

Terms of Reference – Social and Economic Reintegration Pilot Program Final Evaluation

Joint Review of the ICRC/BRC Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) for victims of GBV in South-Kivu, DR Congo

0. Summary

General objective	To review ICRC/BRC Social and Economic reintegration Pilot Program outcomes and replicability.
Location(s)	DR Congo – Kinshasa, Bukavu, and Goma (to be advised)
Evaluation leads	An external consultant, working with the appointed ICRC person (likely to be a protection specialist) in close collaboration with ICRC and BRC
Evaluation manager	ICRC: to be advised BRC: John English (Disaster Management Coordinator), with technical input from Emily Rogers (Performance and Accountability Adviser), Vivianna Olivetto (Health Adviser)
Audience	Primarily ICRC and BRC staff.
Timeframe	the field work will be planned to take place in April 2016 (31-34 days including travel)
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inception report (which includes: analysis of monitoring data and existing secondary data, elaboration of evaluation questions, detailed methodology). • An evaluation report.

***The Team members will work with the support of the Ecosec Field Officer previously involved in the implementation of the pilot project. They will follow all security guidelines from the DHoSD in Bukavu and possibly Goma.*

1. Background

Since 2005, the ICRC psychosocial / health department assisted victims of violence, and notably victims of sexual violence (VSV) in South-Kivu Province through a support given to a number of counselling houses (maison d'écoutes) and to health structures.

When, before an incident, VSV used to be able to cover their immediate needs in a sustainable manner as part of a normal family, owning a home and generating income by means of agriculture, small market trading as well as skilled and unskilled labour, after the incident VSV not only suffer from the trauma of the incident (psychological aspects, health related consequences, stigmatisation and community exclusion), but also from becoming economically destitute. While often depending on charity, they are further susceptible to poverty traps and to using negative coping strategies, which in turn might expose them to further risk of violence, including SGBV.

In order to help these people to recover, ICRC, with the support of the BRC, decided to develop an integrated approach to promote their socio-economic integration through recurrent, predictable and reliable payments. The approach chosen encompasses a safety net component plus a productive component. Thus beneficiaries are allowed to meet their basic needs and to spend their money according to their priorities (livelihoods, housing, health, etc.). The project ran from November 2014 to December 2015.

Project Implementation

- The project assists 100 beneficiaries, mostly former beneficiaries of the counselling houses and victims of sexual violence. All are former beneficiaries of the counselling houses and have seen the vulnerability being assessed at the beginning of the project.
- Among our 100 beneficiaries, 15 were not former counselling houses beneficiaries but were head of household vulnerable women from the community. We chose to also select these people to mitigate the risk of stigmatization for our VSV beneficiaries.
- The project is implemented in Kalehe and Uvira territories.
- During the project, four monitoring sessions were organised (one after each instalment), allowing the ICRC to share four monitoring reports.
- Besides the distribution of cash, assisted people also benefit from sensitization/training sessions where we exchanged with about good practices concerning money, investment, etc.

Cash transfer procedures /mechanism

- Four instalment have been planned, one every two months: 150\$, 100\$, 100\$ again and then finally 150\$, for a total of 500\$ per person. Initially, instalments were planned one every three months but due to delayed logistics procedures, we had to implement one instalment every two months.
- In order to transfer the money to field locations, the ICRC subcontracted a saving and credit cooperative with field offices located in its operation areas. Before each instalment, the ICRC transfers the money to the cooperative bank account which then has the responsibility to physically transfer the money to its field locations.

Before each instalment, all the beneficiaries were given a number of 50\$ vouchers corresponding to the amount of the next instalment. The beneficiaries were informed on which day the money is available. The beneficiaries then have to go to preselected cooperative to exchange their vouchers with money. They have to sign an encashment list the ICRC then gets back along with the used vouchers. Nearly two months later, the beneficiaries are gathered again in order to organize monitoring surveys (sampled beneficiaries are interviewed, others beneficiaries are seen in focus groups), and are given new vouchers for the next instalment. In total four rounds of monitoring data have been collected each following an instalment.

At the end of the project a Concept Note for an extension of the project was drafted by the Bukavu EcoSec Department. This concept note could be used as a reference material by the evaluation team.

2. REVIEW PURPOSE and AREAS OF FOCUS

The overall purpose of the evaluation is to review ICRC/BRC Social and Economic Safety Nets Pilot Program success and replicability.

Specifically this review will:

- **Evaluate the relevance and appropriateness of this intervention (based on local need and conditions).**
 - Was the size and period of the cash grants sufficient for meeting the aims of this programme?
 - Were the beneficiary protection risk mitigation measures adequate and sufficient to avoid putting the beneficiaries in harm's way?
 - How appropriate was the targeting and coverage?
 - Was the programme design relevant to meet the needs of SGBV survivors?
- **Evaluate the efficiency of this intervention**
 - To what extent have resources been used effectively and efficiently?
- **Evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of this intervention, using** both quantitative and qualitative data looking at socio-economic and Protection outcomes on the targeted beneficiaries (significance for households income and victims of violence integration within their community, use of cash, investment and growth in productive assets, increased social-inclusion)
 - To what extent have the intended outcomes been achieved (looking at both social and economic intended outcomes)?

