Evaluation of SOMALIA WFP Country Strategic Plan 2022-2025

Terms of reference

WFP
World Food Programme
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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1. Introduction

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders.

2. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.

3. The ToR are structured as follows: following this section, section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; section 3 presents the context and the WFP portfolio; section 4 defines the evaluation scope, criteria and questions; section 5 identifies the methodological approach and ethical considerations; and section 6 indicates how the evaluation will be organized.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

4. Country strategic plan evaluations (CSPEs) are mandatory and conducted in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plans (2016) and the Evaluation Policy (2022). The Evaluation Policy also states a requirement to evaluate all emergency responses classified as 'corporate scale-up' or 'for corporate attention'. The WFP emergency response to famine prevention in Somalia was in the emergency phase of "corporate attention" between 1 June 2022 to 16 August 2022 and "corporate scale-up" between 17 August 2022 and 17 May 2023, after which it returned to "corporate attention", which was still active in November 2023.

5. The evaluation will provide an opportunity for the Somalia country office (CO) to benefit from an independent assessment of its programme of work with special attention to the corporate famine prevention response; and generate evidence to help inform the design of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), scheduled for Executive Board approval in November 2025.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

6. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the future engagement of WFP in Somalia; and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

2.3. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

7. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of internal and external WFP stakeholders. The key stakeholders of this CSPE are the WFP Somalia country office, the Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa and headquarters technical divisions. Other key stakeholders include the Federal Government of Somalia, the WFP Executive Board (EB), beneficiaries, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the United Nations country team (UNCT) and Humanitarian country team (HCT), and the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations.

8. The CSPE will engage with the **affected populations** and people assisted by WFP. Special emphasis will be placed on listening to vulnerable population groups including refugees, internally displaced people, returnees, nomadic populations, ethnic minorities, women and girls, and persons with disabilities.

9. The **Federal Government of Somalia** is a key partner in WFP's work both at the federal and state level. The evaluation will seek to engage with the main WFP partners, such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, the Office of the Special Envoy for Drought Response, and the Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport.

10. Other key stakeholders of the evaluation include **UN partners** such as UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UN-WOMEN, UN AIDS, WHO, UNOCHA, the broader UNCT and HCT, the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with whom WFP has partnered for the implementation of different programmes, the Scaling up Nutrition network as well as key food system private sector actors.

11. The evaluation will also engage with key **donors** of WFP in Somalia, such as the United States of America, the Federal Government of Somalia, Germany, Canada, Japan, the European Commission, France, UNCERF, Regional or TF allocations, Finland, and Sweden.

12. The evaluation team is expected to carry out a comprehensive stakeholder mapping during the inception phase and include a detailed list of stakeholders in the Inception report, specifying their role in the CSP, their potential interest in the evaluation and how they will be engaged during the evaluation. The evaluation matrix will present for each evaluation (sub-) question which stakeholders will be the most valuable sources of information. The communication plan will show how stakeholders will be informed about the process and results of the evaluation.

3. Context and subject of the evaluation

3.1. CONTEXT

13. According to the Population Estimation Survey, Somalia's population in 2014 was 12.3 million[1] and is estimated to have increased to over 17.6 million in 2022 with 49.9 percent women[2]. Its people are extremely young. An estimated 47 per cent of the Somali population are children (aged 0–14).[3] Forty-seven per cent of the population live in urban areas[4] and 26 per cent were classified as nomadic in 2014[5]. Somalia occupies a land area of 637,540 km^3 of which only 13 percent is arable[6].

14. As a result of decades of internal conflict, Somalia's governance systems are very weak. After the fall of the Siad Barre regime in 1991, the Somali Republic splintered into three autonomous regions: South-Central Somalia, Somaliland, and Puntland. South-Central Somalia lacked a formal government from 1991 until August 2012. The country is governed by the Transitional Federal Government, with the regions of Somaliland and Puntland having declared unilateral autonomy. Armed conflict remains a key factor putting Somalis at risk.

15. Poverty is widespread, with seven out of ten Somalis living on less than USD 1.90 a day.[7] Recurrent climate-induced shocks, insecurity, protracted conflicts, environmental degradation, limited external investments, and poor infrastructure continue to impact food systems, hindering availability and access to nutritious foods and adequate nutrient intake. While social protection is evolving, scale and coverage remains low.[8]

16. Malnutrition is driven by chronic food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, diseases, limited access to clean water, inadequate sanitation, and poor health. In 2020, 28 percent of children were stunted[9]. The primary school gross enrolment rate is

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[1] UNFPA, Population Estimation Survey 2014, p. 22.

[2] World Bank data accessed 27/11/2023.

[3] ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] UNFPA, Population Estimation Survey 2014, p. 22.

[6] IGAD, Land governance, Somalia, accessed 27/11/2023.

[7] United Nations Somalia. 2020. Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda in Somalia: A Companion to the United Nations Common Country Analysis.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020.

extremely low, reportedly down to 8 percent in primary schools in 2021[10] and almost half of Somali children and adults have never received formal education.[11]

17. Despite legislative progress, women and girls remain at greater risk of socioeconomic exclusion. Maternal mortality rates (829 per 100,000 live births) are among the highest in the world[12]. Female genital mutilation is nearly universal[13]. Early and child marriage is commonplace, with 35.5 percent of women aged 20-24 years old married before the age of 18.[14]

18. Since late 2020, five consecutive poor rainy seasons put the country into severe drought conditions, surpassing the 2010–2011 and 2016–2017 droughts in terms of duration, severity, and scale, with the Government of Somalia declaring a drought emergency at the end of November 2021. At the peak of the drought in 2022, 7.1 million people were estimated to face crisis level food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above) and 213,000 people faced catastrophic hunger (IPC phase 5)[15], leading to the activation of a Humanitarian System-wide Scale-up by the Inter Agency Standing Committee, in August 2022, to provide urgent humanitarian support for the ongoing drought response and famine prevention interventions for the following six months.[16]

19. With the end of the drought and the onset of *Gu* (March – June) rains in 2023, Somalia started to experience flash floods throughout different parts of the country, a situation that continued with the 2023 *Deyr* (October-December) rains diminishing food security improvement and driving continued population displacements.

20. Between October and December 2023, 4.3 million people are projected to face crisis-level or worse food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above), with a million facing emergency-level hunger (IPC phase 4). The number of children under five years estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2023 has dropped to 1.5 million with 331,000 children still likely to be facing life threatening severe malnutrition.[17]

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[10] World Bank data accessed 27/11/2023.

[11] Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020.

[12] UN WOMEN, data hub – Somalia, accessed 27/11/2023.

[13] UNFPA, Performance Analysis for Phase 2- UNFPA joint programme on FGM 2018

[14] UN WOMEN, data hub – Somalia, accessed 27/11/2023.

