ANNEX 1

UNICEF IRAN EVALUTION OF THE BAM EMERGENCY PROGRAMME REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE (20 OCT 2006)

1. Background and Context

The Iranian city of Bam and surrounding areas were struck by a devastating earthquake on December 26, 2003, measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale, claiming the lives of 30,000 people, leaving 30,000 injured and 75,000 homeless. Extensive damage was not only caused to the basic service infrastructure of the city, such as hospitals, city health houses, community health houses and schools, but it also affected the workers employed in the facilities. Bam's local government was devastated with the loss of civil servants and the destruction of city buildings. Children and women were the most vulnerable victims: 10, 000 out of 32,433 school children and 1,000 out of 3,400 teachers lost their lives.1, 964 children lost both parents and 3,685 children lost one of the parents.

UNICEF initiated the humanitarian response driven by "Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies" within 48 hours of the onset of the disaster providing essential supplies through the Iranian Red Crescent. Following the UN flash appeal and the initial relief phase, UNICEF directed its assistance towards rehabilitation and restoration in the areas of child protection, water and sanitation, education, health and nutrition and introduced the concept of the Child Friendly City.

In 2005, the phase-out plan of Bam emergency programmes was discussed, and agreed to be incorporated into a longer-term plan, namely 2005-09 the Gov. of Iran and UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation. In 2006, activities to be implemented in Bam, either to be completed as emergency rehabilitative efforts or to be evolved into a part of the model that will be developed to inform the relevant policies, has been integrated into the 2005-09 Country Programme.

2. Justification

Lessons learned from this particular experience of the Bam earthquake need to be consolidated and utilised to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the country office in the future. The stakeholders of the Bam programme are primarily the "rights holders"-children and women of Bam, secondarily their families, thirdly local government officials of Bam city and Kerman province and national government officials, all of whom are responsible for the fulfillment of the rights of children and women either in emergency or non-emergency situations. Further, other programme implementing partners, such as local and international NGOs, together with generous donor communities have a high stake in knowing the impact of the programme.

These terms of reference were revised following a meeting between the evaluation team, UNICEF and government staff in Kerman on 18 October 2006 to discuss the evaluation inception report.

3. Purpose and Objectives

The evaluation aims to identify and analyse the achievements and results of UNICEF's emergency programme in Bam, present lessons learned and recommendations for the future.

Objectives:

- 1. To evaluate the programme in terms of the standard evaluation criteria of relevance and appropriateness, effectiveness (including timeliness), impact, coverage, efficiency (including cost effectiveness) and sustainability.
- 2. To evaluate to what extent UNICEF has been able to fulfil its global and national commitments to women and children affected by the disaster as stated in its "Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies" and other policy documents and guidance.
- 3. To extract lessons learned during the programme that can help UNICEF in future disaster responses.
- 4. To assess the strengths and weaknesses of UNICEF's collaboration with its partners, particularly with the government of IRI, in terms of institutional capacity building, policy and practice development and future sustainability.
- 5. To assess the way in which UNICEF has managed the Bam programme, including the transition from Phase I (immediate disaster response) through II (immediate recovery and rehabilitation) to III (longer term programming integrated into UNICEF's country programme).
- 6. To assess the extent to which UNICEF's systems, operational resources and capacity supported and facilitated the implementation of the Bam emergency programme (in areas such as planning, monitoring and assessment, human resources, logistics, systems, financing etc.)

The evaluation will take note of the following cross-cutting areas:

- Rights of the child and Human Rights Based Approach to Programming (HBRAP)
- Gender
- Vulnerable and marginal groups
- Inter-agency coordination
- Disaster preparedness & risk reduction
- Adherence to international standards e.g Sphere Minimum Standards
- Advocacy / influencing
- Programme communications and beneficiary participation
- External communications and work with the media.

4. Methodology

The evaluation will be undertaken using a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods, principally based on:

- Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with a wide range of stakeholders
- Desk review of relevant documentation

Given the qualitative nature of much of the investigation, findings will be based on 'triangulation' from a wide range of sources.

Validation of findings will take place at a stakeholders meeting in Tehran on 5 November 2006, followed by comment and feedback on the draft report.

5. Outline Work Plan and Schedule

The key phases in the work plan are as follows:

- 1. Scoping & inception period preliminary interviews in Bam, Kerman and Tehran; document review
 - Inception report meeting 18 October, Kerman
- 2. Field work period interviews and focus group discussions with primary and key stakeholders, mainly in Bam (also some follow-up work in Tehran); continuing document work
- 3. Analysis and writing-up period including some final interviews (Tehran)
 - Evaluation findings workshop 5 November, Tehran
 - Draft evaluation report 17 November
 - Final report 4 December

6. Evaluation Team

The team consists of three independent evaluators:

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Bam 20/10/06