

Evaluation of WFP Livelihood support, Asset creation, and Climate adaption activities in Iraq from Jan 2020 to Dec 2021

Decentralized Evaluation Terms of Reference



March 2022

Table of Contents

1. Background	1
1.1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.2. Context	2
2. Reasons for the evaluation	7
2.1. Rationale	7
2.2. Objectives	7
2.3. Stakeholder Analysis	8
3. Subject of the evaluation	10
3.1. Subject of the Evaluation	10
3.2. Scope of the Evaluation	11
4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations	12
4.1. Evaluation Questions and Criteria	12
4.2. Evaluation Approach and Methodology	14
4.3. Evaluability assessment	16
4.4. Ethical Considerations	17
4.5. Quality Assurance	17
5. Organization of the evaluation	18
5.1. Phases and Deliverables	18
5.2. Evaluation Team Composition	189
5.3. Roles and Responsibilities	20
5.4. Security Considerations	21
5.5. Communication	212
5.6. Budget	21
Annexes	22
Annex 1: Livelihood, Asset Creation and Climate adaption Activities Locations map	22
Annex 2: Timeline	22
Annex 3: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Committee	25
Annex 4: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Reference Group	26
Annex 5: Communication and Knowledge Management Plan	28
Annex 6: Acronyms	3031
Annex 7: Logical framework of FFT and Resilience Activities under the CSP	334
Annex 8: Beneficiaries demography by gender, location, and category	337
Annex 9: Bibliography	39

1. Background

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Iraq country office (CO) based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

2. These terms of reference are for the mid-term activity evaluation of WFP Resilience Building activities under Strategic Outcome 2 with focus on livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaption activities in Iraq. This evaluation is commissioned by Iraq country office and will cover the period from January 2020 to December 2021.
3. The evaluation is scheduled to take place from January 2022 to November 2022, the final report is expected to be delivered by the Evaluation Team in October 2022, enabling WFP Iraq CO's management to develop the management response in November 2022. The purpose of this activity evaluation is to provide the learning required to inform future programme planning beyond 2022 for the CO, host Government as well as other partners working in the country in the Livelihood support, Asset creation and Climate adaption activities. These activities targeted conflict-affected and food-insecure returnees, IDPs, Syrian refugees and host community in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa, Anbar, Salah Aldin, Baghdad, Basrah, Missan, and Thi Qar governorates.

1.2. CONTEXT

4. The situation in Iraq remains unstable with widespread humanitarian and development concerns. Years of conflict uprooted millions of people, eroded social cohesion, disrupted access to basic services, destroyed livelihoods and led to increased protection risks. With weak central governance and limited progress towards recovery and development, the situation has become protracted, and 1.2 million people are still displaced across the country as of 28 February 2021¹. More than three years after Iraq's military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) ended, social, ethnic, and sectarian tensions persist on multiple fronts. Iraq has also been affected by conflict in neighbouring Syria, which is now in its tenth year. Almost a quarter of a million Syrians (4.3% of the 5.6 million registered Syrian refugees in the Middle East region) have refugee status in the country. The vast majority fled to Iraq and have yet to return to Syria, but the conditions are still not conducive to return. The protracted crisis continues to bear an enormous cost on refugees and host communities².
5. In October 2020, the Government of Iraq began the implementation of a camp closure exercise with a stated goal of all IDPs returning home by the end of March 2021. As of 31 January 2021, 16 of the 19 IDP camps administered by the Federal Iraq authorities had been closed with a total of 46,998 people (9,480 IDP households), having departed these camps across seven governorates (Ninewa, Kirkuk, Diyala, Baghdad, Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Karbala). WFP prepositioned contingency stocks of Immediate Response Rations (IRR) including providing such packages to some IDPs on departure from camps and in transit to their areas of return at the end of 2020.
6. The situation in Iraq was further exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic. The first case of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 was recorded in Iraq in February 2020 leading WFP and its partners to take additional measures to safeguard the health and wellbeing of people assisted. WFP support was critical for many vulnerable families during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has negatively impacted people's food security. As of 21 October 2021, there have been 3,003,303 recorded cases, with 33,637 fatalities.

¹ IOM Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>

² UNHCR Iraq data <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>

Movement restrictions, combined with the closure of shops, businesses, and services, as well as financial institutions and government offices, dramatically affected the food security of low-income families and those whose livelihood depends on daily and seasonal employment including IDPs, refugees, and returnees.

7. Furthermore, global oil prices fell sharply in 2020 leading to a significant revenue shortfall for oil-based economies such as Iraq. Iraq remains heavily dependent on oil which contributes 90% of the government's revenue and the decrease in global oil prices saw the government heavily impacted by a budget deficit in 2020, struggling to pay salaries and pensions for its citizens.
8. To address the gap, the Government of Iraq put in place measures including the devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar by approximately 22% against the US Dollar in December 2020. The new exchange rate drove up import prices for essential commodities and raw materials which immediately boosted inflation across the country. The WFP Hunger Monitoring System data recorded a 14% increase in the cost of the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) Food basket following the devaluation of the Dinar. In response to this, WFP adjusted the transfer value of its assistance to beneficiaries accordingly. WFP revised its CBT value to IQD 18,500 for IDPs [IQD 12,500 for IDPs' complementary distribution with Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM)] and IQD 24,000 for Refugees].
9. From the double shocks of 2020 (i.e., Oil prices drop and COVID-19), the Iraqi economy gradually recovered during 2021. World Bank estimated that during the first half of 2021, GDP grew by 0.9% year on year (y/y) and the non-oil economy grew by over 21% (y/y). This is primarily because of relaxing COVID-19 containment measures, aided by a pick-up in the vaccination campaign and the decline in COVID infection positivity rate. This recovery outpaced the slowdown in the oil sector, down by 10% during the first half of 2021. According to WFP's hunger monitoring system, on average, around 5% Iraqis had inadequate food consumption during last two quarters of 2021. The percentage of population reporting consumption-based coping strategies at crisis or above crisis level, gradually reduced. Although the synchronous spikes observed with the waves of the pandemic however, during 2021, around 8% people reported to employ consumption-based coping strategies at crisis or above crisis level where "relying on less expensive food" and "borrowing food" were commonly used coping strategies.
10. According to the recent food security analysis, the food security situation remains volatile in Iraq, despite an improvement in the financial situation triggered by improving oil prices and the devaluation of Iraqi dinars. Iraqi government was in a better situation to fund its social protection commitments. After a very patchy 2020 and early 2021 response, The Public Distribution System (PDS) became more regular with additional items in the food basket towards the last quarter of 2021. This helped improve the food security situation in Iraq. According to WFP's hunger monitoring system, on average, around 5% of Iraqis had inadequate food consumption during the last two quarters of 2021.
11. Recent Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) for IDP and Syrian refugee was conducted in August 2021. The analysis of the data revealed that eight percent of IDP beneficiaries were food insecure, only 18 percent IDPs were food secure, remaining 74 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity, whilst five percent of Syrian refugee households were food insecure, vulnerable to food insecurity (48%), and food secure (47%); therefore, the food security situation is still not recovered to the pre-COVID levels for both IDPs and Syrian refugee households.
12. With regards to the situation of IDPs affected by camp closures a Rapid Assessment of former WFP assisted IDPs who had left camps due to camp closures. The outcomes of the study revealed that: 66 percent of IDPs returned to their area of origin, 5.6% remained in the same camp, 1.6% displaced to another formal camp and 26.8% displaced to non-camp settings (informal settlement, other outside camps settings). Most of the IDPs departed to camps and informal settlements in Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Anbar, Kirkuk, Karbala, Erbil, Baghdad and Diyala governorates. A further 41 percent of former WFP assisted IDPs (Currently out of camp) surveyed had poor or borderline (insufficient) food consumption. The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) analysis shows that 33 percent of all IDPs forced out of camps were food insecure while 48 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity.

