Strategic Evaluation on WFP's support to refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants

WFP

World Food Programme

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Terms of reference

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1. Background

1.1. INTRODUCTION

1. WFP's mandate is to help countries respond to the food security and nutrition needs, particularly of those furthest behind, and in so doing support efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2 – Zero Hunger and SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals). **Displaced persons** – whether internally or across international borders, and whether for short or protracted periods, in acute or chronic situations – are often more vulnerable to suffer hunger and malnutrition.[1] WFP has a long-standing history of partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to help protect and assist refugees and the current WFP's Strategic Plan 2022–25 reaffirms the organisation's commitment to partnering with others not only to support **refugees**, but also to assisting and helping pursue solutions for **internally displaced persons (IDPs)**.[2]

2. A strategic evaluation on 'WFP's engagement on refugees and displacement' is included in the WFP's evaluation workplan for 2023-2025.[3] In assessing topics/themes of strategic relevance to WFP, strategic evaluations prioritise learning objectives, and are formative and forward-looking in nature.

3. These Terms of Reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) based on an initial document review and a Concept Note (CN) that was used as a basis for consulting internally with selected stakeholders on the proposed evaluation scope and questions. Specifically, the initial consultation with stakeholders surfaced the need and expectation that **WFP's engagement in the context of irregular migration** would also be included within the evaluation scope.

4. The ToR also provides key information to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations that they should fulfil. They are structured as follows: Section 1 focuses on the context; Section 2 presents the rationale, objectives and stakeholders of the evaluation; Section 3 introduces the subject and scope of the evaluation; Section 4 outlines the evaluation questions, approach and methodology; Section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes include inter alia detailed information on country case study selection criteria.

5. The evaluation is scheduled to take place from June 2023 (Concept Note phase) to November 2024 (stakeholder workshop). The evaluation report will be presented at the WFP Executive Board (EB) Annual Session in June 2025. An independent, external evaluation team contracted and managed by OEV will conduct the evaluation.

Key terms

6. It is essential for this evaluation to clarify how key terms are defined and used, as some elements are linked to international legal frameworks, while other aspects may vary among different agencies.

- *Refugees* are individuals who have been <u>forcibly displaced</u> and who are outside their country of origin or habitual residence and who are unwilling or unable to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; or serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or events seriously disturbing public order.[4]
- *Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)* are individuals who have been forced to flee or to leave their place of habitual residence, as a result of, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters but have <u>not</u> crossed an internationally recognized State border.[5]
- *Returnees* can be: (a) former refugees who have returned from a host country to their country of origin or former habitual residence, spontaneously or in an organized fashion, with the intention of remaining there permanently and who are yet to be fully integrated; or (b) IDPs who have returned to their previous place of residence.

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[1] WFP. 2023. WFP's Institutional Plan & Programme Offer on Internal Displacement, p.5.

[2] *Ibidem*, p.7.

[3] WFP. 2022. "WFP management plan (2023–2025)" (WFP/EB.2/2022/5-A/1/Rev.1)

[4] United Nations. 1951. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. 28 July 1951.

[5] United Nations. 1998. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2).

- *Migrants* are individuals who are moving or have moved across an international border or within a State, either voluntarily or otherwise, for different reasons, not necessarily for fear of persecution (see IOM definition[6]). Migrants – unlike refugees – continue in principle to enjoy the protection of their own government, even when they are abroad. If they return, they will continue to receive that protection.[7]
- *Irregular migration* refers to the movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.[8] Irregular migrant do not have a formal status when crossing international borders.
- *Mixed movements / mixed flows* refer to the cross-border movement of different groups of people with different profiles and needs, which may include asylum-seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied or separated minors, stateless persons, irregular migrants and others.

7. The <u>use of key terms</u> in this ToR and subsequent evaluation will be as follows:

- When used without further qualification, 'displacement' is meant to encompass *both* cross-border, and internal displacement.
- The term 'migrant' is specifically focused on irregular migrants in vulnerable situations[9].
- 'Returnees' refer to those who are food insecure due to their recent displacement[10].

1.2. CONTEXT

External context

8. In 2023, the UN Secretary General's (S-G) global report on food crises highlighted how conflicts and mass displacement continue to drive global hunger[11]. This is echoed in the current WFP Strategic Plan, which outlines how issues relating to displacement and migration pressure are closely linked to the **drivers of hunger**[12]. Key contextual developments include:

- Growing numbers and widening funding gap – The latest figures at mid-year 2022 estimate the number of refugees and IDPs at 103 million worldwide with an increase of 15 percent compared to 2021.[13] This is projected to further increase in 2023, surpassing 117 million people.[14] Such growth in numbers continues to outpace the availability of funding for assistance[15], and of solutions to displacement, with the risk of undermining development progress.[16]
- Rising needs – The COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, conflict, economic crises, national political instability, and global instability triggered, among other factors, by the conflict in Ukraine, have contributed to a spike in food prices and food insecurity.[17]
- Heightened protection risks – In times of displacement, this problem escalates. Women and girls make up around half of the globally displaced population, and those who are unaccompanied, pregnant, heads of households, disabled, living with HIV or elderly are especially vulnerable[18]. In some contexts, however, such as in West and North Africa, refugees and irregular migrant men and boys may also be vulnerable to human right abuses, economic exploitation and extorsion[19].

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[6] IOM Definition of "Migrant".

[7] UNHCR Master Glossary of Key Terms.

[8] International Organization for Migration (2011). Glossary on Migration: 2nd Edition. Geneva: IOM

[9] For an overview on the debate on definitional issues see Carling, J. 2017. Refugee Advocacy and the Meaning of 'Migrants' PRIO Policy Brief 2/2017 and IOM and UNHCR. 2021. Reporting on Migration and Refugees.

[10] As specified in the scope (section 3.2) the timeframe considered for a situation of recent return is three years (2020-2023)

[11] Global Report on Food Crises 2023, preface.

[12] WFP Strategic Plan (2022–2025) (WFP/EB.2/2021/4-A/1/Rev.2) pp.6-7.

[13] UNHCR. 2022. Mid-Year Trends 2022.

[14] UNHCR. 2023. Global Appeal 2023.

[15] Funding for UNHCR's major operations in 2022 covered 37 percent of budgeted needs, from 53 percent in 2021. UNHCR. 2022. Global Report 2021 – The stories behind the numbers p.7, UNHCR. 2022. Underfunded Report and Out of the Spotlight.

[16] UNHCR. 2022. Global Trends – Forced Displacement in 2021; UN-GA. 2022. Global Crises, Climate Change, Global Inequity and Displacement Undermine Development Efforts, Delegates Highlight in Third Committee, GA/SHC/4353, 17 Oct. 2022.

[17] FSIN and Global Network Against Food Crises. 2023. GRFC 2023.

[18] UNCHR thematic page on 'safeguarding individuals'

[19] See for example: Nissling, S. and Murphy-Teixidor, A. 2020. What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to protection incidents in Libya? A microlevel study on the determinants of vulnerability, in Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean. Geneva: IOM.

- Deepening climate crisis – Changing climate patterns and temperatures with their effect on frequency and intensity of events such as droughts, storms, floods and sea level rises, have direct and indirect impacts on population dynamics – including in terms of human mobility and displacement[20].
- Displacement is increasingly associated with accelerated urbanization taking place in many countries with fragile situations. According to UNHCR 60 per cent of refugees, and two out of three IDPs reside in small towns and cities, settling in host communities rather than in camps.[21]

Overview of legal frameworks, mandates, and coordination models

9. International legal frameworks and humanitarian assistance coordination models vary depending on the population concerned. The protection of refugees is covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention, which assigns States the responsibility for assistance and protection of those within their borders, and UNHCR the mandate for international protection[22]. No legally binding instruments exist for IDPs and migrants. but the 1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[23] are considered an instrument of soft law.

10. Annex 1 describes the different international legal and coordination frameworks, including WFP's role within them. This includes its engagement in the Global Compact on Refugees (and related Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework (CRRF), and Global Compact on Migration), as well as instruments such as UNHCR-led Regional Refugee Response Plans. In brief, WFP's responsibilities are as follows:

- to assist refugees as part of the sectoral, inter-sectoral / multi-partner Working Groups established under the UNHCR-led Refugees Coordination Model;
- to assist IDPs, as part of the IASC-led cluster system;
- to assist refugees, IDPs, returnees, and irregular migrants in mixed situations as part of the ad-hoc coordination arrangements combining elements of humanitarian response planning, refugees, and migrants' response planning frameworks.

Internal context

11. WFP's engagement in refugee, internal displacement and irregular migration contexts, features only minimally in WFP's policy documents (as outlined in more detailed in section 3), and there is no dedicated policy addressing any of the three groups. WFP's engagement with refugees and IDPs has been longer established, and is more systematised, than WFP's engagement in migration contexts, as follows:

- **WFP's engagement in refugee situations** is framed through a set of global and country-specific Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)[24] with UNHCR. Dating back to 1985, the MoUs have been periodically updated and expanded to cover issues ranging from cooperation in the provision of food assistance, to needs assessment, targeting, and information management.
- **WFP's engagement in internal displacement** is set out in connection with WFP's inter-agency role within the IASC cluster system, which covers lifesaving, humanitarian and early recovery needs for both IDPs and resident population / host communities[25]. Moreover, in 2023 WFP issued an 'Institutional Plan & Programme Offer on Internal Displacement'[26] in response to a call by the UN Secretary General to better resolve, prevent and address internal displacement crises[27].

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[20] IPCC. 2023. Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. See assessment findings related to section A.2.5

[21] UNHCR. 2019. Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2019.

[22] United Nations. 1951. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

[23] United Nations. 1998. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2).

[24] See UNHCR-WFP Frameworks and Agreements

[25] IASC. 2006. Guidance note on using the cluster approach to strengthen humanitarian response and WFP. 2019. WFP-led and co-led Clusters

[26] WFP. 2023. WFP's Institutional Plan & Programme Offer on Internal Displacement. The plan is articulated along three main directions: (i) establishing new and reinforcing existing coordination and capacities to focus on both emergency response and social protection pathways for IDPs; (ii) strengthen partnerships and joint actions with both operational and advocacy actors; (iii) enhance vulnerability assessment, research and evidence generation on how best WFP can support government programmes to prevent, address and resolve internal displacement.

[27] UN S-G. 2022. The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. June 2022

- **WFP's engagement in irregular migration contexts** is only set out in some country specific, technical MoUs and some selected initiatives in partnership with IOM.[28] Most engagement is limited to WFP's work in the Latin America region[29], and in the Middle East and Northern Africa region in relation to the central Mediterranean migration flows[30].

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

12. WFP operates in diverse contexts and in 2022, 50 out of 84 operations have been affected by complex refugee crises, internal displacement, and / or irregular migration.[31] Accordingly, this evaluation is expected to be relevant and timely considering that:

- **refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants** are among those **most vulnerable to shocks and fragility** with negative impact on their food security and nutrition (FSN) status[32] and access to essential services[33];
- the **number of refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants is expected to continue growing –** for example, compared to 2018, in 2022 the number of WFP country offices that reported having assisted refugees, IDPs or migrants increased from 36 (55 percent of total COs) to 48 (60 percent)[34]; the latest figures on the people reached by WFP in 2022 confirms a growth in number, by 38 percent compared to 2021, among IDPs reached (see also Annex 5).
- the **contexts** within which WFP operates to assist those population groups are **increasingly complex**, requiring WFP to balance its role in assisting refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants, alongside food insecure resident communities in different settings, working with multiple partners to ensure no one is left behind[35].
- displacement is often of a **protracted nature**, with limited opportunities for sustainable solutions. In these contexts, WFP must additionally consider transitioning from humanitarian assistance, which is unsustainable over protracted periods, to strengthening national capacities and preparing for handover to government-led programmes, as well as partnering for solutions-focused programming, including resilience and development-oriented interventions that build capacities over time and reduce the need for humanitarian response.
- displacement and migration are often linked to **social tensions and conflict**, calling for WFP's role in building social cohesion and contributing to peace.
- evidence from the evaluation can **contribute to fill a policy gap**, not only around the topic of WFP's engagement in irregular migration – as identified by the WFP's inter-divisional Policy Cycle Steering Group – but also around WFP's engagement in the context of displacement and return.
- it will provide opportunities for WFP to **document lessons from success and failure**, to help improve the effectiveness of WFP activities, programmes, strategies and policies in support of refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants.
- the current Strategic Plan reaffirms the organisation's **commitment to partnering with others to support displaced populations**. WFP has a key role to play not only in providing assistance to those groups, but also in engaging in global partnerships, advocacy and strategy formulation to better serve

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[28] WFP has a draft partnership agreement and joint action plan 2023-2025 with IOM which does not only cover migrants but also other displaced groups.

