreement to fully exonerate taxes, duties and other charges (including value added tax – VAT or equivalent taxes) taking into consideration the laws and regulations in force in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Please address any request for clarification and other communication to the following address:
DELEGATION-EGYPT-CRIS-FWC-OFFERS@eeas.europa.eu with copy to
RAPHAEL.DEMOULIERE@eeas.europa.eu

* * *

ANNEX I: SPECIFIC TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

SPECIFIC TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

Request for Services n. SIEA-2018-6914

FWC SIEA 2018 - LOT 4 –Human development and safety net EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi

1. TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

The Contracting Authority selects the offer with the best value for money using an 80/20 weighting between technical quality and price⁹.

Technical quality is evaluated on the basis of the following grid:

Criteria	Maximum
<i>Total score for Organisation and Methodology</i>	<i>30</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding of ToR and the aim of the services to be provided	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall methodological approach, quality control approach, appropriate mix of tools and estimate of difficulties and challenges	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical added value, backstopping and role of the involved members of the consortium	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organisation of tasks including timetable	5
<i>Score for the expertise of the proposed team</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>OVERALL TOTAL SCORE</i>	<i>100</i>

2. TECHNICAL THRESHOLD

Any offer falling short of the technical threshold of 75 out of 100 points, is automatically rejected.

⁹ For more details about the 80/20 rule, please see the PRAG, chapter 3.3.10.5 - https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/about-funding-and-procedures/procedures-and-practical-guide-prag_en

ANNEX II: INFORMATION THAT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE EXPERT

- Legal texts and political commitments pertaining to the Intervention(s) to be evaluated
- Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programmes (and equivalent) for the periods covered
- Relevant national / sector policies and plans from National and Local partners and other donors
- Intervention identification studies
- Intervention feasibility / formulation studies
- Intervention financing agreement and addenda
- Intervention's quarterly and annual progress reports, and technical reports
- European Commission's Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Reports, and other external and internal monitoring reports of the Intervention
- Intervention's mid-term evaluation report and other relevant evaluations, audit, reports
- Relevant documentation from National/Local partners and other donors
- Guidance for Gender sensitive evaluations
- Calendar and minutes of all the meeting of the Steering Committee of the Intervention(s)
- Any other relevant document

Note: The expert has to identify and obtain any other document worth analysing, through independent research and during interviews with relevant informed parties and stakeholders of the Intervention.

ANNEX III: STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT AND OF THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The contractor will deliver – **preferably through their uploading in the EVAL Module - two distinct documents**: the **Final Report** and the **Executive Summary**. They must be consistent, concise and clear and free of linguistic errors both in the original version and in their translation – if foreseen.

The Final Report should not be longer than the number of pages indicated in Chapter 6. Additional information on the overall context of the Intervention, description of methodology and analysis of findings should be reported in an Annex to the main text.

The presentation must be properly spaced and the use of clear graphs, tables and short paragraphs is strongly recommended.

The cover page of the Final Report shall carry the following text:

"This evaluation is supported and guided by the European Commission and presented by [name of consulting firm]. The report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the European Commission".

Executive Summary

A short, tightly-drafted, to-the-point and free-standing Executive Summary. It should focus on the key purpose or issues of the evaluation, outline the main analytical points, and clearly indicate the main conclusions, lessons to be learned and specific recommendations. It is to be prepared by using the specific format foreseen in the EVAL Module.

The main sections of the evaluation report shall be as follows:

1. Introduction

A description of the Intervention, of the relevant country/region/sector background and of the evaluation, providing the reader with sufficient methodological explanations to gauge the credibility of the conclusions and to acknowledge limitations or weaknesses, where relevant.

2. Answered questions / Findings

A chapter presenting the answers to the Evaluation Questions, supported by evidence and reasoning.

3. Overall assessment (optional)

A chapter synthesising all answers to Evaluation Questions into an overall assessment of the Intervention. The detailed structure of the overall assessment should be refined during the evaluation process. The relevant chapter has to articulate all the findings, conclusions and lessons in a way that reflects their importance and facilitates the reading. The structure should not follow the Evaluation Questions, the logical framework or the evaluation criteria.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.3 Lessons learnt

Lessons learnt generalise findings and translate past experience into relevant knowledge that should support decision making, improve performance and promote the achievement of better results. Ideally, they should support the work of both the relevant European and partner institutions.

