

**Mixed Method Impact Evaluation**  
**The Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions**  
**in Protracted Refugee Situations: its impact and role**  
**ETHIOPIA**

**Terms of Reference**

Commissioned jointly by UNHCR & WFP

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## 1. Background

### 1.A. Definitions (see also full glossary at Annex 1)

1. For the purposes of these TOR, the definition of ‘impact’ is shown below. This is consistent with the OECD/DAC definition and adapted to humanitarian work.

**Working Definition of Impact:** *Lasting and/or significant effects of the intervention – social, economic, environmental or technical – on individuals, gender and age-groups, households communities and institutions. Impact can be intended or unintended, positive and negative, macro (sector) and micro (household).* (WFP based on OECD-DAC/ALNAP/INTRAC)

2. **Food assistance** refers to a set of interventions designed to provide vulnerable and food-insecure populations with access to food. It includes instruments such as in-kind food distribution (also known as food aid), vouchers or cash transfers that assure access to food of a given quantity, quality or value. **‘Camps’** refers to all organized settlements that do not have fully open borders. **Protracted refugee situation** is one in which the refugee population has sought refuge in a host nation for five years or more.

### 1.B. UNHCR & WFP Policies & Approach to Protracted Refugee Situations

3. There are currently 10.5 million refugees globally, of which just under 20% are in protracted situations lasting for more than 5 years and often many more. Of these, approximately 80% are in Sub-Saharan Africa and a further 13% in North Africa and the Middle East. Protracted refugee situations pose special social, economic, and political challenges for host governments, host communities, refugees, donor states and humanitarian agencies.

4. By virtue of its founding Statute in 1950<sup>1</sup> and its charge under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol, the role of UNHCR is to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to refugee problems. It is mandated to “lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide”. Meeting refugee needs was one of the founding purposes of WFP<sup>2</sup> in 1963 and a core activity, “using this assistance to the extent possible to serve both relief and development purposes”.

5. Over the years, in order to fulfil their humanitarian mandate, humanitarian agencies have been placed in the position of assuming a progressively wider range of long-term refugee responsibilities (in refugees’ country of origin as well as in host countries), filling gaps in the international refugee regime that were not envisaged at the time of its establishment<sup>3</sup>. The challenge of dealing with this has resulted in various recent initiatives, including the UNHCR’s Protracted Refugee Situations Project, the Refugee Livelihoods Network and various country-specific projects to promote self-reliance and strengthen protection capacities. Growing awareness, led in 2009, to the Executive Committee (ExCom) of UNHCR adopting a special conclusion giving renewed attention to the subject<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950

<sup>2</sup> WFP General Regulations (2009 edition), pursuant to FAO Conference Resolution 1/61

<sup>3</sup> See 2009, Slaughter & Crisp, “A Surrogate State? The Role of UNHCR in protracted refugee situations”, UNHCR Research Paper No.168

<sup>4</sup> For analysis, see Milner & Loescher, 2011, *Forced Migration Policy Briefing 6: Responding to protracted refugee situations: Lessons from a decade of discussion*. Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford

6. UNHCR & WFP were working together in the service of refugees even before the first Memorandum of Understanding was signed between them in 1985. Successive MoU's (1985, 1992, 1994, 1997 and 2002) have reflected evolution in the working relationship and division of roles concerning food assistance, culminating in the latest MoU revised in 2010. Annex 2 gives an overview of changes in roles and responsibilities between the 2002 and 2010 MoU's. After a successful pilot project, evaluated in 2006<sup>5</sup>, the division of responsibilities for food delivery and distribution in the chain from port to beneficiaries has the flexibility to be decided on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore UNHCR expressed interest in broadening the collaboration beyond in-camp food assistance, and is ready to engage in new areas, such as joint assistance to refugees outside camps.

7. Under successive Strategic Plans since 2004, WFP's work on food assistance in protracted refugee situations has been regarded as a central activity contributing to Strategic Objectives (previously Strategic Priorities), both saving lives in emergencies (now part of Strategic Objective 1) and restoring and rebuilding livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations (now Strategic Objective 3).

8. WFP has no single policy concerning operations in refugee camps. The basic principles for programming do not differ greatly from any other WFP intervention. Most importantly, WFP assistance to refugees is provided on the basis of food insecurity, not solely on their status as refugees.<sup>6</sup> The 1998 policy paper "From Crisis to Recovery" remains a core document<sup>7</sup> and defined the potential role of WFP's Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation category in "transforming insecure, fragile conditions into durable, stable situations"<sup>8</sup>. It stipulates that a recovery strategy will provide the rationale for operations and guide choices of target groups and assistance modalities<sup>9</sup>. Further, the Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies (updated November 2010)<sup>10</sup> includes relevant policy statements (and full references) on exit strategies (latest 2005), targeting in emergencies (revised 2006), moving from general to targeted distributions (1998). The latter includes the commitment: "In providing assistance to refugees [...] WFP will take into consideration the needs of the populations of host areas in the vicinity of concentrations of refugees..."<sup>11</sup>. Also directly relevant are cross-cutting policies on nutrition (3 papers from 2004), participatory approaches, partnerships with NGOs, gender (latest 2009), food assistance instruments (2008) and the Humanitarian Principles (revised 2004).

9. These policies are translated into Programme Guidance on joint assessments with UNHCR, food distribution (including criteria for use), refugees, and recovery. Operations may encompass a number of food assistance modalities, but general food distribution has constituted a major part in past years. Some WFP operations also include objectives to enhance national capacity to manage food assistance programmes.

10. In protracted situations, WFP Programme Guidance calls for a multi-year strategic plan for self-reliance<sup>12</sup> in line with the UNHCR Handbook for Self-Reliance. This reflects UNHCR's 2008 shift in policy concerning protracted refugee situations from 'care and maintenance' to self-reliance. The possibilities for achieving this (see Glossary at Annex 1) is greater where there is opportunity for the refugees to make a livelihood in and around the

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<sup>5</sup> WFP/UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects, 2006, WFP/EB.1/2006/7-D

<sup>6</sup> WFP Programme Guidance Manual (PGMWiki) on refugees

<sup>7</sup> WFP/EB.A/98/4-A

<sup>8</sup> See Thematic Evaluation of the Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation (PRRO) Category, WFP, OEDE/2004/1

<sup>9</sup> Quoted in paras.35-37, WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E

<sup>10</sup> WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E

<sup>11</sup> CFA 21/24, (1986), quoted in WFP/EB.2.2010/4-E

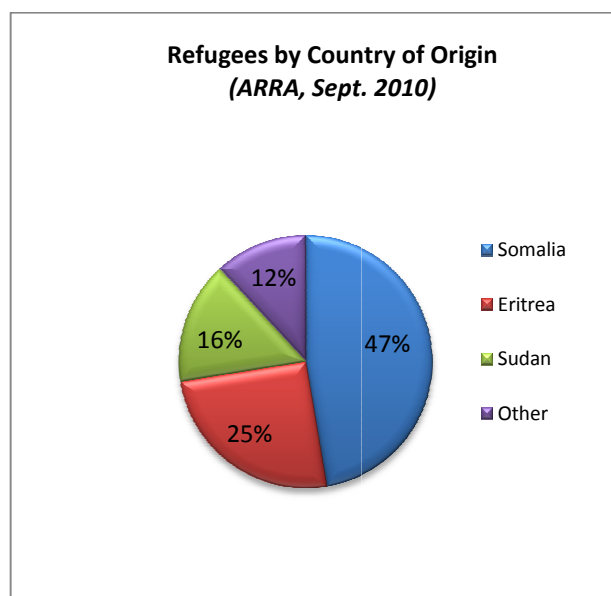
<sup>12</sup> WFP Programme Guidance Manual (PGMWiki) on refugees

refugee camp/settlement through some freedom of movement and/or access to land or other employment opportunities and/or some ethnic affiliation with the host population. WFP operations in protracted situations typically contain objectives concerning food security, rebuilding livelihoods and promoting self-reliance, and maintaining or improving nutritional status. These are not inconsistent with UNHCR's Global Strategic Priorities 2010-2011<sup>13</sup>. However there is no overall logic model for WFP's and UNHCR's inter-related interventions concerning food assistance in protracted refugee situations. This will need to be developed during the design and inception phases of the evaluation.

### 1.C. Country Context - ETHIOPIA

11. Despite rapid economic growth from 1998 to 2007, Ethiopia ranks 157 out of 169 countries in the 2010 United Nations Human Development Index and 80 out of 84 in the Global Hunger Index<sup>14</sup>, classified as 'alarming'. The country is vulnerable to climatic, environmental and economic shocks. The rate of rural poverty is high with 38% of rural households living below the poverty line<sup>15</sup> and subsistence agriculture is the main source of employment. Nationally, malnutrition levels are high and particularly in rural areas. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005 found a national average of 26% of women being under-nourished and low birth weight prevalence of 13.5 %. In 2009, approximately 10% of the population (7.5 million people) was participating in the Productive Safety Net Programme<sup>16</sup>. At the same time, Ethiopia has been host for more than 20 years to large numbers of refugees.

12. Totalling 160,024 in September 2010<sup>17</sup>, the majority come from Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan and these are also the most protracted 'caseloads'<sup>18</sup>. The steady repatriation of Sudanese refugees is expected to continue, provided peace holds in Southern Sudan. By contrast, the influx of Somalis increases as the situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate with the Transitional Federal Government weakened by internal power struggles and armed groups becoming increasingly radicalized<sup>19</sup>. An estimated 3,000 Eritreans per month are flowing into Ethiopia and Sudan<sup>20</sup>. See Fact Sheet at Annex 3. Short-term prospects for repatriation for Somalis and Eritreans are minimal and resettlement to a third country very limited.