[29] IOM and WFP. 2022. Understanding the adverse drivers and implications of migration from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

[30] See for example WFP News Release IOM-WFP Partner to Improve Food Security for Vulnerable Communities in Libya with EU Support. 19 May 2021.

[31] Data from WFP ACR 2022 reporting "Beneficiary by Residence Status". Moreover, refugees are the only specific group singled out in the WFP's general rules and regulations, which identify one of WFP's purposes as "to meet refugee and other emergency and protracted relief food needs [...] using assistance to the extent possible to serve both relief and development purposes." WFP. 2022. General Regulations and Rules, p. 5.

[32] For example, specifically on IDPs, see WFP. 2023, cit. p. 5.

[33] Including clean water and sanitation, ART for PLHIV, and prevention and treatment services for nutritionally vulnerable groups.

[34] Data extracted from COMET CM-R001b on 7 July 2023. See also annex 5. To note is the increase in the number of WFP operations and country office from 2018 to 2022.

[35] Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related SDGs, to which Member States and UN agencies are expected to contribute.

them, and support joint efforts towards sustainable solutions, including in the context of the CRRF, and of the recently issued WFP's Institutional Plan and Programme Offer on Internal Displacement.

- based on a preliminary screening of WFP-commissioned evaluations (see annex 2), **evidence on WFP's support to the forcibly displaced and irregular migrants is sparse,** with some gaps, and with little disaggregation by group / gender/ socio-economic drivers of vulnerability. This evaluation can contribute filling such gap.

13. **Preliminary stakeholder consultations**[36] with selected WFP policy /programme units and senior management highlighted:

- the timeliness of the evaluation to draw learning regarding the long-standing relationship with UNHCR and generate insights to inform WFP's nascent work to build a partnership with IOM on migration.
- the need to include the irregular migration element, since it is currently a gap in WFP's policy/ programme portfolio.
- the potential utility of the evaluation in catalysing attention to, and generating evidence on, the early roll-out of the newly issued WFP institutional plan for IDPs.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

14. This evaluation will serve the dual purposes of **accountability** and **learning**. Specifically, the evaluation is expected to: assess, and draw lessons from, the performance (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability) of WFP's interventions and organisational arrangements (normative, programmatic and operational) to assist refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants; reflect emerging learning around WFP's partnerships – in particular with UNHCR but also new partners – around advocacy and policy engagement on displacement issues; highlight any gap or inconsistencies, particularly around Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) and protection, and any areas of emerging priority for WFP's engagement; and document any learning and promising practice. The aim is to generate evidence to inform WFP's policies, strategies and approaches in the areas of displacement and irregular migration moving forward.

15. Findings will be actively disseminated and OEV will seek opportunities to present the results at internal and external events as appropriate.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

16. A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process. Specifically: **primary intended users** include WFP's senior leadership and management, particularly within the Programme and Policy Development Department, the Partnership Department, and the WFP Offices in Geneva and New York; Regional Bureaux and country offices. **Secondary stakeholders** include partner agencies such as UNHCR, IOM and other IASC agencies, the WFP Executive Board, partner and host governments, regional bodies, and donors including International Financial Institutions. A preliminary stakeholder mapping is presented in annex 6.

17. **Communities and people affected by displacement and irregular migration situations**, including the refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants themselves but also the communities that host them, are central stakeholders in this evaluation. WFP is committed to ensuring GEWE, equity and inclusion in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups.

18. Considering the scope of the evaluation, the different perspectives of refugees, IDPs, irregular migrants and host community members in different contexts, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant drivers of diversity will be solicited and analysed through various primary and secondary data collection and analysis tools. As feasible, the lens of leave-no-one-behind (LNOB)/ reach the furthest behind first, will be applied in the evaluation in the primary data collection activities and analysis.

19. To provide focused inputs, and guidance at key moments during the evaluation, an **Internal Reference Group (IRG)** and an **External Advisory Group (EAG)** will be established following consultation with internal stakeholders. (Proposed membership is presented in annex 3).

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[36] Consultations took place in July 2023 on the basis of a draft Concept Note (internal document) which has been used to inform the development of this ToR.

- the **IRG** draws from various Units and Offices within WFP on the basis of their stake and engagement in the areas of displacement and irregular migration and expected interest in using the evaluation results. IRG members are asked to review all draft evaluation deliverables and participate in an in-person stakeholder feedback workshop to discuss the emerging recommendations.
- the **EAG** will draw from well-established expertise outside WFP, with the request to be available to meet with the evaluation team and review all the draft evaluation deliverables.

20. WFP stakeholders are expected to provide information necessary to the evaluation; be available to the evaluation team to discuss the programme activities; facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in the different countries that will be visited; set up meetings and field visits as needed. A detailed field visit schedule will be included in the Inception Report.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

21. Key aspects of the evaluation subject include WFP's policies and strategic frameworks which include reference to engagement on refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants; guidance and tools available; instruments and initiatives; and planning and resourcing aspects.

22. As articulated in the current Strategic Plan, WFP follows the guidance from the UN quadrennial comprehensive policy review[37], on achieving the SDGs in key policy areas including children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, **refugees, IDPs, and migrants**, as well as digital technologies, climate and biodiversity[38].

23. Building on its experience and leadership in food security assessments and analysis, WFP has committed to increasingly adopt an essential needs approach (i.e., a common data-driven and people-centred understanding of the full range of needs to address deprivation). The WFP-UNHCR partnership is cited in the Strategic Plan as an example of such commitment to supporting the essential needs of vulnerable refugees, returnees, asylum seekers and IDPs, including women and persons living with disabilities.

24. A review of WFP's policies and related implementation strategies reveals that more than half of currently active policies[39] contains some, albeit limited, reference to forced displacement and migration, most often in relation to contextual factors and as intended target populations of WFP's assistance (table 1).

Table 1 – Key references in WFP's policies and related corporate strategies

How displacement and migration are addressed	References
GROUPING 1 Forced displacement and migration are noted among **contextual factors** affecting food security and nutrition	WFP policies on: *Role in Peacebuilding in transition settings, Climate Change, Exiting emergencies, Building resilience for food security and nutrition, Nutrition, Environment, Country strategic plans.*
GROUPING 2 Refugees, IDPs and migrants are noted as **intended target populations** assisted by WFP	WFP policies on: *Definition of emergencies, Targeting in Emergencies, Food aid and livelihoods in emergencies, Humanitarian Access, Emergency Needs Assessment, Vouchers and cash transfers, Nutrition, Social protection and safety nets, Gender, HIV and AIDS* Strategies: *WFP Strategy for Support to Social Protection (2021)* *WFP Urban Strategy (2023)* *Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming Strategy (draft, June 2023)*
GROUPING 3 References included to the mandate-based agencies (especially UNCHR) as **key partners on displacement issues** with whom WFP is expected to engage	WFP policies on: *Participatory Approaches, Humanitarian Principles, Protection and accountability to affected populations, Cash policy (2023)*

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[37] UN General Assembly. 2020. Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. A/RES/75/233

[38] WFP, SP 2022-2025, cit. para. 16.

[39] The full list is included in the 'WFP Compendium of policies relating to the strategic plan' (WFP/EB.1/2022/4-D).

Programme guidance and tools

25. Various guidance and tools are available to guide WFP's assistance to refugee, IDPs and other people of concern such as returnees, while no corporate guidance is specifically focused on migrants. Overall, as shown in table 3, most guidance relates to prioritisation and targeting of assistance.

Table 2 – Initial overview on programme / operational guidance available

Topic covered	Guidance available
Programming approaches, prioritisation, targeting, verification	• WFP Refugee Assistance Guidance Manual (2017) which provides an orientation on new approaches for refugee assistance highlighting the increased role of cash, and the need to adjust assistance in protracted settings and in out-of-camp refugee situations • Joint UNHCR-WFP Principles for Targeting Assistance to Meet Food and other Basic Needs of Persons of Concern (2018) • Joint UNHCR-WFP Guidance for Targeting of Assistance to Meet Basic Needs (2018) which outlines the commitment to need-based, people-centred, protection-focused, evidence-based approach to targeting in-kind and/or cash assistance to refugees and IDPs • WFP Targeting and prioritization Operational Guidance Note (2021) • WFP Emergency field operations pocketbook (2022)
Meeting humanitarian needs, promoting self-reliance, support pathways to solutions to displacement	• WFP's Institutional Plan & Programme Offer on Internal Displacement (2023) • WFP Refugee Assistance Guidance Manual (2017) • WFP Essential Needs Assessment Guidance Note (2023) which sets out the framework and tools to plan and conduct an essential needs assessment and use its results to inform programmatic decision making. The guidance looks at needs holistically, regardless of the different categories of population of interests. • The UNHCR-WFP Joint Strategy on Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations (2016) aims to strengthen the livelihoods of refugees, while ensuring basic food and nutrition needs are met, and encouraging an enabling environment for increased self-reliance.

AAP, protection, conflict sensitivity	• WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) 2021-2026 (v2, May 2023)
	    • WFP Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming Strategy (draft, June 2023)
	    • WFP Emergency field operations pocketbook (2022)

Source: OEV compilation	

Joint instruments and initiatives

26. WFP has established various partnerships and inter-agency collaborations to structure, coordinate and enhance its assistance role vis-à-vis refugees, IDPs and – to a lesser extent to date – migrants, as briefly outlined below.

- The global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNHCR is complemented at country level with specific MoUs, which are often tripartite, involving Cooperating Partners, and covering diverse issues including, importantly, data sharing provisions.

- Several instruments complement and expand from the UNHCR-WFP global MoU including an Addendum on Cash Assistance to Refugees[40]; an Addendum on Data Sharing[41]; a Joint Strategy on Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations[42] aiming to strengthen the livelihoods of refugees, while ensuring basic food and nutrition needs are met, and encouraging an enabling environment for increased self-reliance; and a set of joint principles, and related guidance (see Table 2 above).

- Flagship initiatives and dedicated joint UNHCR projects include the **Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub**[43] established in 2020 to support country and regional offices to operationalize global WFP

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[40] UNHCR and WFP. 2017. Addendum on Cash Assistance to Refugees to the January 2011 Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

[41] UNHCR and WFP. 2018. Addendum on Data Sharing to the January 2011 Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

[42] UNHCR, WFP. 2016. Joint Strategy on Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations.

[43] UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub – 2021 Report

and UNHCR commitments on targeting, data sharing, accountability to affected populations and to enhance joint programming to meet basic needs and promote self-reliance.[44] The initiative aims to work towards common outcomes to better meet the needs of vulnerable refugees, including employment and access to financial services, reflecting current best practice on the triple nexus approach[45].

