

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SERVICE PROVISION OF THE FINAL EVALUATION
FOR THE PROJECT:**

“Refugee and vulnerable Jordanian women affected by protracted crises in Zarqa and Mafraq see an improved response and protection system against gender-based violence and their own leadership in it” - SOLHUM/2021/0022

**ENTITY: FUNDACIÓN ALIANZA POR LOS DERECHOS, LA IGUALDAD Y LA SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL
(Alianza)**

ÍNDICE

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**
 - 2.1 Foundation Alianza por la Solidaridad
 - 2.2 Description of the project
 - 2.3 Political, economic and cultural context
- 3. OBJECTIVE OF THE EVALUATION**
 - 2.1 Purpose of the evaluation
 - 2.1 Use and expectations of the assessment
 - 3.3 Participating actors
- 4. EVALUATION CRITERIA**
- 5. METHODOLOGY**
- 6. TIMEFRAME AND DELIVERABLES**
 - 6.1 Work plan
 - 6.2 Final report
 - 6.3 Dissemination plan
 - 6.4 Timeframe for execution
 - 6.5 Deliverables
- 7. EVALUATION TEAM**
 - 7.1 Requirements and competencies
 - 7.2 Premises of the evaluation, authorship and publication
- 8. BUDGET OF THE EVALUATION**
- 9. PRESENTATION OF THE TECHNICAL PROPOSAL**
 - 9.1 Definition and content
 - 9.2 Selection criteria
- 10. DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE CONSULTANT (Annexes).**

1. INTRODUCTION

The Foundation Alianza por los Derechos, la Igualdad y la Solidaridad Internacional (Alianza) is a non-governmental, non-denominational, progressive and independent development organization (INGD) founded in 1986.

Alianza por la solidaridad has been working in the Middle East since 1993, both in Development and Humanitarian Action projects, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Jordan and Lebanon.

Specifically, in Jordan it has been working since 2012 responding to the Syrian crisis, prioritizing the protection sector, specifically in issues of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and prevention, protection and care for survivors of gender violence (GBV) in refugee host communities.

Through the Generalitat Valencia, Alianza has received a grant for the execution of the project: " Refugee and vulnerable Jordanian women affected by protracted crises in Zarqa and Mafraq see an improved response and protection system against gender-based violence and their own leadership in it ".

In accordance with order 2/2021, of May 26, of the Regional Department of Participation, Transparency, Cooperation, and Democratic Quality, which establishes the regulatory bases for the granting of subsidies in the field of international cooperation, Alianza is obliged to present to the Generalitat Valenciana a final external evaluation of the granted project, with the aim of fostering a culture of transparency and increasing the coherence of the intervention in relation to the context of the areas of intervention and the experience of Alianza and IFH.

The Institute For Family Health/King Hussein Foundation (IFH/KHF) as implementing partner and Alianza as lead organization have participated in the project in a coordinated manner for the design and implementation of the project.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.1 Description of the project

After more than 10 years, the conflict in Syria remains by far the world's largest refugee crisis. Jordan is living in a protracted crisis situation caused by instability and conflict in neighbouring countries, especially in Syria, which, 12 years after the outbreak of civil war, remains the world's largest refugee crisis. In this context, the containment measures of the COVID-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on increasing the vulnerability of the population, especially the most vulnerable. Gender-based violence continues to be a structural problem in the country, aggravated by situations of tension, confinement and economic dependence.

The project seeks to contribute to the improvement of humanitarian response to refugees and vulnerable host populations in Jordan (Overall Objective) through an improvement in the protection and response system of Jordanian refugee and vulnerable women before gender-based violence, integrating the leadership of women themselves (Specific Objective). The project, implemented in the municipalities of Zarqa and Mafraq, with a large presence of Syrian refugees, is structured in three complementary lines of action:

- 1) Increasing women's leadership in GBV prevention and protection: Women's groups have been trained and empowered to design awareness-raising campaigns at community level and offer women-friendly safe space activities;
- 2) Access to response services for women survivors or at risk of GBV: Management of cases of gender-based violence, psychosocial support and safe referrals to specialized services will be

ensured. In addition, access to information and services through an online platform accessible via mobile phone will be improved. A pilot experience of cash transfers for protection against GBV will also be integrated for 50 especially vulnerable women;

3) Capacity building of 15 local organizations in the provision of gender-sensitive response services, improved accountability and coordination among actors.

In this way, the project will directly benefit 10,790 people, mainly vulnerable Jordanian and refugee women, disseminate GBV prevention and protection messages to more than 5,000 people in the community and indirectly benefit the society of the intervention areas as a whole, especially: children of the participating women, actors of the humanitarian coordination system, users of the trained local organizations.

2.3 Political, economic and cultural context

The Middle East region has been mired in the Arab-Israeli conflict over occupied Palestine and the ongoing conflict in Syria for generations, which have taken their toll on neighboring countries, especially Jordan and Lebanon. Although the underlying causes of conflict differ between countries, cultural, religious, ethnic and class issues hinder the realization of the rights of women and youth in the region.

