

Annex 1

Terms of Reference for the External Evaluation of the Urban and Rural Nutrition Project in Nepal

- 1: Confirm or invalidate the extent to which the objective of the project, the results & the impact indicators have been met (as reported by the project management)
- 2: Confirm or invalidate factors (as reported by the project management) contributing to the project's successes or failures in meeting stated performance indicators; make recommendations on ways to increase performance in a follow-on project. Suggest mechanisms and approaches to share lessons learned with a wider audience.
- 3: Assess the overall impact of the program on improving nutrition of children, including assessing whether the stated performance indicators led (or should have led, if properly implemented) to achieving the overall project goal. Identify any additional activities/alternative implementation strategies that should have been implemented to better achieve the project goal, particularly as they relate to operating in a conflict setting.
- 4: Assess quality, effectiveness, efficiency, and appropriateness of project management of *Terre des hommes* and SAGUN, particularly M & E, and make concrete recommendations for future improvements.
- 5: Assess how the programme has addressed sustainability.
- 6: Assess capacity of Urban Nutrition Project and determine which capacity building activities were most effective. Determine additional capacity building needs.
- 7: Assess the implications of the civil conflict on the rural nutrition programme in Lalitpur District.

Furthermore, given the intensification of the civil conflict, the team will examine the situation of the internally displaced persons (IDP) to determine the extent to which the project could respond to a growing humanitarian crisis – internally displaced persons – in Kathmandu City and to recommend a response system.

Methodology

The evaluators studied and analysed statistical data from the urban and rural nutrition/health projects. Findings were compared to the defined overall goal, anticipated results and set indicators, thereby providing a quantitative focus for the evaluation.

Given that impact and improved KAP necessitated behaviour change at the personal and HH level, a triangulation approach was taken in order to determine qualitative findings. Similar questions were posed with key groups of people and, where appropriate, during individual meetings. Flexibility was allowed for people to discuss matters that emerged during discussions and the analysis has taken into account the development of women (also men and schoolchildren in the rural programme), as well as essential nutrition and health issues. Overall the 2 evaluations spanned 13 days, including planning, travel to the rural district and de-briefing at TDh Office.