- The collaboration with IOM is currently established only through some country-level MoU (e.g., one signed in 2015 in Sudan focusing on displaced and other vulnerable population in Darfur); and technical agreements on coordination and provision of complementary services at the country level, in the context of the work of UN Country Teams.[46] A partnership agreement and joint action plan for 2023-2025 with IOM has been drafted.

- There are also few examples of country-specific projects (i.e., one initiated in 2021 focusing on Libya, with support from the European Union, whereby IOM and WFP partnered to help improve food security and nutrition for vulnerable communities, including migrants, affected by COVID-19[47]) or joint publications.[48]

Planning and resourcing aspects

27. The latest figure available report that in 2022 more than 8.8 million refugees in 39 countries, including 4.6 million girls and women, were assisted by WFP with unconditional resource transfers.[49] In 2022 WFP also reached 26 million IDPs, 2.1 million returnees and 1.3 million migrants. Figures are not available at the corporate level on assistance modalities for those groups.

28. Generating a more detailed picture of WFP resource allocation to assist refugees, IDPs, and migrants is significantly constrained by the following issues:

- Currently, WFP corporate systems can only generate figures disaggregated by gender of the population targeted by WFP assistance by residence status (i.e., resident population, refugees, returnees, IDPs, migrants). No further socio-demographic disaggregation is available for each of the groups, unless the analysis is conducted drawing from country office-level monitoring data.

- Specifically on migrants, it is worth highlighting that this is a newly introduced residence status following system changes in 2022 that now allow WFP to separately track this category of target assisted population. Previous annual performance reports included migrants under the refugee category and did not track them separately.

29. In the current Country Strategic Planning (CSP) framework[50], allocation of unconditional food and cash to assist refugees and, depending on the context, IDPs is generally planned under the crisis response focus area (Strategic Objective 1), which includes for example school feeding for refugees. Other interventions, including through cash modalities, relating to social protection and socio-economic inclusion with host-communities, are often planned under the CSP resilience building focus area.

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

30. The evaluation will have the following scope:

- **Population focus**: displaced persons - refugees and IDPs - are the primary focus of the evaluation, including in situations of recent return (where 'recent' refers to a 2020-2023 timeframe). Irregular migrants are considered as secondary focus.[51]

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[44] UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub, Purpose of the Hub.

[45] WFP Strategic Plan (2022–2025) (WFP/EB.2/2021/4-A/1/Rev.2) p.21.

[46] Since IOM joined the UN system in September 2016, IOM Chiefs of Mission are UNCT members.

[47] WFP. 2021. IOM-WFP Partner to Improve Food Security for Vulnerable Communities in Libya with EU Support. News Release

[48] See for example IOM and WFP. 2022. Understanding the adverse drivers and implications of migration from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. IOM and WFP. 2021. Life Amidst A Pandemic: Hunger, Migration and Displacement in the East and Horn of Africa

[49] WFP. 2023. Annual performance report for 2022. WFP/EB.A/2023/4-A/Rev.1, para 63.

[50] WFP. 2016. Policy on Country Strategic Plans. WFP/EB.2/2016/4-C/1/Rev.1*

[51] Irregular migrants are included within the scope of the evaluation considering the unique challenges they face, particularly in transit, at their destination, or in protracted transit locations. Throughout their journey, they are vulnerable to food insecurity, exploitation, abuse, discrimination, and other human rights violations, and due to these risks, irregular migration poses unique challenges to WFP and the overall humanitarian community. See also: WFP and IFPRI. 2023. Addressing Irregular Migration through Principled Programmatic Approaches p.5.

- **Temporal scope**: 2017 to mid-year 2023 to include **(a)** the current and previous WFP's Strategic Plans to assess any relevant shift in priorities and approaches; **(b)** the introduction of all components of WFP's Integrated Road Map, including CSPs; and **(c)** the introduction, in 2018, of the two main inter-governmental instruments on forced displacement (the Global Compact on Refugees) and migration (the Global Compact for Migration).
- **Operational contexts**: sudden-onset crisis that have triggered displacement and migration flows; situations of protracted displacement, and return; situations characterised by mixed movements.
- **Programmatic scope**: all types of WFP assistance and engagement in support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants including all activity types and transfer modalities along the whole range of activities from direct humanitarian assistance to supporting durable solutions, strengthening country capacities and advocacy in international policy processes.
- **Geographic scope**: global scope, with a purposeful sample of countries in all six regions where WFP operates.

31. The evaluation is expected to refer to, and to the extent possible be complementary to, the ongoing IASC-commissioned *Independent Review of Humanitarian Responses to Internal Displacement, which* examines (i) specific needs of IDPs (ii) scope, adaptability, and relevance of approaches in place (iii) leadership and accountability arrangements (iii) enablers and barriers to solutions[52]. The review follows up to the *UN S-G High-level Panel and Action Agenda on Internal Displacement*[53] which included the appointment of a Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement and called for system-wide efforts to renew and enhance assistance and support solutions for IDPs. As noted earlier, WFP responded to the UN Secretary General call through the development of *WFP's Institutional Plan and Programme Offer on Internal Displacement*.

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

32. The following evaluation questions are proposed, covering several lines of inquiry. They will be further discussed, unpacked, refined and prioritized during the evaluation inception stage.

Table 3: Draft evaluation questions

(1) **What effects has WFP's support had on refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants**, in the short and long term, positive or negative, intended or unintended, for whom, with which gender differentials, and in which contexts? More specifically: **(1a)** How effective was WFP's direct assistance to meet the immediate food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?   **(1b)** How effective was WFP in supporting self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees and IDPs by building capacities at all relevant levels to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance?   **(1c)** Were there any unintended consequences, positive or negative, of WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?
(2) Does WFP have an appropriate, internally and externally coherent, **enabling environment** to support refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants? More specifically: **(2a)** How does the external environment (including international legal instruments, external coordination instruments, national policies and laws, etc.) affect WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?   **(2b)** What is WFP's readiness, i.e., how well do organizational policies, strategies, coordination instruments, support structures, processes, monitoring and evaluation, etc. at global, regional and country levels enable WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?

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[52] IASC. 2023. Background Note: Independent Review of Humanitarian Response to Internal Displacement.

[53] UN Secretary-General. 2022. The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement.

(3)	Does WFP have in place appropriate and adequately contextualized **assistance modalities and programming approaches** (particularly as regards context analysis, programme design, targeting and verification, GEWE and Disability Inclusion (DI) considerations, access to services for PLHIV, protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP), data management and coordination) to support refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants on food security, nutrition, and, whenever possible, self-reliance and more sustainable solutions to displacement? More specifically:
(3a)	How well are WFP's assistance modalities and programming approaches in refugee, internal displacement and irregular migration settings geared towards supporting self-reliance, durable solutions, country capacity strengthening and <u>social cohesion</u>, i.e., contributions along the humanitarian-development-peace <u>nexus?</u> including through <u>engagement with host communities and in transition settings</u>?
(3b)	To what extent are <u>protection and AAP functions</u> effectively contextualized to address specific vulnerabilities and needs of refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?
(3c)	How effectively has WFP adapted its approaches, and leveraged new opportunities for working with refugees, IDPs, returnees, and irregular migrants in <u>urban contexts</u>, compared to more traditional rural / camp settings?

(4)	How effective are WFP **partnerships** to leverage resources, improve coordination, enhance the effectiveness and complementarity of its interventions, strengthen national systems and maximize contributions to inter-agency policy development and advocacy regarding refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants? More specifically:
(4a)	To what extent was WFP aligned and has WFP <u>engaged with country-based actors</u>[54] in its support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants based on clearly articulated objectives?
(4b)	What role has WFP played / could it play in <u>national and international policy processes</u> concerning refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants, such as the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration?
(4c)	What are <u>WFP's added value and comparative strengths</u> in refugee/IDP/irregular migration settings vis-à-vis other actors in light of the ongoing clarification of the international architecture for protection of these groups?
(5)	What other **factors** (e.g., staffing, funding levels) can explain WFP's current performance and results in its engagement in refugee, IDPs, and irregular migration settings?

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

33. It is proposed that the evaluation adopts an overarching theory-based approach, combined with elements of a system-based approach[55], and analysis of thematic cases. This is considered a good fit with the evaluation topic and scope considering that:

- the breadth of scope, and diversity of population groups, activities, and intended outcomes might render a full theory of change (ToC) too complex to reconstruct to be of use. Therefore, the team may consider using a high-level, overarching theory of change combined with nested theories of change based on more specific situations studied in the case studies.
- Case analysis is suggested to study and assess specific WFP activities within the scope of the evaluation at country, sub-regional and global level. Country case studies will focus on direct support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants and country capacity strengthening in this area; sub-regional case studies would assess sub-regional approaches to support refugees or irregular migrants; and global case studies could assess WFP's contributions to international policy and legislation.
- A systems-based approach to evaluation will be useful, for instance to help identify the key actors in today's refugee, IDP and migration space (beyond WFP's traditional partners), and analyse the different patterns of engagement and interdependencies with partners, considering whether WFP is engaging with the right actors, in the right way, on the right issues etc.

34. Figure 1 is an initial proposal for an analytical framework for the evaluation, which the evaluation team may adjust/amend during the inception phase as deemed appropriate. Specifically:

- The framework draws on and expands from elements included in the current WFP Strategic Plan, under Outcome 1 '*People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs*', and in the WFP Refugee Assistance Manual.
- At the centre are the *right people* that should be targeted and prioritised by WFP. This refers to the most vulnerable food insecure people (refugees, IDPs, migrants) that should be reached with the *right assistance*

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[54] Including government-level counterparts at national / sub-national level, local non-governmental actors / CSOs, affected communities, including host communities, etc.

[55] See Barbrook-Johnson, and Penn. 2022. Systems Mapping – How to build and use causal models of systems. Palgrave MacMillan. See chapter 4 - 5, pp. 47-77.

to meet their urgent humanitarian needs, as well as their needs in more protracted situations (e.g., self-reliance) and reflecting GEWE and other equity and inclusion considerations. Assistance is expected to be provided in the *right way*, ensuring it is protection- and conflict-sensitive and accountable to the affected people. The element of *right time* is included to reflect WFP's commitment to coordinate with partners to trigger internal, national and system-wide preparedness and early action to anticipate and mitigate as feasible humanitarian impacts of crisis events that may trigger displacement.

- The enabling environment is indicated in the outer frames to include both WFP's data systems and process, as well as the normative/ policy framework, alongside the external engagement with UN and non-UN actors. While external engagement of WFP on policy issues is presented at the fringes of the diagram, the evaluation should give adequate attention to WFP advocacy and contribution to international policy processes concerning forced displacement and irregular migration.

- Contextual factors as mentioned in earlier section 1.2. may include climate and weather, peace and stability situation, political dynamics, social context, socio-economic and livelihood opportunities, etc.

35. Building on this draft analytical framework, the evaluation team will further identify and map the core components and factors affecting the relevance and effectiveness of WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants. Subsequently, the evaluation will examine the extent to which those components are interconnected, adequately resourced, supported, and operationalized considering different contexts.