13. The vulnerability assessment carried out jointly by WFP and UNHCR in June 2018³, most of the Syrian refugee population in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) can acquire sufficient food for an active and healthy life, the same cannot be said for the estimated 17,000 Syrian refugees (7 percent of the total refugee population) who are food insecure. Worse food insecurity was observed among the refugees living in camps compared with those living outside of the camps, with the Erbil camps showing a higher proportion of food insecure households.
14. Despite the significant challenges faced by Iraq, over the past years, the Government has continued to work on its long-term vision for the development of the country and achievement of the SDGs. The Government launched the Iraq Reconstruction and Development Plan 2018-2027, the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2018-2022, and its medium-term National Development Plan 2018-2022⁴. Additionally, The Iraqi government is preparing to begin the implementation phase of its reform programme known as the White Paper for Economic Reform⁵. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs by the Government of Iraq provides an opportunity to shift operations to focus on development, and the Government of Iraq initiated some long-term structural thinking in this regard.
15. The United Nations in Iraq is developing its road map to support the implementation of the agenda 2030 and its SDGs in Iraq through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024. Therefore, WFP's ambitions for greater focus on recovery and rehabilitation efforts in post-conflict areas is aligned with the UN Recovery and Resilience Plan for Iraq (RRP), launched at the beginning of 2018 by UN Country team.
16. Iraq acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1986 with reservations on article 2 (f) pertaining to abolishment of existing laws and customs constituting discrimination against women, article 2 (g) concerned with repealing all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women, and article 16 of the convention emphasising commitment to eliminating discrimination against women in matters related to marriage and family relations.
17. The country is ranked 146 of 189 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index where gender inequalities have been exacerbated over the years due to economic sanctions and armed conflicts⁶. Iraq's score on the Global Gender Gap index (GGGI) for 2020 falls at 0.530 where it ranks 152 in the world and 18th in the MENA Region. However, there is great variation in Iraq's performance across the four sub-indices that make up the global gender gap index. There are greater gender disparities in the sub-indices of economic participation and opportunities and political empowerment and much less gender disparities in the indices for educational attainment and health and survival. There are also disparities and intersectionality affecting gender gaps that are based on the geographic region, ethnicity, disability, and religious affiliation across Iraq. This includes disparities in access and control over resources, including limitations on financial inclusion, information, education, and technology
18. Gender inequalities are driven by the economic marginalisation of women where women belong to the lowest earning groups and experience unemployment.⁷ Women are also disproportionately discriminated against in terms of access to and control over productive resources, especially land.⁸ Women's limited access to and control over resources is accounted to the lack of the needed skills to transition smoothly from education to the labour market. It is also influenced by deeply embedded restrictive social norms and gender barriers. A major area of inequalities for Iraqi women is their disproportionate burden with unpaid work, affecting their ability to engage in paid labour. Consequently, women are more vulnerable to shocks and poverty as social protection is dependent on formal employment.

³ <https://www.wfp.org/publications/iraq-wfpunhcrkrsrso-joint-vulnerability-assessment-june-2018>

⁴ <https://mop.gov.iq/en/>

⁵ <https://gds.gov.iq/iraqs-white-paper-for-economic-reforms-vision-and-key-objectives/>

⁶ UNDP (2019). Human Development Report. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

⁷ UN Women, "Country Fact Sheet: UN Women Data Hub," Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub, <https://data.unwomen.org/country/iraq>.

⁸ USAID, "Iraq," Iraq Country Profile: Land Links (USAID, June 18, 2018), <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/iraq/>.

19. Conflict has exacerbated gender inequalities in Iraq by increasing protection risks for women and girls; thus, limiting women's mobility and reducing their sense of security. Furthermore, conflict has affected women and men's roles and responsibilities. Gender-based violence remains to be a major area of insecurity and inequalities for Iraqi women. Over one million persons in Iraq are at risk of experiencing gender-based violence and in need of specialized protection services. Domestic violence, child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), and "honour" killings are the most common forms of sexual and gender-based violence in Iraq.
20. COVID-19 has also further exacerbated gender inequalities and affected the lives of women, men, girls, and boys. These impacts materialized through loss of livelihoods, increases in food insecurity and malnutrition, limitations on mobility due to lockdowns, impacts on physical and mental health, halting educational systems and processes, increasing unpaid care and domestic chore burdens, and exacerbating protection and gender-based violence risks.
21. The year 2018 represented a significant turning point for WFP's engagement in Iraq, marked by a distinct shift from emergency humanitarian response to longer term recovery and livelihood-based activities for returnees and less vulnerable, with a particular focus on women and youth who are often excluded from employment opportunities.
22. WFP first launched its Emergency Operation in Iraq in 2014. In January 2018, WFP Iraq moved to a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), providing monthly food assistance to up to 596,434 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps, to 58,946 Syrian refugees and 436mt Immediate Response Rations to newly or secondary displaced families. WFP Iraq also implemented a school meals programme in liberated West Mosul, reaching 88,881 children, and a resilience programme to support Syrian refugees, returnees, and local communities. Overall, in 2018 WFP Iraq assisted 782,457 people.
23. In January 2020, WFP launched the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2020-2024), informed by findings and recommendations derived from a zero-hunger strategic review carried out in 2018 with the participation of core government partners and other stakeholders. It has the overall goal of supporting the Government in accelerating progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development while shifting WFP's role from the direct implementation of activities to the enabling of national programmes. This shift is critical in a context that calls for a transition from immediate crisis response to the building of resilience and long-term peace and development.
24. With gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive programming mainstreamed throughout all activities, the country strategic plan focuses on three interrelated strategic outcomes that contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 by focusing on crisis response (strategic outcome 1), resilient livelihoods (strategic outcome 2) and capacity strengthening (strategic outcome 3). Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provides immediate support for people affected by crises, while supporting livelihoods and resilient food systems, including in farming communities, in order to improve agricultural development. Under strategic outcome 2, works on resilience building and adaptation to climate change are geographically expanded to cover not only the areas to which internally displaced persons are returning but also targeted areas in southern Iraq where vulnerability and food insecurity indicators are high. In its resilience activities, WFP prioritizes and promotes the participation of women and young people in order to enhance the equity and equality that help to enable food security and nutrition. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP makes strategic investments in government capacity strengthening, enhancing capacities in national and subnational institutions involved in social protection, emergency preparedness and early warning systems, food security and nutrition, gender equality and value chain development, and promoting triangular cooperation.
25. This approach is directly aligned with the Government's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and with the national development plan for 2018-2022, which sets out sectoral priorities for development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on reconstruction and recovery following years of conflict. WFP's country strategic plan is also aligned with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2020-2024. Together with strong partnerships with the Government, United Nations agencies, the World Bank, non-governmental organizations and civil society, these efforts will allow WFP to help Iraq achieve zero hunger, support the country's development, and contribute to improving prospects for peace.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

26. The evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons:

- Given that resilience-building activities are still new in Iraq, the CO planned to conduct a decentralized evaluation in 2021, for WFP Resilience Building activities under CO CSP 2020-2024, to assess the extent to which activities have been successfully implemented with focus on livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities in Iraq, and to provide the learning required to make improvements and to inform future programme priorities beyond 2022 for the host government as well as local and international development organizations. The proposed decentralized evaluation did not take place due to the COVID-19 pandemic impacting the resilience-building activities' implementation in 2020, which was the timeline proposed for the evaluation then. As a result, CO shifted it to 2022 to ensure that resilience-building activities were implemented in 2020 and 2021.
- Ensure transparency and accountability towards stakeholders of this evaluation (further expanded in section 2.3).

27. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Iraq country office and its key stakeholders:

- Informing the design of future WFP resilience-Building interventions.
- Scaling up of or adjustment of ongoing WFP Resilience-Building activities.
- Any other WFP programmatic decision-making processes.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

28. Evaluations serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. This evaluation is conducted with the aim to inform the WFP Iraq CSP operationalization, design, and implementation of Resilience Building activities under Strategic Outcome 2 focusing on livelihood restoration, asset creation and climate adaptation activities and provide concrete parameters towards the way forward, and therefore geared more towards the learning objective. The alleviation of COVID-19 containment measures, supported by the vaccination campaign and the drop in COVID infection positivity rate make the DE objectives achievable.