Discrimination against women and girls is widespread in the region. Regressive social, legal, and cultural restrictions continue to prevent women and girls from fully enjoying their social, political and economic rights. Inequalities persist at many levels, often perpetuated by law, and displacement continues to threaten the very safety of women and girls. The region has failed to implement one of the core principles of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on gender equality and the empowerment of women: women's full and equal participation.

The protracted crisis in Syria and Palestine has put enormous pressure on neighboring countries due to the massive influx of displaced people, leading to increased social tensions. Mass displacement, weak infrastructure and a reluctance to create sustainable solutions for refugees have faced protection challenges in both contexts. Women and girls in refugee communities are subjected to sexual exploitation and trafficking. Addressing the protection issues of displaced women and girls is therefore a priority for Alianza por la Solidaridad.

Inequality is a serious threat to human development throughout the area. Disparities between urban and rural areas are significant, while rural poverty is pervasive, urban poverty is also increasing rapidly. Unequal relations between the sexes are also part of the problem of equitable development in the region. This, in addition, has increased with the COVID-19 pandemic, which has seriously impacted the socioeconomic and political situation of all countries in the area.

Jordan is known for its stability within a region as turbulent as the Middle East and has a strategic location in it. Over the past decade, however, regional instability has taken a heavy toll on the Jordanian economy. Since 2016, with the Jordan National Vision and Strategy 2025, the National Resource Development Strategy 2016-2025 and the National Youth Strategy 2019-2025, the Government of Jordan has designed and supported a series of progressive laws and policies and taken essential steps towards a more inclusive, participatory and representative democracy through decentralization reforms. However, in practice, no significant changes have been noticed so far. Indeed, there is a growing sense of discontent and disconnection from the political process, especially among young people and women who have limited voices within the political system.

In this context, the COVID-19 pandemic deepened this situation and women – in particular women from refugee and vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds – have suffered the consequences more aggravatedly, especially in terms of employment and access to livelihood opportunities.

The United Nations estimates a population of 10,269,021 people in the month of July 2021 in Jordan, with a population density of 116 people per km².

According to the Human Development Report 2020, Jordan ranks 102nd on the Human Development Index (HDI), ranking among the countries with high HDI with 0.729 points. However, adjusted for Inequality, the HDI falls by 14.7%. Especially noteworthy is its Gender Gap Index, which places it 138th out of 153 countries. Within the significant disparity in the level of development between women and men, in the last 14 years parity has decreased in the areas of "Economic participation and opportunities" and "Health and survival". This reflects the increasing difficulties faced by women in key areas of survival and development in Jordan.

According to ILOSTAT, the unemployment rate in 2020 was 18.5% of the labor force, reaching 24.12% among women versus 15.45% of men. The differences are also palpable by age range: According to 2019 data (Before covid-19) from the ILO, the youth unemployment rate is 37.3%, reaching 49.4% when we talk about young women. According to the same organization, the proportion of employed women is only 10.2 per cent, while 51.7 per cent of men are employed. These figures, however, are unrelated to the situation generated by covid-19. Other estimates show that during the pandemic the unemployment rate reached 24.7%, with the highest rate recorded among the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, reaching 62.1% and 47.9% of unemployment, respectively. In addition, the 29.8% of women were unemployed, compared to 20.9% of men. There are also significant imbalances in the labour market for other vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities, young people, migrants and refugees, which has worsened as a result of the pandemic.

Within this general framework, the following characteristics of the Jordanian context at the time of the project design phase should be highlighted:

✓ Large presence of refugees:

One of the main consequences of the location of Jordan, a country bordering the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Israel, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, is the large number of refugees it hosts. There are no clear official figures regarding the presence of refugees, as a large proportion do not live in the existing refugee camps and find it difficult to register and gain recognition. Jordan is estimated to be the second largest refugee host country in the world after Turkey, however, many of them are not registered by UNHCR and the figures differ according to the informant. There are 57 different nationalities of refugees, including Iraqis, Yemenis and Sudanese among others, although the one that clearly stands out is Syrian. Approximately 83% (November 2020) live together with host communities, outside established settlements.

The significant influx of refugees puts immense pressure on the overstretched resources of the country, which is now in one of the most difficult economic periods in its history. Indeed, Jordan faced record unemployment and slow economic growth before the pandemic. However, due to the COVID-19-induced economic downturn, the livelihoods of both refugees and host communities have deteriorated significantly.

✓ Difficult economic situation:

A UNDP report on socio-economic inequality (2015) states that the country faced significant challenges even before the COVID-19 crisis. The report highlights persistent macroeconomic vulnerabilities due to its dependence on energy imports, regional tensions especially in Iraq and Syria as factors weighing on the Jordanian economy through a growing trade deficit and lower investor confidence. High unemployment and dependence on remittances from Gulf economies is an additional threat to Jordan's economic stability. One of the report's findings is that inequality between governorates is significantly higher than inequality between urban and rural areas.

The COVID-19 crisis has significantly affected the already worrying economic situation before the pandemic. In addition, restriction measures have had particularly negative impacts on refugees, both during and after; They faced the steepest drop in hours and gains during lockdown, and a shallower recovery afterward. In addition, economic insecurity is prevalent among women, who are predominantly employed in the informal sector. In a survey of 798 women in Jordan (host population and refugees), 49% of women surveyed reported that they were employed before the onset of the crisis, of those who were employed in the informal sector before the onset of the crisis, 99% reported that they lost their jobs.