[15] IPC Analysis Portal, Somalia: Acute Food Insecurity Projection for June to September 2022

[16] IASC Humanitarian System-Wide Scale-Up Activations and Deactivations

[17] IPC Analysis Portal, Somalia: Acute Malnutrition Situation for August - September 2023 and Projection for October - December 2023, accessed 27/11/2023

Figure 1: Somalia: Projected Acute Food Insecurity October - December 2023

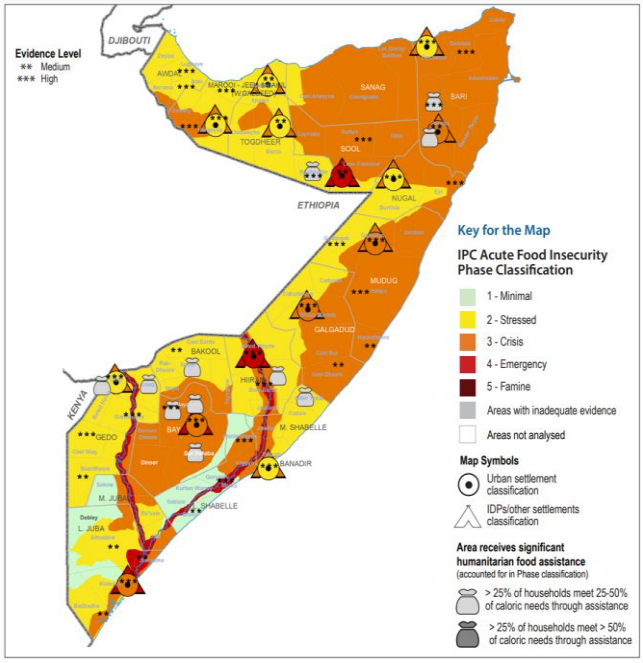
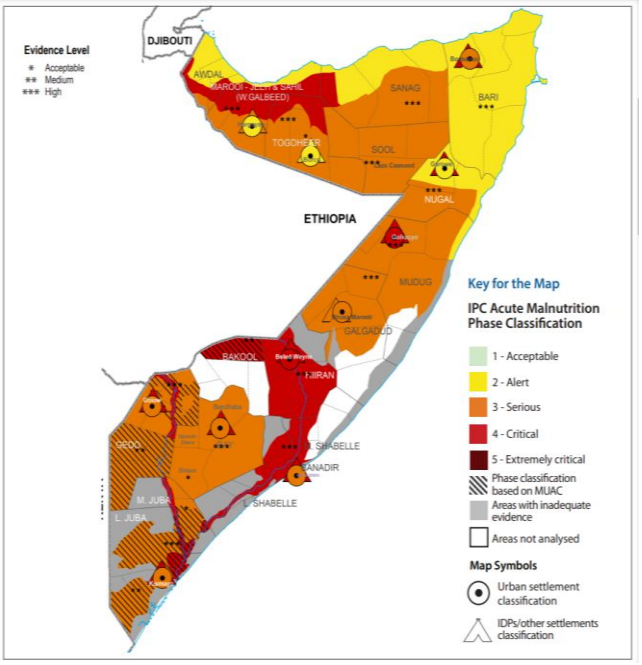


Figure 2: Somalia: Projected Acute Malnutrition October - December 2023



Source: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Date of extraction: 27 November 2023)

21. Forced displacement remains an ongoing reality for people living in Somalia due to conflict, environmental hardships, combined with inadequate resource distribution often exacerbated by clan-based, ideological differences and land and natural resource competition. The recent drought and flooding, combined with widespread security threats, have caused one of the world's largest displacement crises. According to UNHCR in September 2023, 3.9 million people were internally displaced[18], up from 3 million at the of 2021[19]. In addition, the country hosted 37,241 refugees and asylum seekers of whom 68 percent are women and children, mainly from Ethiopia and Yemen who reside in urban or peri-urban settings across the Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions.[20]

22. Following concerns of post-distribution diversion of assistance by 'gatekeepers', or informal self-appointed camp managers, and challenges with beneficiary duplication and verification, the UN in Somalia and the UN Headquarters activated three fact-finding tracks during March - April 2023, which found post-delivery aid diversion for both cash and in-kind assistance.[21] As an immediate consequence for WFP was a suspension of EU funding to WFP Somalia in September 2023.[22]

23. The inception phase will present a more elaborated contextual analysis as it relates to the CSP.

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[18] UNHCR Somalia: Operational Update (1-30 September 2023)

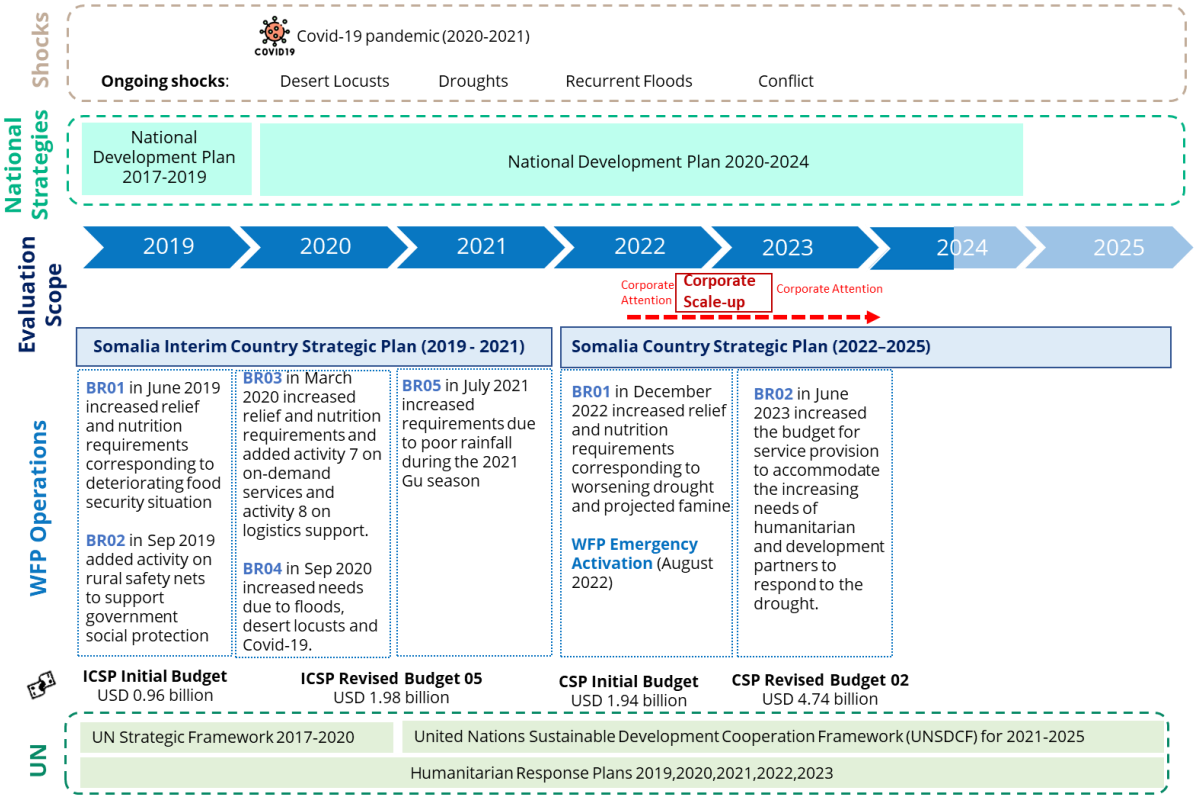
[19] UNHCR Somalia: Operational Update (1-31 October 2021)

[20] UNHCR Somalia: Operational Update (1-30 September 2023)

[21] Reuters: Somalia aid theft - a daily reality for country's most vulnerable, 20/9/2023, The New Humanitarian: Aid theft in Somalia is not what you think, 28/9/2023

[22] Reuters: EU temporarily holds back food aid in Somalia after UN finds widespread theft, 19/9/2023

Figure 3: Timeline of main crises affecting the country and WFP operations 2019-2023



Source: Office of Evaluation

3.2. THE SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION.

24. WFP has been present in Somalia since 1967. With the organisation-wide move from project-based operations to longer term country strategic programming, an **Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)** for Somalia was approved by the Executive Board in November 2018 and covered the period January 2019 to December 2021. The ICSP had the aim of moving towards greater safety-net assistance and building resilience of shock-prone populations, which was informed by recommendations from a country portfolio evaluation conducted in 2017. The ICSP focused on six strategic outcomes and eight activities (table 1). It was subject to five budget revisions, which more than doubled the original budget of USD 961million to USD 1,981 million in July 2021.