- **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the Resilience Building activities under Strategic Outcome 2 focusing on livelihood restoration, asset creation and climate adaptation activities in Iraq. The evaluation findings and recommendations will be publicly shared, involving a wide range of stakeholders including donor countries, along with the management response contributing to the discussions on WFP's future strategic and operational direction in Iraq.
- **Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or did not occur to draw lessons, derive good practices, and provide pointers for learning. It will also provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. The evaluation will outline the parameters of operation for future programmes in Iraq. The way forward would identify principles to guide future programme design and implementation covering the areas of partnerships, programmatic activities, geographic targeting, beneficiary selection and outcome monitoring. Findings will be actively disseminated, and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems.
- **Deepen understanding** – This evaluation will attempt to deepen knowledge and understanding of the underlying assumptions guiding the implementation of Resilience Building activities under CSP Strategic Outcome 2.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

29. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFP internal and external stakeholders. Several stakeholders will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process in light of their expected interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the results of the programme being evaluated. Table 1 provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.
30. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP work. WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality, equity, and inclusion in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation of women, men, boys, and girls from diverse groups (including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and persons with other diversities such as ethnic and linguistic).

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Iraq	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. The country office has an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programme. The country office will be involved in using evaluation findings to inform the design and implementation of future programme and partnerships.
WFP field offices in Erbil, Duhok, Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah and Basrah.	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. The field offices liaise with stakeholders at decentralized levels and have direct beneficiary contact. The field offices will benefit from the process of evaluation and its results to fill in the information gap for smooth implementation and future programme design
Regional bureau (RB) for the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional bureau management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The regional bureau will be involved in the planning of the next programme; thus, it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight. The regional evaluation officers support country office/regional bureau management to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations.
WFP Asset Creation, Livelihoods and Resilience Unit (PROR) in Regional Bureau (RB) and Headquarter (HQ)	WFP HQ/RB technical units are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities, and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. The evaluation will be of particular interest to Asset Creation, Livelihoods and Resilience Unit (PROR) in HQ due to the scale and type of activities implemented in Iraq. The technical unit will be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation.

WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	Primary stakeholder - The Office of Evaluation has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralized evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. It may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses or other learning products.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	Primary stakeholder - the Executive Board provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Executive Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes.
External stakeholders	
Beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees, Syrian refugees, host community)	Key informants and primary stakeholders - As the ultimate recipients of food assistance and service, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys, and girls from diverse groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.
Government	Key informants and primary stakeholder The Government of Iraq, in particular, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources have a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners, and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. The key government ministries include, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Local Government, and respective KRI government bodies
United Nations country team (UNCT) (FAO and UNDP)	Secondary stakeholder - The harmonized action of the UNCT should contribute to the realization of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the United Nations' concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level. FAO and UNDP are among the key stakeholders due to their current portfolio in Iraq. In addition, FAO will play a counselling role in the ERG. Other UN stakeholders include ILO, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, ITC, and the World Bank.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Key informants and primary stakeholder - NGOs are WFP partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations, and partnerships. They will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation. Key NGOs include: WHH, HA, PIN, SP, SEWDO, MH, ACF, Caritas, DRC, NRC, OROKOM, AL Mortaga, OXFAM, World Vision, GOAL, RIRP, Sulaymaniyah University and ACTED.
Donors	WFP Livelihood, Asset creation and Climate adaption activities in Iraq are voluntarily funded by several donors namely, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Australia, Canada, France, and Switzerland Governments. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

31. Under the currently ongoing CSP and in collaboration with other actors through national and UN mechanisms and frameworks on recovery and resilience, WFP Livelihood, Asset creation and Climate adaption activities aimed to support Syrian refugees, IDPs, and returnees to ensure a proper transition from emergency-based interventions towards longer term development as well as to empower vulnerable communities to address food insecurity. Additionally, WFP and its partners aimed to develop livelihoods activities and build resilience to support returnees and host communities, whose livelihoods, assets, and incomes have been negatively impacted by the crisis (Refer to the logical framework of activities in annex 7).
32. To ensure a proper transition from emergency-based interventions towards longer term development, WFP resilience activities have been focused in areas where IDPs are returning in addition to areas characterized by high vulnerability to climatic stressors and economic shocks. This intervention was necessary to ensure households have resources to invest in small-scale productive activities, including re-construction/rehabilitation. This transition is being further supported through an integrated approach conditional cash assistance with the provision of basic inputs and equipment required to revive food processing and marketing, and the conducting of trainings to improve smallholder skills and productivity through the introduction of modern and efficient practices.
33. In addition, WFP scaled up sustained resilience-building interventions through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) schemes, to stabilise household food security in times of stress, and rehabilitate nutrition-sensitive productive assets at the community level. Such resilience work aims to catalyse agricultural production and provide sustainable livelihoods to families in their areas of origin and return.
34. In collaboration with implementation partners (WHH, HA, PIN, SP, SEWDO, MH, ACF, Caritas, OROKOM, AL Mortaga, OXFAM, World Vision, GOAL, RIRP, Sulaymaniyah University (UoS), American University in Sulaymaniyah (AUIS), and ACTED) and governmental partners (Agricultural, Water Resources, Environment and Labour and Social Affairs Departments), FFA and Urban Livelihood (UL) activities are being implemented in areas where IDPs are returning in four governorates namely Ninewa, Anbar, Salah Alden and Baghdad, and smallholder farmers vulnerable people to the adverse effects of climate change in and economic shocks are there namely in Thi Qar, Missan, and Basrah . The resilience activities included rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, rehabilitation of agriculture assets like green houses, livestock shelter, community bread ovens, home gardening, capacity strengthening initiatives, job-supporting grants, productive assets distribution and provision of vocational trainings.
35. The **Livelihood and Resilience programme** is specifically in line with the 'Restoring Agriculture and Water Systems' sector of the UN Recovery and Resilience Programme. The programme included the rehabilitation of agriculture and irrigation infrastructures through cash for work schemes, provision of agriculture inputs and equipment, enabling households to earn an income and promoting the recovery of affected communities. Overall, the FFA programme reached 81, 747 and 78,621 beneficiaries in 2020 and 2021, respectively (Annex 8). In response to the economic difficulties introduced by the COVID-19 lockdown, WFP Iraq launched an Emergency Cash for Work (ECFW) campaign in 2020 targeting the most economically affected areas in the country, namely in Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa, and Wassit, in which financial assistance was provided to 11,762 households who participated in medium-scale activities that resulted in the cleaning and rehabilitating of 147 schools, 25 public parks, 3 health centres, 1 centre for the disabled, 1 orphanage, and 2,490 km of main and secondary roads.
36. The **Urban Livelihood (UL)** activities support populations who are vulnerable to food insecurity of the urban communities to both meet their food needs and contribute towards boosting the local economy, investing in human capital, benefiting communities at large. The project was planned and implemented in partnership with the local governments through vocational training centres and other relevant entities serving 799 participants and their families of different ages, ethnicities, and background (Annex 8). It also paid special attention to providing many opportunities for females and designed gender-specific trainings that empower women and provide them with the skills and knowledge to become entrepreneurs and bread winners in their households.

37. Under Activity 2 of the CSP, WFP developed the EMPACT project in Lebanon and Iraq together with the WFP Innovation Accelerator based in Munich. **Empowerment in Action (EMPACT)** is an innovative resilience programme aiming to equip young refugees, Iraqis IDP, returnee, and host community members with mobile income-generating skills that could be marketed in the global digital economy. Through training in IT, digital skillsets, Basic English language and coaching, the beneficiaries were empowered with knowledge and skills to boost their livelihoods and access the digital marketplace. WFP initially started the EMPACT activity in collaboration with cooperating partners (PLC, World Vision, Mercy Hands, RIRP, UoS, and AUIS). However, since then WFP has expanded to a wider partner base to support the self-reliance of vulnerable Syrian refugees, IDPs and host community in KRI region and Mosul. The programme was first piloted in 2017, and then expanded in 2018 to 4 governorates, after that scaled up in 2019-2021 to 6 governorates (Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Anbar, and Ninawa). For period 2020-2021, 6,057 participants had successfully graduated from the training” (Annex 8).
38. **Gender:** Informed by the CFSVA (Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis) and relevant livelihood assessments, inclusive of participatory gender analysis, WFP engaged in Resilience Building programmes to improve the food security needs of vulnerable communities in a manner that is equitable and promotes gender equality. The evaluation will integrate a gender equality perspective throughout. It will also be utilization-focused, which includes a clear identification of users from the start of the process and ensuring that user needs, and perspectives are sought and considered at all stages of the evaluation process. WFP mainstreamed gender across all its activities under the CSP, and achieved its gender transformative programme in 2021, to ensure that food assistance and resilience programmes addressed the diverse needs of women, men, girls, and boys. Activities promote gender equality and empowerment and respond to specific refugee needs in Iraq while maintaining regional coherence through alignment with WFP gender policy, corporate gender-responsive M&E guidance, the Iraq CO gender analysis 2021, and consistent with the UNHCR/WFP Joint Strategy for Enhancing Refugee Self-Reliance.