✓ Gender violence and patriarchal system:

Women in Jordan live a situation of constant violence due to the social, cultural and religious context, and their role in society is strongly invisible. Reproductive work is considered to be the basis of women's work and generally only women and girls carry it out, especially when it comes to activities such as cleaning, cooking, caring for children or people with disabilities. The "micro" level dynamics that determine women's access to and control of resources within their households are determined by macro-level dynamics that go beyond the household and stem from community, national and global power relations.

There is a sharp gender divide between those who can access resources and those who control them. While most resources are accessible to both women and men, only men control resources and make decisions about their use.

Jordanian women were exposed to violence stemming from inequality and prevailing patriarchal norms; refugee women (especially Syrians) are also vulnerable to violence related to the conflict they come from and their refugee status. Women and girls face increased risk and exposure to sexual and gender-based violence, due to multiple factors, including the survivor's proximity to the perpetrator, lack of privacy, and limited control of mobile devices, as most incidents are perpetrated by family members.

Limited livelihood opportunities can also reinforce existing gender norms, which in turn can fuel tensions and incidents of domestic and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

Women have no access to justice and there is no law against gender-based violence or a legal definition of sexual harassment (ActionAid, 2018). Women lack knowledge about their rights and many community-based organizations (CBOs) lack knowledge about existing protection mechanisms. Cases of gender-based violence are significantly underreported, particularly sexual violence, despite 38.1% of respondents stating that gender-based violence is "common", and 15.4% stating that it is "very common".

Misinformation is also linked to the social stigma associated with violence against women and girls, as victim-blaming is commonplace in Jordan, preventing survivors from seeking justice through official channels, which are often perceived as unsafe and untrustworthy.

Like other structural problems, gender-based violence has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. With curfew measures, 16% of Jordanian women reported that there was an increase in the frequency of domestic violence, according to a survey conducted by Alianza. Of these, 12% reported being intimidated during the curfew period by a family member, and only 5% of those who experienced violence sought help. During the mandatory curfew, a total of 35 per cent of Jordanian women were subjected to at least one form of domestic abuse (a total increase of 10 per cent); 58% were abused by a male relative (25% father, 16.5% husband, 16.5% brother). The most prevalent forms of domestic violence reported during quarantine were verbal violence (48%), psychological violence (26%), neglect (17%), and physical abuse (9%). In addition, the situation generated by COVID-19 has made it difficult for women to access health services.

Prevention and protection against these manifestations of sexist violence.

Other emerging forms of GBV in Jordan include attempts at sexual exploitation over the phone and increased risk of employing negative response mechanisms, such as early marriage.

✓ Low participation of women in public life:

In terms of civil and political rights, and in particular in terms of political participation, the situation of women in Jordan is also worrying. Although there was electoral legislation that required at least 15 of the 130 seats in the National Parliament to be reserved for women, the fact was that women's access to positions of political participation and power in Jordan was very low. In November 2020, the last parliamentary elections were held in the country. Overall participation was very low (28 per cent) but the low representation of women in public office was extremely serious: only the seats reserved by law for the female quota were filled. This is a consequence, among other factors, of the low awareness of traditional Jordanian society about the active role that women have in it, of their role as transformative social agents and of the scarce space for this capacity (which in fact they exercise in their communities at the level of care and maintenance of family cohesion) to transcend the public social sphere.

Although there have been improvements in gender equality in Jordan, the country remains at the bottom of the Gender Gap Index (138 out of 153), which is particularly reflected in the public and economic sphere. Thus, despite significant improvements in educational attainment, the female workforce in Jordan has been consistently low, at 15.1% compared to 67.4% for men, according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2020. The statistic reflects the traditional gender bias associated with childcare and household exclusive responsibilities of women, regardless of their education, ability or ambition. Political participation is also one of the lowest in the world with only 15.4% of parliamentary representation, which places it in position 113 out of 153 countries in empowerment

Women's Policy. The graph below (World Economic Forum, 2020) shows that women's participation in the economic and political sphere is much lower than the global average.

✓ Extremist violence

Jordan has experienced an escalation of violent extremism in recent years, leading to some attacks and altercations throughout the country, becoming a major threat to stability. Jordan ranks 72nd out of 163 in the Global Peace Index (2020). Although Jordan's Global Terrorism Index has fluctuated substantially in recent years, the country has tended to increase in the period 2014-2020, ranking 73rd out of 163 according to the Institute for Economics and Peace's (IEP) 2020 Global Terrorism Index, considered a medium impact. While it does not have one of the highest rates of deaths from terrorist attacks, violent extremism in Jordan manifests itself through other channels, creating tensions and social conflict. It should also be said that this extremism cultivated in Jordan is used by violent extremist groups in the wars of the surrounding countries. According to unofficial sources, more than

3,000 Jordanians have joined the ranks of DAESH, making Jordan the country with the most people fighting with extremist groups in Syria and Iraq (per capita). In other words, Jordan's geopolitical situation makes the country a fragile territory in which the conflicts in the region are projected and one of the most visible consequences is the presence of violent extremism.