13. Ethiopia is a signatory to the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol (with reservations concerning rights to work and to primary

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities 2010-2011, August 2009

<sup>14</sup> IFPRI *Global Hunger Index 2010* (based on data from 2003-2008)

<sup>15</sup> World Bank, 2009, PSNP, Project Appraisal Document, Washington DC

<sup>16</sup> The PSNP is a multi-year, multi-donor programme that provides predictable and timely food and cash transfers to chronically food-insecure beneficiaries.

<sup>17</sup> *ARRA Refugee Statistics*, Sept.30, 2010

<sup>18</sup> Smaller numbers come from Kenya and various countries in the Great Lakes region

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR 2011 Regional Operations Profile

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

education) and the “African Refugee Convention 1969”<sup>2122</sup>. Proclamation No.409/2004 on Refugees reaffirmed the Government’s commitment to implementing international agreements and protocols on the rights of refugees. Refugees are regarded as temporary guests with limited freedom of movement. Nearly all Eritrean, Sudanese and Somali refugees are required to live in camps near their respective borders (see map at Annex 3). There are limited opportunities for re-establishing livelihoods. In general, refugees are not allowed to work, though some informal activity is tolerated. Even kitchen gardens in camps are often restricted<sup>23</sup>. The Joint Assessment Mission in 2008 found that the limited employment opportunities and lack of access to land severely undermine the refugees’ potential for self-reliance<sup>24</sup>. Also, competition for natural resources (e.g. firewood) and the accompanying environmental degradation has often resulted in tension between the refugees and host communities<sup>25</sup>. Standard nutrition surveys conducted in 2008 & 2009 at *woreda*<sup>26</sup> level found consistently high malnutrition level (GAM >20%) in the Afar and Somali regions. These regions also host some of the refugee camps.

14. However, since 2010, an “out of camp” scheme allows Eritrean refugees residing in the camps to live in any part of Ethiopia, provided they are able to sustain themselves financially and/or through the support of their relatives<sup>27</sup>. The scheme includes provision for skills training and education<sup>28</sup>.

#### **1.D. WFP & UNHCR Operations in Ethiopia**

15. WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees in Ethiopia since 1988. Annex 3 provides an overview of the series of four WFP Protracted Relief & Recovery Operations (PRRO) from 2003 to date. Each PRRO has covered all 3 main refugee caseloads. The specific objectives of each operation (Annex 3a) have changed over the years, but the bulk of the activities has remained the same. Specific gender objectives were ‘mainstreamed’ from 2007. Over the years, references to objectives other than basic sustenance have steadily decreased. While the early operations state voluntary repatriation as a long-term goal, since 2005 this was no longer included and there has been explicit recognition of the limited potential for self-reliance/self-sufficiency too. The primary objective has only been to meet refugees’ basic nutritional needs. Food assistance related to income-generation activities, environmental resource management and improving eating practices have been recognised as key ‘recovery’ activities to enhance some modicum of self-reliance, but less than 5% of resources have been dedicated to these activities.

16. The package of food assistance modalities has varied little, except that Food for Work was phased out at the end of 2004. General Food Distribution has been by far the largest component, complemented by School Feeding, Supplementary Feeding and, until recently, Therapeutic Feeding. Throughout the period the vast majority of refugees have been receiving a full ration under general food distribution because of limited possibilities for food self-reliance. However, programmes have been adjusted to improve unsatisfactory levels of nutrition in some camps. Details are included in project documents and data files in the e-Library (see Annex 4).

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<sup>21</sup> 1969 Convention on Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

<sup>22</sup> Source: United States Committee for Refugees & Immigrants, *World Refugee Survey 2009 – Ethiopia*, June 2009. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld>

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Also found in Joint Assessment Mission 2010 (forthcoming)

<sup>25</sup> WFP/UNHCR/ARRA, *Ethiopia Joint Assessment Mission 2008*

<sup>26</sup> The main sub-regional administrative unit

<sup>27</sup> ARRA, *ARRA Update Vol.IV, No.XVI*, July-Sept,2010

<sup>28</sup> UNHCR 2011 Country Operations Profile – Ethiopia



17. The Government of Ethiopia Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is responsible for coordinating assistance to refugees; administering the camps; and safeguarding camp security. This includes storing the food and managing its distribution (including running supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, daily management of school feeding in most camps including providing fuel-wood. UNHCR is responsible for beneficiary verification; providing complementary foods and non-food items (e.g. yeast and spices, cooking utensils, soap) that make the main commodities usable. The division of remaining roles and responsibilities is in line with the global MoU 2002 (replaced by MoU 2011, see Annex 2). Some are joint; some are distinct but inter-related and complementary.

## **2. Reason for the Evaluation**

### **2.A. Evaluation Rationale**

18. Both UNHCR and WFP consider this a ripe moment for review. UNHCR has conducted a special project since 1999 studying aspects of protracted refugee situations, but not yet evaluated the role of the food component in the package of support given to refugees. In the last five years, focus on finding durable solutions to protracted refugee situations has sharpened and campaigns against ‘warehousing’ have gained ground<sup>29</sup>. At the same time, WFP is piloting and adopting new approaches and tools for food assistance. These go beyond in-kind food distribution and include improved nutrition interventions, as well as innovations in how food is procured. Both agencies are aware that the way food assistance is targeted and delivered in protracted refugee situations also affects social and economic relationships among refugees and between refugees and host populations.

19. In the wider environment, both agencies are concerned with enhancing protection activities to meet international standards and promotion of self-reliance activities. The ongoing humanitarian reform process opens opportunities for change and places special emphasis on partnerships and concerted action. This is reflected in WFP’s Strategic Plan 2009–2013 and UNHCR’s Global Strategic Priorities 2010–2011<sup>30</sup>.

20. Like all evaluations at WFP and UNHCR, evaluations serve accountability and learning purposes. An impact evaluation will provide new evidence of the intended and unintended effects of food assistance in protracted refugee situations on the recipients and on the perspectives for increasing self-reliance and potential for achieving durable solutions. It will deepen insights into the complex dynamics behind the results<sup>31</sup>. In this way, it will contribute to learning.

21. On the accountability side, for WFP, General Food Distribution (GFD) is by far the largest single activity in WFP’s portfolio. Within that broad categorisation, GFD in refugee camps is commonly the largest component in protracted operations involving refugees (and IDPs). In May 2010<sup>32</sup>, WFP’s Executive Board expressed strong interest in an impact evaluation on this topic.

22. UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations confirmed UNHCR interest in September 2010 by noting that complementarity of action has become a bed-rock upon

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<sup>29</sup> Ref. UNHCR Research Paper No 168

<sup>30</sup> UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities 2010–2011, August 2009

<sup>31</sup> See the most recent call to fill this and related knowledge gaps in *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises*, 2010, FAO & WFP, p.45

<sup>32</sup> Annual Consultation on Evaluation, WFP, May 2010

which each Agency should design effective programmes. Both agencies acknowledge that food security and the provision of basic needs cannot be sustained without protection of rights and freedoms. At the same time, most refugees in camp settings lack access to sustainable employment, land and livelihood opportunities. A key consideration is the extent to which operational responses contribute to or create barriers to enhancing refugees self-reliance, in the first instance, and international protection and durable solutions to refugee problems in the longer term. This evaluation focuses on the role of food assistance in this.

23. For both purposes, it is time to understand better the impact of food assistance from the perspective of those who receive it (how it worked or did not work for them) and the perspective of the host communities. Their views will help to enhance policy and programme design in the interests of finding durable solutions.

## **2.B. Evaluation Objectives**

24. This is one of a series of four impact evaluations to be carried out during 2011 and 2012 in different countries with joint WFP-UNHCR operations<sup>33</sup>. The overall objective of the series is to provide evidence and inspiration for future strategies to improve the contribution of food assistance to increased self-reliance and potentially to durable solutions for both refugees and host populations in protracted refugee situations.

25. This evaluation will provide evidence and lessons from past experience that will enable the primary users to define such strategies, identifying the appropriate forms of food assistance to meet the specific circumstances and dynamics. The evaluation is timely as the current WFP operation (PRRO 10127.3) concludes in December 2011. The intended primary users are staff of WFP, UNHCR, ARRA and other implementing partners.

26. Together, the **series of impact evaluations** are intended to be used by policy decision makers within UNHCR and WFP in defining broader global strategies to the same end. The series will provide evidence to underpin choices on the appropriate forms of food assistance in protracted refugee situations.

27. The immediate objectives of the evaluation are:

- a) Evaluate the outcomes and impact of food assistance provided to refugees in relation to stated objectives (intended) - whether food security and protection, nutrition, and/or rebuilding livelihoods - and the effects (including unintended) of this on the host populations that may influence the potential for achieving durable solutions.;
- b) make recommendations to minimize negative effects and optimize positive effects in order to increase the potential for finding durable solutions.

## **2.C. Key Questions for Evaluation**

28. The evaluation questions for each Impact Evaluation in the series will include the following questions:

- To what extent have refugees' (a) immediate food consumption needs been met and food security re-established; (b) nutrition status stabilized or improved; (c) livelihoods been re-established; (d) protection from violence been achieved?

