

Terms of Reference

End-term evaluation of the Strategic Partnership Programme II country program in Ethiopia (2022 – 2026)

1. Introduction and Background

The SPA II Program

ActionAid Ethiopia's (AAE) partner, ActionAid Denmark (AADK), has partnered with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Danida) and implemented the Strategic Partnership Agreement I (SPA I) from 2018–2021. Since January 2022, AADK has implemented SPA II in partnership with 17 ActionAid countries, including Ethiopia, as well as with partners at the international level. Ethiopia joined SPA II as a new country program in 2022, building on a partnership with AA Ethiopia that AADK had developed since 2019, including a climate justice pilot project implemented with local youth partners in 2020 that demonstrated the relevance and feasibility of a youth-led, climate-focused approach in the Ethiopian context.

Overall, SPA II contributes to the objective that “Societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient”, pursued through three global Strategic Objectives (SOs) that combine humanitarian, development and peace efforts:

- **SO1** – An open and enabling democratic space and access to well-resourced, gender-responsive public services (GRPS)
- **SO2** – A just transition and climate-resilient livelihoods
- **SO3** – Resilience and protection in protracted crises and disasters

In addition to the 13 country and regional programs, AADK implements three global programs, Democracy Deliver (SO1), Climate Justice (SO2) and Shifting Humanitarian Policy (SO3) – and, as an extension of the SPA II grant, the Social Movement Support Centre (MOVE). AA Ethiopia's approach is further supported by four capacity development units, People4Change (P4C), the Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC), Global Organizing and Leadership Development (GOLD, MOVE's capacity unit) and the Global Platforms (GPs), which work together to strengthen the knowledge, leadership, and organizing capacity of young people, activists, and movements. GP Ethiopia, established under SPA II, now comprises six local platforms and a national GP Ethiopia Hub.

The ActionAid Ethiopia country program

In Ethiopia, SPA II addresses the lack of youth-led safe spaces and opportunities for young people, particularly young women, to meaningfully engage in decision-making and development processes, as well as the vulnerability of small-scale women farmers and marginalized communities to climate change, shocks, and humanitarian crises resulting from both natural and man-made disasters. The overall objective of the country program is:

“Young people, especially women and marginalised people, enjoy fundamental rights through improved access to well-resourced programmes and public services within water, education and health (SRHR), and enjoy improved, sustainable livelihoods, resilience and protection including in climate disasters, fragile situations, and protracted crisis contexts in Ethiopia.”

The Ethiopia country program pursues the three global strategic objectives, contextualized as follows:

Strategic Objective (SO)	Ethiopia focus	Geographic coverage
SO1 – Democratic Space & GRPS	Enhance young people's, particularly young women's, access to decision-making spaces, youth-led spaces and platforms, and their ability to hold duty bearers accountable for gender-responsive public services (education, water, and health/SRHR).	Gunna, Elfeta, Ameya, Semen Bench, and Addis Ababa
SO2 – Resilient Livelihoods & Just Transition	Build climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods for young people, particularly young women, including agroecology, green income-generating activities, and youth-led climate justice advocacy at local-to-global level.	Gunna, Elfeta, Ameya, Semen Bench
SO3 – Protection in Fragile Situations	Build youth leadership in humanitarian preparedness, response and protection, including community-based protection mechanisms, GBV prevention and response, and support to IDPs and conflict/drought-affected communities.	Gunna, Elfeta, Ameya, Semen Bench, plus Dessie Zuriya and Raya (added in 2024/2025 in response to conflict- and drought-related humanitarian needs)

Target group: IDPs; women and girls from low-income households; survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful traditional practices; and the Menja community in Semen Bench, a socially outcast group, alongside young people more broadly, and particularly young women, across the four (now six) target districts and Addis Ababa.

Top-up drought response: Under SO3, the program received Danida top-up funding between June 2022 and June 2026 to respond to the severe drought that affected communities across the Horn of Africa. The top-up support expanded the program's humanitarian footprint beyond the core SPA II intervention areas, providing emergency assistance, livelihood recovery support, and GBV/protection services in selected woredas of the Guji and Borena zones of Oromia Region.