Livelihood and Resilience programme	Urban Livelihoods	EMPACT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FFA: 81,747 and 78,621 beneficiaries in 2020 and 2021 respectively • ECFW: 11,762 HHs • Geographical areas: Anbar, Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa, Salah Aldin, Thi-Qar, Missan and Wassit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UL: 799 participants (5112 individuals) • Geographical areas: Nainawa, Thi-Qar, Missan, Basra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPACT: 6057 participants in 2020-2021 • Geographical areas: Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Anbar, and Ninawa

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

39. The evaluation will cover all WFP Resilience Building activities under Strategic Outcome 2 with focus on livelihood restoration, asset creation and climate adaption activities under the CSP 2020-2024 implemented in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa, Anbar, Salah Al Din, Missan, Thi Qar, Basrah and Baghdad governorates. This activity evaluation will assess processes related to its formulation, implementation, resourcing, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting relevant to answer the evaluation questions.
40. In addition, the evaluation will also critically review the value of the gender aspects of the operation, identify related challenges and mitigation measures and determine whether additional indicators are required to include gender empowerment and gender equality dimensions.
41. The period covered by this evaluation captures the time from the development of the operation (from January 2020) to the implementation of the operation until the start of the field evaluation mission (January 2022).

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

42. The evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the Resilience Building activities focusing on livelihood restoration, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions. The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability, Coverage, Connectedness, Appropriateness, and Coherence. Please refer to the OECD footnote for agreed definition of each criterion⁹. Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions as outlined in Table 2, which will be reviewed and further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the livelihood activities, which could inform future strategic and operational decisions.
43. The evaluation should analyse how gender, equity, and wider inclusion objectives and GEWE (Gender Equity and Women s Empowerment) mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 2: Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation questions	
Relevance	
EQ1 – Relevance of the intervention design to the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable groups.	
1.1.	To what extent was the design of the intervention relevant to the wider context (availability of food, economic shocks, seasonal factors, gender considerations, tensions within communities, etc.)?
1.2	To what extent is the intervention in line with the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable groups by gender (women and men) and beneficiary category (IDPs, returnees, Syrian refugees, and vulnerable community population)?
1.3	To what extent did the design and implementation of the intervention consider the available capacities within the target communities and key stakeholders?
EQ2 – Alignment with government, partners, donors’ policies, and interventions; alignment and coherence with WFP policies.	
2.1	To what extent are the interventions aligned with WFP and UN agencies policies and priorities?
2.2	To what extent is the design of activities and objectives aligned with government ¹⁰ priorities and policies?

⁹ <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

¹⁰ Strategy for the Reduction of Poverty in Iraq 2018-2022 and The National Development Plan 2018 - 2022 - <https://mop.gov.iq/en/>

EQ3 – Extent to which design and implementation were gender-sensitive, based on gender analysis, and addressed diverse needs.	
3.1	To what extent was the intervention based on a sound gender analysis?
3.2	To what extent was the design and implementation of the intervention gender sensitive?
Effectiveness	
EQ4- Achievement of objectives (or likelihood that the objectives will be achieved), taking account of the relative importance of the objectives or results.	
4.1	To what extent were the outputs/outcomes /objectives of the intervention achieved for women, men, IDP, refugee and vulnerable community members?
4.2	Is the achievement of outcomes leading to/likely to lead to meeting intervention objectives?
EQ5- Main results including positive, negative, intended, and unintended outcomes.	
5.1	What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes/objectives of the intervention for both men and women, IDPs, returnees, refugees, and vulnerable community population?
5.2	Any unintended positive and/or negative short-, medium- and/or longer-term effects of the activities on targeted populations (men and women) or the community.
5.3	To what extent did the targeting of the intervention mean that resources were allocated efficiently? Vulnerability based targeting and inclusions/exclusion errors.
Efficiency	
EQ6-Timeliness of delivery, compliance with intended timeframes or budgets, comparison of channels of delivery.	
6.1	To what extent were interventions implemented in a timely way?
6.2	To what extent were interventions implemented within original budgets?
6.3	Has there been resources (financials, human, time) invested to address gender issues?
EQ7-Comparison of different institutional arrangements (e.g., use of local partners / systems / procurement where feasible).	
7.2	Was the intervention implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?
Impact	
EQ8- The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects (e.g., holistic, and enduring changes in the systems or norms, and potential effects on people’s well-being, human rights, gender equality and the environment).	
8.1	What were the primary and the secondary immediate impacts of the intervention on participants (intended and unintended)?
8.2	Did a specific part of the intervention achieve greater impact than another?
8.3	Are there any unintended effects of the intervention on human rights and gender equality?
8.4	Were there impacts on national and sub-national institutions, systems?
8.5	Did the intervention contribute to long-term intended results?
Sustainability	
EQ9- The financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over	
9.1	To what extent did financial and economic assessments inform the design and implementation of the interventions?
9.2	To what extent did environmental screening and mitigation plans inform the design and implementation of the interventions?
9.3	To what extent did the interventions implementation consider sustainability of capacity building of women and women related organizations in decision-making at the community, and national levels?

EQ10-Capacity building/development results.	
10.1	To what extent did (or is it likely that) the intervention benefits (will) continue after WFP's work ceases?
10.2	To what extent did the intervention implementation consider sustainability, such as capacity building of national and local government institutions, communities, and other partners?
Coverage	
EQ11- Extent to which different groups were included/excluded, differentiation of targeting forms and assistance provided	
11.1	To what extent was the targeting of beneficiaries (geographically and community-based) based on sound vulnerability analysis?
11.2	To what extent was WFP's assistance provided coordinated with that provided by others to ensure complementarities, avoiding duplication and gaps)?
Connectedness	
EQ12- Presence of transition-focused analyses like stakeholder consultations, and the existence of a transition strategy.	
12.1	To what extent did the intervention link to any transition strategies in the context or to development goals?
Appropriateness	
EQ13-Extent to which design and implementation were gender-sensitive, based on gender analysis.	
13.1	To what extent were protection and ethics issues considered in design and implementation?
EQ14- Extent to which WFP interventions were tailored to needs and responded to the changing demands of unstable environments.	
14.1	To what extent was the chosen intervention approach the best way to meet the food security and nutrition needs of affected populations and intended beneficiaries?
14.2	To what extent was the design and implementation of interventions informed by a robust conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity considerations were integrated?
Coherence	
EQ15- Contextual factors and how they influenced the design/ implementation of the subject.	
15.1	To what extent were context factors (political stability/instability, population movements, etc.) considered in the design and delivery of the intervention?
EQ16- Links to the food security and nutrition policies and programmes of other actors	
16.1	To what extent was WFP's intervention coherent with policies and programmes of other partners operating within the same context, including Government?

44. The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability, Coverage, Connectedness, Appropriateness, and Coherence.¹¹

45. Gender Equality and empowerment of women should be mainstreamed throughout.

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

46. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above.
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints.
- Ensure using mixed methods that women, girls, men, and boys from different stakeholder's groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used.