Figure 1: Proposed analytical framework for WFP's engagement with refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants
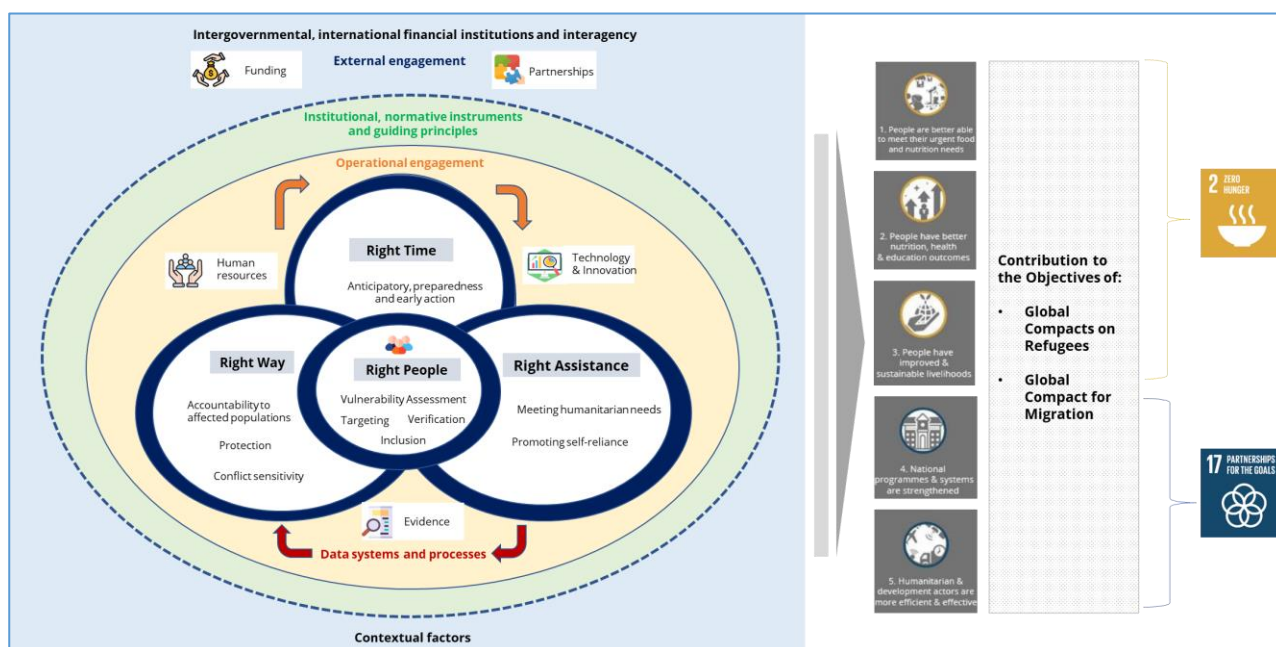
Note: The guiding principles in the figure refer to those included in the WFP SP (2022-2025) namely: people-centred; humanitarian-principled; country-owned; context-specific; programme-integrated; risk-informed; evidence-driven.

Source: OEV elaboration drawing from WFP. 2017. Refugee Assistance Guidance Manual; WFP (2017) Forced Displacement: New approaches to support refugees and IDPs, and WFP. 2021. Strategic Plan (2022-2025) pp. 20-22.

36. The evaluation methodology will be elaborated in detail at inception phase. It is expected to:

- adopt mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative) for data collection and analysis to systematically answer all the evaluation questions y to meet accountability and learning objectives;

- demonstrate attention to impartiality and reduction of bias by relying on different primary and secondary data sources and stakeholders and adopting systematic triangulation to generate evaluation findings including an in-depth literature review to update the evaluation team's understanding of the wider context including ongoing policy processes, best practices and recurring issues; interviews and surveys covering a wide range of stakeholders; and direct observations in different locations;

- mitigate challenges to data availability and validity, and budget and timing constraints, further expanding and validating elements included in the initial evaluability assessment presented in the next section;

- include a desk-based summary of evaluation and research evidence, starting from the evaluations included in Annex 2, and expanding it with other relevant studies commissioned by WFP or other groups

and agencies – in particular the Inter-agency Humanitarian Evaluation Steering Group, UNHCR, and other WFP partners – covering WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants;

- ensure that the views of both displaced persons / migrants and host communities, disaggregated by age, gender, and other diversity considerations (including disability) are included in different data collection activities as much as possible. Evaluation firms should propose adequate methods such as surveys and focus group discussions to collect these different views from each country sampled for the evaluation.

Proposed long list and approach to country selection

37. The evaluation will cover and draw information from all six regions where WFP operates and feature a deeper analysis (through field visits, or 'desk review plus'[56]) on a purposefully selected sub-set of countries to contribute to the overall evidence base.

38. The long list of countries is featured in table 4 with expanded details in annex 8, and it will be used as a basis to seek stakeholder inputs and comments, in particular from Regional Bureaux, on a possible selection of two Country Offices per region to be included in the evaluation. Given contextual conditions within the Central and Latin American region, a sub-regional approach may be applied here.

Table 4: Preliminary long-list of countries for the evaluation

Region	Potential country options
RBB	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Myanmar; Pakistan
RBC	Algeria, Jordan, State of Palestine, Syria and Ukraine
RBD	Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Nigeria
RBJ	DRC; Mozambique; Tanzania; Zimbabwe
RBN	Burundi; Djibouti, South Sudan; Sudan; Uganda
RBP	Colombia; Ecuador

39. The long list is based on:

- a mapping of countries/COs considering a set of criteria to ensure relevance and fit with the evaluation topic. The <u>criteria included</u>: geographic representation; income classification; targeted population group (i.e. refugees; IDPs; irregular migrants; returnees) and duration of the displacement situation; UN coordination architecture; size of operation; humanitarian situation classification; countries targeted by the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub; countries selected as case studies with the UN S-G's Action Plan for Internal Displacement; countries listed as forgotten Crisis by DG ECHO; country recipients of the World Bank International Development Association (IDA) Window for Host Communities and Refugees 18 and 19.[57]
- information compiled about other ongoing or soon-to-commence audits and WFP-commissioned evaluations (especially CSP evaluations and Decentralised Evaluations) to note any risk of overlap but also opportunities for synergy and complementarity.

40. It is expected that **six Country Offices (COs) will be covered through data collection missions** for in-depth analysis, while another **four COs will be covered through desk reviews 'plus'**. The final decision will be made at inception stage[58] and be also guided by seeking complementarities and synergies with other evaluations[59] and with ongoing or planned audits, aiming to achieve a purposeful sample that will feature:

- Different contexts and types of refugees and IDP situations (e.g., including protracted situations, and chronic situations with intervening elements of acute crisis);
- At least two country contexts characterised by a situation of urban displacement;
- At least one country context experiencing a situation of recent return (less than two years);

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[56] *Desk review plus* entail desk-based analysis complemented by selected interviews conducted remotely.

[57] Additional and different criteria can also be suggested by the evaluation team in the inception stage.

[58] Firm holding LTA with OEV and applying to conduct the evaluation are not expected to propose a shortlist of country at proposal stage.

[59] Examples of synergies with ongoing evaluations may include:
- ✓ Considering joint missions.
- ✓ Organizing joint briefing / debriefings between different evaluation teams and with relevant stakeholders.
- ✓ Sharing relevant evaluation e-library content and key contacts for focused interviews.

- At least one country context characterised by irregular migration and / or mixed movement involving irregular migrants.

4.3. PRELIMINARY EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in an independent, credible, and useful fashion. It necessitates there is: (a) reliable information on the intervention context and the situation of targeted population groups before and during its implementation;(a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which results should be achieved. It also requires the evaluation to be relevant and timely to feed into important strategic and/or operational decisions. Independence is required to ensure an unbiased and impartial assessment of performance and challenges met, which is needed for accountability but also to base lessons learned as much as possible on what was really achieved (or not achieved).

41. The preliminary evaluability assessment for this evaluation draws from a framework[60] structured along the three dimensions of *design*; *data*; and *institutional context*. Annex 7 expands on the data element.

I.	**Design elements**: is there an established framework that specifies the intended results and pathways to intended changes? Are the pathways clear, plausible, measurable, and agreed to?

➢ There is no overarching WFP policy, strategy and/or related result framework covering in a comprehensive manner, WFP's engagement in forced displacement and irregular migration, and against which WFP performance and results could be readily evaluated. Reference to WFP's engagement with refugees, IDPs and migrants is reflected to a varying degree in different corporate policies and strategies (see section 3.1).

➢ A series of guiding principles have been identified, alongside elements of what an effective WFP response to food insecurity should look like for displaced populations and migrants as visualised in the proposed analytical framework (figure 1).

➢ At country level, importantly, Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) contain the results frameworks for WFP's assistance, including to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants as relevant, so it is possible to identify for each country the intended results and intervention logics.

II.	**Expected data availability**: is the necessary data likely to be available at the right level and time to inform the evaluation?

➢ WFP performance data should be available on three tiers:

  o Country: Country-level data and information should be available through **(i)** CSP standard reporting and completed CSP evaluations, mainly in relation to population groups served, and WFP's operational response to food security and nutrition needs and support to livelihoods and self-reliance in different settings; **(ii)** different studies, analysis and reviews conducted by WFP partners, governments agencies / ministries, UNCT members, other national actors, etc. and **(iii)** the evaluation team's own field studies, observations, desk reviews and interviews.

  o The availability of country-level data may be hindered by constraints relating to remoteness and accessibility of relevant sites where affected populations are located, as well as security risks, but also the high turnover of WFP staff (and partners) in Country Offices, which may affect institutional memory and/or the accessibility to relevant technical documentation, particularly for early years (2017-2020) included within the evaluation. *Expected adequate level of availability and disaggregation* by assistance modality and activity targeting refugees.

  o Corporate: data and information available as captured by WFP global reporting[61], noting that the category of migrants has only been introduced in WFP's corporate systems in 2022. *Expected low level of disaggregation*.

  o Joint/ad hoc initiatives: data and information available as a result of joint and ad hoc initiatives, such as the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub with UNHCR.

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[60] DfiD. 2013. Planning Evaluability Assessments. A Synthesis of the literature with recommendations. Working Paper 40.

[61] The Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2017-2021 has no specific references to refugees, IDPs, and irregular migrants, while the CRF 2022-2025 displays a new output indicator on the *number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets* (complementary with UNICEF and UNHCR). WFP corporate systems can generate figures of the population targeted by WFP assistance by residence status (i.e., resident population, refugees, returnees, IDPs, migrants).

> ➤ Data is expected to be available through some of the reporting products from other UN agencies (*inter alia* UNHCR[62] for refugees, OCHA on IDPs, and IOM on irregular migrants). Greater challenges are anticipated in sourcing disaggregated data on migrants also linked to different definitions used.
>
> ➤ While evidence on WFP's support to the forcibly displaced and irregular migrants is sparse and incomplete (see Annex 2 for a tentative list), there is a wide body of evaluations and research by other UN organizations and humanitarian actors, research institutions, etc. which can be tapped into by the evaluation team to enrich its understanding of the wider context, political processes, best practices and recurring issues.

> **III.** **Institutional context**: Is there a clear demand for the evaluation results? Are the evaluation results expected to be timely and useful for the intended target users?
>
> ➤ The demand-driven component of this evaluation, coupled with its forward looking and learning-oriented focus, points to an expected high level of stakeholder interest and expected use of the evaluation results as outlined in the evaluation rationale (section 2.1).

42. During the inception phase, the evaluation team is expected to conduct an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods. This will include an analysis of any available element of the results framework and related indicators to validate this initial evaluability assessment.

43. Some **risks that could affect the evaluation** and possible mitigation, are the following:

- *Operational and conceptual complexity of the evaluation topic and scope* which calls for a layered design to encompass different levels of data collection, triangulation, and analysis.
- *Challenges and sensitivities relating to different mandates, roles, and programme orientation within the issue of forced displacement and migration particularly, which are currently under review and deliberation.* This may affect stakeholders' position and attitude vis-à-vis the evaluation, particularly those from sister UN agencies, and constrain openness to discuss its emerging results. An in-depth analysis of stakeholders' interests and possible roles in the evaluation, and proactive engagement of key stakeholders to provide feedback and inputs at different stages of the evaluation, can help address this aspect.
- *Availability and quality of data – particularly on irregular migration*. A multi-pronged primary and secondary data collection plan, advance planning, regular communication, and close cooperation with internal stakeholders will be key to make the most of available data – despite the expected challenges around disaggregation.