SPA II provided drought recovery and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable households in Waghimra Zone, including IDPs, women-headed households, and drought-affected communities. Support included multipurpose cash assistance, food support, and livelihood recovery grants, contributing to improved food security, resilience, and recovery among affected populations.

The program also supported refugee and host communities affected by the Sudan crisis through humanitarian and protection assistance, addressing urgent basic needs and strengthening resilience among vulnerable women, children, and displaced populations.

ActionAid Ethiopia country program

AAE implements SPA II through a combination of local partners, youth-led structures, CBO actors, Civil Society organizations, movement groups, women's groups, and strategic alliances:

- **Local partners:** SYHLA (Save Your Holyland Association), IYAE (Inspired Youth Association of Ethiopia), ESA (Ethiopian Scout Association) and YWCA (Young Women Christian Association) have been engaged

since inception; AFD (Action for Development) worked with us on the top-up funding in Borena emergency response. IEYA and ESA stopped the program partnership in 2024. Beza for Women (B4W) and Positive Peace Ethiopia joined in 2025 (Positive Peace Ethiopia having collaborated on movement-building actions since 2024).

- **Women Watch Forums (WWFs):** Four district-level, women-led CBOs, Gunna, Elfeta, Ameya and Semen Bench Woreda Women Watch Forum, mobilizing women and young women for GBV prevention and to respond to humanitarian actions, and increasingly recognized as direct partners able to access grants and independently implement protection interventions.
- **Global Platform (GP) Ethiopia:** Six local platforms and a national GP Ethiopia Hub, hosting Inspirators (P4C) and serving as the primary vehicle for youth leadership, capacity building, and movement-connectedness.
- **Government and coordination stakeholders:** Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Development, National/Regional Disaster Risk Management Commissions, woreda/zonal administrations, Social Accountability Committees (SACs), and district education, health, and water offices.
- **Youth-led CSOs and community structures:** Local GPs, youth associations, youth climate-friendly livelihood groups, agroecology groups, reusable sanitary pad production groups, safe space groups, and youth-led advocacy platforms are engaged in governance, climate resilience, humanitarian preparedness, economic empowerment, and community mobilization initiatives.
- **Climate groups and climate justice actors:** Influencers, Youth Network Ethiopia, Green Thinker, Green Rotaract, Eco-Justice Ethiopia, Ethiopian Women Youth Climate Assembly (EWYCA), Model African Union youth actors, and other climate activists and networks have collaborated on climate justice campaigns, climate finance accountability, agroecology advocacy, climate governance engagement, ACS-II, Pre-COP and COP-related processes.
- **Movement actors and peacebuilding networks:** Positive Peace Ethiopia, Youth Peace Weavers, Young Women Peace Ambassadors, youth-led peace movements, and community peace networks support conflict transformation, peacebuilding, intergenerational dialogue, social cohesion, Youth Peace and Security (YPS) advocacy, and movement-building actions in fragile contexts.
- **Humanitarian and protection structures:** EFAST (Emergency First Action Support Teams), Women Watch Forums, youth-led disaster preparedness groups, and community protection actors contribute to early warning systems, disaster preparedness, humanitarian response, GBV prevention, referral mechanisms, and resilience building in crisis-affected areas.
- **Networks, alliances and platforms:** The program engages with governance and social accountability forums, climate alliances linked to ACS-II and COP processes, Youth Network Ethiopia, peacebuilding coalitions, humanitarian and protection clusters, GBV coordination platforms, and multi-stakeholder civil society networks to strengthen advocacy, policy influence, knowledge sharing, and youth leadership.

Invitation to Consultants

This evaluation should present a robust assessment of AA Ethiopia's work towards the goals of SPAII. The evaluation shall provide critical evidence of the programme's results, achievements, effectiveness, and relevance from the perspective of the right-holders, but is also formative, proactive, and forward-looking in nature, and must provide recommendations to inform the design of future activities. The evaluation should be user- and learning-oriented, i.e., mainly informing AA Ethiopia, its partners globally and in countries, and

its donor, Danida, while ensuring accountability to constituents. Other stakeholders are AADK's members, future donors, and other rights-based organisations working with a youth focus.