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<sup>33</sup> Country selection criteria were: (i) Minimum 7 years operations and still ongoing in 2009; (ii) More than 50,000 refugee beneficiaries in 2009 and at least 2 of the 4 countries should have an average of more than 100,000 refugee beneficiaries per year from 2003-2009; (iii) Camp/settlement situation; (iv) Sample includes examples of all major modalities used in the last 5 years to address protracted situations; (v) Sample broadly represents overall geographic profile of WFP and UNHCR portfolio; (vi) Situation is evaluable, but not recently evaluated; (vii) UNHCR & WFP Country Office and host government are interested in the evaluation being conducted.

- To what extent have the modalities and/or mix of modalities used contributed to these results? What unintended effects have been created?
- To what extent has the type of food assistance and the way it is delivered affected progress towards longer-term durable solutions? To what extent have effects of food assistance changed over time?
- How has food assistance affected social structures and gender relations among the refugee population: within the household and between social groups? How do the effects differ according to different categories of refugees: long-term residents and new arrivals? Most vulnerable and less vulnerable? Which groups have benefited most?
- To what extent and how has food assistance in camps/settlements affected the relationship between refugees and the host population (e.g. by affecting local market dynamics)?
- What are the key external contextual factors<sup>34</sup> (e.g. host government policy) that explain the results? What are the key internal strategy and implementation factors<sup>35</sup> that explain the results (e.g. targeting policy or delivery of non-food items<sup>36</sup>)? How have these two interacted?
- To what extent has the interaction between WFP and UNHCR been a key factor explaining the results (e.g. synergies achieved or dissonances; & how have joint UNHCR-WFP mechanisms, such as the MOU, influenced the performance of implementing partners and NGOs working with the respective Agencies)? To what extent have WFP and UNHCR worked together to address constraining external factors?
- What improvements to policy or operations in WFP, UNHCR and their working relationship could be made in order to enhance positive factors and manage or reduce negative factors?

29. The evaluation will focus on **socio-economic** effects of food assistance (including food security and nutrition). It will not make an in-depth assessment of environmental impacts, but will include environmental issues that have had socio-economic consequences. Concerning school feeding, it will not assess educational impacts, but will consider wider socio-economic impacts of school feeding in camps, such as value transfer and effects on host populations that do not have a school feeding programme.

### 3. Parameters of the Evaluation

#### 3.A. Scope

30. For logistical reasons and given the steady repatriation of Sudanese refugees, this evaluation will focus on the camps for refugees from Somalia (primarily) and Eritrea (secondarily) – see map in Annex 3. While WFP Standard Project Reports (quoted in these TOR) only show aggregated data for all three caseloads, disaggregated data is available at the Country Offices. During the design and inception phase, further specification will be decided and clarified in the Inception Report (Section 4.D below)

31. All operations involving food assistance from 2003 to 2010 will be included (see Section 1.D above). All modalities of food assistance actually used in the selected refugee camps/settlements will be included in the evaluation.

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<sup>34</sup> i.e. outside WFP and UNHCR control or in sphere of indirect influence only.

<sup>35</sup> i.e. within WFP and UNHCR control or sphere of direct influence

<sup>36</sup> This might be those that are part of the food assistance package (e.g. cooking utensils) or others, the absence of which may cause refugees to sell food in order to purchase the items.



### 3.B. Stakeholders in the Evaluation

32. Below is an overview of the main stakeholders in the evaluation. An analysis of interests and specific roles in the evaluation will be refined through discussion with stakeholders during the design phase and finalised in the Inception Report.

33. **Direct stakeholders** (i.e. those who have something to gain or lose directly from the results of the evaluation). Representatives of these stakeholders will be consulted in each phase of the evaluation from inception mission onwards and will have the opportunity to discuss the conclusions and recommendations. The last four will also be consulted on the TOR:

- Refugees, different sexes and age cohorts & representatives of different refugee groups
- Local host communities
- Local representatives of the Bureau of Agriculture & Natural Resources (BOANR) & other local authorities at 'woreda' level.
- Implementing operational partners: International Rescue Committee and Züst Oost Asia Refugee Care. (Past implementing partners will be consulted as key informants).
- Government of Ethiopia Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (at national, zonal and camp levels)
- Country staff of UNHCR & WFP: at national & sub-office level & especially in coordinating mechanisms
- Regional staff of UNHCR & WFP
- Technical units in UNHCR & WFP Headquarters

34. **Indirect stakeholders** (i.e. those with an interest in the subject but not directly involved in implementing the specific operations). The final report will be available to these stakeholders and they may participate in an end-of-evaluation workshop:

- National governments of refugees' country of origin
- UN agencies: especially OCHA and UNICEF
- Key donor agencies
- NGO community (e.g. Save the Children)
- Sector coordination mechanisms – national or inter-agency.

## 4. Evaluation Approach

### 4.A. Evaluability Assessment

**Evaluability** is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion.

35. During the Inception Phase, the evaluation team will need to establish or verify the 'theory of change' behind the food assistance, whether implicit or explicit, and how it evolved over the period covered by the evaluation.

36. Since at least 2006, WFP has maintained an indicator compendium with a results matrix linking corporate strategic objectives (expressed in successive WFP Strategic Plans) to types of food distribution activities, corporate targets for each and indicators. WFP Programme Guidance gives a menu of operational objectives consistent with corporate strategic objectives. Each operation may differ in its selection from the menu but there is limited variance. These in turn are broadly aligned with a sub-set of UNHCR Global Strategic Objectives & Priorities. Within its Results Based Management framework, UNHCR also has links from operation through to Strategic Objectives and various monitoring instruments

including standards and standard indicators. The WFP and UNHCR indicators are not identical but complementary.

37. In Ethiopia, joint assessment missions (JAM's) were carried out in 2003 and 2008, and there have been regular nutrition surveys, Health Information System surveys, post-distribution monitoring, and food basket monitoring and other food security assessments, including household food consumption scores. Quality may be variable and must be checked during the inception mission, but data is available. Less data related to host populations is available. In addition WFP operations were evaluated in 2001 (report 2002) and decentralized evaluations (led by the Country Office in 2006. Annex 4 (e-library) contains relevant literature.

#### **4.B. Methodology**

38. **Mixed Methods.** The methodology should demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (e.g. stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) and using a mixed methodological approach. This approach makes optimum use of evaluation resources and possibilities to support evaluative assessments and show developments over time in order to provide evidence for well-informed decision making in as timely a manner as possible. It will draw on the body of existing data and research as far as possible (see Annex 4).

39. **Four Main Methods.** The approach uses four main methods, which complement each other. They are: (1) desk review of existing literature and stakeholder interviews to establish and assess the institutional logic of the programme, implementation strategies and allocations of resources; (2) review of literature and secondary data; (3) quantitative survey(s) among beneficiaries, as necessary to complement existing data and ensure the evaluation team can answer the evaluation questions; and (4) qualitative field interviews among beneficiaries and all key stakeholders.

40. Data from each of them will be systematically triangulated to verify and deepen insights. The qualitative interviews seek to deepen the understanding and analysis of the data generated by the other methods and to add substance to the indicators. Qualitative methods will include semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion, and observation. In line with WFP Programme Guidance in refugee situations and UNHCR's participatory assessment framework, methods used with beneficiaries and host populations should be as participatory as possible within budget and time resources. For evaluation of impact, the perspectives of the intended beneficiaries and the host population is central. Some form of tracer study of previous beneficiaries may also be developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Sampling for surveys will be representative and randomised.

41. The combination and balance between these four different methods will be decided by the evaluation team in the inception phase, selected as appropriate to purpose and context. The evaluation team will also determine, in consultation with the evaluation manager, the sequence and timing of the different types of fieldwork to ensure the overall data collection strategy generates the best possible results.

42. **Quantitative and Qualitative Data Collection.** Survey sampling will be representative and randomised. The focus for qualitative field work will be carefully selected during the Inception Phase by the team in consultation with the Evaluation Manager and Country Office, based on the most important data gaps undermining the team's ability to answer the evaluation questions. Data will be disaggregated by sex and by age group. The evaluation findings and conclusions will highlight differences in performance and results of the operation for different beneficiary groups as appropriate.

43. **Comparison/Counterfactual.** The evaluation will not undertake randomized control trials for ethical and logistical reasons. Instead, the evaluation will seek comparative

data in similar settings to where the operation is taking place (a comparison or control group) to provide a comparison of “with and without” the assistance provided by WFP. In this case, with limited possibilities for “with and without” comparison, the evaluation team will use a ‘contribution analysis’ approach based on the ‘theory of change’. Where applicable, the evaluation will compare ‘before and after’ data for the recipients of the assistance under evaluation.

44. **Using Standards.** The evaluation will use established standards to assess WFP’s and UNHCR’s performance, most notably the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) guidelines and FAO/WHO standards on adequate nutrition. In some areas, additional standards may have been set by WFP, as it is the largest player in food assistance generally.

45. **Evaluation Matrix.** In the inception phase, the evaluation team will develop an evaluation matrix that expands the key questions and articulates sub-questions, verifiable indicators to respond to these, and means of verification/data collection.

#### **4.C. Evaluation Quality Assurance**

46. The evaluation will use the WFP Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS), which is based on international good evaluation practice. It sets out templates for evaluation products as well as checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. This quality assurance does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures that the evaluation is systematically based on clear and convincing evidence and presented clearly and logically.

47. The evaluation team will be required to ensure that the quality of data used in the evaluation report is checked for validity, accuracy and reliability. The evaluation report will clearly indicate limitations to the conclusions that can be drawn from the evidence.