25. The current **Country Strategic Plan (CSP)** for Somalia 2022-2025 was approved in November 2021 and covers the period January 2022 to December 2025. The CSP affirmed and aimed to continue the shift introduced in the ICSP, which also meant that orientation of strategic outcomes and activities was largely maintained (see table 1 for a more detailed overview) and supported a gradual shift from unconditional to conditional relief interventions while the number of strategic outcomes was consolidated from six to five.

Table 1: Somalia CSP 2022-2025 and Somalia ICSP 2019-2021, overview of strategic outcomes and activities

CSP SOs *and Activities*	Corresponding ICSP SOs *and Activities*
SO 1: Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks. (Crises Response) ***Act 1:*** *Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.*	ICSP - SO 1: Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks. (Crises Response) *Act 1: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses.*
SO 2: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round. (Resilience building) ***Act 2****: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.* ***Act 3****: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.*	ICSP - SO 2: Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year. (Resilience building) *Act 2: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals.* ICSP - SO 3: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year. (Resilience building) *Act 3. Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change.*
SO 3: National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030. (Resilience building) ***Act 4:*** *Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.*	ICSP SO2. Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year. (Resilience building) *Act 7. Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households.* ICSP - SO 4: National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021. (Resilience building) *Act 4: Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains.*
SO 4: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025. (Resilience building) ***Act 5:*** *Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.*	ICSP - SO 5: National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021. (Resilience building) *Act 5: Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems.*

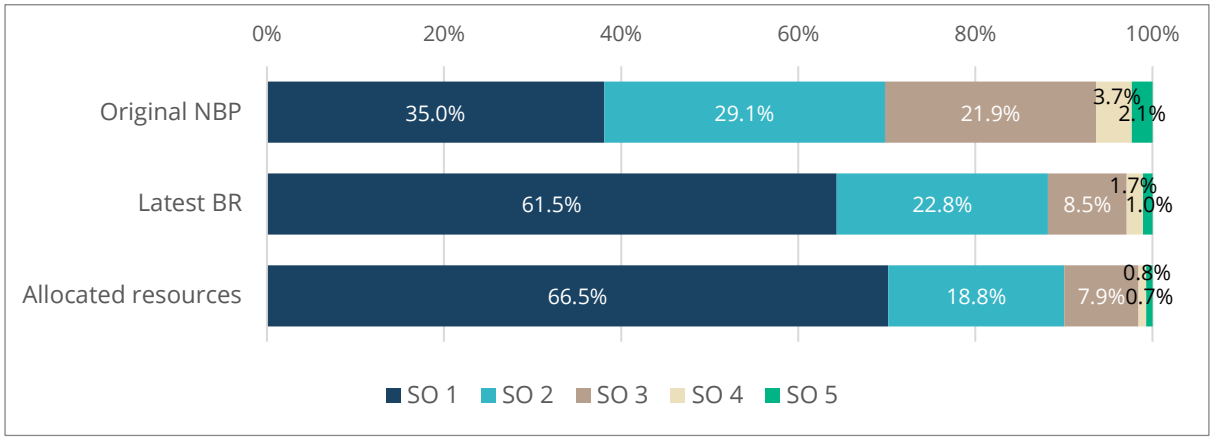
SO 5: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year. (Crises Response) ***Act 6:*** *Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.* ***Act 7****: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.* ***Act 8****: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.* ***Act 9:*** *Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster*	ICSP – SO6: The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year. (Crises Response) *Act 6: Provision of air services for the humanitarian community.* *Act 8: Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community.* *Act 9: Provision of common services through the Logistics Sector (or Logistics Cluster, if activated), for the humanitarian community.*

Source: CSP and ICSP Logframe reports from WFP COMET System, data extracted on 12/10/2023

26. The total cost of the CSP was estimated at 1.9 billion USD and, overall, WFP planned to assist approximately 4.2 million beneficiaries during the four years of implementation. Since its start in 2022 the CSP has been subject to two budget revisions, which had, as of May 2022, led to an increase in beneficiary numbers to 11 million while the budget had more than doubled to USD 4.7 billion.

27. While strategic outcome (SO) 1 and the crisis response focus area accounted for a slightly larger share of the CSP Needs Based Plan (NBP) budget (35 percent) to start with, this share increased to 61.5 percent with the latest budget revision. The situation is similar for the allocated resources, with SO1 and crisis response also having the largest share of the resources. While most of the other SOs either increased or remained at the same level, only SO2 was slightly reduced in absolute terms.

Figure 4: CSP Somalia 2023-2025 needs and resources, by strategic outcome



Source: CPB Resources Overview Report extracted on 13/10/2023

28. Tables 3 and 4 present the financial overview of the needs-based plan (NBP) and allocated resources for the CSP and ICSP respectively as of November 2023, showing that the ICSP was only funded at 51.7 percent while the current CSP has so far been funded at 37.6 percent with the highest funding level (funding allocated compared to plan) for livelihood support interventions under SO 4, a marked increase from the ICSP.

Table 3: ICSP Somalia 2019-2021 cumulative financial overview

Focus area	Strategic outcome	Activity	Original NBP (USD)	NBP, BR05 (USD)	Cumulative allocated resources (USD)	Resourcing level (%)
Crises Response	SO 1	Act. 01	293,302,153	1,086,674,007	601,738,157	55.4%
	Sub-total SO 1		**293,302,153**	**1,086,674,007**	**601,738,157**	**55.4%**
Resilience Building	SO 2	Act. 02	243,987,788	291,266,111	121,740,664	41.8%
		Act. 07		111,636,472	48,678,802	43.6%
	Sub-total SO 2		**243,987,788**	**402,902,583**	**170,419,466**	**42.3%**
Resilience Building	SO 3	Act. 03	183,680,458	150,485,215	71,859,539	47.8%
	Sub-total SO 3		**183,680,458**	**150,485,215**	**71,859,539**	**47.8%**
Resilience Building	SO 4	Act. 04	30,926,781	30,926,780	7,516,447	24.3%
	Sub-total SO 4		**30,926,781**	**30,926,780**	**7,516,447**	**24.3%**
Crises Response	SO 5	Act. 05	17,983,341	17,983,341	5,935,868	33.0%
	Sub-total SO 5		**17,983,341**	**17,983,341**	**5,935,868**	**33.0%**
	SO6	Act. 06	67,393,384	67,392,158	41,553,448	61.7%
		Act. 08	0	1,008,863	2,514,469	249.2%
		Act. 09	0	10,976,768	3,967,059	36.1%
	Sub-total SO 6		**67,393,384**	**79,377,790**	**48,034,976**	**60.5%**
	Total Direct Operational Cost		837,273,905	1,768,349,715	905,504,453	51.2%
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		64,722,645	92,649,174	60,952,954	65.8%
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		58,629,776	120,896,241	58,423,069	48.3%
	Grand Total		**960,626,325**	**1,981,895,131**	**1,024,880,476**	**51.7%**