2. Objectives of the Evaluation

This evaluation has two complementary objectives:

1. To provide AA Ethiopia with a robust evaluation of the breadth of work and approaches within the SPA II program and serve as evidence of results achievement, effectiveness, and relevance of the SPA II program in the Ethiopian context.
2. To provide recommendations for programming and strategic improvements to inform the design of future programs and activities in Ethiopia.

These objectives will support AA Ethiopia in demonstrating accountability to right-holders, partners, government stakeholders, and donors in terms of evidence of results achievement, as well as contributing to evidence-based decision-making, fundraising, and internal and partner learning processes. The objectives are further unfolded in the evaluation questions below.

3. Scope of the Evaluation

A human rights-based approach should be employed to bring into focus the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of programme interventions and results achieved. The evaluation should identify lessons learned, best practices as well as key concrete and operationalizable recommendations for a future design of activities. Particular attention should be given to principles of participation and inclusion, equality and non-discrimination, feminist leadership principles as well as accountability and reciprocity as addressed in the programme interventions. The evaluation should be conceptualised, conducted and, following completion, used in a way that ensures that those who are involved or impacted (including the interviewees) benefit.

- **Time period:** January 2022 to December 2026, covering the full SPA II implementation period in Ethiopia, including the Danida drought top-up.
- **Thematic scope:** All three Strategic Objectives (Democratic Space & GRPS; Resilient Livelihoods & Just Transition; Protection in Fragile Situations), the four capacity development units as implemented in Ethiopia (GP Ethiopia, P4C, TCDC, MOVE/GOLD), and cross-cutting themes (gender equality/feminist leadership, youth leadership, HRBA, climate/conflict-sensitivity, localization, adaptive programming).
- **Geographic scope:** Gunna, Elfeta, Ameya, Semen Bench, Dessie Zuriya, and Raya districts, and Addis Ababa.

The evaluation should use the normative framework defined by the OECD-DAC, namely:

Criterion	Illustrative focus in the Ethiopia context
Relevance	Is the intervention doing the right things? Is the design and targeting (including of the Menja community, IDPs, GBV survivors, and young women) appropriate to needs and context, including the evolving conflict, drought, and shrinking civic space context?
Coherence	How well does SPAII fit with AAE's country program framework and strategic priorities, other AAE/AADK programs, Ethiopia's national policy frameworks, other Danida-funded interventions, and the humanitarian coordination architecture?

	To what extent did SPA II strengthen coordination and synergy among programme components, partners and stakeholders; integrate learning into adaptive programming; promote accountability to rights-holders and partners; and establish effective mechanisms for knowledge sharing and mutual learning across local, national and global levels?
Effectiveness	Is the intervention achieving its objectives, the three Strategic Objectives, Long-Term Outcomes, and Intermediate Outcomes set out in the Ethiopia Theory of Change?
Efficiency	How well are resources (financial, human, partnership) being used, including the added value of the four capacity development units and the shift in resource allocation towards SO3 in response to emerging humanitarian needs?
Impact	What difference has the program made to young people (especially young women), their communities, and duty bearers, including unintended and intended change, and institutionalization of youth structures (e.g., SACs, GP Ethiopia Hub)?
Sustainability	Will the benefits last? To what extent are local partners, WWGs, and youth structures positioned to sustain results, resource mobilization, and advocacy beyond the life of SPA II? Coordination, learning, integration and accountability: To what extent did SPA II strengthen coordination among program components, partners and stakeholders; integrate learning into adaptive programming; promote accountability to rights-holders and partners; and create mechanisms for learning and knowledge sharing across local, national and global levels?