Since 2012, as a result of the war in Syria and the increase in population, competition for resources has increased damaging social cohesion. According to the International Observatory for Terrorism Studies, terrorism continues to pose a threat in Jordan and growing regional instability does not allow Jordan to lower the alert level, both at its borders and at the domestic level. In fact, experts from this observatory believe that the internal threat is much more important than the external one in the case of Jordan.

Followers and sympathizers of extremist groups in Jordan are estimated at between 9,000 and 10,000.

✓ Impact of COVID-19

In addition to the specific impact of the pandemic on other socio-economic aspects mentioned, it is necessary to have an idea of the country's situation in relation to it. Since the beginning of the pandemic, a total of 739,847 cases of infection and 9,530 deaths have been registered in Jordan (data as of 06 June 2021). The highest positivity rates are recorded around the main urban centers, with Amman (mainly), Irbid and Zarqa recording the highest numbers of infections, while the governorates of Balqa, Ma'an and Mafraq have significantly fewer positives.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Jordan has generously included refugees in the national response plan and they have been able to access medical care and treatment like any Jordanian citizen. In fact, Jordan is one of the first countries in the world to start vaccinating refugees, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). As part of the national COVID 19 vaccination plan that began in the second week of January 2021, anyone living on Jordanian soil, including refugees and asylum seekers are entitled to receive the vaccine free of charge.

In the area of intervention (Mafraq and Zarqa Governorates), the circumstances described are evident, with some particularities derived, among others, from the fact that they are border areas with a large presence of refugees.

Mafraq is the governorate located in the northeast of the country and borders Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria. It has 26,551 Km² with a population of 549,948 inhabitants. Mafraq is a largely rural governorate with 60% of the population living in rural areas. Despite being a desert area with a dry climate, the main source of income is agriculture (Source: MoI). Mafraq has seen its population increase exponentially with the continued arrival of refugees from Syria fleeing war. Such a rapid population increase has exacerbated the existing pressure on municipal services, including infrastructure, solid waste management, water and sanitation, health and education.

For its part, Zarqa is one of the eastern governorates, located in the center of Jordan, just above the capital Amman and on the border with Saudi Arabia. It occupies 4,761 Km² and has a considered 4,878 inhabitants. Unlike Mafraq, Zarqa is a predominantly industrial area and has the largest number of factories in the country. The governorate is also largely urban, with 94% of its population residing in urban areas. The governorate has a strategic location, as it is located at the crossroads of several international and main roads (source MoI). However, the level of unemployment is very high, especially among young people.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE EVALUATION

3.1 Purpose of the evaluation

The objective of this evaluation is to determine the relevance and achievement of the objectives and results, as well as the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the project, implemented by Alianza and IFH. The evaluation must provide reliable information that allows the lessons learned to be incorporated into the decision-making process and the development of capacities within the team, so that future actions are strengthened, and the value or significance of an activity or program can be determined.

3.2 Use and expectations of the evaluation

The recommendations will be used by both the Alianza and IFH team as well as the local actors to improve the interventions that continue in the area and, thus, promote the quality, impact, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the interventions.

End users of the evaluation:

- Local organizations
- The rights holders
- Alianza por la Solidaridad
- IFH
- Other stakeholders: Representatives of Ministry of Social Development, UNHCR, UNDP, MOSAWA National Network, Members of Humanitarian System Clusters (Protection cluster and GBV Subcluster)

3.3 The local partner and other key stakeholders

The Institute for Family Health (IFH), registered since 1986, is an organization that is part of the Al Noor Hussein Foundation that has more than 30 years of experience in addressing health in Jordan. IFH is an organization internationally recognized for its model of comprehensive family health care services and the training of professionals in the fields of family health care, child protection and rehabilitation of victims of gender-based violence and torture. IFH provides comprehensive medical care including medical and reproductive health services, psychological, social and legal counseling, and services for children with disabilities. IFH also leads national GBV initiatives, conducts human rights awareness programs and develops training for CBO organizations.

Since 2002, IFH has expanded its services to address family health needs, providing comprehensive counseling services to all family members with special attention to women and adolescents through IFH's Women's Health Counseling Center. In 2008, it first established a Trauma Center in Jordan where it offers specialized rehabilitation services to people suffering from psychological disorders. Through its Trauma Centre, IFH has a project management unit that is composed of qualified staff with experience in working with women, youth and vulnerable groups by developing their capacity and also provides them with the skills to implement initiatives that respond to their priorities and the opportunities available to access jobs or self-employment. IFH currently operates in refugee camps and several centres across different governorates. It has been working for the past 12 years in the humanitarian response to meet the health and psychosocial support needs of Syrian and Iraqi refugees in Jordan. IFH currently has several projects underway with Syrian and Jordanian refugee women, including Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) services in several refugee camps and in Jordanian host communities.

IFH has experience directly related to the livelihood and protection sectors by providing cash for protection services in Zaatari camp for GBV survivors which started in 2019 providing cash to GBV survivors considering cash assistance as life-saving services that can help a survivor cover the costs associated with fleeing an abusive relationship, such as rent, temporary shelter, transportation, food, clothing, etc. IFH/KHF also leads national initiatives against gender-based violence, conducts human rights awareness programs, and implements capacity building for community-based organizations and other national and international bodies.