4.1 Conclusions

This chapter contains the conclusions of the evaluation, organised per evaluation criterion.

In order to allow better communication of the evaluation messages that are addressed to the Commission, a table organising the conclusions by order of importance can be presented, or a paragraph or sub-chapter emphasizing the 3 or 4 major conclusions organised by order of importance, while avoiding being repetitive.

4.2 Recommendations

They are intended to improve or reform the Intervention in the framework of the cycle under way, or to prepare the design of a new Intervention for the next cycle.

Recommendations must be clustered and prioritised, and carefully targeted to the appropriate audiences at all levels, especially within the Commission structure.

5. Annexes to the report

The report should include the following annexes:

- The Terms of Reference of the evaluation
- The names of the evaluators (CVs can be shown, but summarised and limited to one page per person)
- Detailed evaluation methodology including: options taken, difficulties encountered and limitations; detail of tools and analyses.
- Evaluation Matrix
- Intervention logic / Logical Framework matrices (planned/real and improved/updated)
- Relevant geographic map(s) where the Intervention took place
- List of persons/organisations consulted
- Literature and documentation consulted
- Other technical annexes (e.g. statistical analyses, tables of contents and figures, matrix of evidence, databases) as relevant
- Detailed answer to the Evaluation Questions, judgement criteria and indicators

ANNEX IV: PLANNING SCHEDULE

This annex must be included by Framework Contractors in their Specific Contract Organisation and Methodology and forms an integral part of it. Framework Contractors can add as many rows and columns as needed.

The phases of the evaluation shall reflect those indicated in the present Terms of Reference.

		Indicative Duration in working days ¹⁰		
Activity	Location	Team Leader	Evaluator ...	Indicative Dates
Inception phase: total days				
•				
•				
Desk phase: total days				
•				
•				
Field phase: total days				
•				
•				
Synthesis phase: total days				
•				
•				
Dissemination phase: total days				
•				
•				
TOTAL working days (maximum)				

¹⁰ Add one column per each evaluator

ANNEX V: QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

The quality of the Final Report will be assessed by the Evaluation Manager (since the submission of the draft Report and Executive Summary) using the following quality assessment grid, which is included **in the EVAL Module**; the grid will be shared with the expert, which will have the possibility to include their comments.

Intervention (Project/Programme) evaluation – Quality Assessment Grid Final Report

Evaluation data			
Evaluation title			
Evaluation managed by		Type of evaluation	
Ref. of the evaluation contract		EVAL ref.	
Evaluation budget			
EUD/Unit in charge		Evaluation Manager	
Evaluation dates	Start:		End:
Date of draft final report		Date of Response of the Services	
Comments			
Project data			
Main project evaluated			
CRIS/OPSYS # of evaluated project(s)			
DAC Sector			
Contractor's details			
Expert Leader		Evaluation Contractor	
Evaluation expert(s)			

Legend: scores and their meaning

Very satisfactory: criterion entirely fulfilled in a clear and appropriate way

Satisfactory: criterion fulfilled

Unsatisfactory: criterion partly fulfilled

Very unsatisfactory: criterion mostly not fulfilled or absent

The evaluation report is assessed as follows

1. Clarity of the report

This criterion analyses the extent to which both the Executive Summary and the Final Report:

- Are easily readable, understandable and accessible to the relevant target readers
- Highlight the key messages
- The length of the various chapters and annexes of the Report are well balanced
- Contain relevant graphs, tables and charts facilitating understanding
- Contain a list of acronyms (only the Report)
- Avoid unnecessary duplications
- Have been language checked for unclear formulations, misspelling and grammar errors
- The Executive Summary is an appropriate summary of the full report and is a free-standing document



Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	Contractor's comments	

2. Reliability of data and robustness of evidence

This criterion analyses the extent to which:

- Data/evidence was gathered as defined in the methodology
- The report considers, when relevant, evidence from EU and/or other partners' relevant studies, monitoring reports and/or evaluations
- The report contains a clear description of the limitations of the evidence, the risks of bias and the mitigating measures





Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	Contractor's comments	


3. Validity of Findings

This criterion analyses the extent to which:

- Findings derive from the evidence gathered
- Findings address all selected evaluation criteria



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings result from an appropriate triangulation of different, clearly identified sources When assessing the effect of the EU intervention, the findings describe and explain the most relevant cause/effect links between outputs, outcomes and impacts The analysis of evidence is comprehensive and takes into consideration contextual and external factors 		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	Contractor's comments	
4. Validity of conclusions		
<p>This criterion analyses the extent to which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclusions are logically linked to the findings, and go beyond them to provide a comprehensive analysis Conclusions appropriately address the selected evaluation criteria and all the evaluation questions, including the relevant cross-cutting dimensions Conclusions take into consideration the various stakeholder groups of the evaluation Conclusions are coherent and balanced (i.e. they present a credible picture of both strengths and weaknesses), and are free of personal or partisan considerations (If relevant) whether the report indicates when there are not sufficient findings to conclude on specific issues 		
		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	Contractor's comments	
5. Usefulness of recommendations		
<p>This criterion analyses the extent to which the recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are clearly linked to and derive from the conclusions Are concrete, achievable and realistic Are targeted to specific addressees Are clustered (if relevant), prioritised, and possibly time-bound (If relevant) provide advice for the Intervention's exit strategy, post-Intervention sustainability or for adjusting Intervention's design or plans 		
		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Score

Contractor's comments	Contractor's comments	
6. Appropriateness of lessons learnt analysis (if requested by the ToR or included by the evaluators)		
<p>This criterion is to be assessed only when requested by the ToR or included by evaluators and is not to be scored. It analyses the extent to which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons are identified • When relevant, they are generalised in terms of wider relevance for the institution(s) 		
Strengths	Weaknesses	
Contractor's comments	Contractor's comments	
Final comments on the overall quality of the report		Overall score

ANNEX VI: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX (LOGFRAME) OF THE EVALUATED INTERVENTION

	Results chain	Indicators	Sources and means of verification
Overall objective (impact)	Contribute to lowering Egypt's population growth rates	Total fertility rate B: 3.5 (2016) T: 3.1 (2022)	- DHS - EHS
Specific objectives:	Increased use of voluntary, rights based family planning through improved supply of family planning services and commodities, increased demand for FP, and enhanced population governance.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) B: 58.5% (2016) T: 64% (2022) Contraceptive discontinuation rate B: 30% (2016) T: 19% (2022) % of unmet need for FP B: 12.6% (2014) T: 8.6 % (2022)	- DHS - EHS

Results chain	Indicators	Activities	Responsible party	Sources and means of verification
<u>Outcome 1:</u> Family Planning services including contraceptive commodities scaled-up and more accessible ("supply-side")				