4. Evaluation Approach & Methodology

The final methodology should be formative and apply a mixed-methods approach while taking into consideration the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Specifically, the design must include:

- Comprehensive document review, including analysis of existing monitoring data, such as the Ethiopia Theory of Change, the project baseline report, annual narrative reports, the SRF/Smartsheet reach and results data, and outcome harvesting reports.
- Qualitative key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs)/workshops and/or questionnaires with AAE and AADK staff, local partners (SYHLA, YWCA, B4W, Positive Peace Ethiopia, WWGs, LRPs), youth constituents and GP Ethiopia members, government duty bearers, humanitarian cluster/coordination actors, Danida, and other relevant stakeholders such as peer organizations (remotely or face-to-face).
- Outcome harvesting review and validation, drawing on and triangulating the results already harvested during 2022–2025 rather than re-collecting primary outcome data from scratch, where feasible.
- Safe, ethical, and conflict-sensitive engagement with vulnerable groups, including GBV survivors, IDPs, and marginalized community groups, following AA's safeguarding policy and “do no harm” principles.

Available documents and data at the time of the start of the evaluation should be used to inform the standardisation of data collection tools, including the desk review data extraction tool and qualitative data collection instruments to help ensure the reliability, completeness, and precision of data.

4.1 Existing data sources

The evaluators will have access to the following existing documentation to inform the desk review and design of data collection tools:

- The global SPA II program proposal, including the Ethiopia country chapter and results framework
- Project data counting methodology, project administrative and financial guidance
- The Ethiopia Theory of Change and any subsequent revisions
- Annual Narrative Reports for 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 (including context/deviation analysis, results and outcome harvest summaries, partnership and risk sections, and case studies)
- The Summary Results Framework (SRF) and Smartsheet reach/results data
- Outcome harvesting reports and case studies produced annually
- SPAII baseline report
- Partner assessment reports, performance review, and monitoring feedback.
- Financial/budget reports for the Ethiopia program (for the efficiency analysis)
- Developed capacity building materials, tools, guides and other resources like SOP (standard operating procedures)

Data Analysis and Validation:

The consultants should propose appropriate data analysis, triangulation, and validation methods to ensure validity and reliability of results and learning and appropriate feedback loops.

Evaluation questions

Final questions are to be defined and formalised before the evaluation takes place and should be reviewed and adapted after the desk review process. Below are suggested questions to guide the final selection of questions:

Overall results achievement: *Have we achieved change? Are we doing it the right way?*

- To what extent have results been achieved against the Ethiopia country program's Long-Term Outcomes (LTO1–3) and Intermediate Outcomes (IO1–4)?
- What are the trends that can be identified in terms of what results, where (across Gunna, Elfeta, Ameya, Semen Bench, Dessie Zuriya, Raya, and Addis Ababa), and how?
- What are the most impressive/significant results, including those illustrated in AAE's case studies (e.g., on public service improvement, marginalized community inclusion, youth & women-led climate action, and community-based protection)?
- How are local partners (SYHLA, YWCA, B4W, Positive Peace Ethiopia, LRP), Women Watch Groups, GP Ethiopia, and youth-led movements playing a particular role in results achievement?
- What were the barriers and enablers, including conflict, drought, shrinking civic space, staff/partner turnover, and macroeconomic instability (currency devaluation, inflation), that have influenced results across different contexts?
- What can be seen in terms of youth engagement and programming, and the implications of the SPA II program for this demographic and for young women specifically?
- To what extent has the program led to significant changes in the behavior of duty bearers, institutions, and communities? What factors drove that change?

- To what extent does the program relate to AAI's Transformative Programming Signature and apply feminist, decolonial, and anti-racist approaches? Is there greater potential impact?
- What are key illustrative cases or examples that demonstrate particularly successful outcomes and, on the other hand, challenges (e.g., the drought response top-up, the shift of resources toward SO3, or engagement with the Menja community)?