Other organizations with significant participation:

At the local level, refugee women at risk or survivors of GBV are mainly identified as interest groups. These are women, mainly Syrians, displaced in Jordan and living alongside host communities who have lived in or are at risk of GBV. Also Jordanian women from areas with refugee presence who have lived or are at risk of GBV. They actively participate in diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation, as well as project activities.

Male refugees or Jordanians, living in the execution zone. They participate in the awareness-raising activities in a respectful manner.

Municipalities of Mafraq and Zarqa, local authority of the execution area, which participate in the design and monitoring of the intervention and facilitate the development of the planned activities

Governorates of Mafraq and Zarqa, Authority at regional level, to provide the necessary authorizations for the development of activities.

Ministry of Social Development, as the national authority in the field of development and social affairs. Provides the necessary authorizations for the development of activities and collaborates in case referrals.

UNHCR, the UN agency responsible for refugees in Jordan except Palestinian refugees. Participation in the project to provide information and updates in case of changes related to assistance to refugees. Leads and collaborates with humanitarian action coordination spaces

Frontline workers, Personnel who provide direct services to the target population of the Project: Attend the trainings and put the learning into practice.

Local NGOs and CBOs, locally implemented organizations with social action in various themes. They actively participate in the processes or activities for which they are called, specifically in the development and implementation of an online tool, in conditions of safety for women.

International NGOs working in Jordan on humanitarian action projects, actively participate in the processes or activities for which they are called

Feminist Humanitarian Network, a national network of locally active women's groups that influences and leads humanitarian work. It collaborates in local mobilization and the dissemination of messages and campaigns.

MOSAWA National Network: A national network of locally active women's groups that influences and leads humanitarian and protection work. It collaborates in local mobilization and the dissemination of messages and campaigns.

Humanitarian System Clusters (incl Protection Cluster and GBV SubWorking Group): Working Groups constituted by national and international organizations for the coordination of humanitarian action and specific themes and sub-themes such as GBV and Protection.

UNDP- UN Development Programme: Participates in the monitoring and implementation of key reference documents such as the 3RP and the JRP. Leads/Collaborates in humanitarian action coordination spaces.

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA

The evaluation must be results-oriented and focus not only on what has been done and how it has been done, but especially on what has been achieved and to what extent the results and impacts have contributed to improve the GBV response and protection system for Jordanian refugee women and vulnerable women affected by protracted crises in Zarqa and Mafraq.

Therefore, the evaluation must ensure compliance with the following quality criteria (as a minimum):

CRITERIA	Information Needs	KEY QUESTIONS
RELEVANCE	Adequacy of the results and objectives of the intervention to the context in which it is carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent is the intervention adjusted to the local context and does it respond to the priority needs in the areas of intervention in relation to the existing strategic documents in the country? - How relevant was the situation of vulnerability/exclusion in the selection of the target population conducted by Alianza and IFH? - Is the work on GBV relevant in the areas of implementation?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do the population's priorities correspond to the program's design? - How flexible was the project in adapting to unforeseen challenges or changes in the local context? - Were there any notable adjustments made during the implementation phase?
EFFECTIVENESS	The degree to which the initially established objectives and results are being met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the design of the intervention correctly and effectively oriented towards the achievement of intended results? - To what extent has the implementation process contributed to the achievement of the project objectives/results? And indicators?
EFFICIENCY	Study and evaluation of the results obtained in comparison with the resources used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the allocation of resources (financial, human, technological) appropriate and effective in achieving the project's results and objectives? - Did the different internal coordination bodies fulfill their assigned responsibilities? - Has the methodology used for the monitoring and follow-up of the program been adequate from the point of view of resources? - Were the periodic reports prepared in a systematic, coordinated, and timely manner? - Are the capacities of Alianza and IFH sufficient to achieve the expected results and objectives? - Has the technical team proven to be competent to incorporate the gender approach (participation of women, empowerment actions, etc.) in the activities it carried out? - To what extent do the organizations participating in the project support and complement each other?
ALIGNMENT	Analysis of the degree of compliance with the development strategies, systems and procedures established in the country of intervention, especially in terms of women's rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the proposed objectives and results in line with the Jordanian strategic development plans? - Does the project align with the priorities of local authorities, the legal framework, and the donor community? - Is there duplication of efforts? - Does the project follow international standards and, above all, national instruments for the prevention and protection of GBV?
APPROPRIATION	Extent to which partner organizations and rights holders exercise effective authority over the intervention and its strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent has the local partner participated in the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of the intervention? - How actively were the target population and local stakeholders involved in the design, planning, and implementation of the project? - To what extent did the intervention consider the perspectives and inputs of the local community? - Has the multidisciplinary and coordinated intervention been promoted in terms of detection, protection, and response services for women survivors of GBV?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to what extent were the project's activities and materials accessible to all segments of the target population, including those with disabilities or limited resources? - Were there any specific measures taken to ensure inclusivity and accessibility?
SUSTAINABILITY	The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there evidence that the initiative continues to develop and/or grow beyond the lifetime of the project? - Are the parties involved committed to continuing, be expanded, replicating or institutionalizing after the project? - Does the local partner have the capacity to continue with the program after the external support has ended? - Can the project's approach and results be scaled up or replicated in other regions or contexts?
MAIN-STREAMING	The evaluation must contemplate, in its design, implementation and socialization, the gender and Human Rights approach, as well as any other transversal approach relevant to the project.	<p>Gender approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has a culture of gender equality been promoted in the structure, processes, and results? - Has the intervention focused on transforming pervasive power relations and empowering women and girls? - What measures have been taken to modify these perceptions, stereotypes, roles, and gender norms that are at the origin of GBV? - Has the intersectional perspective been included to take into account the complex discrimination faced by women survivors of GBV with disabilities, widows, divorcees, the elderly, minors, refugees, etc.? Has their access and non-discriminatory treatment been favored? <p>Human Rights-based approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the intervention focused on the rights of survivors? - Has GBV been addressed as a form of discrimination against women and a violation of their human rights? - Has a perception of themselves as rights holders been fostered? - Have the rights of women, their dignity, their autonomy, and the confidentiality of the data been respected? <p>Respect for cultural diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the cultural, community and religious factors that may limit or hinder the development of the project been taken into account? - Have cultural and religious beliefs and practices that do not harm women's rights been respected?