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

44. Evaluations must conform to WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms.[63] Accordingly, the evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle in line with the UNEG guiding ethical principles for evaluation (Integrity, Accountability, Respect, Beneficence).[64] This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities.

45. OEV will ensure that the evaluation team and evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation, financial management or monitoring of any of the strategies of MoU relating to WFP's engagement with refugees, IDPs, and migrants, and have no vested interest, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest.[65]

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[62] In the case of refugees, the evaluation will have to consider that specific identity management and data protection provisions apply. See UNHCR. 2022. General Policy on Personal Data Protection and Privacy and thematic page on biometric tools in 2023

[63] For further information on how to apply the UNEG norms and standards in each step of the evaluation, the evaluation team can also consult the Technical Note on Principles, Norms and Standards for evaluations.

[64] Beneficence means striving to do good for people and planet while minimizing harms arising from evaluation as an intervention.

[65] "Conflicts of interest are typically identified by a lack of independence or a lack of impartiality. These conflicts occur when a primary interest, such as the objectivity of an evaluation, could be influenced by a secondary interest, such as personal considerations or financial gains" (UNEG 2020 Guidelines). There should be no official, professional, personal or financial relationships that might cause, or lead to a perception of bias in terms of what is evaluated, how the evaluation is designed and

46. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines and the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations. In addition to signing a pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation, the evaluation team will also commit to signing a confidentiality, internet and data security statement.[66]

47. Should the evaluators uncover allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct in the implementation of a programme either by a WFP staff or a partner (including fraud, food diversions, misuse of WFP assets, harassment, sexual harassment, etc), the evaluation team should report those allegations to WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation (OIGI) through WFP hotline (http://www.wfphotline.ethicspoint.com). At the same time, the team leader should inform the Evaluation Manager and the Director and Deputy Director of Evaluation that there are allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct without breaking confidentiality.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

48. WFP's **centralised evaluation quality assurance system (CEQAS)** sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on standardized checklists. Quality assurance (QA) will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant guidance will be provided to the evaluation team. This QA 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.

49. The ET is required to ensure data quality (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases. All deliverables from the ET will be subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP's evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission to OEV. Quality assurance by the company should also include up-front guidance to the evaluation team. The person(s) responsible for quality assurance should therefore attend OEV briefing sessions and key meetings with the evaluation team. It is essential that the evaluation company foresees sufficient resources and time for this quality assurance.

50. OEV will conduct its own quality assurance of all evaluation deliverables at two levels: the evaluation manager, (QA1) working closely with the OEV research analyst, and a senior evaluation officer (QA2). The evaluation manager, with QA2 support as needed, will provide guidance to the evaluation team on any aspects of the evaluation (substantive areas to be covered, methodology, interaction with stakeholders, organizational matters etc.) as required. They will both review all evaluation deliverables. The Director of Evaluation must approve all evaluation deliverables. A total of three rounds of comments between the QA1 and QA2 is deemed acceptable.

51. All final deliverables will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process managed by OEV. The overall assessment rating will be made public alongside the evaluation report.

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

52. The following timetable is proposed to ensure timely submission of the evaluation at EB.A/2025. During the inception phase, a maximum of two missions (one in person and one desk-based/ remote) will take place to a CO to deepen the Evaluation Team (ET) understanding of the context, ascertain data quality and availability and test the evaluation instruments. The ET and OEV will also assess the best timing and sequencing of different data collection activities in consultation with the concerned Regional and Country Directors based on the evolving situation in their regions and countries. While there is some flexibility in the proposed timeline,

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conducted, and the findings presented. A conflict of interest can also occur when, because of a person's possibilities for future contracts, the evaluator's ability to provide an impartial analysis is compromised. Cases of upstream conflict of interest are those in which consultants could influence the analysis or recommendations so that they are consistent with findings previously stated by themselves. Cases of downstream conflict of interest are those in which evaluators could artificially create favourable conditions for consideration in a downstream assignment. The potential for bias increases when an evaluator's work is solely focused on one agency. During the evaluation process, the evaluators are not allowed to have another contract with any units involved in the subject of evaluation.

[66] If there are changes in the ET or a sub-contracting for some of the planned evaluation activities, the confidentiality agreement, internet and data security statement, and ethics pledge should also be signed by those additional members.

the stakeholder workshop concluding the evaluation process should be held before the end of 2024, so that the main report and summary evaluation report can be finalised latest by March 2025. A detailed timeline will be prepared during the inception phase of the evaluation.

Table 6: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main Phases		Timeline	Tasks and deliverables
PREPARATION	**1. Concept Note phase**	**May-July 2023**	• Preparation of Concept Note (CN) • Stakeholder consultation on the CN • Establishment of evaluation Internal Reference Group • Consultation and establishment of External Advisory Group
	2. ToR phase	**Aug-Sept 2023**	• Preparation of draft ToR and stakeholder comments • Heads up to evaluation firms in the OEV LTA pool • Finalisation of ToR
	3. Evaluation contract	**Oct 23**	• Evaluation firm selection and contract
INCEPTION	**4. Inception phase**	**Nov 23 - Apr 24**	• Document review • Evidence summary to expand on the initial review of evaluative evidence included in the ToR • Inception briefings (in-person / HQ and remote) • Inception missions to COs (1 in-person and 1 remote) • Draft Inception Report • Stakeholder comments on draft Inception Report • Finalisation of Inception Report
DATA COLLECTION and ANALYSIS	**5. Data collection phase**	**May -Aug 2024**	• In-person data collection missions (5 COs) • Remote KIIs and desk-based country case analysis • Country mission debriefings • Global debriefing
	6. Analysis, draft report, stakeholder workshop	**Sept- Dec 2024**	• Draft main report • Stakeholders workshop on draft findings and recs. • Evaluation report revision to reflect stakeholder comments
REPORTING	**7. Report finalisation and SER phase**	**Jan-Mar 2025**	• Report finalisation and approval • Summary Evaluation Report • Management response
EB PHASE	**8. Executive Board**	**June 2025**	• EB informal consultations and EB presentation • Dissemination of evaluation results

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

53. The **team leader (TL) position** requires a minimum of 15 years' experience in evaluation, with extensive experience in global, strategic-level evaluations and, highly desirable, experience with thematic evaluations on displacement and /or migration issues. TL experience in the evaluation of complex emergencies or protracted situations including a displacement component is highly desirable. The TL must also have experience in leading diverse, and multidisciplinary teams, excellent analytical and communication skills (written and verbal) and demonstrated skills in mixed qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques.

54. The <u>TL primary responsibilities</u> are: a) setting out the methodology and approach in the inception report; b) guiding and managing the team during the inception and evaluation phases; c) overseeing the preparation of draft outputs by other members of the team; d) consolidating team members' inputs into the evaluation products (inception and evaluation reports); e) representing the evaluation team in meetings with the EM/RA and other key stakeholders; f) delivering the draft and final inception and evaluation reports, and evaluation tools in line with WFP CEQAS standards and agreed timelines; g) presenting evidence during mission debriefings and stakeholder workshop; h) taking on responsibility for overall team functioning and relations with WFP stakeholders.

55. The **evaluation team (ET)** should comprise between 5 to 6 members, including a deputy Team Leader – making up for a gender, geographically, culturally and linguistically diverse and balanced team. As required, the core team could be complemented by shorter-term advisors covering specific technical or thematic issues, and when conducting country missions the core team could be complemented by national expertise. Overall, the <u>ET skills-set and expertise</u> should feature an advanced understanding of:

- WFP mandate, normative and strategic frameworks.

- Programming approaches relating to refugees and IDPs food assistance; use of cash; nutrition and HIV; livelihoods and self-reliance in different contexts (such as camp settings; rural / urban).
- Relevant coordination frameworks, partnerships, and main inter-agency and inter-governmental instruments relating to refugees, IDPs, and migrants.
- Understanding of the policy and as relevant political landscape around refugees, IDPs, and migrants.
- Relevant policies and frameworks in cross-cutting areas including partnerships, nutrition, protection, AAP, GEWE, Disability Inclusion.
- Programming along the triple nexus, including from a financing perspective, in particular as regards durable solutions for displaced persons, country capacity strengthening and policy advocacy, social cohesion including in relation to host communities.
- Protection and accountability to affected populations, preferably in refugee, internal displacement or irregular migration settings.

56. The team should also have:

- good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics.
- strong capacity in conducting global evaluations and using mixed methods built on qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis approaches.
- demonstrated experience in designing and facilitating in-person and online focus group discussions and workshops with diverse stakeholder groups.

57. The TL should be able to communicate clearly verbally and in writing in English and possess additional language capacities (minimum one other official WFP language – French, Spanish or Arabic) at the level required to conduct interviews proficiently in these languages. At country-level the evaluation team may rely on interpreters to be able to communicate with stakeholders in local languages.

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

58. Francesca Bonino is the OEV assigned evaluation manager (EM) until October 2023, responsible for drafting the evaluation Concept Note; preparing the ToR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing the budget and setting up the reference groups. Michael Carbon, Senior Evaluation Officer, will subsequently take over the EM role and be responsible for organizing the team briefings; participate in the inception missions and support the preparation of the field missions; quality assure the draft evaluation products (inception report and evaluation report) and solicit WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft deliverables, and organize the stakeholder's workshop.

59. The EM is responsible for drafting the summary evaluation report (SER) and is the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader (TL), the long-term agreement (LTA) firm focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Michele Gerli, OEV Research Analyst, will provide research and organizational support throughout the evaluation.

60. An internal reference group (IRG) and an External Advisory Group (EAG) will be established and asked to be available for interviews with the evaluation team, review and comment on draft evaluation reports and provide feedback during evaluation debriefings. The Director of Evaluation will approve the final evaluation products and present the SER to the Executive Board for consideration. OEV has established an Evaluation Methods Advisory Panel (EMAP) to enhance WFP's evaluation approaches and methods by advising OEV on a selection of evaluation methods for different types of evaluation. An EMAP adviser will be responsible for providing methodological advice throughout the evaluation cycle, and reviewing all the evaluation products (draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports).

61. WFP stakeholders at HQ, RB, and CO are expected to: provide all requested information necessary to the evaluation in a timely manner; be available to the evaluation team to discuss the subject of the evaluation, including performance and results; facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders for country visits; provide logistic support during the fieldwork. A detailed field visit schedule will be included in the inception report. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP employees will not participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of external stakeholders.

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

62. As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the ET, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. However,

to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP CO 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 UN Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE) and attending in-country briefings.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

63. All WFP strategic evaluation products will be produced in English. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. The evaluation team will propose/explore communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) as part of the inception phase.