Source: SPA Plus, CPB Resources Overview Report extracted on 13/10/2023

Table 4: CSP Somalia 2022-2025 cumulative financial overview

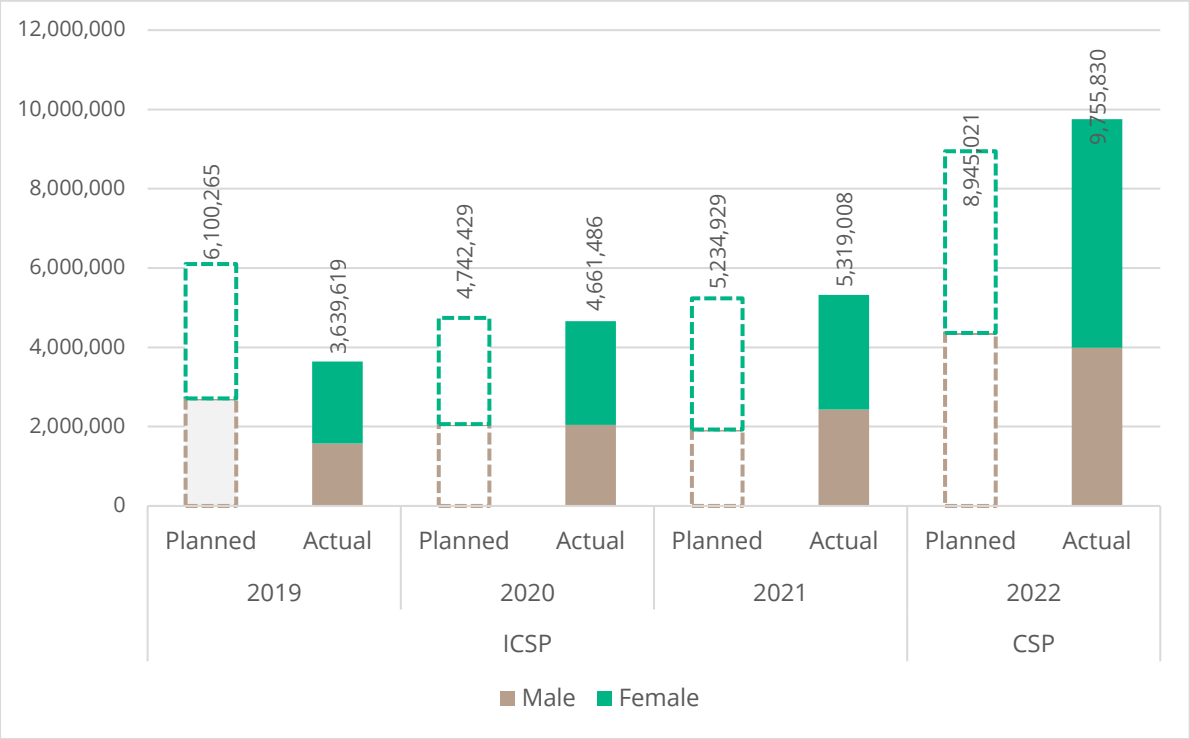
Focus area	Strategic outcome	Activity	Original NBP (USD)	NBP BR01 (USD)	NBP, BR02 (USD)	Cumulative allocated resources (USD)	Resourcing level (%)
Crises Response	SO 1	Act. 01	898,207,468	3,468,847,023	3,468,847,023	1,333,093,362	38.4%
	Sub-total SO 1		**898,207,468**	**3,468,847,023**	**3,468,847,023**	**1,333,093,362**	**38.4%**
Resilience Building	SO 2	Act. 02	394,968,749	306,004,173	306,004,173	167,509,397	54.7%
		Act. 03	53,969,689	63,694,726	63,694,726	15,714,641	24.7%
	Sub-total SO 2		**448,938,438**	**369,698,899**	**369,698,899**	**183,224,038**	**49.6%**
Resilience Building	SO 3	Act. 04	302,432,561	317,086,975	317,086,975	31,573,856	10.0%
	Sub-total SO 3		**302,432,561**	**317,086,975**	**317,086,975**	**31,573,856**	**10.0%**
Resilience Building	SO 4	Act. 05	7,934,337	7,934,337	7,934,337	6,697,427	84.4%
	Sub-total SO 4		**7,934,337**	**7,934,337**	**7,934,337**	**6,697,427**	**84.4%**
Crises Response	SO 5	Act. 06	71,603,206	71,603,206	71,603,206	32,400,356	45.2%
		Act. 07	5,027,800	5,027,800	11,906,552	6,501,578	54.6%
		Act. 08	5,859,595	5,859,595	5,859,595	11,104,942	189.5%
		Act. 09	0	15,783,611	8,904,860	0	0.0%
	Sub-total SO 5		**82,490,601**	**98,274,212**	**98,274,213**	**50,006,876**	**50.9%**
	Total Direct Operational Cost		1,740,003,405	4,261,841,446	4,261,841,446	1,604,595,559	37.7%
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		83,177,728	192,990,870	192,990,870	85,470,839	44.3%
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		118,107,605	289,165,588	289,165,588	91,887,974	31.8%
	Grand Total		**1,941,288,738**	**4,743,997,904**	**4,743,997,905**	**1,781,954,372**	**37.6%**