5. FOCUS AND METHODOLOGY

The evaluation may follow a general methodological approach, such as process theory, theory of change, or other evaluation approaches, however the final methodological approach must be the result of a collaborative dialogue between the expectations of Alianza, IFH and other relevant stakeholders and the experience of the consulting team.

- The consultant will ensure a methodological design that adequately combines qualitative and quantitative techniques through data collection tools that must include data analysis and individual and group interviews.
- Provision of a methodological approach capable of validating the four analytical levels of evaluation: I) Findings, II) Interpretive analysis based on the data, facts and information found, III) Conclusions and IV) Recommendations.
- Offering a standard interpretation, according to the dimensions of the intervention (design, structure, resources, processes, and results), that also takes into account the causes and contributing factors.

In addition, the transversal approaches indicated above should not only guide the evaluation in its methodology, but they also represent an object of evaluation in itself and its compliance must be verified.

- Gender approach
- Human Rights
- Environmental sustainability
- Respect for cultural diversity

6. TIMEFRAME AND DELIVERABLES

The evaluation team or consultant must ensure compliance with the established deadlines relating to the evaluation, including the agreed-on deliverables. A realistic estimate of the time is proposed, which will be reviewed and adjusted once the consulting team is selected, and the contract is signed.

6.1 Work plan

The evaluation will include the following phases:

- 1. Phase I: Adjustment of the technical proposal** (estimated time 20 days): During this phase, it will be necessary to examine all the documentation and obtain a more detailed understanding of the intervention, as well as hold preparatory meetings with the stakeholders of the management and program entity. At the end of this phase, the evaluation team will prepare a methodological proposal that will include, at a minimum, the following elements:
 - a) Objectives and scope of the evaluation
 - b) The general methodological approach, with justification of its relevance
 - c) An evaluation planning matrix containing:
 - I. Evaluation criteria and questions for each criterion.
 - II. The key indicators that operationalize these questions.
 - III. Technical proposal and information collection tools for each case.
 - d) A list of the key informants, indicating their relevance for the evaluation.
 - e) A detailed schedule with the action plan.
 - f) Final work plan, which includes a schedule for the different stages of the evaluation and the deadlines for the deliverables.

In order to proceed to the next phase, the final design will be approved by the managing entity, in this case Alianza.

- 2. Phase II: Fieldwork (estimated time 20 days):** During this phase, the evaluation team will gather data from key informants and stakeholders in order to satisfy the required information needs using the previously designed tools. While the fieldwork is being carried out, the transversal approach must be

maintained and a communication plan must be included, ensuring that the contributions made by the fieldwork participants are validated and to obtain feedback on the conclusions and recommendations received through the project evaluation.

3. **Phase III: Presentation of the final evaluation report (estimated time 30 days):** in this phase, the evaluation team must prepare the final evaluation report following the guidelines described in the following point. This phase also includes a **preliminary report** or first draft of the evaluation report that will contain all the content and information on the results, the purpose of which is to allow the managing entity and the interested parties, including the key informants, to review its content, in order to make adjustments, clarify the information provided or propose suggestions for improvement to the evaluation team. In addition, the consulting team is responsible for conducting an **accountability workshop** to share the results of the evaluation, aimed at Alianza and IFH staff, the beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. The purpose of this workshop is to facilitate the appropriation of the results by all stakeholders and to facilitate the dissemination of the results.