#### **4.D. Phases & Deliverables**

48. Each evaluation will take place in five phases with timing as shown in Table XX below:

- (i) **Design phase** is to establish and agree on the terms of reference and country selection, compile background information and relevant documents for easy access of the evaluation team, establish the reference group, and identify the evaluation team leader and team members.
- (ii) **Inception phase** is for the evaluation team to arrive at a common understanding of the terms of reference, review documentation, finalise the methodologies to be used during the evaluation and details of field work, develop an evaluation matrix accordingly, assign division of responsibilities in the team and determine the logistics arrangements for field work and the timetable for delivery of the evaluation report. This will be captured in a brief inception report.
- (iii) **Evaluation phase** is to compile the evidence from documents and field work. This phase will take place in two parts. First, there will be an extensive literature review in preparation for field work. Tools for field work will not be finalised until this desk review is complete. Second, there will be field work at sub-national levels in and around the selected camps/settlements and with stakeholders in capitals. These may be divided into two sub-phases: first, the quantitative field work, followed by the qualitative work. Sequencing these two phases will enable the design of the qualitative tools to be adjusted according to preliminary results from the quantitative work. At the end of this phase the Team Leader will debrief key stakeholders at the Country Office, Regional Offices & Headquarters on progress.

- (iv) **Reporting phase** is to present the findings of the evaluation in a concise and well-substantiated evaluation report. The draft report will be shared with key stakeholders for comments and revised in as much as comments are justified. Debriefing will take place at country and Headquarters levels and key findings and evidence will be presented at a workshop, organised jointly by UNHCR & WFP.
- (v) **Presentation of Report and follow-up**, with the purpose of reacting to and implementing recommendations that the evaluation will make.

**Table 1: Phases and Deliverables for the Evaluation**

Phase	Timing 2011	Expected Outputs
<b>1. Design Phase</b>		
Preparation of draft TOR	January	
Circulation of TOR for review	24 January	Improved draft of TOR
Clearance of TOR by UNHCR & WFP Heads of Evaluation	18 February	<b>FINAL TOR</b>
Team selection & contracting	By 15 February	Team assembled
<b>2. Inception Phase</b>		
	February-April 2011	
Desk review of literature by team	26 Feb-7 March	
Team briefing & inception mission (in Ethiopia)	7-17 March	
Submit draft Inception Report to OE	30 March	Draft Inception Report
Quality assurance & report revisions		
Circulation of IR for stakeholder review	7 – 21 April	
Evaluation offices consolidate comments	22 April	Comments matrix to TL
TL revises IR		
Clearance of IR by WFP & UNHCR Heads of Evaluation	29 April	<b>FINAL INCEPTION REPORT</b>
<b>3. Evaluation Phase</b>		
Field work	May to mid-June	
Debrief core in-country stakeholders (by Team Leader)	17 June	Aide memoire
<b>4. Reporting Phase</b>		
Further analysis of findings & TL drafts evaluation report	18 June-7 July	
Submit draft Evaluation Report to OE	8 July	1 <sup>st</sup> Draft Evaluation Report
Quality assurance & report revisions		Revised draft Evaluation Report
Circulation of ER for review	15 - 29 July	
Consolidation of comments by evaluation offices WFP & UNHCR	1-3 August	Comments matrix to TL
TL revises ER	3-15 August	
National workshop (provisional)	Late August	Presentation of key findings
Clearance of ER by UNHCR & WFP Heads of Evaluation	End August 2011	<b>FINAL EVALUATION REPORT</b>
<b>5. Presentation of Report &amp; Follow-up</b>		
Editing & translation	1 Sept.2011	
Preparation of WFP Management Response		Management Response
Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report & Management Response to WFP Governing Body and as relevant in UNHCR	WFP: early Nov.2011	
Report to UNHCR-WFP High Level Meeting	<i>To be decided</i>	

## 5. Organisation of the Evaluation

### 5.A. Evaluation Team

49. The **team leader** for the evaluation requires strong evaluation and leadership skills and technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed below. His/her primary responsibilities will be (a) setting out the methodology and approach in the inception report; (b) guiding and managing the team during the inception and evaluation phase and overseeing the preparation of working papers; (c) consolidating team members' inputs to the evaluation products; (d) representing the evaluation team in meetings with stakeholders; (e) delivering the inception report, draft and final evaluation reports (including the Executive Board summary report) in line with agreed OE standards (EQAS) and agreed timelines. The full job description is provided separately.

50. The **evaluation team members** will bring together a complementary combination of technical expertise in the fields of food security & livelihoods, nutrition, gender, development economics, socio-economic appraisal, institutional appraisal and management. The team leader will be internationally recruited and will have experience with refugee issues. The remaining team members will be a mix of international and national expertise, including local research expertise, as necessary. The blend of technical areas across the team will depend on that of the team leader first. At least one team member should be familiar with WFP's and UNHCR's work with refugees and one should have some understanding of logistics.

51. The evaluation team members will contribute to the design of the evaluation methodology in their area of expertise; undertake documentary review prior to fieldwork; conduct field work to generate additional evidence from a cross-section of stakeholders, including carrying out site visits, as necessary to collect information; participate in team meetings, including with stakeholders; prepare inputs in their technical area for the evaluation products; and contribute to the preparation of the evaluation report. Individual task descriptions will be provided separately. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the Code of Conduct for evaluators (attached to individual contracts), ensuring they maintain impartiality and professionalism.

### 5.B. Management of the Evaluation

52. The evaluation will be jointly managed by an evaluation manager from each organization: Sally Burrows, WFP, and Angela Li Rosi, UNHCR. Technical units will provide support and participate as required. Within the given budget and time, they will manage the entire evaluation process from consultation on draft terms of reference through to dissemination and follow-up to the final evaluation report. WFP will lead management of the process, but all communications will be sent out jointly and all milestone decisions concerning the responsibilities set out below will be taken jointly with the UNHCR Evaluation Manager on the basis of inputs from both agencies:

- (a) preparation of Terms of Reference in consultation with core stakeholders;
- (b) identify and set up the reference group;
- (c) identify and recruit the evaluation team leader and in consultation with him/her identify and recruit evaluation team members;
- (d) organize all communications between the evaluation team and other parties;
- (e) brief the team and participate in the inception mission;
- (f) review and exercise first level quality assurance on the evaluation tools and products;
- (g) ensure that the evaluation team is enabled to carry out its work by supervising logistical arrangements and preparing and managing the budget
- (h) supervise the collection and organization of all relevant documentation from within and outside WFP and UNHCR and make this information available to the evaluation team.



53. The Evaluation Managers report directly to the Heads of Evaluation in both organizations, who will provide: a) strategic orientation and direction at critical junctures to ensure timely joint decision making; and b) second level quality assurance.

54. Once selected, the Team Leader will report in first instance to the WFP Evaluation Manager with reference to the UNHCR Evaluation Manager on all key decisions. A detailed evaluation process map will be provided to the evaluation team at the start of the evaluation to guide all parties.

### **5.C. Communication with Stakeholders**

55. The evaluation managers will ensure consultation with stakeholders as appropriate for each of the key outputs as shown in Table 1 Phases and Deliverables (above) – see also Section 3B. In all cases the stakeholders' role is advisory.

56. Briefings and de-briefings will include participants from country, regional and headquarters level. Participants unable to attend a face-to-face meeting will be invited to participate by telephone. A communication plan for the findings and evaluation report will be drawn up during the inception phase, based on the 'operational plan' for the evaluation contained in the Inception Report.

57. **Language:** Key outputs will be produced in English. During the inception phase, decisions will be taken on (a) the usefulness and possibilities for holding a national workshop to discuss the evaluation report recommendations; and (b) the extent to which the main findings, conclusions and recommendations should be translated into languages used in the camps concerned and how they will be communicated. Field work with refugees and host communities will be conducted in the main languages used in the camps concerned and surrounding areas.

58. The Summary Evaluation Report will be presented to WFP's Governing Body. During the inception phase, WFP and UNHCR will agree a plan for report dissemination in line with the evaluation objectives (see Section 2.B).

### **5.D. Budget**

59. The evaluation will be jointly funded by WFP and UNHCR. The overall budget for the evaluation will be US\$ 250,000, including all costs implied above.

60. The evaluation will be funded from the WFP Office of Evaluation's Programme Support Budget with a contribution from UNHCR.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1 - Glossary of Terms

**Durable Solutions:** refers to UNHCR's ultimate goal, which is to help find durable solutions that will allow refugees to rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. There are three solutions open to refugees where UNHCR can help: voluntary repatriation; local integration; or resettlement to a third country in situations where it is impossible for a person to go back home or remain in the host country. UNHCR helps achieve one or other of these durable solutions for refugees around the world every year. But for several million refugees and a greater number of internally displaced people, these solutions are nowhere in sight. UNHCR has been highlighting these protracted situations in a bid to get movement towards solutions. While UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, in many cases, the absence of longer-term solutions aggravates protection problems. Seeking permanent solutions is explicitly referred to in UNHCR's Statute and has been reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly as an important aspect of UNHCR's work.

**Food Aid:** Refers to in-kind rations of food, which can be sourced locally, regionally or internationally (*WFP, Revolution from Food Aid to Food Assistance, 2010*).

**Food Assistance:** refers to the set of interventions designed to provide access to food to vulnerable and food insecure populations. Generally included are instruments like food transfers, vouchers and cash transfers to ensure access to food of a given quantity, quality or value (*WFP, Revolution from Food Aid to Food Assistance, 2010*).