¹¹ For more detail see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

47. The methodology chosen should demonstrate attention to impartiality and reduction of bias by relying on mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) and different primary and secondary data sources that are systematically triangulated (documents from various sources; a range of stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries; direct observation in different locations; across evaluators; across methods etc.). It will consider any challenges to data availability, validity, or reliability, as well as any budget and timing constraints. The evaluation questions, lines of inquiry, indicators, data sources and data collection methods will be brought together in an evaluation matrix, which will form the basis of the sampling approach and data collection and analysis instruments (desk review, interview and observation guides, survey questionnaires etc.).
48. The methodology should be sensitive in terms of GEWE, equity and inclusion, indicating how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and considered. The methodology should ensure that primary data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. Triangulation of data should ensure that diverse perspectives and voices of both males and females are equally considered. Looking for explicit consideration of gender in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.
49. The samples strategy should ensure the diversity of stakeholders and beneficiaries by the interventions and governorates, particularly women and vulnerable groups.
50. Looking for explicit consideration of gender and equity/inclusion in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender and equity-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.
51. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender and equity analysis. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention on gender equality and equity dimensions. The report should provide lessons/ challenges/recommendations for conducting gender and equity-responsive evaluations in the future.
52. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed including hiring of a third-party evaluation team that has not been involved in the implementation of the operation. This is in addition to the formation of the EC and ERG, which will review and comment on the key deliverables throughout the evaluation, the TOR (Terms of References), the inception report, and the evaluation report.
53. The following potential risks to the methodology have been identified:

Table 3: Potential risks and migration measures

Potential Risk	Mitigation actions
The evaluation team is likely to find challenges regarding the availability of data for some indicators due to poor record-keeping as well as quality. However, secondary data sources from monitoring and mid-term review would assist for the best estimates possible.	Using the experience of the baseline survey, estimate the level of effort that will be required for the end line and make proposals to the team during the orientation meeting. The team will then deepen the proposed approach to meet the needs of the evaluation within the overall time and budget constraints.
Since the outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), the government has put in place isolation and/or quarantine measures to reduce transmission risks and curb the spread of COVID-19, that prevent the access to the communities, implementation, and distribution sites to collect data.	Currently, the COVID-19 containment measures are relaxed as the vaccination campaign is ongoing, resulting in declining COVID infection rate. This will ensure that the evaluation team will be able to undertake a normal in-country evaluation, However, should the situation changes, the Evaluation team is encouraged to adopt a remote data collection modality as flexible way to collect information without putting ET

	(Evaluation Team) and populations at risk, taking into consideration the stakeholders are the main source for the required data. ET also must adhere with the COVID-19 preventive measures across the decentralised evaluation phases the data collection phase.
A security challenge for reaching some Resilience activities locations	To mitigate and transfer this risk, third party may be resorted for data collection/site visits.

54. In case the proposed evaluation methodology is not considered feasible by the evaluating team, the team shall provide a suggestion for an alternative methodology to the evaluation committee. The evaluation team and the evaluation committee shall collaboratively decide how to proceed during the inception phase.

4.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

55. The following are the main available sources of data, prepared at the country office:

- Food-for-Assets/Urban livelihood activity Baseline and end line Resilience reports for 2020 and 2021.
- WFP Strategic Results Framework for 2017-2021.
- Iraq CSP (2020-2024), budget revision project documents and log frame.
- WFP FFA corporate guidance.
- M&E monthly monitoring reports for 2020 and 2021.
- Resilience prioritization exercise matrix and map for 2019.
- Field Level Agreements (FLAs) between WFP and CPs (Cooperating Partner) for 2020 and 2021.
- Follow-up Exercise Results report of WFP EMPACT for 2020 and 2021.
- CP (Cooperating Partner) reports, including log frames and other planning tools for 2020 and 2021.
- WFP Resilience and EMPACT programmes reports for 2020 and 2021.
- Beneficiaries lists by activity and beneficiary categories for 2020 and 2021.
- Annual Country Reports for 2020 and 2021.
- CO gender analysis report for 2021.

Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:

- a. The above-mentioned data sources were timely produced and are disaggregated by gender; however, the Evaluation Team must confirm data availability and assess data reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the data and information provided in the sources. This assessment will inform the data collection phase.
- b. Systematically check accuracy, consistency, and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.
- c. The evaluation team should have female members, in accordance with the Iraqi culture and norms. The presence of female evaluators and data collectors, by creating a culturally appropriate and viable environment, facilitate the collection of complete, reliable, and accurate data from female interviewees, positively impacting on the entire evaluation process.

In addition, evaluation samples of WFP beneficiaries should consider gender in different data collection methods.

56. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps expanding on the information provided in Section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically check accuracy, consistency, and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data during the reporting phase.

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

57. The evaluation must conform to [UNEG \(United Nations Evaluation Group\) ethical guidelines for evaluation](#). Accordingly, the selected evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity of respondents, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups), and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.
58. The evaluation firm will be responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place, in consultation with the evaluation manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.
59. The team and evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP Livelihood, Asset creation and Climate adaption activities nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#), including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct as well as the WFP technical note on gender. The evaluation teams and individuals who participate directly in the evaluation at the time of issuance of the purchase order are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct. These templates will be provided by the country office when signing the contract.
60. The prospective firm or consultant is expected to provide a detailed plan on how the following principles will be ensured throughout the study: 1) Respect for dignity and diversity 2) Fair representation; 3) Compliance with codes for vulnerable groups (e.g., ethics of research involving young children or vulnerable groups); 4) Redress; 5) Confidentiality; and 6) Avoidance of harm.
61. Specific safeguards must be put in place to protect the safety (both physical and psychological) of both respondents and those collecting the data. These should include:
 - A plan is in place to protect the rights of the respondent, including privacy and confidentiality.
 - The interviewer or data collector is trained in collecting sensitive information.
 - Data collection tools are designed in a way that is culturally appropriate and does not create distress for respondents.
 - Data collection visits are organized at the appropriate time and place to minimize risk to respondents.
 - The interviewer or data collector can provide information on how individuals in situations of risk can seek support
62. Approval for this study will be sought from the concern ministries.
63. The firm or consultant may not publish or disseminate the Evaluation Report, data collection tools, collected data or any other documents produced from this consultancy without the express permission of, and acknowledgement of WFP.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

64. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#). The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
65. The WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

66. The WFP evaluation manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
67. To enhance the quality and credibility of decentralized evaluations, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation reviews the draft ToR, the draft inception and the evaluation reports, and provides a systematic assessment of their quality from an evaluation perspective, along with recommendations.
68. The evaluation manager will share the assessment and recommendations from the quality support service with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#),^[1] a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not consider when finalizing the report.
69. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency, and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, and analysis and reporting phases.
70. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in the [WFP Directive CP2010/001](#) on information disclosure.
71. WFP expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation firm in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to WFP.
72. All final evaluation reports will be subject to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the evaluation report.
73. Evaluation team should include national members with speaking and writing proficiency in English and Arabic languages to ensure that the translation from English to Arabic and vice versa, does not affect the quality of data gathering process and data analysis.

^[1] [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

74. Table 4 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. Annex 2 presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 4: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones			
Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation	February, Week1 – April, Week 3	Preparation of ToR Selection of the evaluation team & contracting Document review	Evaluation manager
2. Inception	April, Week 3 – June, Week2	Inception mission Inception report	Evaluation team
3. Data collection	July 2022	Fieldwork Exit debriefing	Evaluation team
4. Reporting	August, Week 2 – October, Week 3	Data analysis and report drafting Comments process Evaluation report in English and Arabic language. Summary Evaluation report in both English and Arabic. Participation of the evaluation team in stakeholder workshops	Evaluation team
5. Dissemination and follow-up	October, Week 3 – November, Week 3	Management response Dissemination of the evaluation report	WFP Iraq CO

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

75. The evaluation team is expected to include 3-5 members of national and international evaluators, including the team leader, located in Iraq as it is field-based data collection, taking into consideration the evaluation approach and methodology (4.2). To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced and geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess gender dimensions of the subject as specified in the scope, approach, and methodology sections of the ToR. At least one team member should have WFP experience.

76. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who, together, include an appropriate balance of technical expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
- A demonstrated understanding of Resilience and livelihoods programming, preferably with prior evaluation expertise in this domain.
 - Knowledge and experience in designing and implementing evaluation methodology and tools.
 - Good knowledge of Iraqi context; preferably experience working within Iraq or similar contexts
 - Good knowledge of gender, equity, and wider inclusion issues.
 - All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience with a track record of written work on similar assignments, and familiarity with Iraq context.
 - Speaking and writing proficiency in English and Arabic languages.
77. The team leader will have expertise in one of the key competencies listed above as well as demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations, including designing methodology and data collection tools. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing, synthesis, and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; and iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e., exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.
78. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; and iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).
79. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

80. The WFP Iraq country office **management (Director/Deputy Director)** will take responsibility to:
- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation Fawad Raza, head of VAM, and backed by M&E and Amin Alhillo, M&E officer
 - Compose and chair the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below)
 - Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports
 - Approve the evaluation team selection
 - Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an evaluation committee and a reference group
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team
 - Organize and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
 - Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.
81. The **evaluation manager** manages the evaluation process through all phases including: drafting this ToR; identifying the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the evaluation committee and evaluation reference group; ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used; consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team; ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders; supporting the preparation of the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required; organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required; and conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation

products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.

82. An internal **evaluation committee** is formed to help ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. The EC guided the choice of evaluation type, subject, and scope, and will review key documents including TOR, inception report, evaluation report, and management response. Additionally, the EC is responsible for selecting and establishing the ERG membership. Annex 3 provides further information on the composition of the evaluation committee.
83. **An evaluation reference group (ERG)** is formed as an advisory body with representation from WFP internal experts from relevant programmatic and technical units (see composition in annex 4). The evaluation reference group members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants to contribute to the relevance, impartiality, and credibility of the evaluation by offering a range of viewpoints and ensuring a transparent process.
84. **The Regional Bureau:** the regional bureau will take responsibility to:
 - Advise the evaluation manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required
 - Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports
 - Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
85. While the regional evaluation officer will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional bureau-relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
86. **Other Stakeholders (National Government including relevant ministries, implementing partners / NGOs, partner UN agencies)** will have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role as key informants throughout the evaluation process and their involvement as part of the ERG.
87. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV).** OEV is responsible for overseeing WFP decentralized evaluation function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, and publishing as well submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the Regional Evaluation Officer, the Evaluation Manager and Evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the regional evaluation officer and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk (wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines.

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

88. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from Iraq country office.
 - Consultants hired by WFP are covered by the United Nations Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for United Nations personnel, which covers WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP. Independent consultants must obtain UNDSS security clearance for travelling from the designated duty station and complete the United Nations basic and advance security trainings (BSAFE & SSAFE) in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.
 - As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE), curfews (when applicable) and attending in-country briefings.

For more information, including the link to UNDSS website, see EQAS (Evaluation Quality Assurance System) for operations evaluations page 46

89. The evaluation team might experience security challenges reaching some Livelihood activity locations, so, to mitigate and transfer this risk, third party may be resorted.
90. ET also must adhere to the COVID-19 preventive measures throughout the decentralised evaluation phases, including social distancing, wearing a face mask, and using hand sanitizer.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

91. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders.
92. Communication with evaluation team and stakeholders should go through the Evaluation managers.
93. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will plan and include the cost in the budget proposal.
94. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the communication and knowledge management plan (in Annex 5) identifies the users of the evaluation to involve in the process and to whom the report should be disseminated. The communication and knowledge management plan indicates how findings including gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested in, or affected by, gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be engaged.
95. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations be made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the use of evaluation. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, (see ANNEX5).

5.6. BUDGET

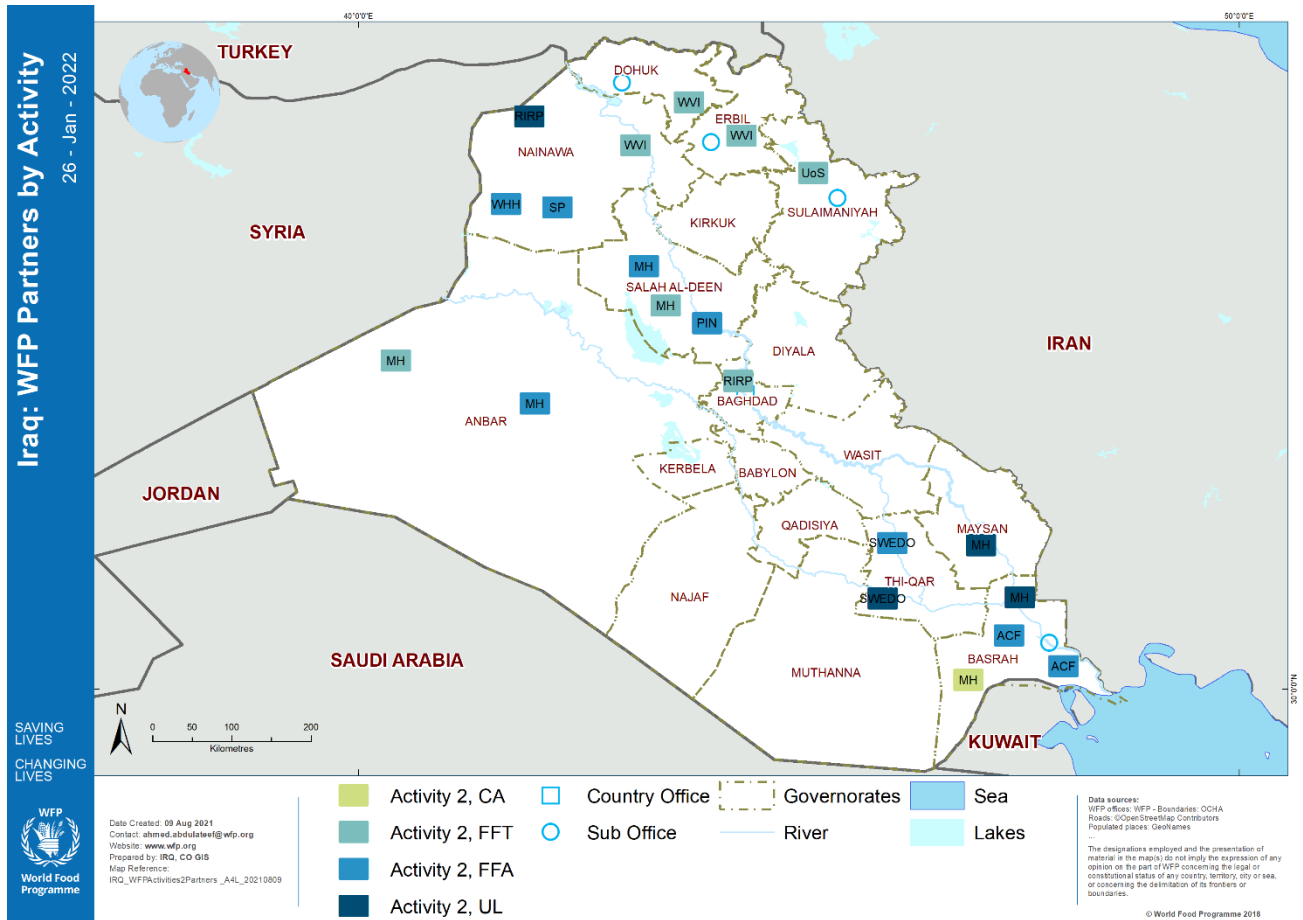
96. WFP Iraq CO will allocate a portion from the CSP budget for covering evaluation costs, based on the value of the Contingency Evaluation Fund. A CEF (CONTINGENCY EVALUATION FUND) application will be submitted by the CO in March 2022.
97. The budget will cover the costs of hiring an external Evaluation Team utilizing the Long-term Agreement option and their related costs including travel, per diem, and field trips.
98. The final budget and handling will be determined upon the contracting of an Evaluation Team and depend on factors such as the number and daily rates of the team members, the extent of primary data collection required etc.
99. Please send any queries to

Fawad RAZA, head of VAM and M&E, at email: fawad.raza@wfp.org, phone no. 00964(0) 780 9299956

Amin Alhillo, M&E officer, at email: amin.alhillo@wfp.org, phone no. 00964(0)7827806778

Annexes

Annex 1: Livelihood, Asset Creation and Climate adaption Activities Locations map