6.2 Final report

The main premises that should guide the presentation of the final evaluation report are: Significance, Credibility and Usefulness. The final evaluation report will be presented in English and Spanish and may not exceed 50 pages (excluding annexes). In addition, it must follow the minimum contents detailed below according to the donor's guidelines (once the evaluation team is selected, the quality indicators ensuring compliance with its content, as well as in their organization or presentation will be shared):

0. Cover page: Include project title, code, entity, country, author/s, date and period of execution of the evaluation, donor (logo).
1. Table of contents
2. Executive Summary: 1-4 pages, that include the main findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned, as well as the purpose of the evaluation.
3. Introductory aspects:
 - I. Background and purpose of the evaluation
 - II. Presentation by the team
 - III. Key actors involved
 - IV. How the content of the report corresponds to the end users
4. Objectives and scope: Description of the objectives of the intervention and their purpose, reflecting the expectations expressed in the strategic and operational plan.
5. Background and context: Context analysis, information on the alignment of the project, and evaluation of the development plans / management strategies of the entity and its associates.
6. Criteria and evaluation questions: The design of the questions must respond to the information needs of the evaluation and the target groups that benefited from it. They must include the approach and minimum quality criteria described in section 4 of the ToR and justify the inclusion of new criteria.
7. Methodology: Detailed description of the chosen methodological approach and the design of the evaluation, justifying its choice and relevance to the context. In addition, the sources of information are described and the way in which transversal approaches, the coordination structure, and the management of the evaluation process are incorporated is made explicit.
8. Conditions and limits of the evaluation
9. Data analysis: Description of the procedures used to analyze the data and detailed presentation of the different steps and stages of the analysis.

10. **Findings:** Presentation of evidence based on data analysis and organized around the evaluation questions. Explanation of discrepancies and achievements of results.
11. **Conclusions:** The conclusions must be presented clearly and completely, highlighting the strengths, weaknesses, and effects of the intervention.
12. **Recommendations:** They aim to improve the evaluated intervention through specific directions on how to improve the design, management procedures, and impacts of the actions. They are supported by data analysis and findings and are differentiated according to the different interest groups.
13. **Lessons Learned:** They arise from the general conclusions and facilitate the discussion of knowledge exchange, indicate good practices and can be extrapolated to other projects.
14. **Annexes:** Tools used, List of used sources; summary file of the evaluation according to CAD format.

6.3 Dissemination plan

The selected evaluation team is responsible for presenting a dissemination plan after the final report. This plan includes two complementary strategies or approaches (described as follows) and must be submitted following the donor template attached in the annexes.

1. Communication activities with the aim of sharing results, learning, empowering, and strengthening the association. Activities that facilitate dialogue, exchange, debate, and participation in decision-making processes are recommended, such as seminars and workshops in the country of implementation.
2. Outreach activities for the purpose of conveying information to general or specific audiences. This may include, but is not limited to, the creation of information brochures, institutional campaigns, dissemination in traditional media, etc.

6.4 Timeframe for execution

The final evaluation is expected to start in October 2023 for a maximum period of 12 weeks (3 months). The duration of the consultancy may be adjusted upon request and prior approval of both parties. A schedule will be presented that has at least the following level of detail:

ACTIVITIES		DELIVERABLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Revision and design of the proposal	Revision of documents	Preliminary report containing the objectives, scope and description of the methodology, tools, data collection, data analysis methods, key informants, script interviews, questions and work plan update.												
	Development of methodology and tools													
	Preparation of field work													
	Preparation of the agenda and logistics in coordination with Alianza	Schedule for field work												
II. Field work	Data collection	Field work report												
	Submit preliminary results													

III. Presentation of the final evaluation report	Submit first draft	Draft of the full report (about 50 pages), highlighting the main findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations																
	Feedback Alianza																	
	Accountability workshop	Validation of results with the key actors																
	Final report and translation	Final report both as hard copy and in digital format in English and Spanish																
	Communication and dissemination plan	Workshops for the dissemination of evaluation results																

6.5 Deliverables

The consulting team or individual consultant commits to submit the following deliverables:

- Preliminary report
- Schedule for field work and Field work report
- Draft Final Evaluation report
- Final Evaluation report (in English and Spanish)
- Communication and dissemination plan of the evaluation and its results

The deadline for the deliverables will be specified after the selection and signing of the agreement with the consulting team. All documentation produced by the evaluation team will be delivered in English, except for the final report, which will also be delivered in Spanish.

7. EVALUATION TEAM

7.1 Requirements and competencies.

The consultant will be selected on a competitive basis in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- Master's degree in Social Sciences preferably in economics, gender, development cooperation or humanitarian action.
- 3 years of experience in project monitoring and evaluation, development of humanitarian action interventions and/or development cooperation with a gender approach.
- At least 5 evaluations carried out, of which at least 3 in the geographical area and thematic sector of intervention of the project.
- Experience and knowledge in protection, gender and GBV.
- A good understanding of the socio-political context in Jordan, as well as the specific conditions affecting women and girls.
- Demonstrated experience as evaluation team leader and in conducting workshops on evaluation results.
- Specific training in methodologies and application of social research techniques. Knowledge of the methodologies used to collect qualitative and quantitative data.
- Excellent analytical and communication skills.
- Experience in the drafting of reports.

- Ability to work collaboratively in a team and with other stakeholders to ensure the delivery of a high-quality end product in a timely manner.
- Excellent command of English and command of Arabic (necessary for field work) will be valued.