5.6. BUDGET

64. The evaluation will be financed from OEV's Programme Support and Administrative budget. OEV will solicit the submission of technical and financial proposals from firms holding Long Term Agreements with the Office of Evaluation. The proposals need to include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, software licences etc.). Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the ToR requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with selected team members.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. OVERVIEW ON LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND COORDINATION MODELS RELATING TO REFUGEES, IDPS AND MIGRANTS

Legally binding instruments	Other non-legally binding instruments	Coordination instruments	WFP engagement
REFUGEES			
1951 Refugee Convention with the related protocols and instruments. UNHCR has a global mandate for refugees regardless of their location, in emergency, non-emergency situations and during mixed movements.	The 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the related Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework aim to facilitate more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing for refugees through (i) easing pressures on host countries (ii) enhancing refugee self-reliance (iii) expanding access to third-country solutions (iii) supporting conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.	**Inter-agency, UNHCR-led refugee response plans (RRP)** and the **Refugee Coordination Model (RCM)** apply under overall leadership of the host Government. The RCM is expected to be based on partnership and be inclusive in terms of coordination with other specialised agencies (among which is WFP). Examples include the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan for Syrian refugees and the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework for Central America and Mexico both with country-level RRPs or action plans.	WFP is part of the sectoral and inter-sectoral multi-partner Working Groups established under the RCM model to cover different needs – including food security and nutrition. The Joint UNHCR-WFP Principles on Targeting Assistance to Meet Food and Other Basic Needs and the Joint UNHCR-WFP Guidance for Targeting of Assistance to Meet Basic Needs apply.
IDPs, including in situations of return			
No specific instruments – but core international human rights treaties and some regional treaty apply such as the Kampala Convention.	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998). The Guiding Principles are not legally binding but are considered an instrument of soft law.	**Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)** are adopted, under leadership of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by UNOCHA. The IASC-led coordination model based on the Cluster Approach applies.	WFP is the lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster; and co-leads with FAO the Food Security Cluster.
MIGRANTS			
No specific instruments – but core international human rights treaties, apply.	The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the first inter-governmental agreement covering all dimensions of international migration. It is non-binding document that aims to improve the governance of migration and strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development.	Migrants are identified as a population of humanitarian concern in an increasing number of HRPs, RRPs, and other inter-agency strategic planning processes. However, the humanitarian coordination approach at country and regional level remains largely ad-hoc. Migrants' needs are expected to be mainstreamed into existing humanitarian coordination frameworks before considering alternative arrangements.	WFP engagement based on ad-hoc, region- and country-specific coordination models adopted
MIXED MOVEMENTS / MIXED SITUATIONS			
No specific instruments – but core international human rights treaties apply.	No specific 'soft law' instrument to date	In mixed situations involving refugees and IDPs, the Humanitarian Country Team is responsible for developing a common strategic response plan. In mixed situations involving migrants, refugees and potential asylum seekers, the **Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP)** applies and is typically co-led by UNHCR and IOM in coordination	WFP engagement based on the ad-hoc, country-specific coordination model adopted

			with other UN agencies and stakeholders.		

Source: OEV compilation from various sources linked

ANNEX 2. PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW ON EXPECTED EVIDENCE FROM PAST EVALUATIONS

The compilation tabled below is based on a review of Summary Evaluation Reports / and evaluation executive summaries. An expanded evidence mapping has been produced by OEV in preparation of the evaluation ToR and will be shared with the evaluation team once contracted.

Evaluation	Region	Eval. Type	Publication Date	Population Concerned	Expected density of evidence relating to the eval. topic
Evaluation of Kenya WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023	RBN	CSPE	June 2023	Refugees	High
Evaluation of Chad WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023	RBD	CSPE	January 2023	Refugees, IDPs and Returnees	Medium
Evaluation of Jordan Country Strategic Plan Evaluation 2020-2022	RBC	CSPE	October 2022	Refugees	High
Evaluation of Ecuador WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021	RBP	CSPE	October 2022	Refugees and Migrants	Medium
Evaluation of Bangladesh WFP Country Strategic Plan 2016-2019	RBB	CSPE	January 2021	Refugees	Medium
Evaluation of Democratic Republic of the Congo WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2020	RBJ	CSPE	October 2020	Refugees, IDPs and Returnees	Medium
Lebanon, Evaluation of UNHCR/WFP's Joint Action for Multipurpose Cash Assistance under ECHO (2019-2021)	RBC	DE	February 2023	Refugees	High
General Food Assistance and School Feeding Programmes, Libya	RBC	DE	March 2021	Refugees, IDPs and Migrants	High
Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis (2015-2018)	RBC	IAHE	October 2018	Refugees, IDPs and Returnees	High

Source: OEV compilation

ANNEX 3. COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNAL REFERENCE GROUP AND EXTERNAL ADVISORY GROUP

Table 7 and 8 present the proposed membership of the evaluation Internal Reference Group. Expected roles, and type of engagement of IRG members are outlined in section 5 of the ToR.

Table 7: Internal Reference Group composition

Department / Bureau / Office	Names will be included / confirmed following stakeholder consultation
Programme and Policy Development Department	
Programme – Humanitarian and Development Division	
- PRO-P Emergencies & Transition Service	Lara Fossi, Deputy Director Roberto Borlini, Programme Policy Officer
- PRO-R Resilience & Food Systems Service	Christine Wright, Programme Policy Officer, Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience Unit
- PRO-S Social Protection Unit	Vincent Vanhalsema, Social Protection Advisor
Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division	Seeking nomination from Ronald Tranbahuy
Gender Equality Office	Elisabeth Burges-Sims, Gender equality officer Brenda Behan, Director (alternate)
Cash-based Transfers	Bronwyn Healy-Aarons, Programme Policy
Nutrition Division	Jo Jacobsen, Deputy Chief AS4FN Hajra Hafeez-ur-Rehman, Nutritionist & M&E Team Lead
School-based Programmes	Proposed/ TBC: Michele Doura, Programme Policy Officer
Supply Chain and Emergencies Department	
Emergency Operations Division	Seeking nomination from Brian Lander
Partnerships and Advocacy Department	
STR - Strategic Partnerships Division	Seeking nomination from Stanlake Samkange
GVA - Geneva Office	Proposed / TBC: Gian Carlo Cirri, Director
Regional Bureaux	
RB Panama	Corentin Cartuyvels, Programme Policy Officer
RB Dakar	Rachida Aouameur, EPR Humanitarian Advisor Lucie-Odile, EPR officer
RB Nairobi	Seeking nomination from the RD's office
RB Johannesburg	Abebe Zewdu, Regional Humanitarian Advisor
RB Cairo	Diane Broinshtein, Programme Officer
RB Bangkok	Seeking nomination from the RD's office

Table 8: External Advisory Group composition

Agency or affiliation and role
Representative(s) of UNHCR
Representative(s) of IOM
Representative of Global Protection Cluster
Representative of the Global Food Security Cluster
Senior humanitarian evaluation practitioner
Senior researcher / scholar focusing on forced displacement issues and migration issues

Table 9. Proposed evaluation questions against evaluation criteria and thematic areas

| Proposed Evaluation Questions	Relevance/ Appropriateness	External coherence	Internal Coherence	Effectiveness	Coverage	Coordination	Monitoring	Partnership	Protection	AAP	Gender / intersectionality	Data	Resourcing	Risk
(1) What effects has WFP's support had on refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants, in the short and long term, positive or negative, intended or unintended, for whom, with which gender differentials, and in which contexts? More specifically:					X				X		X	X		X
(1a) How effective was WFP's direct assistance to meet the immediate food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?					X						X	X		
(1b) How effective was WFP in supporting self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees and IDPs by building capacities at all relevant levels to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance?					X						X	X		
(1c) Were there any unintended consequences, positive or negative, of WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?				X	X				X		X			X
(2) Does WFP have an appropriate, internally and externally coherent, enabling environment to support refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants? More specifically:	X	X	X					X	X		X			
(2a) How does the external environment (including international legal instruments, external coordination instruments, national policies and laws, etc.) affect WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?	X	X						X	X		X			
(2b) What is WFP's readiness, i.e**.,** how well do organizational policies, strategies, coordination instruments, support structures, processes, etc. at global, regional and country levels enable WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?	X	X	X					X	X		X			
(3) Does WFP have in place appropriate and adequately contextualized assistance modalities and programming approaches (particularly as regards context analysis, programme design, targeting and verification, GEWE and Disability Inclusion (DI) considerations, access to services for PLHIV, protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP), monitoring and evaluation, data management and coordination) to support refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants on food security,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			

Proposed Evaluation Questions	Relevance/ Appropriateness	External coherence	Internal Coherence	Effectiveness	Coverage	Coordination	Monitoring	Partnership	Protection	AAP	Gender / intersectionality	Data	Resourcing	Risk
nutrition, and, whenever possible, self-reliance and more sustainable solutions to displacement? More specifically:	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			
(3a) How well are WFP's assistance modalities and programming approaches in refugee, internal displacement and irregular migration settings geared towards supporting self-reliance, durable solutions, country capacity strengthening and <u>social cohesion</u>, i.e**.,** contributions along the humanitarian-development-peace <u>nexus</u>?	X		X	X	X	X	X				X			
(3b) To what extent are <u>protection and AAP functions</u> effectively contextualized to address specific vulnerabilities and needs of refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?	X	X							X	X	X			
(3c) How effectively has WFP adapted its approaches, and leveraged new opportunities for working with refugees, IDPs, returnees, and irregular migrants in <u>urban contexts</u>, compared to more traditional rural / camp settings?	X			X	X				X	X	X			
(4) How effective are WFP **partnerships** to leverage resources, improve coordination, enhance the effectiveness and complementarity of its interventions, strengthen national systems and maximize contributions to inter-agency policy development and advocacy regarding refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants? More specifically:	X	X		X		X		X	X					
(4a) To what extent was WFP aligned and has WFP <u>engaged with country-based actors</u>[67] in its support to refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants based on clearly articulated objectives?	X	X		X		X		X						
(4b) What role has WFP played / could it play in <u>national and international policy processes</u> concerning refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants?	X	X		X				X						
(4c) What is WFP's role and contribution to coordination and joint efforts under the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration (and their regional and country-level response plans) and what are <u>WFP's added value and comparative strengths</u> in refugee/IDP/irregular migration settings vis-à-vis other actors in light of the ongoing clarification of the international architecture for protection of these groups?	X	X		X		X		X	X					

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[67] Including government-level counterparts at national / sub-national level, local non-governmental actors / CSOs, affected communities, including host communities, etc.

Proposed Evaluation Questions	Relevance/ Appropriateness	External coherence	Internal Coherence	Effectiveness	Coverage	Coordination	Monitoring	Partnership	Protection	AAP	Gender / intersectionality	Data	Resourcing	Risk
(5) What other **factors** (e.g., staffing, funding levels) can explain WFP's current performance and results in its engagement in refugee, IDPs, and irregular migration settings?		■	■										■	■

ANNEX 5. PRELIMINARY DATA COMPILATION

Figure 2: People assisted by WFP in 2022: by age, sex, and residence status
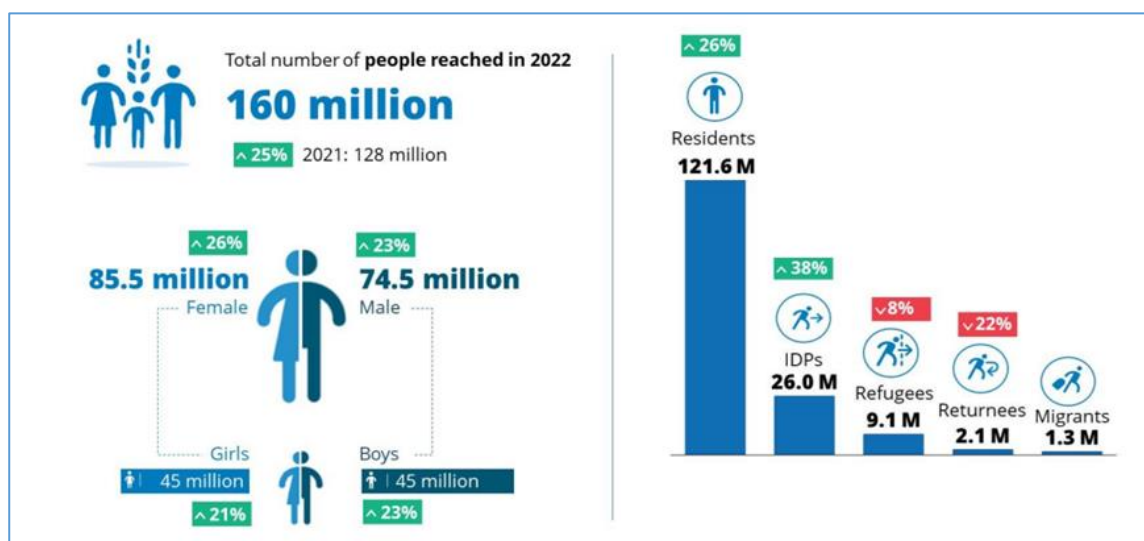
Source: WFP Annual Performance Report 2022, para 15.