#### **Freedom** *(to be inserted)*

**General Food Distribution:** General Food Distribution (GFD) is the provision of rations, distributed at regular intervals, to everyone in a geographic area (blanket distribution) or to specific individuals or groups in a geographic area (targeted distribution). The GFD should provide the difference between beneficiaries' food requirements and what they are able to provide for themselves, based on a reference average consumption of 2100 kcal per person per day that should be adjusted given local assessments and circumstances. Note that a GFD does not necessarily improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries. (*WFP Food Distribution Guidelines*)

**Host communities:** Communities that host large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, typically in camps or integrated into households directly. (*OCHA, "Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict"*)

**Impact:** Lasting and/or significant effects of the intervention – social, economic, environmental or technical – on individuals, gender and age-groups, households communities and institutions. Impact can be intended or unintended, positive and negative, macro (sector) and micro (household). (*WFP based on OECD-DAC/ALNAP/INTRAC*)

**Internally Displaced Person (IDP):** Internally Displaced Persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of

habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. (*United Nations Economic and Social Council. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2*)

**Protracted Refugee Situation:** one in which the refugee population has sought refuge in a host nation for five years or more. (*UNHCR/WFP. 2006. Acute Malnutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations: A Global Strategy UNHCR/WFP*).

**Protection:** A concept that encompasses all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of human rights, refugee and international humanitarian law. Protection involves creating an environment conducive to respect for human beings, preventing and/or alleviating the immediate effects of a specific pattern of abuse, and restoring dignified conditions of life through reparation, restitution and rehabilitation. (*OCHA, "Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict"*)

**Refugee:** a person who falls within the competence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This includes individuals who, owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of their nationality and are unable or, because of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. It may also include people who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order, are compelled to leave their country. (*WFP Programme Guidance Manual*)

**Self-Reliance** refers to the ability of an individual, a household, or a community, to meet essential needs in a sustainable manner and without resorting to activities that irreversibly deplete the household or community resource base. Within a prolonged refugee or displacement context, self-reliance activities aim to improve the "normalcy" of a situation, and reducing dependency to external aid over the long run, restoring a sense of dignity and an improvement in physical and psychological well being. (*UNHCR/WFPJAM Guidelines 2008*)

**Supplementary feeding programmes** comprise of two forms: targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

- **Targeted SFP:** aim to prevent those identified as moderately malnourished becoming severely malnourished. These types of programs provide a food supplement to the general ration for moderately malnourished individuals and for selected pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.
- **Blanket SFP:** aim to prevent widespread malnutrition and related mortality in nutritionally vulnerable groups by providing a supplementary ration for all members of that group (e.g. children under five, pregnant and lactating women, etc.) (*WFP Programme Guidance Manual*).

**Therapeutic Feeding:** are programmes targeted at the severely malnourished (wasted individuals). They consist of intensive medical and nutritional treatment with the aim of reducing mortality. (*WFP Programme Guidance Manual*)

**Refugee camp/settlement:** In the standard literature, the terms "camps" and "settlements" tend to be used interchangeably. For some, "camp" and "settlement" approaches refer to two different stages in the refugee cycle, the former referring to

temporary shelter, the latter to a durable solution, namely integration into the host country - which might or might not be preceded by a period of camp-based assistance.

"Camps and settlements" can be understood to cover three forms of assistance policies: (1) planned and (2) unplanned rural settlements which are based on various forms of officially recognized self-reliance, and (3) camps generally based on full assistance. UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Services has introduced the umbrella terms of "protracted refugee situations". The terminology applies to organized settlements, camps, and collective centres as long as they exist for more than five years without clear prospects of finding a durable solution such as voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement. The approach excludes spontaneous or self-settlement. It is in line with statistical tables, which also generally combine camps and planned settlements in one category called "camps/centres"(even though here no time limit is specified). (Schmidt, A. 2003. *Camps versus Settlements.FMO Research Guide*) available at: <http://www.forcedmigration.org/guides/fmoo21/>

**Urban area:** According to “UNHCR policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas”, an urban area is defined as a built-up area that accommodates large numbers of people living in close proximity to each other, and where the majority of people sustain themselves by means of formal and informal employment and the provision of goods and services. While refugee camps share some of the characteristics of an urban area, they are excluded from this definition.

## ANNEX 2 – Comparative Overview UNHCR-WFP MoU's 2002 & 2010

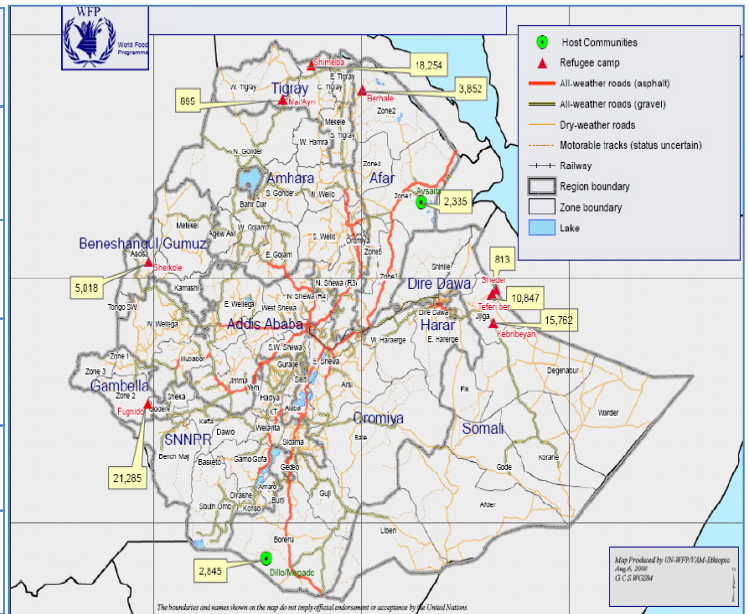
	UNHCR		WFP		Joint	
	MOU 2002	MOU 2011	MOU 2002	MOU 2011	MOU 2002	MOU 2011
<b>Contingency Planning</b>					(i) Establish Early-warning systems; (ii) undertake contingency planning; (iii) maintain contingency plans for countries where appropriate	Unchanged
<b>Registration/ verification</b>	(i) Support to the Govt in determination of refugees status and registration and provision of identity cards; (ii) ensure registration within 3 months of the start of a major influx	(i), (ii) all unchanged			Where registration has not been possible, UNHCR and WFP will determine the No. of refugees/returnees eligible for food assistance, and estimate the demographic breakdown.	Unchanged
<b>Needs Assessment</b>					(i) Assess food aid and non-food requirements; (ii) agree on food assistance modalities, food basket composition, ration size, duration of assistance; (iii) in emergency, both agencies will assess and determine the No. of beneficiaries and the most urgent needs within the framework of the emergency responses while in ongoing operations periodic joint mission will take place; (iv) consider food security of host communities.	Unchanged
<b>Durable solutions</b>	Reintegration strategies	Unchanged	Repatriation operations	Unchanged	(i) assistance to build self-reliance of beneficiaries; (ii) plan reduction of assistance	(i) & (ii) all unchanged, (iii) advocate with Governments to include PoCs in national and food security programmes
<b>Nutrition</b>	(i) Monitoring nutritional status of refugees through regular nutritional surveys; (ii) Implementing selective feeding programmes	(i), (ii) all unchanged (iii) Decision to implement therapeutic feeding; (iv) monitor implementing partners' distribution of food for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes		(i) if beneficiaries are dependent on food assistance, WFP will provide multi-fortified food items	(i) rations to be provided (ii) Decision to implement selective feeding programmes	(i) unchanged; (ii) decision to implement supplementary feeding; (iii) decision to implement micronutrient interventions; (iv) adhere to UNHCR's Health Information System
<b>HIV/AIDS prevention</b>		To ensure that persons affected by HIV/AIDS are included in protection, intervention etc. initiatives		Provide food assistance to persons affected by HIV/AIDS through complementary food rations	(i) Address impact of HIV/AIDS and promote prevention and care activities	(i) unchanged; (ii) advocate for inclusion of refugees, IDPs in national AIDS strategic plans and policies
<b>Gender, age and diversity</b>					(i) Formulate policies to promote gender mainstreaming in all activities	(i) unchanged; (ii) enhance the status of women; (iii) collect sex and age disaggregated data; (iv) design long-term actions to increase participation of women in decisions affecting their livelihoods; (v) design long-term actions to increase participation of women in decisions affecting their livelihoods; (vi) take measures to ensure that at least 80% of food assistance is managed by women in the HH
<b>Education</b>		(i) monitoring refugee school enrolment rates and attendance, and identify obstacles to access to education; (ii) provide non-food items and infrastructures		Provide food items		(i) assess the needs for School feeding programmes, identify target groups and appropriate modalities