Annex 2: Timeline

	Phases, deliverables, and timeline	Key dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		Up to 11 weeks
EM	Desk review, draft ToR, and quality assurance (QA) by EM and REO using ToR QC	February, week 1- March, week1
EM	Share draft ToR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS	March, week2,
EM	Review draft ToR based on DEQS, REO feedback and share with ERG	March, week3,
ERG	Review and comment on draft ToR	March, week3
EM	Review draft ToR based on comments received and submit final ToR to EC Chair	March, week 3
EC Chair	Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders	March, week 3
EM	Assess evaluation proposals and recommends team selection/ Start identification of evaluation team	March, week3 April, week 3
EM	Evaluation team recruitment/contracting	April, week 3
EC Chair	Approve evaluation team selection and recruitment of evaluation team	April, week 3
Phase 2 - Inception		Up to 8 weeks
EM/TL	Brief core team	April, week 3
ET	Desk review of key documents	April, week 3
	Inception mission in the country (if applicable)	April, week 4 May, week 1
ET	Draft inception report	May, week 1
EM	Quality assurance of draft IR by EM and REO using QC, share draft IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS	May, week1, 2
ET	Review draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO	May, week3
EM	Share revised IR with ERG	May, week3
ERG	Review and comment on draft IR	May, week4
EM	Consolidated comments	June, week1
ET	Review draft IR based on feedback received and submit final revised IR	June, week2
EM	Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval	June, week3
EC Chair	Approve final IR and share with ERG for information	June, week4
Phase 3 - Data collection and analysis		Up to 4weeks
EC Chair/ EM	Brief the evaluation team at CO	July 2022
ET	Data collection and analysis	July 2022

ET	In-country debriefing (s)	July 2022
Phase 4 - Reporting		Up to 9 weeks
ET	Draft evaluation report	August, week1- September, week1
EM	Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REO using the QC, share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS	September, week2
ET	Review and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO	September, week3
EM	Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG, RB, and other stakeholders	September, week4
ERG	Review and comment on draft ER	October, week1
EM	Consolidated comments received	October, week1
ET	Review draft ER based on feedback received and submit final revised ER	October, week2
EM	Review final revised ER and submit to the evaluation committee	October, week3
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report and share with key stakeholders for information	October, week3
Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up		Up to 4 weeks
EC Chair	Prepare management response	October, week3- November, week2
EM	Share final evaluation report and management response with the REO and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call	November, week3

Annex 3: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Committee

Purpose and role: The purpose of the evaluation committee (EC) is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial, and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP evaluation policy. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (ToR, inception report and evaluation report), and submitting them for approval by the Country Director/Deputy Country Director (CD/DCD) who will be the chair of the committee.

Composition: The evaluation committee will be composed of the following staff:

- The CD/DCD (Chair of the EC)
- Evaluation Manager (EC Secretariat)
- Head of Programme or Programme Officer(s) responsible for the subject(s) of the evaluation
- Regional Evaluation Officer (REO)
- Country Office M&E Officer (if different from the Evaluation Manager)
- Country Office Procurement Officer (if the evaluation is contracted to a firm)

Table 5: Members of the Evaluation Committee

Role in EC	Name	Title
Chair	Ally-Raza QURESHI	WFP Representative and Country Director
CO -chair	Maysaa ALGHRIKAWY	Deputy WFP Representative and Country Director
Secretary	Fawad RAZA	Head of VAM and M&E unit
Secretary/Alternate	Amin Alhillo	M&E Officer
Member	Tiwonge MACHIWENYIKA	Head of Programme
Member	Wael ARAFA	Programme Officer - Head of livelihood unit
Member	Lameece GASSER	Programme Officer - FFA
Member	Ahmed ALBOHAMED	Programme Officer - Urban Livelihood
Member	Neiaz IBRAHIM	Programme Officer - EMPACT
Member	Bouran NAJIM	Procurement Officer
Member	Rana Sallam	Regional Evaluation Officer

Annex 4: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Reference Group

Purpose and role: The evaluation reference group (ERG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all decentralized evaluations.

The overall purpose of the evaluation reference group is to contribute to the credibility, utility, and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and Use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

Members are expected to review and comment on draft evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

The main roles of the evaluation reference group are as follows:

- Review and comment on the draft ToR
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise
- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase
- Review and comment on the draft inception report
- Participate in field debriefings (optional)
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings or change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; c) recommendations
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

Composition

Country office	Name
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair) • Evaluation Manager (secretary or delegated chair) • Head of Programme • Head of Supply Chain Unit • Programme Officer – Head of livelihood unit • Programme Officer – FFA • Programme Officer – Urban Livelihood • Programme Officer – EMPACT/ WFP Head of Sulaymaniyah Officer/Iraq • Bina AZEEZ <bina.azeez@wfp.org> • WFP Head of Erbil Officer/Iraq • WFP Head of Baghdad Office/Iraq • WFP Head of Basrah Office/Iraq • WFP Head of Duhok Office/Iraq • UNDP Programme management specialist • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Water Resource • University of Sulaymaniyah • RBC- Gender • RBC- Regional Programme Officer - Disaster Risk Management and Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ally-Raza QURESHI • Fawad RAZA/ Amin Alhillo • Tiwonge MACHIWENYIKA • Bouran NAJIM • Wael ARAFA • Lameece GASSER • Ahmed ALBOHAMED • Neiaz IBRAHIM • Protection, Gender, and AAP Officer • Farid AL-MAQDSI • Khansae Ghazi • Ahmed ALBAAJ • Naimat ULLAH • Farooq Al-Wakeel • Emad Hameed • Mayson Hameed • Ameer Sardar • Rimu Byadya • Oscar Ekdahl
Regional bureau	Name
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Evaluation Officer • Regional Evaluation Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rana Sallam • Judi Hazem

Annex 5: Communication and Knowledge Management Plan

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
Preparation	Draft TOR	Evaluation Committee	Evaluation manager	Email: ERG meeting if required	To request review of and comments on TOR
	Final TOR	Evaluation Committee WFP Management; Evaluation community; WFP employees Evaluation Team	Evaluation manager	Email	To inform of the final or agreed upon overall plan, purpose, scope, and timing of the evaluation
Inception	Draft Inception report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on IR
	Final Inception Report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP employees; WFP evaluation cadre	Evaluation manager	Email	To inform key stakeholders of the detailed plan for the evaluation, including critical dates and milestones, sites to be visited, stakeholders to be engaged etc.
Data collection	Debriefing power-point	Commissioning office management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group	Team leader (sent to EM who then forwards to the relevant staff)	Meeting	To invite key stakeholders to discuss the preliminary findings
Reporting	Draft Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on ER
	Validation workshop power-point and visual thinking1	WFP Iraq CO management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group; partners	Evaluation manager and Team Leader	Meeting	To discuss preliminary conclusions and recommendations

	Final Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Iraq CO Management; donors and partners; Evaluation community; WFP employees; public	Evaluation manager	Email	To inform key stakeholders of the final main product from the evaluation and make the report available publicly
Dissemination & Follow-up	Draft Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; CO Programme staff; CO M&E staff. Senior Regional Programme Adviser	Evaluation manager	Email	To discuss the commissioning office's actions to address the evaluation recommendations and elicit comments
	Final Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; WFP employees; public	Evaluation manager	Email	To ensure that all relevant staff are informed of the commitments made to taking actions and make the Management Response publicly available
Dissemination & Follow-up (Associated Content)	Evaluation Brief	WFP Iraq CO Management; WFP employees; donors and partners; National decision-makers	Evaluation manager	Email	Evaluation Brief
	Infographics ² , posters & data visualization	Donors and partners; Evaluation community; National decision-makers; Affected populations, beneficiaries, and communities; General public	Evaluation Team; OEV/RB/CO Communications/ KM unit	WFP.org, WFP go; Evaluation Network Newsletter; meetings	To disseminate evaluation findings
	Video ⁴		Evaluation manager		
Blog, lessons learned papers, tailored briefs, summaries of findings					

Annex 6: Acronyms

AAP	Accountability towards Affected People
ACF	Action Contre La Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED	Non-governmental organization (NGO)
Al Mortaga	Local non-governmental organization (LNGO)
AUIS	American University in Sulaymaniyah
CBT	Cash-Based Transfers
CD	Country Director
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
CFW	Cash For Work
CO	Country Office
Caritas	Non-governmental organization (NGO)
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CV	Curriculum vitae
DCD	Deputy Country Director
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
EB	Executive Board
ECFW	Emergency Cash for Work
EC	Evaluation Committee
EM	Evaluation Manager
EMPACT	Empowerment in Action
ER	Evaluation Report
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
EQAS	the WFP's evaluation quality assurance system
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations
FFA	Food for Asset