Source: SPA Plus, CPB Resources Overview Report extracted on 13/10/2023

Beneficiaries

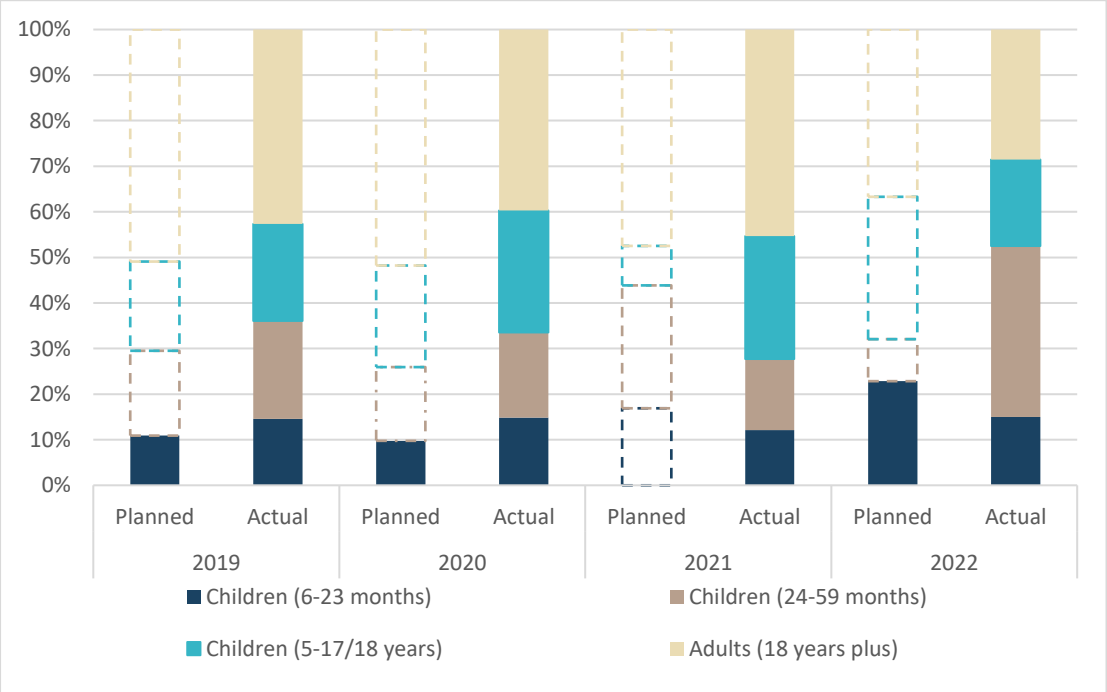
29. Figure 5 presents an overview of planned and actual number of beneficiaries for both the ICSP and CSP between 2019 and 2022. Annual planned beneficiary numbers that started at 6.1 million in 2019, dropped to 4.7 million in 2020, and have since then risen again, reaching 8.9 million in 2022. Overall annual beneficiary target achievement has improved since 2019 and according to country office figures WFP has consistently planned to reach more women than men and in recent years also more children than adults, which is also reflected in the shares of population groups reached (see figures 5 and 6). During the inception phase, the evaluation team will explore discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiaries by strategic outcome over time, and such analyses will contribute to informing the lines of inquiry for the evaluation.

Figure 5: ICSP 2019-2021 and CSP 2022 planned and actual beneficiaries



Source: COMET CM-R001b Somalia extracted on 17/10/2023

Figure 6: Annual beneficiaries for ICSP 2019 – 2021 and CSP 2022, composition by age category



Source: COMET CM-R001b Somalia extracted on 17/10/2023

30. The **WFP country office in Somalia** is located in Mogadishu, with 10 sub-offices in Beledweyne, Berbera, Bosasso, Doolow, Galkayo, Garoowe, Hargeisa, Kismayo, Mogadishu 1, and Mogadishu 2. As of November 2023, WFP Somalia had 638 employees, with 28 percent women. Eighty-three percent of the employees are national staff and 68 percent are recruited under long-term contracts.[23]

4. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions

31. The unit of analysis of this evaluation is the WFP interim country strategic plan and the country strategic plan for Somalia, understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in ICSP and CSP documents approved by WFP Executive Board (EB), as well as any subsequent budget revisions.

32. The evaluation will focus on assessing progress towards the ICSP and CSP expected outcomes and cross cutting results, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative. In so doing, the evaluation will also analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with national and sub-national governments and the international community.

33. The temporal scope of the evaluation will cover the period January 2019 to mid-2024 with the cut-off date being the end of the data collection phase. It will include assessing the strategic shifts from previous programmes introduced with the ICSP and CSP. Particular attention will be paid to the emergency response to prevent famine in Somalia. In doing so, it will also consider how budget revisions and adaptations of WFP interventions in response to crises have affected other interventions planned under the country strategic plans.

34. The evaluation will address **four main questions** common to all CSP evaluations. Sub-questions have been customized to the specific CSP and context for Somalia. Evaluation questions and sub questions will be validated and refined during the inception phase, as relevant and appropriate to the country strategic plan and country context, including as they relate to assessing the response to any unforeseen crisis.

EQ1 – To what extent and in what ways is the CSP evidence based and strategically focused to address the needs of the most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in Somalia?	
1.1	To what extent were the designs of the I-CSP and CSP and their consecutive budget revisions informed by credible evidence and strategically focussed to address the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia?
1.2	To what extent and in what ways were the ICSP and CSP designed to support national priorities, the UN cooperation framework and humanitarian response plans, and the SDGs?
1.3	To what extent are the ICSP and CSP designs internally coherent and based on a clear theory of change and realistic assumptions?

[23] WFP Dashboard, accessed 13/11/2023

1.4	To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the ICSP/CSP in view of significant contextual changes and did the CSP provide an adequate framework for the corporate scale-up response?
EQ2 – What difference did the CSP make to food and nutrition security in Somalia?	
2.1	To what extent and in what ways did targeting and prioritization of assistance ensure that the communities and individuals most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition were reached and no one was left behind, despite resource, access and other constraints?
2.2	To what extent and in what ways did WFP activities contribute to the expected outcomes of the CSP? Were there any unintended outcomes, positive or negative?
2.3	To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and women's empowerment, conflict sensitivity, nutrition integration, generating environmental benefits), and adhere to humanitarian principles?
2.4	How well prepared was WFP to respond to consecutive and compounding crises in Somalia?
2.5	To what extent did the CSP facilitate strategic linkages between humanitarian action, development cooperation, and contributions to peace as far as feasible in Somalia, and foster sustainability of achievements including leveraging more permanent solutions to recurrent food crises in Somalia?
EQ3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently?	
3.1	To what extent were the CSP outputs delivered within the intended timeframe, in particular in response to successive humanitarian emergencies?
3.2	To what extent was the CSP delivered in a cost-efficient manner and how well were limited resources optimized, e.g. to prioritise beneficiary groups?
3.3	How effectively did WFP anticipate and manage risks to staff and operations?
EQ4: What are the critical internal and external factors that explain performance and results?	
4.1	To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, timely, predictable, and flexible resources to finance the CSP?
4.2	How well did WFP establish and leverage strategic and operational partnerships at national and field level and to what extent did these influence performance and results?
4.3	What role have the following factors played: - Programme integration at design stage and during implementation - Adequacy of Human resources and well-being of staff - Innovation in the design and implementation of activities - Availability and use of relevant monitoring data to track progress and inform decision making. - The protracted drought emergency 2021-2023 - Other internal or external factors

35. The evaluation will adopt standard **UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria**, namely: relevance (EQ1.1), effectiveness (EQ2.2), efficiency (EQ3), coherence (EQ1.2, 1.3), and

sustainability (EQ2.5) as well as connectedness (EQ2.5) and coverage (EQ2.1). Moreover, it will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues, accountability to affected populations, conflict sensitivity and environmental footprint of WFP activities, and to the extent feasible, differential effects on men, women, girls, boys, persons with disabilities, and other relevant socio-economic groups (EQ2.3). In addition, the evaluation will consider WFP's preparedness (EQ2.4) and adaptability (EQ1.4) to respond and adapt to consecutive and compounding crises and other contextual changes.

36. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with the Office of Evaluation and the Country Office will identify key lines of inquiry under the different evaluation sub questions, related to the main areas of interest of the country office. Themes could also be related to the key assumptions underpinning the logic of intervention of the country strategic plan; or may be informed by the recommendations of previous evaluations and be described in the inception report.