Note: In the APR 2022 'migrants' is a newly introduced residence status following system changes in 2022 that allow WFP to separately track this category of beneficiaries. Previous annual performance reports included migrant beneficiaries under refugee beneficiaries and did not track them separately. The apparent decrease of 8 percent in refugee beneficiaries observed from 2021 to 2022 would have been an increase of 5 percent had migrant beneficiaries in 2022 been counted as refugee beneficiaries.

Table 10: Overview on WFP's Beneficiaries by Regional Bureau and residence status (2022)

Regional Bureau	Beneficiaries (Total Actual)	Refugees (Total Actual)	Non-refugees (Total Actual)	IDPs (Total Actual)	Returnees (Total Actual)	Migrants (Total Actual)
RBB	37,449,563	1,006,472	0	811,852	156,403	0
RBC	36,858,530	2,237,166	359,133	11,557,448	932,107	0
RBD	20,569,201	1,184,414	0	2,641,677	285,236	0
RBJ	15,466,724	465,744	0	2,520,154	310,789	0
RBN	40,142,039	3,983,109	0	8,041,999	315,117	0
RBP	7,882,283	0	0	78,437	65,403	1,291,182
Grand Total	**158,368,340**	**8,876,905**	**359,133**	**25,651,567**	**2,065,055**	**1,291,182**

Note: Analysis conducted on 83 operations (i.e., CSPs + Multi-Country) for 2022. The category of "non-refugees" is recorded only in the State of Palestine, while the category of "migrants" is present only in RBP (i.e., Colombia, Ecuador and Peru).

Source: COMET CM-R001b, data extracted on 15 June 2023.

ANNEX 6. PRELIMINARY STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Table 11: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Role played and stake in relation to the evaluation topic, and expected interest in the evaluation	Possible modality of participation in the evaluation
Internal stakeholders		
WFP Executive Director and Executive Director's office	Leadership and visibility role internally, e.g., vis-à-vis the Executive Board, and externally, at inter-agency / IASC level	Draft deliverables will be shared for comments and feedback.
WFP senior management members of the Oversight and Policy Committee (OPC)	OPC members have an interest in the evaluation, considering their role in advancing the organization's policies and strategic directions, among others with the aim of ensuring policy coherence underpinning WFP's engagement with refugees, IDPs and migrants.	Representatives from various WFP's departments will be invited to join the evaluation IRG. Moreover, selected OPC members will be targeted as KIIs at inception and / or data collection phase of the evaluation. OPC documents and meeting minutes will be analysed.
Programme and Policy Development Department (PD) – including in particular the Emergencies & Transition Service (PRO-P)	Has assigned ownership (to PRO-P) of the policy programme portfolio covering forced displacement, IDPs and migration. Technical support to WFP regions and country offices during the roll out of the WFP institutional plan on IDPs Engagement with the joint UNHCR-WFP hub Interface with UNHCR and with the IASC on inter-agency policy development issues around displacement. Ongoing work to enhance collaboration with IOM. Knowledge about good practices emerging from WFP engagement to support refugees, IDPs and migrants.	Representatives from various PD's units and divisions (including PRO-P and Gender Office) will be invited to join the evaluation IRG. PRO-P will be consulted on the IRG membership and composition, and take part to stakeholder consultation at different stages of the evaluation process. Interviews with senior members of the division will be scheduled at inception and data collection and analysis phase of the evaluation; analysis of documents will be carried out at inception phase. PD, through PRO will be assigned by CPP the lead in providing formal management response to the evaluation results.
Partnerships and Advocacy Department (PA) – including in particular the Geneva Office (GVA)	Engagement on inter-agency and multilateral partnerships with both donor offices, UN agencies / IASC members, and UN bodies (e.g., ECOSOC) Interface with inter-agency / multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Grand Bargain.	Representants from PA will be included in the IRG. They will provide comments on evaluation deliverables and will participate to the HQ debriefing and stakeholder workshop.
Cash-Based Transfer Division	The CBT Division has a direct, learning-oriented interest in the evaluation due to its engagement in delivering cash assistance to IDPs and refugees in different context, and due to the innovation, and pilot initiatives rolled out in different operations (e.g. CBT cash back initiative)	Representants from CBT will be included in the IRG. They will provide comments on evaluation deliverables and will participate to the HQ debriefing and stakeholder workshop.
WFP-UNHCR joint Hub	The joint hub has a direct interest in the evaluation, for learning and visibility/ showcasing of emerging good practice of collaboration between the two agencies, and for reflection and feedback on areas for improvement. It provides strategic and technical support to UNHCR and WFP collaboration at the global, regional and country level.	A member of the joint hub will be invited to be part of the evaluation IRG to provide comments on evaluation deliverables and will participate to the HQ debriefing and stakeholder workshop. Some of the countries where the joint hub has launched some initiatives will be selected to be included for in-depth analysis in the evaluation.

Regional Bureaux	RBs have a role in the implementation of the corporate policies and strategies which include within their scope of application refugees, IDPs and migrants. RBs will have an interest in the evaluation results as they play a key role in the interface with and support to COs across different functional areas including: • Data and analysis • Evidence generation • Strategy and programme cycle • Capacity strengthening	Each RB will be asked to nominate a member to be part of the IRG. RBs will be asked to assist in providing access to regional and country-level stakeholders relevant to the evaluation. A cross- section of RB staff will be approached for KIIs.
Country offices	Senior management, oversight and leadership at country level Role in programme and strategy implementation CO-level senior management has a role in setting the tone and priorities on engagement (internally, and at inter-agency level) on displacement and migration. Performance monitoring and reporting	Country Directors will be invited to nominate a CO focal point in case their countries is selected as part of the evaluation sample, and it has been agreed in consultation with them to field an evaluation inception or data collection mission. CDs and CO focal points for the evaluation will be systematically included in all requests for comment on draft evaluation deliverables and will be invited to take part to the in-person stakeholder workshop to discuss draft recommendations (Q4, 2024). A cross section of CO staff will be interviewed, CO-specific documents analysed. Interviews will target: Head of Programme, Programme Policy Officers, Protection Officers, VAM Officers (including with staff working in Area Offices/sub-offices)
Internal/ external stakeholder		
Executive Board	Accountability role, alongside engagement in strategic discussions with WFP Senior Management.	Possible consultation during the evaluation data collection phase, to be facilitated by the EB Secretariat Presentation of the evaluation results at the June 2025 session to inform Board members.
External stakeholders		
Host governments with their relevant Ministries in countries where WFP operates, and other relevant local actors	Main counterpart of WFP at country level with different roles and responsibilities in relation to different crisis affected people within their territory.	Country-level government representatives and other relevant local actors will be interviewed as part of the evaluation during data collection visits
National donors (e.g., US, UK, EU, Germany, Nordic countries)	Interested in WFP's accountability for activities supporting the implementation of specific strategies and approaches targeting refugees, IDPs and migrants. Financial allocations to implement specific policies and strategies targeting refugees, IDPs and migrants	Provide information on their views regarding WFP's engagement with refugees, IDPs and migrants Interviews will be organised with selected donors in-country during data collection missions.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs), regional bodies and others	Interested in WFP's accountability for activities supporting the implementation of specific strategies and approaches targeting refugees, IDPs and migrants. Financial allocations to implement specific policies and strategies targeting refugees, IDPs and migrants	Provide information on their views regarding WFP's engagement with refugees, IDPs and migrants Interviews will be organised with selected IFIs and bodies in-country during data collection missions.
Women and men with various social and economic status, age and diversity profiles, affected by refugee, internal displacement or irregular migration situations including the displaced people and migrants but also the host communities.	Knowledge holders about the relevance and outcomes of different programmatic approaches and activities affecting their lives and livelihoods. Knowledge holders about displacement dynamics and interaction with host communities in the different setting where they are based.	Involvement in different data collection instruments put in place as a part of the evaluation activities (may include in-person survey, participatory analysis workshop, focus group discussions).
WFP cooperating partners (international and national, including private sector), food security cluster	Direct impact on WFP's performance as implementers of WFP programmes; Knowledge holders about WFP's activities around engagement with refugees, IDPs and migrants. Will be directly affected by any policy / strategy and practice changes in WFP which may be informed by the evaluation results.	Inclusion in evaluation inception and data collection interview; Will be asked to share insights (and any relevant document on enabling/constraining factors.
External advisory group (EAG) members including representatives of UNHCR and IOM	Specifically for UNHCR and IOM: Engagement in different types of partnership and specific collaboration and bilateral initiatives with WFP Knowledge holders about different approaches, coordination modalities and policies relating to protection and assistance of IDPs, refugees and migrants.	Request to provide feedback on all draft evaluation deliverables; will be targeted for KIIs at inception and data collection phase.

ANNEX 7. EXPANDED DETAILS ON THE EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT (DATA COMPONENT)

As with all WFP evaluations, a preliminary evaluability assessment has been conducted by OEV to identify possible secondary sources and preliminary datasets for the evaluation. Table 12 complements the information in ToR section 4.3. It is not exhaustive but indicative of the composite nature of secondary data that can be exploited for this evaluation, and to which the evaluation team is requested to add to, to reach the expected standards of triangulation and evidence quality.

Table 12: Possible secondary sources and preliminary data sets for the evaluation

Secondary data and sources	Relevance / expected use – examples
1. WFP	
WFP-corporate documents and reports (including CSPs, APPs, ACRs, APR, and thematic APR reports)	Start building a picture of implementation, reporting and results.
WFP data from community and feedback mechanisms (CFM, where available)	Add to and triangulate other country / location / activity specific data sets and reports.
WFP VAM Migration pulse data (as available)	Add to and complement country specific data– including emphasis on perception data. See example on Libya.
WFP-commissioned evaluations, including IASC IAHEs (thematic and country specific)	Evaluative analysis of country / crisis response / themes to expand depth and breadth of analysis and contribute to triangulation.
WFP internal audit reports	Add to and complement country specific data.
2. UNHCR and IOM	
UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub Dashboard	The Dashboard provides a snapshot of Hub support to UNHCR-WFP country offices by thematic areas and activities based on agreed country level Scope of Work documents.
UNHCR's Refugee Population Statistics Database (Refugee Data Finder)	The database contains information about forcibly displaced populations spanning more than 70 years of statistical activities. It covers displaced populations such as refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people, including their demographics.
UNHCR Microdata Library	To access microdata and related collections on forcibly displaced people including refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced people (IDPs) and stateless people. See for instance: - IDP Profiling - Needs Assessments - Protection Monitoring
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix	The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) gathers and analyses data to disseminate critical multi layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision makers and responders to provide these populations with better context specific assistance.
IOM Migration Data Portal	To access comprehensive migration statistics and information about migration data globally.
Population and crisis specific data sets and reports	UNHCR CRRF-related data and IOM migration compact data
3. International Finance Institutions (IFIs)	
World Bank Microdata Library	To access datasets from the World Bank and other international, regional and national organizations with thematic collections and datasets. See for instance: - Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) data and analysis portal - Migration and Remittances Surveys
Financing instruments and datasets: Grand Bargain analysis and Multi-Partner Trust Fund	To access financial analysis and related datasets
OCHA Financial Tracking Service	To access financial data on Humanitarian Aid Contributions, including appeals and response plans.
4. Other	
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) global reports and Internal Displacement Database	To access data and analysis on internal displacement. IDMC publish stock figures for Internally Displaced Persons on an annual basis, with end-year statistics for the previous year published in May.
Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)	To access region and country specific data, research and analysis on mixed migration
3iE evidence maps / evidence hub data sets, evidence mapping studies	Starting point for cross country and thematic analysis. See for example: Achieving the SDGs in Africa: A Cross-sectoral Evidence Gap Map
Other evaluative analysis of country / crisis response / themes	- UNDAF evaluations (until 2019) and UNSDCF evaluations - ALNAP EvalMapper

Secondary data and sources	Relevance / expected use – examples
	- OECD DEREC evaluation repository
SDGs reports and Gov-led data sets and analysis	Contribute to triangulation and deepen understanding of context. May include SDG reports and VNRs as available
Source: OEV compilation	

ANNEX 8. PRELIMINARY CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY SELECTION / COUNTRY SELECTION MATRIX

Table 13 presents the criteria that have been used to identify the long list of country that could be included in the evaluation. In the next page is table 13, presenting the most comprehensive list of countries that was initially drawn, to then inform the long list included in the ToR (section 4.2).