	UNHCR		WFP		Joint	
	MOU 2002	MOU 2011	MOU 2002	MOU 2011	MOU 2002	MOU 2011
<b>Resource mobilization &amp; milling</b>	(i) Mobilize complementary food commodities (local fresh foods, therapeutic milk); (ii) supply of non-food items & services relevant to the effective use of food items	(i),(ii) all unchanged; (iii) provide therapeutic milk for selective feeding programmes	(i) Mobilize commodities (cereals, edible oils, fats, pulses, salt, sugar, HE biscuits); (ii) where beneficiaries are totally dependent on food aid, WFP will provide fortified commodities to prevent or correct micronutrient deficiencies; (iii) if whole grain is provided, WFP is responsible for mobilizing resources for milling and providing milling facilities	(i) unchanged (ii) provide fortified foods for targeted and blanket supplementary feeding; (iii) unchanged	(i) Facilitate mobilization of seeds, tools and fertilizers; (ii) determine food items and quantities required, and determine whether providing cereals as whole grain or as flour (iii) monitor their commodity pipelines	(i),(ii),(iii) all unchanged
<b>Food delivery and distribution</b>	(i) Transport and storage of food and non-food commodities (ii) transport of WFP food commodities from EDPs to final delivery points (FDPs); (iii) final distribution to beneficiaries; (iv) ensure that implementing arrangements provide appropriate guidance to beneficiaries on their entitlements, how to prepare food, etc. (v) responsible for distribution in selective feeding programmes.	(i),(ii), (iii), (iv) all unchanged	(i) transport to agreed-upon extended delivery points (EDPs) of food commodities; (ii) store commodities at the EDPs and manage EDPs; (iii) in targeted feeding programmes, UNHCR & WFP may agree to transfer responsibility for distribution to WFP; (iv) on pilot basis and for 12 months, WFP will assume responsibility for final distribution in 5 refugee camps	(i), (ii) all unchanged	(i) Arrangements for final distribution together with the Govt; (ii) distribution modalities and the responsibilities of the implementing partner for reporting on distribution and use of food commodities (tripartite agreement: UNHCR, EFP, implementing partner); (iii) request modifications to the pattern of distribution, or stop distribution;	(i), (ii), (iii) all unchanged; (iv) decision to provide food assistance in form of cash or vouchers
<b>Funding and approaches to donors</b>	(i) Support WFP's specific approaches to donors to provide cash for local, regional or international purchase of food; (ii) support WFP's general approaches to donors for cash contributions for Immediate response account	(i), (ii) all unchanged	(i) Manage contributions, coordinate and monitor donor pledges and shipments, including bilateral and non-governmental donations; (ii) ensure bilateral food resources for refugees are accompanied by cash resources to cover LTSH and other support costs	(ii) unchanged	(i) mobilize resources for their responsibilities; (ii) ensure that resource implications are set out in all approaches to donors and related documentation in a manner that makes these responsibilities clear; (iii) urge donors to pledge commodities and cash for all food requirements under this MOU through WFP; (iv) collaborate on public information activities to promote awareness and address common needs and goals	(i),(ii), (iv) all unchanged
<b>Monitoring, reporting and evaluation</b>					(i) Operational reporting & monitoring; (ii) undertake periodic joint monitoring activities at distribution sites (iii) make donors accept the standard reports and documentation provided; (iv) organize joint evaluations	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) all unchanged
<b>Coordination</b>			(i) Establish and chairs a joint food security committee for each operation; (ii) Letters of Understanding (LOU) between WFP and the host government will provide for full access to monitoring by both organizations on all aspects of the joint operation covered by LOU.	(ii) unchanged	(i) Regular exchange of information; (ii) the country offices will establish food aid coordinating mechanisms with regular exchange of information with donors & partners; (iii) collaborate on transports and logistic issues to ensure coordination and best use of resources; (iv) coordinate activities regarding safety and security of staff and beneficiaries (enhance the United Nations Security Management System); (v) collaborate on information technology issues; (vi) joint HQ meetings with governments (if UNHCR or WFP organizes a meeting on operations covered by MOU, the other agency should be invited); (vii) ensure staff adhere to the codes of conduct and internationally agreed principles of accountability pertinent to humanitarian workers, including the Sphere guidelines	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) all unchanged; (viii) organize high-level meetings co-chaired by the Assistant High Commissioner for Operations at UNHCR and by the Deputy Executive Director at WFP twice a year to review overall implementation of joint activities

## ANNEX 3a – Fact Sheet

Type	Project No.	Title	Time Frame	Total WFP cost	% funded
PRRO	10127.0	Food assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and for refugee repatriation	Jul 2002 Dec 2004	41.245.423	61%
PRRO	10127.1	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees	Jan 2005 Dec 2006	27.490.764	76%
PRRO	10127.2	Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali, and Eritrean Refugees	Jan 2007 Dec 2008	42.970.156	61%
IR-EMOP	10819.0	Response to Somali Refugees Influx	Feb Apr 2009	266,056	51%
PRRO	10127.3	Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees	Jan 2009 Dec 2011	94,511,370	49%



Source: WFP Standard Project Reports and latest resource situations

\*Time frame: actual start and end date as per final SPR. For the ongoing PPRO 10127.3, the end date as per project document

### Operations by Activity

Operation	Supplementary Feeding	Therapeutic feeding	School Feeding	GFD	FFW participants	MCH/Suppl. feeding
PRRO 10127.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
PRRO 10127.1	X	X	X	X		X
PRRO 10127.2	X	X	X	X		X
PRRO 10127.3	X	X	X	X		X

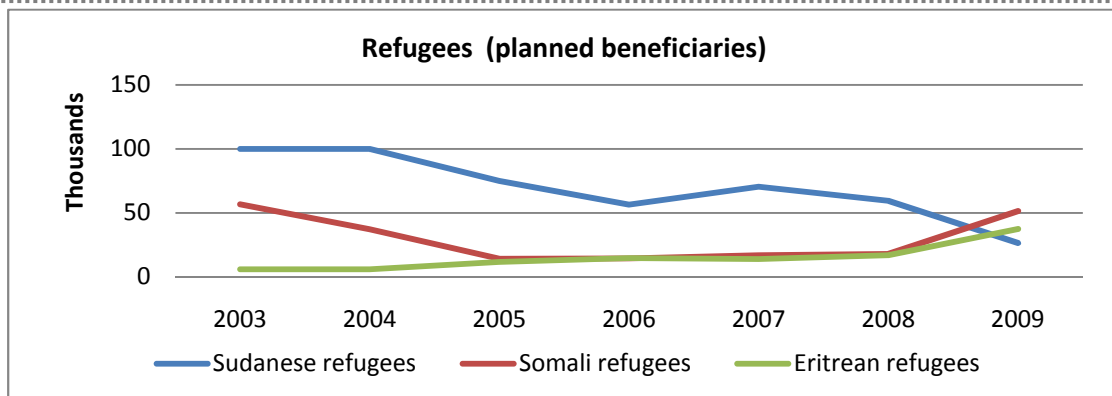
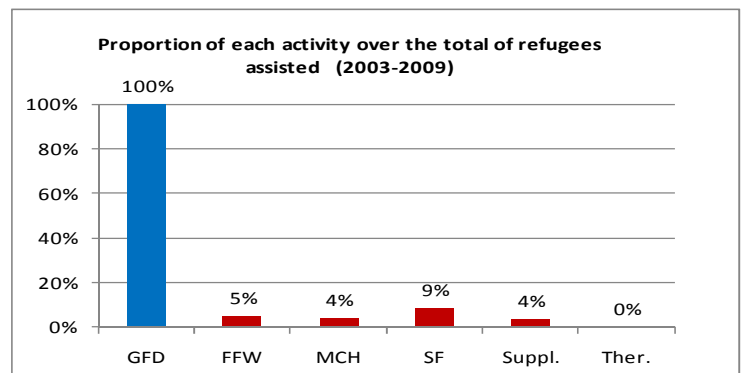
Source: WFP Standard Project Report

\*IR-EMOP 10819.0 is not included

### Donors and partners

**Donors:** United States, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Finland, Canada, France (Others: 22)  
**Partners:** 2 International NGOs: International Rescue Committee (2003-09), Zust Oust Asia Refugee Care (2004-08), Zoa Refugee Care Netherlands (2003) and 2 local NGOs: Ethiopian Orthodox Church/Development & Inter Church Aid Commission (2003-04), Hope for the Horn(2003).

Source: WFP NGO and Donor Relations Unit



Source: WFP Project documents

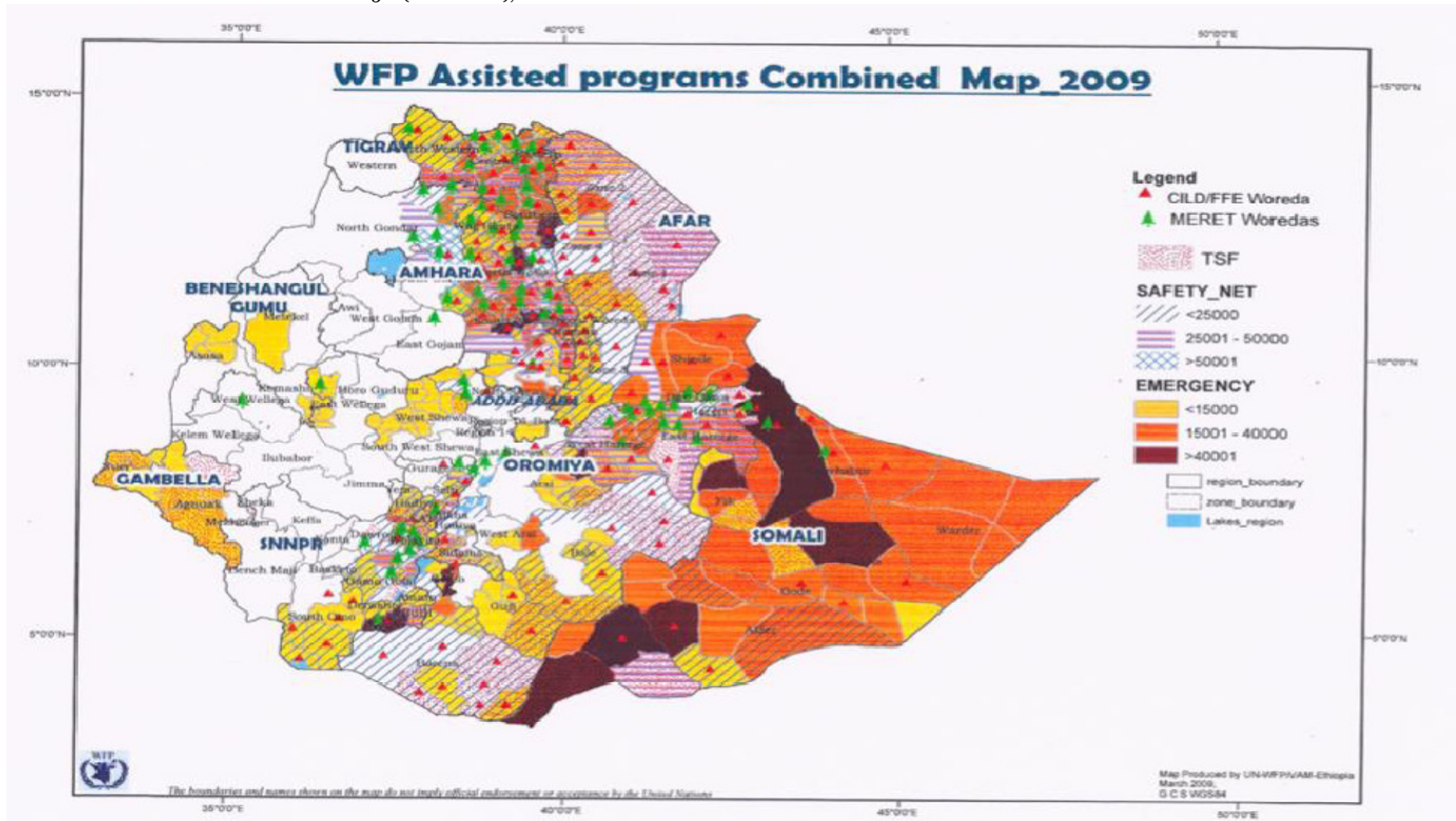
\*IR-EMOP 10819.0 figures are not included. \*\*PRRO 10127.3 planned to assist 2,888 Kenyans in 2009 not reported in the graph.