37. At the time of TOR preparation key lines of inquiry foreseen are the anticipation and management of risks to staff and partners as part of the organization's duty of care, the ability of the organisation to adhere to the humanitarian principles in view of limited access to affected populations and under the difficult conditions of Somalia, and efficiency of delivery of assistance in view of an increased need to control for diversion of aid.

38. In addition, the evaluation team will be asked to cover one or more lines of inquiry to contribute evidence to the ongoing strategic evaluation on WFP's support to refugees, IDPs and migrants. These lines of inquiry will be discussed and agreed upon between the evaluation team for the strategic evaluation, the Somalia CSPE team and OEV during the inception phase of the CSPE.

5. Methodological approach and ethical considerations

5.1. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS ON EVALUABILITY AND METHODOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in an independent, credible, and useful fashion. Beyond availability and access to reliable information on WFP performance, it necessitates that there is: (a) reliable information on the intervention context and the situation of targeted population groups before and during its implementation; (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 outputs should be delivered and outcomes should be occurring. 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).

40. This CSPE will be able to build on several sources of secondary evidence. Annex 1 contains an analysis of I-CSP and CSP indicator frameworks and Annex 2 provides a list of relevant evaluations and audits covering the evaluation period. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods. This will include an analysis of the quality of the results framework and availability and relevance of performance data including output and outcome, financial and supply chain indicators to be validated by the country office during the inception mission. The evaluability assessment should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and on selected scoping interviews with research, assessment and monitoring (RAM) staff and programme managers in the country office.

41. At this stage the following **evaluability challenges** have been identified:

- limited access to affected populations and beneficiaries due to stringent security protocols that limit time spent by UN staff on the ground, which may require exploring options for sub-contracting local partners to supplement data collection carried out by the evaluation team
- need to navigate security requirements imposed by the context that also require considerable advance planning for field travel
- competing demands on country office staff and management calendars (new emergency responses, corporate initiatives, official/religious holidays, short R&R cycles, etc.)
- significant geographic footprint of WFP operations, with eight sub-offices across the country (outside of Mogadishu) and extensive in-country travel required by the evaluation team during data collection
- While a preliminary analysis showed that WFP indicator measurements seem comprehensive (see annex 1) the evaluation will have to establish whether the indicators are adequate for measuring the full spectrum of WFP achievements in Somalia. Further data limitations relate to the challenge to establish clear

benchmarks for target achievements. Given the fact that annual needs-based targets have been shifting due to multiple budget revisions and in the case of insufficient or late funding cannot be expected to be fully achieved, operational or funded plans (i.e. implementation plans) are updated multiple times over the course of a year, which means the evaluation will face challenges to identify realistic and unambiguous annual targets against which achievements can be measured. Further data limitations include the limited availability of national statistics.

- loss of institutional memory due to short reassignment cycle of WFP staff
- The time frame covered by the evaluation (the evaluation is conducted during the penultimate year of the CSP which has implications for the completeness of results reporting and attainment of expected outcomes).

42. The evaluation team will review and assess these limitations and devise measures to mitigate them. Any other evaluability challenges identified by the team during the inception phase will be discussed in the inception report together with appropriate mitigation measures where possible.

5.2. EVALUATION APPROACH

43. The 2030 Agenda conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality, emphasizing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This calls for a systemic approach to development policies and programme design and implementation, as well as for a systemic perspective in analysing development change. WFP assumed the conceptual perspective of the 2030 Agenda as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan (2022-2025), with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2).

44. The achievement of any SDG national target and of WFP strategic outcomes is the result of the interaction among multiple variables. In the context of the SDGs, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. While attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.

45. Given that the evaluation will cover the ICSP and CSP as well as the corporate emergency response to the drought in Somalia, the methodology selected for the evaluation will have to encompass both the emergency dimension as well as the ongoing programming, and consider the interlinkages between the two.

46. The CSPE will use a **theory-based approach** to assess WFP's contribution to outcomes. This will entail the reconstruction of a theory of change (ToC) prior to the inception mission on the basis of the ICSP/CSP documentation, adjustments made through budget revisions and annual country office reporting through Annual Country Reports, which will be validated with the country office and used to inform the lines of inquiry in the evaluation matrix. The reconstructed ToC will show the results chains, i.e. the intended causal pathways from WFP activities to outputs to strategic outcomes, as well as the internal and external assumptions made for change to be possible along these results chains. To assess WFP's effectiveness the evaluation will assess the likelihood of WFP's contribution to its intended strategic outcomes in Somalia, by verifying the internal logic of the theory of change, the quantity and quality of outputs delivered, and the validity of internal and external assumptions made. It will also consider any external factors that might have affected outcome level changes. On this basis, the evaluation will then estimate the likelihood that WFP has contributed to outcome level changes and, where appropriate, look at

measurement of outcome indicators to assess whether WFP assistance was sufficient to reach the outcome targets.

47. The CSPE will adopt a participatory, **mixed methods approach**, whereby data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage. This approach will allow to **capture unintended outcomes** of WFP operations, positive or negative. Data should be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources using different techniques which may include options such as desk review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, surveys, focus group discussions and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in evaluative judgement. Data collection methods need to be adapted to access constraints in the different parts of the country and should also foresee the possibility of remote interviews.

48. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to develop a detailed methodological design, including a detailed evaluation matrix, in line with the approach proposed in these terms of reference. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough **evaluability assessment**. Evaluation firms are encouraged to propose appropriate, innovative data collection and analysis methods in their proposal.

49. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, disability status, nationality or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in, specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and site visits should ensure to the extent possible that all voices are heard. In this connection, it will be very important at the inception stage to conduct a **stakeholder mapping** and analysis that should be as detailed and comprehensive as possible.

50. The evaluation should be designed and conducted in a **gender and inclusion-responsive** manner, ensuring that diverse voices are included and heard throughout the evaluation process, and focusing on addressing and analysing the differential effects on men, women, girls, boys, persons with disabilities, and other relevant socio-economic groups.[24]

5.3. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

51. Evaluations must conform to WFP and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical standards and norms.[25] Accordingly, the evaluation firm is responsible for **safeguarding and ensuring ethical conduct** at all stages of the evaluation cycle in line with the UNEG guiding ethical principles for evaluation (Integrity, Accountability, Respect, Beneficence).[26] 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 and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to

[24] In choosing the methods to evaluate the CSP, the evaluation team should refer to the Office of Evaluation's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations and the Technical Note on Integration of Disability Inclusion in Evaluation.

[25] For further information on how to apply the UNEG norms and standards (http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914) in each step of the evaluation, the evaluation team can also consult the Technical Note on Principles, Norms and Standards for evaluations (https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000003179/download/).

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

participants or their communities. The team is expected to make efforts to **hear the voices of marginalized and hard to reach groups**. The team will put in place protocols to ensure safe transfer and storage of personal data and safeguard against unauthorized access.

52. The commissioning office will ensure that the team and the evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation, financial management or monitoring of WFP activities in Somalia, have no vested interest, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. [27]

53. 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.[28]

54. 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 the 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 of Evaluation that there are allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct without breaking confidentiality.

5.4. QUALITY ASSURANCE

55. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on quality checklists. This 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 and recommendations on that basis. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.