Output 1.1	National implementation plan for FP developed and implemented; costed	<p>Developed costed implementation plan B: No T: Yes</p> <p># of developed implementation plans at the governorate level B: 0 T: 27</p> <p># of developed policy papers B: 0 T: 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of FP services in both private and public sector in all governorates. • Development of national costed Implementation Plan for Family Planning (CIP). • Support collection and use of data on costs, cost effectiveness and cost savings at national and governorates levels in order to make a case for FP as a strategy for increasing political support. • Development of action plans for all 27 governorates. • Production of two policy papers on strategic budgeting process for scale up of family planning services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC • MENA HP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Costed Action Plan and per implementation plans governorate - Policy papers
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Output 1.2	Supply chain management strengthened in order to enhance quality of care and support choice of methods by reducing contraceptives' stockouts and equipment	<p>SOP for LMIS developed and approved by MOHP B: No T: Yes</p> <p># of governorates equipped with computers and where MoHP officials are trained on SOPs B: 0 T: 27</p> <p># of warehouses refurbished B: 0 T: 300</p> <p>Scheme for Community Based Distribution (CDB) in place and working B: No T: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building national capacity for better RHCS (Reproductive Health Commodity Security) with a focus on procurement, logistics management, and forecasting RH commodity needs. • Contribute to the introduction of a robust electronic Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) to ensure timely consumption data. This will include provision of desktops to all 27 governorates in Egypt. • Strengthen the logistics functions of MOHP (FP department) including developing of LMIS SOP, forecasting, procurement, product selection, storage and distribution (ensuring contraceptive availability, which contributes to improved contraceptive use. • Warehouses refurbishment. • Support Community Based Distribution (CBD) in order to increase significantly the access and use of family planning services, particularly in the rural areas of Upper Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC • OUDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health district, governorate and central Levels reports (MoHP) - MoHP progress report.
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Output 1.3	Enhanced capacity of service providers (5,400 FP clinics)	<p># of FP clinics with staff trained by programme B: 1,200 T: 5,400</p> <p># of nurses at PHC level capacitated by the programme on comprehensive package B: 550 T: 5,400</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revising and updating medical references (medical standards, guidelines, training manuals and curricula) for service providers in family planning. • Training of service providers in all 5,400 FP clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of programme - UNFP CO Annual report - MOHP records.
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Output 1.4	Family planning services and supply integrated into frequently used public sector maternal and newborn health services at Primary Health Care Level	<p>% of PHC/MCH nurses that have undergone training on FP B: 0% (2016) T: 75% (2022)</p> <p># of hospitals implementing immediate contraception postpartum B: 0 (2016) T: 100 (2022)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing linkages and means of integration between PHC and FP - orienting nurses and service providers from both sectors to be able to provide advice at the point of access on FP. • Developing comprehensive training package for service providers. • Integration of FP services into routine immunization and post-partum services / counselling and capacity development (offering FP information and services to women in the extended postpartum period during routine child immunization contacts). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports - PHC Reports
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Output 1.5	Public sector maternal and new-born health facilities have regular FP supplies	<p>National distribution plan for UNFPA procured commodities in place B: No T: Yes</p> <p># of personnel working in FP clinics who benefitted from PPE in response to COVID 19 B: 0 T: 48,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public sector health facilities with family planning commodities according to the Ministry of health needs (IUDs 1,225,400 pieces; Implants: 613,131 pieces; Depo-Provera: 5,500,000 pieces; male condoms: 77,950 boxes). • Provide health front liners responding to COVID-19 pandemic with PPE based on identified and requested needs. • Development of national distribution plan, validation, testing and reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of public sector maternal and new-born health facilities - MoHP records and monitoring reports
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Output 1.6	Youth-friendly FP services integrated into Primary Health Centers for married young people	<p># of PHC with youth-friendly FP services B: 12 (2016) T: 2500 (2022) – 50% of all PHCs</p> <p>Community engagement plan developed B: No T: Yes</p> <p>Database of youth friendly services established. B: No T: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing youth friendly sustainable facilities and assessment of institutional readiness to host YFHS. • Advocating for youth friendly services through promoting services delivery linkages with community mobilization around reproductive health. • Training and supporting service providers to work in the youth friendly clinics and offering services tailored to the needs of young people • Updating training manual and curriculum with emphasis on family planning counselling. • Providing technical assistance: development of an engagement plan for master community to enhance community engagement around youth reproductive health and wellbeing, including FP and link it to services. • Development and roll out of governorate-level yearly community engagement plan that is youth-led and targets parents, religious leaders and service providers. • Establishing a database of youth friendly services in Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoHP • Ministry of Youth and Sports • CSOs • NPC 	- MoHP facilities records
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Output 1.7	FP services/supply extended to women whose mobility is constrained by social norms (14,000 MoHP outreach workers trained as a community health workers)	<p># of trained community health workers (CHWs) on FP counseling including 30 Initiative and comprehensive package on post-partum B: 0 T: 14,000</p> <p># of women receiving FP messages through CHWs during campaigns B: 0 T: 5,000,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing the model of community health workers (CHWs) in order to reach women whose mobility is constrained by social norms. • Implementing comprehensive training programme that includes incremental, practical, competency based training and mechanisms to reinforce skills. • Conducting national family planning campaigns supported by CHWs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • CSOs • NPC 	- MoHP facilities records
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Output 1.8	FP extended to "women health clubs (WHC)" revitalized in FP clinics	<p>#of women health clubs revitalized in FP clinics B: 0 T: 2,400</p> <p># of women reached through revitalized women health clubs B: 0 T: 250,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing needs of WHCs. • Capacitating service providers at WHCs. • Equipping centres with educational material on family planning. • Conducting sessions in women's health clubs on family planning. • Basic refurbishment and equipment procurement in selected women health clubs according to needs assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC • CSOs • OUDA 	- MoHP facilities records
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Output 1.9	Accreditation and award system for MoHP FP clinics in place	# of FP clinics awarded the logo of excellence B: 0 T: 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy activities for the award system promoting excellence in provision of family planning services. • Strengthening indicators that qualify centres of excellence, as well as minimal qualification criteria. • Capacity building of service providers on quality measures. • Developing communication material about the accreditation system for family planning services in Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • MOHP • NPC 	- MoHP facilities records
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ANNEX VII: THE EVALUATION CRITERIA