Table 13: Criteria to identify long list of possible countries to be included in the evaluation

Proposed criteria / features of interest	Values / brief description and rationale
Geographic and context information	
Geographic balance	Ensure coverage across the six WFP regions targeting all population groups concerned. Minimum of two countries per region targeted by different evaluation data collection activities.
Income classification	Ensure diversity across income brackets using the World Bank classification.
Coordination architecture	Ensure that the evaluation reflects diversity of coordination architectures in-country. ✓ Refugee Mechanism Response ✓ Cluster system ✓ Mixed situations
WFP general information	
Humanitarian situation classification	Purposeful representation of Corporate Scale-Up, Corporate Attention and Early Action & Emergency Response
I-/ CSP status and timeline	Timeline information about the last or current cycle
Size of WFP operations	Based on number of the Needs-Based Plan (NBP) and number of Staff.
Refugee-specific information	
Countries targeted by the Joint Hub	Y/N details. The Joint Hub supports country and regional offices to operationalize global commitments on targeting, data sharing, accountability to affected people and enhance joint programming to meet basic needs and promote self-reliance.
IDP-specific information	
Countries included in the IDP Roadmap	Y/N details. The UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, launched in June 2022, outlines 31 commitments for the UN to advance solutions to internal displacement, prevent new displacement and ensure that internally displaced people (IDPs) receive better protection and assistance. Countries have been identified for the implementation of one or more of these global commitments
Other information	
Forgotten Crisis	Y/N details, based on DG ECHO's Forgotten Crises Assessment combining the following factors: ✓ Risk represented by the INFORM Risk Index ✓ Crisis severity represented by INFORM Severity Index ✓ Media coverage assessed via the Europe Media Monitor ✓ The level of humanitarian aid per capita assessed via the Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA) ✓ Qualitative assessment by the Commission's experts located in the field and headquarters.
World Bank International Development Association (IDA) - Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)	Y/N details. The Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) supports countries that host significant refugee populations to create medium- to long-term development opportunities for both the refugees and their host communities.
OEV and other oversight- specific information	
This criterion considered 2018-24 (mid-year) ongoing or planned I- / CSP evaluations or Corporate Emergency Evaluations (CEE). A preliminary review of planned Decentralised Evaluations (DEs) was also considered. Completed DEs were also considered for an initial mapping on existing evaluative evidence that will be shared with the ET in inception phase. Countries that were selected as possible case studies for other global evaluations were also factored in.	
Source: OEV compilation from different sources	

Table 14: Initial extended mapping of countries that could be considered for the evaluation

RB	Country	Concerned Population Group	Coordination Mechanism	Corporate Scale-up since 2020)?	Corporate Attention since 2020?	Current CSP	Current NBP (USD million)	No of Staff	Countries targeted by the Joint Hub	UNSG'Action Plan for Internal Displacement	Forgotten Crisis (ECHO)	IDA WHR 18 & 19	CSPE/CEE/DE (planned, ongoing and/or completed)	Proposed for other global evals
RBB	Afghanistan (LI)	Refugees and IDPs	Mixed Situation	YES	YES	CSP (2018 - 2023)	$6,051.88	417	NO	YES	NO	NO	CSPE Completed (May 2022)	SE PSEA PE ENV
RBB	Bangladesh (LMI)	Refugees	Refugee Coordination Mechanism	NO	YES	CSP (2022–2026)	$1,620.22	113	NO	NO	YES	YES	CSPE Completed (January 2021)	PE EPR
RBB	Myanmar (LMI)	IDPs and returnees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2018-2023)	$860.58	230	NO	NO	NO	NO	CEE Ongoing	NO
RBB	Pakistan (LMI)	Refugees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2023-2027)	$780.79	174	NO	NO	NO	YES	CSPE Completed (October 2022)	SE PSEA PE EPR
RBC	Algeria (LMI)	Refugees	N.A.	NO	NO	ICSP (2019-2024)	$159.26	27	NO	NO	YES	NO	CSPE Completed (January 2023) DE Planned 2024	NO
RBC	Jordan (LMI)	Refugees	Refugee Coordination Mechanism	NO	NO	CSP (2023-2027)	$996.68	109	YES	NO	NO	NO	CSPE Completed (October 2022) DE Planned 2024	PE EPR
RBC	State of Palestine (LMI)	Refugees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2023–2028)	$608.49	44	NO	NO	NO	NO	CSPE Completed (January 2023) DE Planned 2025	PE EPR
RBC	Syria (LI)	Refugees, IDPs and returnees	Cluster System	YES	YES	ICSP (2022-2023)	$2,865.68	277	NO	NO	NO	NO	CSPE Ongoing	PE ENV
RBC	Ukraine (LMI)	Refugees, IDPs and Returnees	Cluster System	NO	NO	ICSP (2023-2024)	$1,904.08	56	NO	NO	NO	NO	CEE Ongoing	PE EPR
RBD	Cameroon (LMI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2022–2026)	$729.66	119	YES	NO	YES	YES	CSPE Completed (October 2020) DE Planned 2024	SE PSEA

RB	Country	Concerned Population Group	Coordination Mechanism	Corporate Scale-up since 2020?	Corporate Attention since 2020?	Current CSP	Current NBP (USD million)	No of Staff	Countries targeted by the Joint Hub	UNSG'Action Plan for Internal Displacement	Forgotten Crisis (ECHO)	IDA WHR 18 & 19	CSPE/CEE/DE (planned, ongoing and/or completed)	Proposed for other global evals
RBD	Central African Republic (LI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2023–2027)	$1,106.22	178	NO	YES	YES	NO	CSPE Completed (January 2023) DE Planned 2024	PE EPR
RBD	Chad (LI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2019 - 2024)	$1,694.52	306	NO	YES	YES	YES	CSPE Completed (January 2023)	PE ENV
RBD	Nigeria (LMI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2023–2027)	$2,561.08	255	NO	YES	YES	NO	CSPE Completed (January 2023) DE Planned 2025	SE PSEA PE EPR
RBJ	DRC (LI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Mixed Situation	YES	YES	CSP (2021–2024)	$2,337.67	391	YES	NO	YES	YES	CSPE Ongoing	NO
RBJ	Mozambique (LI)	Refugees and IDPs	Cluster System	YES	YES	CSP (2019-2023)	$831.28	119	YES	YES	NO	NO	CSPE Completed (May 2022)	SE PSEA PE ENV
RBJ	Tanzania (LMI)	Refugees	N.A.	NO	NO	CSP (2022–2027)	$363.07	87	NO	NO	NO	NO	CSPE Completed (May 2022)	NO
RBJ	Zimbabwe (LMI)	Refugees	Cluster System	NO	YES	CSP (2022–2026)	$593.53	89	NO	NO	NO	NO	CSPE Completed (January 2022)	SE PSEA PE EPR
RBN	Burundi (LI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Cluster System	NO	NO	ICSP (2022–2024)	$262.20	128	NO	NO	YES	YES	CSPE Cancelled 2023	PE EPR
RBN	Djibouti	Refugees, IDPs and migrants	Mixed situation	NO	NO	CSP (2020-2024)	$104.70	143	NO	NO	NO	NO	CSPE Cancelled 2023	NO
RBN	South Sudan (LI)	Refugees and IDPs	Mixed Situation	YES	YES	CSP (2023-2025)	$5,043.60	646	NO	YES	YES	YES	ICSPE Completed (October 2022) CSPE Cancelled 2024	SE PSEA PE ENV
RBN	Sudan (LI)	Refugees, IDPS and Returnees	Cluster System	YES	YES	CSP (2019 - 2023)	$3,445.03	886	YES	YES	YES	NO	CSPE Completed (October 2022)	NO

RB	Country	Concerned Population Group	Coordination Mechanism	Corporate Scale-up since 2020)?	Corporate Attention since 2020?	Current CSP	Current NBP (USD million)	No of Staff	Countries targeted by the Joint Hub	UNSG'Action Plan for Internal Displacement	Forgotten Crisis (ECHO)	IDA WHR 18 & 19	CSPE/CEE/DE (planned, ongoing and/or completed)	Proposed for other global evals
RBN	Uganda (LI)	Refugees	Refugee Coordination Mechanism	NO	NO	CSP (2018-2025)	$1,878.69	147	NO	NO	NO	YES	CSPE Planned 2024	SE PSEA PE ENV PE EPR
RBP	Colombia (UMI)	IDPs, Migrants and Returnees	Mixed Situation	NO	YES	CSP (2021–2024)	$856.33	93	NO	YES	YES	NO	CSPE Ongoing	PE ENV
RBP	Ecuador (UMI)	Migrants	Refugee Coordination Mechanism	NO.	NO	CSP (2023-2027)	$144.35	21	NO	NO	YES	NO	CSPE Completed (October 2022)	SE PSEA

Sources: OEV compilation from multiple sources

- **Country:** Income classification (LI – Low Income, LMI – Low-Middle Income; UMI – Upper Middle income) according to the WB country classifications by income level for FY24 (July 1, 2023- June 30, 2024)
- **Population Group:** WFP Annual Country Reports
- **Emergency Classification:** OpWeb
- **Current NBP:** Factory Resource Situation (extracted 03.08.2023)
- **No. of Staff:** reported on WFP PACE platform (extracted 03.08.2023)
- **Coordination Mechanism**: UNHCR and OCHA websites (consulted on 03.08.2023).
- **Forgotten Crisis**: DG ECHO website (updated 27.11.2023).
- **IDA WHR 18 & 19**: World Bank International Development Association**,** Window for Host Communities and Refugees (consulted 03.08.2023).
- **CSPE/CEE (planned, ongoing and/or completed):** OEV MiS (consulted 03.08.2023).

ANNEX 9. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CEQAS	Centralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System
CN	Concept Note
CO	Country Office
CRF	Corporate Result Framework
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
EAG	External Advisory Group
EB	WFP Executive Board
EM	Evaluation Manager
EMAP	Evaluation Methods Advisory Panel
ET	Evaluation Team
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GCR	Global Compact for Refugees
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFI	International Financial Institution
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRG	Internal Reference Group
LTA	Long-Term Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OEV	WFP Office of Evaluation
OIGI	WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation
RB	Regional Bureau
RMC	Refugee Coordination Model
RMRP	Refugee and Migration Response Plan
RRP	Regional Refugee Response Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SER	Summary Evaluation Report
SO	Strategic Outcome
TL	Team Leader
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group

ANNEX 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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