FFT	Food for Training
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
GEEW	Gender equality and women's empowerment
GOAL	Non-governmental organization (NGO)
HA	Human Appeal
HQ	Head Quarter
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund Iraq for Agricultural Development
IP	Inception Report
ISIL	the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MH	Mercy Hands for Humanitarians Aid
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OEV	Office of Evaluation
OROKOM	Non-governmental organization (NGO)
OXFAM	Non-governmental organization (NGO)
PIN	People in Need
PLC	Pre-emptive Love Coalition
PROR	Asset Creation, Livelihoods and Resilience Unit
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality checklist
QS	Quality Support
RB	Regional Bureau
REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
RIRP	Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program Organization (NGO)

RRP	Recovery and Resilience Plan for Iraq
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Samaritan's Purse
SEWDO	The Swedish Development Aid organisation
TOR	These Terms of Reference
UL	Urban livelihood
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety & Security system
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UoS	University of Sulaymaniyah
UNSDCF	The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Welt hunger hilfe

Annex 7: Logical framework of FFT and Resilience Activities under the CSP

Table 6: Log Frame

Indicator Name	Means of Verification					Use of Information	
	Data Source	Collection Method	Baseline Establishment	Responsibility for collection	Frequency of follow-up	Reports	When/how/
Strategic Objective 3	Achieve food security						
Strategic Result 4	Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)						
Strategic Outcome 2	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.						
Outcome Category	4.1: Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks						
<i>4.1.1 Food Consumption Score</i>	End line report	In person interview	At beginning of project	CO M&E	At least once a year	End line report	At least once a year
<i>4.1.2.2 Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</i>	End line report	In person interview	At beginning of project	CO M&E	At least once a year	End line report	At least once a year
<i>4.1.2.4 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</i>	End line report	In person interview	At beginning of project	CO M&E	At least once a year	End line report	At least once a year
<i>4.1.3 Food expenditure share</i>	End line report	In person interview	At beginning of project	CO M&E	At least once a year	End line report	At least once a year
<i>4.1.4 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base.</i>	End line report	In person interview	At beginning of project	CO M&E	At least once a year	End line report	At least once a year
<i>4.1.6 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks</i>	the communities of activities	FGD	At beginning of project	CO M&E	At least once a year	End line report	At least once a year
Strategic Output 3.1	Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, in targeted areas receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.						
Output Category 3.1.1	A: Resources transferred						
<i>A.1 Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports	Monthly/COMET/M&E

<i>vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</i>							
<i>A.3 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports	Monthly/COMET/M&E
<i>A.4 Total value of vouchers redeemed by targeted beneficiaries</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports	Monthly/COMET/M&E
<i>A.9* Number of women, men, boys, and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports	Monthly/COMET/M&E
Strategic Output 4.1	Targeted farmers benefit from strengthened technical capacities and marketable skills that increase agricultural incomes and improve livelihoods.						
Output Category 4.1.1	C. Capacity development and technical support provided						
<i>C.4*Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities.</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports as needed	Program focal point/COMET/M&E
<i>C.5* Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities.</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports as needed	Program focal point/COMET/M&E
Strategic Output 5.1	Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change and social cohesion.						
Output Category 5.1.1	D: Assets created						
<i>D.1 Number of assets built, restored, or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</i>	MDR	Cooperating Partners	NA	CO M&E	Monthly	Output reports as needed	Program focal point/COMET/M&E

Table 7: Logical Framework

Strategic Result 4	Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)
Strategic Outcome 02	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.
Outcome Indicator 4.1.1	Food Consumption Score
Outcome Indicator 4.1.2.2	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)
Outcome Indicator 4.1.2.3	Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)
Outcome Indicator 4.1.2.4	Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)
Outcome Indicator 4.1.3	Food expenditure share
Outcome Indicator 4.1.4	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base
Outcome Indicator 4.1.6	Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks
Activity 02	Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.
Output A	Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.3	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys, and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output C	Targeted farmers benefit from strengthened technical capacities and marketable skills that increase agricultural incomes and improve livelihoods.
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output D	Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)
Output D	Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)
Output Indicator D.1	Number of assets built, restored, or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure

Annex 8: Beneficiaries demography by gender, location, and category

2020

FFA 2020	HHs	Beneficiaries	Male	Female
Anbar	603	3,198	1,677	1,521
Baghdad	3,175	12,636	7,395	5,241
Basrah	3,480	18,486	9,621	8,865
Ninewa	4,251	28,047	14,336	13,711
Salah Aldin	1,708	6,170	3,324	2,846
Thi-qar	1,155	6,192	3,497	2,695
Wassit	1,674	7,018	4,156	2,862
Total	16,046	81,747	44,006	37,741

The above table includes Emergency CFW HHs = 9,041; Ben = 133,949

Residence status FFA	Total	Male	Female
Residents	73,322	40,502	32,820
Returnees	8,425	4,263	4,162

FFT 2020	HHs	Beneficiaries	Male	Female
Anbar	497	2,931	1,524	1,407
Baghdad	500	2,825	1,431	1,394
Duhok	466	913	502	411
Erbil	411	929	472	457
Ninewa	418	2,091	1,112	979
Sulaymaniyah	252	1,238	598	640
Total	2,544	10,927	5,639	5,288

Residence status FFT	Total	Male	Female
Residents	7,842	4,046	3,796
Refugees	1,522	765	757
IDPs	1,563	826	737

2021

FFA 2021	HHs	Beneficiaries	Male	Female
Anbar	2,145	10,542	5,542	5,000
Basrah	1,100	7,349	4,149	3,200
Missan	299	2,228	1,131	1,097
Ninewa	6,900	46,605	24,342	22,263
Salah Aldin	2,401	10,006	5,178	4,828
Thi-qar	1,914	7,003	3,516	3,487
Total	14,759	83,733	44,343	39,390

The above table includes ECFW and UL

Residence status FFA	Total	of which are male	of which are female
Residents	64250	33984	30266
Returnees	17176	9059	8117
IDPS	2307	1068	1239

FFT 2021	HHs	Beneficiaries	Male	Female
Anbar	835	4,931	2,513	2,418
Baghdad	746	4,248	2,102	2,146
Duhok	798	3,037	1,559	1,478
Erbil	622	2,362	1,220	1,142
Ninewa	811	3,875	2,095	1,780
Sulaymaniyah	444	2,117	1,038	1,079
Total	4,256	20,570	9,209	8,677

Residence status FFT	Total	Male	Female
Residents	13,385	6,751	6,634
Refugees	2,411	1,145	1,266
Returnees	2,545	1,397	1,148
IDPs	2,229	1,299	930

Activity	2020		2021	
	Participants	Individuals	Participants	Individuals
FFA + ECFW	81,747	81,747	13,960	78,621
UL	NA	NA	799	5,112
EMPACT	2,544	10,927	4,256	20,570
CS (Capacity Strengthen)	NA	NA	NA	13,872

Annex 9: Bibliography

- IOM Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>
- UNHCR Iraq data <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>
- The vulnerability assessment carried out jointly by WFP and UNHCR in June 2018: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/iraq-wfpunhcrkrso-joint-vulnerability-assessment-june-2018>
- medium-term National Development Plan 2018-2022: <https://mop.gov.iq/en/>
- <https://gds.gov.iq/iraqs-white-paper-for-economic-reforms-vision-and-key-objectives/>
- UNDP (2019). Human Development Report. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>
- UN Women, “Country Fact Sheet: UN Women Data Hub,” Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub, <https://data.unwomen.org/country/iraq>.
- USAID, “Iraq,” Iraq Country Profile: Land Links (USAID, June 18, 2018), <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/iraq/>.
- The OECD footnote for agreed definition of each criterion: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>
- Strategy for the Reduction of Poverty in Iraq 2018-2022 and The National Development Plan 2018 – 2022 - <https://mop.gov.iq/en/>
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), ALNAP: <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>
- [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “*that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability*”
- Iraq Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024), and budget revision documents
- WFP CO COMET system

WFP Iraq Country office

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/iraq>

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70

00148 Rome, Italy

T +39 06 65131 [wfp.org](https://www.wfp.org)