56. All evaluation deliverables (i.e., inception report and main evaluation report) must be subject to a thorough **quality assurance review** by the evaluation company in line with the WFP

[27] "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 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 the evaluand/ unit subject to evaluation. To avoid conflicts of interest, particular care should be taken to ensure that independence and impartiality are maintained.

[28] If there are changes in the evaluation team 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.

evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to OEV. This includes a full editorial review as well as reviewing the response-to-comments matrices and changes made to evaluation deliverables after OEV and stakeholder comments. Deliverables not meeting quality standards will not be accepted by OEV. Should the team require additional support in order to produce timely outputs of sufficient analytical rigour or editorial quality it is the responsibility of the company to provide this. Quality assurance by the company is expected to include pro-active steering and guidance to the evaluation team along the process. It is therefore essential that the evaluation company foresees sufficient resources and time for this quality assurance and that personnel dedicated to quality assurance consistently participate in briefings provided by the Office of Evaluation.

57. The Office of Evaluation will conduct its own quality assurance of all evaluation deliverables at two levels: the evaluation manager (QA1) and a senior evaluation officer (QA2). The Director of OEV must approve all evaluation deliverables. In case OEV staff need to invest more time and effort than acceptable to bring the deliverables up to the required standard within acceptable deadlines, this additional cost to OEV will be borne by the evaluation company and deducted from the final payment.

58. The final evaluation report will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the final evaluation report.

6. Organization of the evaluation

6.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

59. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in Table 4 below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. The country office and regional bureau have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the country office planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Table 3: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main phases	Timeline	Tasks and deliverables
1.Preparation	**December 2023** **January 2024**	Final ToR Evaluation team and/or firm selection & contract
2. Inception	**February 2024** **March 2024** **April 2024**	HQ briefings Inception mission Inception report
3. Data collection	**June 2024**	Evaluation mission, data collection and exit debriefing
4. Reporting	**July 2024** **August-September 2024** **October 2024** **December 2024** **February 2025**	Report drafting Comments process Stakeholder workshop Final evaluation report Summary evaluation report validated by Team Leader
5. Dissemination	**March-June 2025** **November 2025**	Management response and Executive Board preparation Executive Board presentation

6.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

60. The evaluation will be conducted by a gender, geographically, culturally and linguistically diverse and **balanced evaluation team** of two international consultants, two national consultants, and one research analyst with relevant expertise (see below) and language skills. The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation reporting writing skills in English and prior experience in humanitarian emergency contexts in insecure settings. Previous work experience in Somalia would be highly preferred, and tendering firms may also wish to consider engaging with local research partners in Somalia provided these pass the UN vetting criteria applied to WFP partners in Somalia.

61. The evaluation team will have strong methodological competencies in designing feasible data capture and analysis, as well as strong synthesis and reporting skills. The evaluation team should have good knowledge of gender, equity and, wider inclusion issues. In addition, the team

members should have experience in humanitarian and development contexts and knowledge of WFP food and technical assistance modalities as well as experience working in politically sensitive and challenging operating contexts.

Table 4: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

Areas of CSPE	Expertise required
Team Leadership	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS • Team Management, coordination, planning, ability to resolve problems and deliver on time • Strong presentation skills and excellent writing skills • Experience in leading complex, strategic evaluations at country level, such as evaluations of country strategic plans, organisational positioning and nexus dynamics, including with UN organizations • Experience with applying theory based mixed methods approaches • Strong ability to navigate political sensitivities and conflict-affected settings, and strong understanding of the complexity of relations between UN, national partners and donors. • In-depth knowledge of the broader humanitarian system and key challenges of humanitarian action in crisis situations (e.g., access, adherence to humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, localization, etc.) DESIRABLE • Prior experience working with WFP • Prior working experience in Somalia
Humanitarian assistance and forced displacement	Experience with evaluation of emergency responses in both natural disaster and conflict settings, including humanitarian principles and protection, lean season support, assistance for refugees and displaced people.
Nutrition interventions	Experience with evaluation of interventions related to treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and nutrition-sensitive programming.
School feeding	Experience with evaluation of school-based programmes, including home-grown school feeding and links to rural economies.
Resilience building and food systems	Experience with evaluation of asset creation, support to smallholder farmers and farmer organisations, market access, food systems, natural resource management and climate change adaptation.
Institutional capacity strengthening and Social Protection	Experience with evaluation of interventions related to support to policy coherence and support to government, particularly in the fields of social protection and safety nets, early recovery support, national data and information systems.

Areas of CSPE	Expertise required
Other technical expertise needed in the team	• Vulnerability assessments and targeting of assistance • Cash-based transfers • Gender equality and empowerment of women • Accountability to Affected Populations • Environment
Research Assistance	Relevant understanding of evaluation and research and knowledge of food assistance, ability to provide qualitative and quantitative research support to evaluation teams, mobile phone survey design, analysis of M&E data, data cleaning and analysis; writing and presentation skills, proofreading, and note taking.
Quality assurance and editorial expertise	• Experience in preparing high quality, complex evaluation deliverables (detailed reports and summaries) • Experience in quality assurance of written technical reports and ability to provide methodological advice • Experience in coaching senior staff and conflict resolution

6.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

62. This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation. Vivien Knips has been appointed as evaluation manager (EM) and Sameera Ashraf has been appointed as OEV research analyst (RA). Both have not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. The EM, assisted by the OEV RA, is responsible for drafting the ToR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the Internal Reference Group; organizing the team briefing and the in-country stakeholder workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting the summary evaluation report; conducting the first-level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Michael Carbon, Senior Evaluation Officer, will provide second-level quality assurance. The Director of Evaluation or Deputy Director of Evaluation will clear the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in November 2025.

63. An internal reference group composed of selected WFP stakeholders at country office, regional bureau and headquarters levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports; provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team.

64. The country office will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Somalia; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder workshop. Muzafar Kaemdin has been nominated the WFP country office focal point and will assist in communicating with the evaluation manager and CSPE team and setting up meetings and coordinating field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

6.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

65. As an "independent supplier" of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and for making adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. However, to help mitigate any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking necessary security trainings (BSAFE & SSAFE) and attending in-country briefings.

6.5. COMMUNICATION

It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the Evaluation Policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will be based on the stakeholder analysis and consider whom to disseminate to, whom to involve and it will also identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

66. A communication and knowledge management plan will be developed by the evaluation manager in consultation with the evaluation team and the Country Office during the inception phase. The evaluation team will propose/explore communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) as part of the inception phase.

67. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in November 2025. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and the Office of Evaluation will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

6.6. THE PROPOSAL

68. Technical and financial offers for this evaluation should **consider in-country inception and data collection missions**, and travel of the evaluation team leader for the stakeholder workshop to be held in Mogadishu. Proposals should build in sufficient flexibility to deal with possible risks e.g., flare-up of civil unrest / conflict. All team members should be ready to travel to and within Somalia, within UNDSS travel advisory constraints.

69. The proposal should consider embedding costs for the local subcontracting of data collection from affected populations, noting that a due diligence process and potential vetting of the provider against UN contracting regulations by the WFP country office might be required.

70. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. All evaluation products will be produced in English.

71. While the Summary Evaluation Report is drafted by the Evaluation Manager, financial proposals should budget time for the Team Leader to review and validate the final draft before it is submitted to the Executive Board.