Relevance of the programme & strategies: *are these the right things to be doing?*

- What is the relevance, suitability, and effectiveness of the SPA II program and strategic approaches, given the needs and priorities of local partners and constituents (young people, particularly young women, IDPs, GBV survivors, and marginalized groups)?
- How suitable and effective were AAE's approaches and strategies, given the goals? Is the program fit for purpose in a context marked by conflict, recurrent drought, and a shrinking/fragile civic space?
- Is the program conceptualized in the right way, assessing the coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the four components of the integrated capacity support model (GP Ethiopia, P4C, TCDC, MOVE/GOLD) in the Ethiopian context?
- To what extent did the program allow for necessary adaptations, e.g., the expansion of SO3 to Raya (Tigray) and Dessie Zuriya, the drought top-up response, and the reallocation of resources across SOs?
- What is the relevance and effectiveness of the program in establishing and sustaining the right partnerships and collaborations at local, woreda, zonal, regional, and national levels?
- What is the added value, if any, of the dual focus on country-level and global (Democracy Deliver, Climate Justice, Shifting Humanitarian Policy) interventions? Are there relevant and efficient synergies across levels and themes?

Value-add

- To what extent does AA add value to its partners and constituents (young people) and country-level outcomes – from their perspective? – Is the programme worth doing?
- To what extent has the SPA programme demonstrated added value in contributing to wider country agendas as well as partners' strategies and foci?
- In what way has there been coordination with other strategic partners (e.g., UN)?
- To what extent has the SPA enabled improved delivery on these and other issues, for example whether the longevity and reliability of funding has meant increased engagement with rights holders and adaptations of programming?

Thematic specific questions

SO1 – Democracy Deliver

- To what extent has the program contributed to open and enabling democratic spaces in the target districts, and how are youth – particularly young women – engaged in these spaces (e.g., Social Accountability Committees, mini-cabinets, the Etege Tayitu leadership fellowship and other)?
- To what extent did young people, particularly young women and marginalized groups, move from participation to meaningful leadership and influence in governance, accountability and decision-making processes?
- What evidence demonstrates that youth-led advocacy, social accountability mechanisms and collective action contributed to changes in policy, institutional practice, service delivery or decision-making?

- To what extent has the SPA II program played a significant role in relation to elections and young people's engagement in local and national decision-making? To what extent have young women played a role in this?
- How has crisis support given to youth (e.g., for activists facing threats in a shrinking civic space) been influential for the activism and safety of young activists?

SO2 – Resilient livelihoods and just transition:

- To what extent has the programme contributed to a just and green transition, improved livelihoods and increased resilience for rights holders in climate-vulnerable contexts? Are the approaches and areas engaging the right ones considering the objective?
- What is the reach, significance, and impact of the climate justice campaigns at different levels – how are young people in the driver's seat for this?
- To what extent have climate justice activities in the programme had an impact on national/global advocacy and structural changes?
- Are there any trends in the type of solutions co-created (“alternatives”) and to what extent are they scaled in any way and with what effect?
- What evidence exists that youth- and community-led advocacy and engagement influenced policies, plans, institutional practices, investments, climate governance or other enabling conditions for renewable energy, climate-resilient livelihoods and a just green transition? What factors enabled or constrained such influence?

SO3 – Youth in Crisis:

- How are results demonstrated by the increased resilience of young people, IDPs, and marginalized communities? How are youth, including EFAST groups, WWGs, and young women peace ambassadors – showing leadership in humanitarian prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery?
- To what extent has young people in fragile contexts had access to and impact on decision-making in humanitarian decision-making fora, incl. clusters?
- Is there evidence of an intersectional analysis of youth vulnerabilities in relation to the SPAII programme?
- To what extent did SPAII contribute to social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, conflict prevention, community dialogue and locally led peacebuilding in conflict- and climate-affected communities? What role did youth, women, community-based structures and local organizations play in peacebuilding, social cohesion and recovery, and what evidence exists of changes in relationships, collaboration or local conflict-management mechanisms?

Recommendations for the Future

- What adaptations have been made to the program, operations, or other approaches to achieve outcomes, and how well did this work?
- What are the key learnings from the SPA Ethiopia programme – and how should these be operationalised for future programming or a possible successor phase?
- Are there any intended or unintended outcomes?
- How could AA increase its added value to partners and constituents in the future?