The CV must include the evaluation work carried out during the (at least) last 3 years, highlighting the role played in them. The natural or legal person in charge of the evaluation must be sensitive to considerations of gender, ethnic origin, age, sexual orientation, language, and other differences. Likewise, human rights and cultural differences and the customs, beliefs, and religious practices of all the stakeholders involved in the evaluation process must be respected.

7.2 Premises of the evaluation, authorship, and publication.

The team of consultants will ensure:

- Anonymity and confidentiality: The evaluation must respect the right of people to provide information, ensuring their anonymity and confidentiality. In addition, the evaluation team must inform the participants of the scope and limits of the principle of anonymity and confidentiality.
- Responsibility: Any disagreement or difference of opinion that may arise between team members or with those responsible for the project will be discussed and agreed within the management.
- Independence: The evaluation team must guarantee its independence and objectivity of the information.
- Incidents: In the event of problems appearing during the field work or at any other stage of the evaluation, they must be reported immediately to the Alianza coordinator. Otherwise, the existence of such problems can never be used to justify the failure to submit the deliverables specified in these ToR.
- The validation of the information: It is up to the evaluation team to guarantee the accuracy of the information collected, and ultimately, they are responsible for the information presented in the evaluation report.
- Delivery reports: In the event of a delay in the delivery of reports or if the quality of the reports delivered is clearly lower than agreed, sanctions/consequences described in the contract may apply.
- The Generalitat Valenciana has the right to reproduce, distribute or publicly communicate the evaluation report.

8. BUDGET OF THE EVALUATION

The maximum budget allocated for this evaluation is € 8,430.75 (VAT and taxes included) as well as all expenses related to the performance of the service.

In accordance with this economic offer, the evaluation proposals must include an itemized budget, breaking down expenses according to at least the following elements: fees, travel expenses, hospitality, translations, workshop for the dissemination of the evaluation results and any other expenses with a breakdown of the unit price. All translations, including assistance of translators during the field work, will be covered by the consulting team.

9. PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS

- The proposal must be sent by email to: cselva@aporsolidaridad.org and bmingo@aporsolidaridad.org with the subject line: Offer EVALUATION SOLHUM/2021/0022
- Deadline for submitting the proposal: **September 21, 2023.**

9.1 Definition and content

The proposal must include:

1. A descriptive part, where the relevance of the evaluation proposal for the project and the context of the intervention is justified.
 - Objectives and scope of the evaluation.
 - The general methodological approach and its justification.
 - The incorporation of transversal approaches to the evaluation process.
 - The participation of stakeholders and the target population in the evaluation process.
 - A description of the collection tools that will be used.
 - The methods that will be used for data analysis.
2. An evaluation planning matrix that reflects:
 - The evaluation criteria.
 - Evaluation questions for each criterion.
 - The source of information for each question.
 - The tools and instruments for collecting information.
 - The key indicators for the evaluation of success in each criterion.
3. Dissemination plan.
4. Itemized budget.
5. CVs of the different members of the evaluation team.

Only complete proposals will be considered.

9.2 Selection criteria.

The received proposals will be evaluated according to the following criteria and standards. The selection of the evaluation team or person will be proposed to the Generalitat Valenciana for its approval.

- Criterion 1: Technical quality of the proposal (40 points).
 - Work methodology - Quality and proposal of methodological elements included in the ToR.
 - Conciseness, rigor of the proposal, clarity and presentation. Coherence between the elements of the proposal (objectives, resources, methodology and time).
 - Inclusion of a detailed schedule or work plan with deliverables to be submitted, the tasks and time allocations that each team member will dedicate and the periods of execution according to the schedule proposed in these ToR.
 - Gender Issues: Questions included in the evaluation matrix and specific indicators, methodology to address Gender and Protection
- Criterion 2: Professional profile and evaluation team (40 points).
 - Experience in the design, implementation, and evaluation of development cooperation projects. At least 5 evaluations carried out, of which at least 3 in the geographical area and thematic sector of the intervention of the project.
 - Experience and knowledge of protection issues, gender, in particular in GBV
 - Good knowledge of the socio-political situation in Jordan, in particular in relation to women and girls.
 - Experience in facilitating evaluation workshops.
 - Academic background and research areas.
 - Excellent knowledge of the English language.
 - Good knowledge of the Arabic language.

- Criterion 3: Detailed budget (20 points).

Other additional criteria may be taken into account if two or more proposals are likely to be chosen. The inclusion of professionals from the country in which the intervention takes place will be promoted.

Alianza applies a policy of equal opportunities and accepts applications without any discrimination based on sex, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or convictions, political or any other type of opinion, belonging to a minority nationality, fortune, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.

10. DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE CONSULTANT (Annexes).

- Initial formulation of the intervention
- Planning matrix/logical framework of the intervention
- Amendments of potential modifications

In addition:

- Draft of the Final Technical Report prepared by the beneficiary entity and sources of verification if available.
- Regulations related to the country in which the intervention is carried out and that are relevant for the evaluation.

Alianza por la Solidaridad (Spanish member of Action Aid International) is committed to preventing any type of unwanted behavior at work, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, lack of integrity, and/or financial misconduct. We expect all our staff and volunteers to share this commitment and our code of conduct, as well as other related policies approved by the organization. Only those who share our beliefs and code of conduct will be selected to work for us.