72. 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.

Annex 1: Overview of performance data availability

Table 1: interim Country Strategic Plan Somalia 2019-2021 logframe analysis				
Logframe version		**Outcome indicators**	**Cross-cutting indicators**	**Output indicators**
v 3.0 Created in 2019 applicable to ACR 2019	**Total nr. of indicators**	**47**	**9**	**84**
v 4.0 Approved in 2020 applicable to ACR 2020 and ACR 2021	New indicators	0	0	10
	Discontinued indicators	0	0	0
	Total nr. of indicators	**47**	**9**	**94**

Table 2: Analysis of results reporting in Somalia annual country reports 2019-2021				
		ACR 2019	**ACR 2020**	**ACR 2021**
Outcome indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	**47**	**47**	**47**
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	**42**	**42**	**44**
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	**42**	**42**	**44**
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	**41**	**41**	**44**
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	**40**	**40**	**43**
Cross-cutting indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	**9**	**9**	**9**
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	**8**	**9**	**9**
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	**8**	**9**	**9**
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	**8**	**9**	**9**
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	**8**	**9**	**9**
Output indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	**84**	**94**	**94**

Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	**55**	**65**	**65**
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	**55**	**65**	**65**

Table 1: Country Strategic Plan Somalia 2022-2025 logframe analysis				
Logframe version		**Outcome indicators**	**Cross-cutting indicators**	**Output indicators**
v 2.0 against CRF 2017-2021 Applicable to ACR 2022	**Total nr. of indicators**	**52**	**9**	**111**
v 1.0 against CRF 2022-2025 Applicable to ACR 2023-2025	New indicators	22	19	156
	Discontinued indicators	15	3	21
	Total nr. of indicators	**59**	**25**	**246**

Table 2: Analysis of results reporting in Somalia annual country report 2022		
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	**52**
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	**51**
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	**51**
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	**51**
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	**49**
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	**9**
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	**9**
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	**9**
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	**9**
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	**9**
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	**111**
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	**41**
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	**41**

Source: WFP COMET Report CML010 extracted on 20/10/2023; CML005 report on Logframe extracted on 20/10/2023; Annual Country Reports 2019-2022

Annex 2: List of relevant previous evaluations and audits

Evaluations and Assessments

Year	Type	Title	Main Features
2018	Centralized Evaluation	Strategic Evaluation of the Pilot Country Strategic Plans	The evaluation assessed progress on the formulation and initial implementation of Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). Somalia was one of the nine countries visited as part of the data collection phase of the evaluation.
2018	Centralized Evaluation	Evaluation of the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	The evaluation assessed the policy's quality, results achieved and the factors influencing this achievement from 2012 to 2017. Somalia was among the six countries sampled for desk studies.
2018	Centralized Evaluation	Evaluation of WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts	The evaluation focused on the period 2012–2017 and assessed the quality, performance and factors effecting results for WFP's policies on humanitarian principles and humanitarian access. The evaluation included Somalia as part of the sampled countries for quantitative data analysis from complaints feedback system.
2018	Interagency evaluation	Evaluation of the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Cash-Based Transfers Response	The evaluation was led by the Cash Working Group (CWG) with an objective to review the joint performance and impact of the humanitarian CBT in the 2017 drought response in Somalia.
2018	Synthesis	Synthesis of WFP's country portfolio evaluations in Africa (2016-2018)	The synthesis covered eight country portfolio evaluations including Somalia. It concluded seven key lessons and made six recommendations to support WFP's strategic shift to the CSP framework.
2018	Country portfolio evaluation	Somalia: An evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012-2017)	The evaluation covered WFP operations in Somalia from 2012 to 2017. It assessed WFP's strategic positioning, the results and factors influencing decision making. It also provided eight recommendations to be fed into the design of Somalia ICSP.
2020	Centralized Evaluation	Strategic Evaluation of Funding WFP's Work	The evaluation assessed quality and results of WFP's efforts between 2014 and 2019 to secure adequate and appropriate funding. Somalia was one of the eight country offices visited during data collection phase of the evaluation.
2021	Climate Response Analysis	WFP Critical Corporate Initiative: Climate Response Analysis for Adaptation	The Response Analysis projected impacts of climate change in Somalia at the national and local levels–from a livelihood zone perspective. It also provided a Review of WFP activities and recommendations for optimization.

2021	Decentralized thematic evaluation	Thematic Evaluation of Cooperating Partnerships in the Eastern Africa Region 2016 - 2020	The evaluation focuses on WFP's relationships with its cooperating partners (CPs) with in-depth reviews of all WFP countries supported by the regional bureau including Somalia.
2022	Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation	Inter-agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the COVID-19 Humanitarian Response	The subject of the evaluation is the collective IASC preparedness and humanitarian response at the global, regional, and country levels to meet the humanitarian needs of people in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Somalia was one of the eight country cases selected for this evaluation.
2022	Decentralized thematic evaluation	Eastern Africa, Supply Chain outcomes in the Food System: Evaluation	The objective was to identify and assess the nature and extent of the effects of supply chain activities on food systems and their components. The evaluation covers all nine Country Offices supported by WFP in the region including country case studies in Somalia, Kenya and South Sudan from January 2016 to December 2021.
2023	Centralized Evaluation	Strategic Evaluation of WFP's work on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	The evaluation aimed at providing lessons and insights to help guide WFP's positioning in relation to HIV and nutrition. WFP operations in Somalia were covered (among 6 countries) as part of desk review for the evaluation.

Source: OEV

Audits

Year	Type	Title	Main Features
2021	Internal Audit	Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Somalia	The audit focused on beneficiary management, cash-based transfers, supply chain, monitoring and finance, and which also incorporated tailored reviews of risk and fraud risk management, non-governmental organization partner management, budget management and stakeholder engagement.

Source: Office of Internal Audit

Ongoing Exercises

In addition to the completed exercises mentioned above there are a number of ongoing evaluations and an internal audit, the findings from which may feed into the CSPE. These include:

- WFP Somalia Mid-term review planned to be completed by the first quarter in 2024.
- Evaluation of Joint Resilience Programme in South-Central Somalia from 2018 to 2022 commissioned by WFP and UNICEF
- Joint Evaluation of the Rome-based Agencies' Resilience Initiative "Strengthening the resilience of livelihoods in protracted crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, and Somalia" from 2017 to 2023
- Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Somalia – 2023

- Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) of the response to the humanitarian crisis in Somalia – starting end of 2023

Annex 3: Acronyms

ACR	Annual Country Report
BR	Budget revision
BSAFE	Secure approaches to field environments
CCS	Country Capacity Strengthening
CO	Country Office
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
CP	Cooperating partner
EB	Executive Board
EM	Evaluation Manager
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GEEW	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
HCT	Humanitarian country team
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated food security phase classification
NBP	Needs-Based Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance committee
OEV	WFP Office of Evaluation
OIGI	WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation

PHQA	Post hoc quality assessment
QA	Quality assurance
R&R	Rest and recuperation
RA	Research analyst
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	Strategic Outcome
SSAFE	Safe and secure approached to field environments
TOC	Theory of change
TORs	Terms of reference
UN AIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Office of Evaluation

World Food Programme

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