5. Timeframe & Key Deliverables

Deliverable	Description	Deadline
Contract signing	Agreement between AADK/AAE and the evaluation team	Oct. 5, 2026
Inception report	Refined evaluation questions, methodology, sampling/site-visit plan, data collection tools, and detailed work plan, submitted for AAE/AADK review and approval	Oct. 12, 2026
Data collection (desk review, KIIs, FGDs, field visits)	Including debrief/validation session(s) with AAE and, where feasible, partners and constituents	October 30, 2026
Draft report	Full draft evaluation report against the agreed outline, for review and comment by AAE and AADK	Nov. 15, 2026
Validation/feedback session	Presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations to AAE, partners, and AADK for feedback	Nov. 22 nd , 2026
Final report	Final evaluation report incorporating feedback, plus a stand-alone executive summary/brief suitable for wider dissemination	Nov. 29th, 2026

Coordination management arrangement

- The AAE SPA II MEAL Coordinator (Tadele Hailu) will serve as the primary contact and evaluation manager, and the SPA II project manager will serve as co-focal in coordinating logistics, document sharing, and stakeholder access, in close coordination with AADK's Global Program/MEAL team.
- AA Ethiopia will establish a small evaluation reference group, potentially including representation from local partners, to review the inception report, comment on the draft report, and support the validation session.
- The evaluation team (External consultants) will operate independently in data collection and analysis; AAE will support access to partners, constituents, and government stakeholders, and provide logistical/security guidance for field visits.
- Given the conflict-affected and drought-affected nature of some target districts (e.g., Raya/Tigray, Gunna/Amhara), AAE will provide up-to-date security guidance and, where necessary, adapt or restrict field visits; the evaluation team should propose remote/alternative data collection approaches for locations that cannot be safely visited.

6. Evaluation Team – Qualifications & Requirements

The team conducting this evaluation is expected to include at least two team members who meet the following criteria:

- Experience of feminist leadership processes, intersectional feminist analysis, and understanding of decolonial and anti-racist approaches to evaluation.
- Proven experience leading exercises similar in scope to the present task, ideally including end-term or final evaluations of multi-year, donor-funded (Danida or similar) programs.
- Extensive experience in evaluations, reviews, and assessments or other formative exercises for large-scale, complex programs, with evidence of understanding of global standards, theories, models, and methods related to assessing results achievement, effectiveness, and value-add of different actors. Knowledge of the outcome harvesting method will be an asset, given its use in AAE's existing MEAL system.
- Experience assessing results of human rights-based, policy-influencing, and advocacy interventions and the work of NGOs, CSOs, and social movements to influence change at various levels.
- Specific thematic experience in youth-led change, climate justice, humanitarian response/localization, gender-responsive public services, and/or GBV prevention and protection programming.
- Demonstrated understanding of the Ethiopian development, humanitarian, and civic-space context, including conflict and displacement dynamics in Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia; the evaluation team should include a member fluent in Amharic (and, ideally, familiarity with local languages relevant to Semen Bench/Southwest Ethiopia) to enable direct, unmediated engagement with WWGs, youth constituents, and the Menja community.
- Ability to conduct participatory and inclusive collaborative processes across different organizations and geographic areas, including the ability to engage with, listen to, and learn from a broad range of stakeholders, in a conflict- and gender-sensitive manner.
- Familiarity with AA's/AAI's safeguarding policies, or willingness to be briefed and to comply with them, given the involvement of GBV survivors and other vulnerable groups in data collection.
- Strong communication skills, both in writing and orally, in English (with Amharic proficiency as noted above), and ability to produce high-quality products underpinned by rigorous, critical analysis of collected data and assembled evidence.

Ethical considerations and safeguarding

Given the involvement of GBV survivors, IDPs, and the Menja community, a socially marginalized group in Semen Bench, the evaluation must be conducted in line with AA's/AAI's child and adult safeguarding policies and standard ethical research principles. At a minimum, the evaluation team will:

- Obtain informed consent (and, where relevant, assent) from all participants, explaining the purpose of the evaluation, voluntary participation, confidentiality, and how data will be used and stored.
- Avoid re-traumatization of GBV survivors and other at-risk participants; ensure trained, appropriately gendered facilitators/interpreters conduct sensitive interviews, and that referral pathways are known in case a participant discloses a protection concern.
- Ensure that participation (or non-participation) in the evaluation has no bearing on participants' access to program services or support.
- Anonymize or aggregate data in reporting where disclosure could put individuals or communities (including the marginalized community and conflict-affected populations) at risk.