The definition and the number of the DAC evaluation criteria has changed following the release (10 December 2019) of the document “Evaluation Criteria: Adapted Definitions and Principles for Use” (DCD/DAC(2019)58/FINAL).

The evaluators will ensure that their analysis will respect the new definitions of these criteria and their explanatory notes. Reference and guidance documents are being developed and can be found here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

Unless otherwise specified in the chapter 2.2.1, the evaluation will assess the Intervention using the six standard DAC evaluation criteria and the EU added value, which is a specific EU evaluation criterion. Their definitions are reported below:

DAC CRITERIA

- **Relevance:** the “extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries’, global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change.”
- **Coherence:** the “compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution.”
- **Effectiveness:** the “extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups.”
- **Efficiency:** the “extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.”
- **Impact:** the “extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.”
- **Sustainability:** the “extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue.”

EU-SPECIFIC CRITERION

EU added value: the extent to which the Intervention brings additional benefits to what would have resulted from Member States' interventions only in the partner country. It directly stems from the principle of subsidiarity defined in the Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/7/the-principle-of-subsidiarity>).

TERMS OF REFERENCE – PART B

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Benefitting Zone

Egypt

2. Contracting authority

The European Union, represented by the European Commission, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.

3. Contract language

English

LOCATION AND DURATION

4. Location

- **Key expert:**
 - Normal place of posting of the specific assignment: Egypt: Cairo and various governorates to be selected during the inception phase.
 - Mission(s) outside the normal place of posting and duration(s): Home based work

5. Start date and period of implementation

The indicative start date is 14/01/2022 and the period of implementation of the contract will be 365 days from this date (indicative end date: 14/01/2023).

REQUIREMENTS

6. Expertise

For this assignment, one individual expert must be proposed for each position.

The expertise required for the implementation of the specific contract is detailed below.

- **Key expert:**
 - General description of the position: Key evaluation expert specialist of population strategy
 - Expert category: Cat. I (>12 years of experience)
 - Qualifications and skills required: # Communication skills, including in dialogue with national and local institutions; # Team-work skills; # Direct knowledge of the Project Cycle Management; # Computer literacy and knowledge of the IT tools relevant to this assignment.

- General professional experience: # Minimum 12 years' experience in project management or evaluation; # Of these, minimum 7 years' experience in management or evaluation of projects funded by the European Union or other international organisations or donors (e.g. UN, World Bank, donors' external aid...). Preferred: experience in evaluation of EU funded projects.
- Specific professional experience: # Proven experience of work in at least 3 assignments in project management or project evaluation in one or more of these countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; preferred: experience in Egypt; # Experience in at least 4 projects in the field of population issues;
- Language skills: Arabic C1 English C1
- Minimum number of working days: **38 days**

7. Incidental expenditure

No incidental expenditure provided for in this contract.

8. Lump sums

No lump sums provided for in this contract.

9. Expenditure verification

No expenditure verification report is required.

10. Other details

No other details provided for in this contract.

REPORTS AND DELIVERABLES

11. Reports and deliverables requirements

Title	Content	Language	Submission timing or deadline
Inception Note		English	Within 30 Day(s) After the project start
Power point presentation of the inception note		English	Within 30 Day(s) After the project start
Power point presentation of the findings of the field phase		English	Within 90 Day(s) After the project start
Draft final report		English	Within 120 Day(s) After the project start
Final report		English	Within 150 Day(s) After the project start

Title	Content	Language	Submission timing or deadline
Executive summary		English	Within 150 Day(s) After the project start
Executive summary		Arabic	Within 150 Day(s) After the project start
Final powerpoint presentation		English	Within 150 Day(s) After the project start