- How cost effective was this intervention? Does this intervention represent Value for Money?¹
- **Evaluate the observed and anticipated impact of this intervention.**
 - What are the intended and unintended results?
 - What is the anticipated impact of this intervention based on collected evidence?
 - What may affect the sustainability of any changes seen to date?
- **Document lessons learnt that should be factored in if this type of intervention was to be replicated in a different intervention or scaled up.**
- **Analyse under what circumstances this intervention could be replicated or scaled up (in Congo or other contexts). Including:**
 - To determine whether an expansion of the project to target more beneficiaries would be feasible considering the specific protection aspects of the program.
 - To determine what would be the conditions to extend/replicate this program in eastern DR Congo: feasible? Relevant? To which categories of beneficiaries? Only former beneficiaries of the counselling houses? Possible to include Physical Rehabilitation Program beneficiaries?
 - To analyse the protection implications of any scaling-up/extension in South Kivu.
- **Provide clear recommendations linked to:**
 - *The current intervention in South Kivu.*
 - *Possible scale-up or replication in other locations.*

3. REVIEW AUDIENCES

The primary audience for this review is the ICRC Economic Security Unit Geneva, the ICRC DR Congo Delegation, and the British Red Cross.

The secondary internal audiences are the Assistance Division, the Protection Division, and other staff in Geneva and in the field. Due to the sensitive aspect of cash in DR Congo and due to the potential Protection issues for our beneficiaries, the evaluation is considered an internal review but options for sharing learning externally will be discussed based on the final report.

5. METHODS

The method will build on the in-depth monitoring data that has been collected from beneficiaries following each cash instalment, as well as the initial baseline and other sources of secondary information. It is expected that the consultant uses and analyses the monitoring data² (as well as secondary information plus initial discussions with key staff) to develop an inception report outlining:

- Findings from existing monitoring data (plus baseline and secondary sources)
- Elaborated evaluation questions based on the above.
- Detailed methodology with tools.³

Feedback on the inception report will be provided by key staff in ICRC and BRC (and adapted as needed by the consultant) before the consultant travels to DRC.

In country it is expected the evaluation uses a combination of KII, qualitative and possibly quantitative data collection tools. A few considerations are:

- Key ICRC staff to interview are: HoD, DHoD, South Kivu HoSD, South Kivu DHoSD, South Kivu PSP Delegate, plus Protection team, PSP and others in Management.
- EcoSec Cash Field Officer and potentially other EcoSec Field Officers will be available to support with field work.

¹ Value for Money is a specific BRC consideration. Guidance will be provided on an approach for looking at this.

² Note each round of monitoring data has been analysed separately but there is need to do an analysis of the combined data set, which may include some form of longitudinal analysis.

³ If the inception report does not meet expected standards the consultancy may be stopped at this point.

- Quantitative data could include reviewing project expenditure, progress reports and post distribution / impacts monitoring, as well as any collection of additional data based on need to answer evaluation questions.
- Qualitative data could be collected from the beneficiary and key interlocutor interviews and narrative reports from field offices and field officers' observations concerning the projects.

The Initial findings and recommendations will be discussed with key staff in DRC at the end of the evaluation. A presentation of the findings once the final report has been drafted may be agreed at Geneva level.

6. TIME FRAME (To be confirmed once dates are approved)

Dates	Description	Location	# of consultant days
End of March 2016	Review of secondary information, review and further analysis of monitoring data, initial discussions with key staff as needed, development of inception report (with tools).	Home-based	6-8 days
April 2016	In country work, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with ICRC staff. • Training staff on data collection as needed • Data collection and initial analysis • Debrief with key staff 	DRC	20
April/May 2016	Final report writing and presentation to ICRC in Geneva	Home-based and Geneva	5
TOTAL			31-34 days

7. Reference materials

The evaluation team will have access to the following material:

- ICRC Pilot Project proposal: a proposal completed at the end of the inception process and validated by the management for the implementation of the activities. Available in French and in English.
- Pilot Project progress report: a progress report reviewing the progress of the project between February and April 2015, showing notably how the initial assessment took place. Available in English.
- Monitoring reports 1, 2, 3, and 4: after each instalment (between one month and a half and two months after payment), sampled beneficiaries were interviewed and focus groups were organised. These reports are the results of these post distribution monitoring sessions. The sampled beneficiaries were always the same so we could track the evolution of their situation. Available in French and in English.
- Extended project concept note : a concept note written at the end of the project to begin the reflexion about the eventual extension of the project.
- Initial assessment and monitoring data bases. A data base was designed with the data from the initial assessment and the date from each one of the monitoring sessions, in order to compare the results. Other data bases were designed just to compare the results from one monitoring session with the initial assessment data. In French only.
- Initial assessment and individual interviews questionnaires. In French only.
- The two scoping reports by Laura Swift and Marc Fumeaux
- Any other document (focus group form, examples of vouchers), available upon request.

8. Consultant profile

- Experience of designing and conducting evaluations.
- Experience of cash transfer programmes, preferably in West/Central Africa.

- Experience of livelihoods programming in rural contexts.
- Fluent French and English communication skills (speaking, reading, writing)
- Strong quantitative data analysis skills.
- Understanding of SGBV and other protection issues in conflict settings.
- Demonstrated ability to draw clear conclusions and provide clear recommendations.
- Understanding and experience in the Red Cross Movement (in particular ICRC) would be an advantage.
- Experience of PSS programmes for SGBV survivors would be an advantage.
- Experience in Congo (North and South Kivu) would be an advantage.

9. Application

To apply please send

- Your CV
- An outline methodology (approach, tools etc) that you may use to review the extent the intervention addressed the social/protection and economic needs of SGBV survivors, plus criteria you would consider when assessing the replicability of this pilot (maximum 2-3 pages)
- Your availability and daily rate.

Please send the above requested information to Kim Goodall – kgoodall@redcross.org.uk by Midnight, Sunday 13th March.