- Apply a conflict-sensitive, “do no harm” lens throughout data collection and reporting, particularly in areas affected by the northern conflict, Oromia conflict, and drought.
- Comply with AA's data protection requirements for storage, transfer, and eventual disposal of evaluation data.

Confidentiality

- All data sets, documents, and analysis outputs are confidential and remain the property of ActionAid Ethiopia. The Data Analyst must not share or publish any information without prior written approval.

Content Of Proposal

All proposals must be submitted in English and should include the following elements:

Technical proposal:

The technical approach must show a robust, clear, and appropriate evaluation framework while showing acknowledgement of potential limitations. The technical proposal should minimise repeating what is stated in these TOR, and AADK encourages that the technical proposal is maximum 10 pages and preferably less. The following elements should be included:

- Proposed evaluation design and methodology, with details on each phase and activity of the evaluation process, including data to be collected to answer the evaluation questions, envisaged data collection and analysis methods both in country and remotely.
- Understanding of and comments on the context and rationale for the evaluation, the evaluation scope, evaluation questions, and the areas of ‘deep dives’, if any
- Comments and additional details/suggestions on the deliverables proposed in the TOR, if any.
- Comments and suggestions on the management arrangements described in the TOR, if any
- Particular attention should be paid to the issues of management of local partners/ stakeholder availability and participation; access; mix of quantitative and qualitative data and methods; accuracy and triangulation; approaches to data analysis; and quality assurance.
- Work plan and timeline with a demonstrated understanding of and ability to meet deliverables, as well as a detailed timetable by activity.

Evaluation team

The following should be included in the proposal:

- A summary presentation of the proposed members of the team (which should be more than 2 persons) including responsibilities and level of effort by each member by activity.
- CVs of members of the evaluation team
- Two examples of similar work done

Financial proposal

The financial proposal should be formulated in Ethiopian birr and should include as a minimum:

- The overall price of the proposal
- Daily fees applied per member of the evaluation team
- Budget by phase, by activity, and by cost category (including staff, anticipated travel, etc.).

Requirements

Interested and eligible consultancy firms/teams are invited to submit a complete proposal comprising:

- Set of technical and financial documents separately.

- Technical proposal of not more than 10 pages, covering the proposed evaluation design and methodology, work plan/timeline and team composition.
- Financial proposals must be in Ethiopian Birr (ETB), including the overall cost, daily fees per team member, and costs by phase/activity/cost category, including anticipated travel costs.
- CVs of all proposed team members, clearly indicating relevant experience and responsibilities.
- Legally required documents (renewed license and TIN certificate, VAT registration) as well as credentials must be submitted.

How to Apply

- Date for submission of tender documents is on October 2, 2026, on or before 2:00 PM (bid closing time).
- You can access the full TOR from our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/actionaidethiopia>.
 - The winner is required to comply with ActionAid's SHEA and Safeguarding Policies which will be delivered to them together with the contract agreement and must be filled and returned to AAE. If the winner fails to do this, the award will be cancelled automatically.
 - Bidders can obtain additional information through our Office telephone 0932025053
 - Only short-listed applicants will be contacted. ActionAid Ethiopia reserves the right to cancel any part or full of the bid.
 - **Address:** Addis ababa, Lemi-kura Sub-City Woreda 11, house no. 3044, behind CMC/Altad/ St. Michael Church Street (Opposite to Gast Cinema

7. Annexes



AA Ethiopia SPAII
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AAE Project Proposal
Document_29.09.2021



SPA II Project
Proposal AADK Globa



SHEA_Safeguarding
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Data Collection
Methodology Final De



SPAII Baseline
Analysis Report.pdf