## ANNEX 3b - Map of Refugee Camps & UNHCR Operations in the Horn of Africa, January 2010



### ANNEX 3c - Map of WFP-assisted Programmes in Ethiopia, 2009

Source: Mid-Term Evaluation of PRRO 10665.0 (2008-2010),





## ANNEX 3d - Overview of Operations with Refugees

Operation	Title	Time Frame	Annual Average				Totals by project				% funded	Immediate Objectives	Main donors
			MT		Beneficiaries		Food cost (USD)		Total WFP Cost (USD)				
			P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A			
PRRO 6180.0	Food assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and for Refugee Repatriation	Apr 2000 May 2003	24,776	23,588	201,259	178,390	25,877,631	15,219,968	63,558,936	40,372,343	64%	(i) To provide refugees with access to basic food to meet their daily nutritional requirements; (ii) to maintain the health and nutrition status of refugees, with special attention to women, malnourished children and others at high risk; (iii) to promote the repatriation of refugees; (iv) to improve and protect the environment and improve physical infrastructure in refugee impacted areas; (v) increase female participation in food management and food distribution.	USA, Switzerland, UK
PRRO 10127.0	Food assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and for refugee repatriation	Jul 2002 Dec 2004	29,334	17,318	157,998	138,428	16,430,656	10,693,508	41,245,423	25,170,169	61%	(i) To meet the nutritional needs of refugees; (ii) support repatriation of refugees; (iii) enable households to invest in human resources through education by increasing school enrolment; (iv) mitigate the effects of natural disasters in refugee-affected areas; (v) increase female participation in food management and food distribution.	USA, France, Canada, Finland, Japan (Others: 4)
PRRO 10127.1	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees	Jan 2005 Dec 2006	22,795	21,046	93,350	110,708	12,235,903	9,601,368	27,490,764	20,839,196	76%	(i) To ensure that the daily nutritional needs of refugees are met, with special attention to women, malnourished children and other vulnerable groups; (ii) to enable households to invest in human capital by contributing to increased equitable enrolment, attendance and retention of children in primary school; (iii) to protect livelihoods and increase resilience to shocks	USA, Finland, Luxembourg, UN CERF, Saudi Arabia (Others: 4)
PRRO 10127.2	Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees	Jan 2007 Dec 2008	28,365	19,463	100,600	102,761	23,925,286	13,152,014	42,970,156	26,236,681	61%	(i) To reduce and/or stabilize acute malnutrition among refugees; (ii) to increase ability to meet food needs within targeted refugee and host households and contribute to the reversal of damage sustained by the environment; (iii) to reduce malnutrition among targeted beneficiaries by helping meet the special nutritional needs vulnerable refugees; (iv) to increase enrolment and attendance of girls and boys in WFP assisted primary schools.	USA, UN CERF, Canada, Japan, Finland (Others: 8)
IR-EMOP 10819.0	Response to Somali Refugees Influx	Feb Apr 2009	19	N/A	25,000	N/A	28,500	N/A	266,056***	136,772	51%		Multilateral
PRRO 10127.3	Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees	Jan 2009 Dec 2011	31,067	21,586	118,777	114,539	40,216,030*	N/A	94,511,370**	46,625,060**	49%**	(i) To reduce and/or stabilize acute malnutrition among refugees; (ii) to reduce malnutrition through targeted supplementary food distribution to vulnerable groups; (iii) to increase school attendance by implementing school feeding programmes	USA, UN CERF, Saudi Arabia, Finland, Germany (Others: 8)

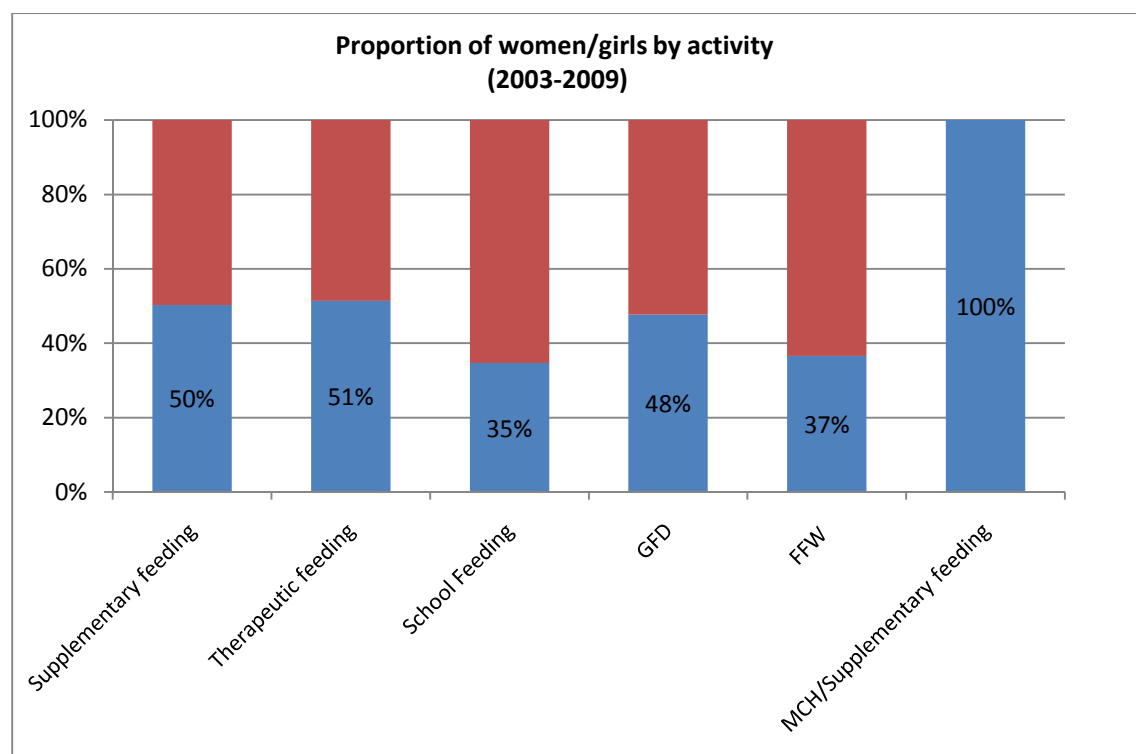
Source: Project Document, Latest SPR, Resource Situation, Budget Revision. \* BR No. 3 \*\* Resource Situation as of 19 December 2010 \*\*\* PoW a2009 as at 31 December 2009



## ANNEX 3e - WFP Project Data (all refugees), 2000-2009

Refugees Assisted by WFP (2000-2009)						
Project	Year	Planned	Actual			% Actual vs Planned
		Total	Male	Female	Total	
PRRO 6180.0	2000	249,127	124,552	124,575	249,127	100%
PRRO 6180.0	2001	187,638	87,647	85,842	173,489	92%
PRRO 6180.0	2002	234,250	80,442	76,821	157,263	67%
PRRO 10127.0	2002	172,876	75,268	70,894	146,162	85%
PRRO 6180.0	2003	130,220	68,858	61,332	130,190	100%
PRRO 10127.0	2003	162,876	71,187	63,178	134,365	82%
PRRO 10127.0	2004	130,807	69,574	60,088	129,662	99%
PRRO 10127.1	2005	100,900	63,783	53,682	117,465	116%
PRRO 10127.1	2006	85,800	54,863	49,088	103,951	121%
PRRO 10127.2	2007	101,500	62,665	53,322	115,987	114%
PRRO 10127.2	2008	94,500	46,298	43,236	89,534	95%
PRRO 10127.3	2009	118,777	61,273	53,266	114,539	96%
IR-EMOP 10819.0	2009(Feb-Apr)	25,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: SPR



## ANNEX 4 –Overview of e- Library

### Global & Pertinent to Theme

Author	Year	Title	Organizational Author
<b>1- Protracted Refugee Situations (General)</b>			
Refugee Studies Centre	2011	Responding to Protracted Refugee Situations. Lessons from a decade of discussion. Forced Migration Policy Briefing 6	Refugee Studies Centre
FAO	2010	The State of Food Insecurity in the World. Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises	FAO
socscimed	2010	Food security and humanitarian assistance among displaced Iraqi populations in Jordan and Syria. Social Science & Medicine (2010),	socscimed
UNHCR	2010	The End of the Road? A Review of UNHCR's Role in the Return and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Populations	UNHCR
Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy	2010	In Search of Protection & Livelihoods. Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Dedaab Refugee Camps on Host Communities	Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy
Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy	2010	In Search of Protection & Livelihoods. Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Dedaab Refugee Camps on Host Communities. ANNEXES	Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy
Save the Children	2010	At a Crossroads. Humanitarianism for the Next Decade	Save the Children
Slaughter A. and Crisp, J.	2009	A surrogate state? The role of UNHCR in protracted refugee situations. Working Paper No. 168	UNHCR
Bruijn, B.	2009	Human Development Research paper 2009/25. The living conditions and well-being of Refugees	UNDP
Midconsult	2009	Impact of Humanitarian Assistance on Livelihoods affected by crises in Uganda	Midconsult
UNHCR	2008	Protracted refugee situations. A discussion paper prepared for the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges. UNHCR/DPC/2008/Doc.02	UNHCR
UNHR	2008	Protracted Refugee Situations. Revisiting the Problem. EC/58/SC/CRP.13	UNHCR
Fielden, A.	2008	Local integration: an under-reported solution to protracted refugee situations. Working Paper No. 158	UNHCR
Leah Berry	2008	The impact of environmental degradation on refugee-host relations: a case study from Tanzania. Working Paper No. 151	UNHCR
UNHCR	2008	Refugee Realities- Meeting the Needs of Refugees and Other People of Concern Globally	UNHCR
UNHCR	2006	The State of the World's Refugees 2006. Chapter 5: Protracted Refugee Situations: The Search for Practical Solutions	UNHCR

UNHCR	2004	Protracted Refugee Situations. EC/54/SC/CRP.14	UNHCR
Banki, S.	2004	Refugee integration in the intermediate term: a study of Nepal, Pakistan, and Kenya	UNHCR
Betts, A.	2004	International cooperation and the targeting of development assistance for refugee solutions: Lessons from the 1980s. Working Paper No. 107	UNHCR
Bakewell, O.	2003	Community services in refugee aid programmes: a critical analysis. Working Paper No. 82	UNHCR
UNHCR	2001	Addressing Protracted Refugee Situations in Africa. Informal Consultation on New Approaches and Partnerships for Protection and Solutions in Africa.	UNHCR
Crisp, J.	2001	Mind the gap! UNHCR, humanitarian assistance and the development process. Working Paper No. 43	UNHCR
UNHCR Africa Bureau	2001	Discussion Paper on Protracted Refugee Situation in the African Region	UNHCR
<b>2- Humanitarian Protection</b>			
Jaspars, S.& O'Callaghan, S.	2010	Challenging choices: protection and livelihoods in conflict - Case studies from Darfur, Chechnya, Sri Lanka and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Case study - HPG Reports 31, June 2010	HPG-ODI
UNHCR	2010	PROTECTION GAPS AND RESPONSES. 2010 High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges	UNHCR
Save the Children UK	2010	Child Protection Systems in Emergencies. A Discussion Paper	Save the Children UK
Proudlock, K. and Ramalingam B.	2009	Improving humanitarian impact assessment: bridging theory and practice. Chapter 2. ALNAP 8 th Review of Humanitarian Action. Performance, Impact and Innovation	ALNAP
UN Security Council	2009	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2009/277)	UN
Jaspars, S., and O'Callaghan, S.	2008	Challenging Choices: Protection and livelihoods in Darfur. HPG Working Paper December 2008	HPG-ODI
O'Callaghan, S. & Pantuliano, S.	2007	Protective Action. Incorporating Civilian Protection into Humanitarian Response. HPG Report 26	HPG-ODI
O'Callaghan, S. & Pantuliano, S.	2006	The Protection Crisis: A Review of Field-Based Strategies for Humanitarian Protection in Darfur. HPG Discussion Paper December 2006	HPG-ODI
Dolan and Hovil	2006	Humanitarian Protection in Uganda: A Trojan Horse? HPG Background Paper December 2006	HPG-ODI
UNHCR	2001	Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law	UNHCR
<b>3- Policies &amp; Programme Guidance</b>			
WFP	2010	Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: an updated version (November 2010) WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E	WFP
UNHCR/WFP	2010	UNHCR/WFP Urban Joint Assessment Mission Brainstorming and Review. Amman, Jordan 21st – 25th November 2010 . Summary Report	UNHCR/WFP
UNHCR	2010	UNHCR Global Appeal 2010-2011. Global Strategic Priorities	UNHCR

Inter-Agency Standing Committee	2010	Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
WFP	2010	WFP's role in the humanitarian assistance system (WFP.EB.1/2010/5-C)	WFP
WFP	2010	EMOPs and PRROs Policies and Principles. Programme and Guidance Manual(as of July 2010)	WFP
WFP	2010	Complex Humanitarian Operations: Controlling Supply Chain Risks in Volatile Environments. Summary of 18 May Experts' Meeting at the World Food Programme	WFP
WFP	2010	Programme Guidance Manual. Project Activities: Food Distribution (as of Feb 2010)	WFP
UNHCR	2009	Guidance on Infant Feeding and HIV in the context of Refugees and displaced Populations	UNHCR
WFP	2009	Gender Policy	WFP
UNHCR/WFP	2008	UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission Guidelines	WFP
UNHCR	2008	UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls	UNHCR
UNHCR	2008	Protecting Refugees and the Role of UNHCR	UNHCR
UNHCR	2007	Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	UNHCR
UNHCR	2006	UNHCR policy related to the acceptance, distribution and use of milk products in refugee settings	UNHCR
UNHCR	2006	Practical Guide to the Systematic Use of Standards & Indicators in UNHCR Operations	UNHCR
WFP	2006	Food Distribution Guidelines-Section 2 on GFD	WFP
UNHCR/WFP	2006	Acute Malnutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations: A global Strategy UNHCR/WFP (2006)	UNHCR/WFP
UNHCR	2005	UNHCR Handbook for Self-Reliance	UNHCR
UNHCR/WFP	2004	UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Guidelines (no longer in use)	WFP
UNHCR/WFP	2004	Integration of HIV/AIDS Activities with food and nutrition support in refugee settings: specific programme strategies	UNHCR/WFP
The Sphere Project	2004	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response	The Sphere Project
WFP	2004	Nutrition in Emergencies: WFP Experiences and Challenges (WFP/EB.A/2004/5-A3)	WFP
UNHCR	2003	UNHCR Handbook for Registration. Procedures and Standards for Registration, Population Data Management and Documentation	UNHCR
WFP	2003	Food Aid and Livelihoods in Emergencies: Strategies for WFP (WFP/EB.A/2003/5-A)	WFP

UNHCR- UNICEF-WFP- WHO, WHO	2002	Food and Nutrition Needs in Emergencies	WFP
WFP	2001	WFP Food Aid in Emergencies- Red Book. Book A	WFP
WFP	2001	WFP Food Aid in Emergencies- Red Book. Book B	WFP
UNHCR/WFP	1999	UNHCR/WFP Guidelines for Selective Feeding Programmes in Emergency	UNHCR
UNHCR/WFP	1999	Food Security Assessments, Self-Reliance, Targeting and Phasing Out in Ongoing Refugee Situations, summary report of an inter-agency workshop, Rome Nov.1999	WFP
Ockwell, R.	1999	Food Security and food assistance among long-standing refugees	
WFP	1998	From Crisis to Recovery (WFP/EB.A/98/4-A)	WFP
WFP	1986	Report of the 21th Session of the United Nations/FAO Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (WFP/CFA 21/24)	WFP
WFP	1986	21 th Session: Review of Emergency Food Aid to Refugees and Displaced Persons	WFP
General Assembly	1950	STATUTE OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER. General Assembly Resolution 428 (v). 14 Dec. 1950	General Assembly
<b>4- UNHCR/WFP Partnership</b>			
UNHCR/WFP	2010	UNHCR – WFP High Level Meeting. UNHCR Headquarters, Geneva. 5th November 2010. Note for the record	UNHCR
UNHCR/WFP	2010	Report on the UNHCR-WFP High Level Meeting, 5 November 2010	UNHCR
UNHCR/WFP	2010	WFP and UNHCR Africa Bureaux Bilateral Meeting. 4 November 2010	UNHCR
UNHCR/WFP	2010	UNHCR-WFP MoU 2010	UNHCR/WFP
UNHCR/WFP	2002	UNHCR-WFP MoU 2001	UNHCR/WFP
<b>5- Databases available</b>			
NICS	Mar. 2010	Nutrition Information in crises situations. NICS Vol 21, March 2010	UNSCN
WFP	2007	The Situation of Refugees Update 1 July 2007	WFP
WFP	2007	Update on WFP Operations for Refugees and IDP as of 1 March 2007	WFP
WFP	2006	Quarterly Update on WFP Operations for Refugees and IDP as of July 2006	WFP
<b>6- Evaluations concerning PRS</b>			



WFP	2010	Nepal: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio. Vol I Full Report (OE/2010/010)	WFP
WFP	2010	Country Portfolio Evaluation. Chad: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2003-2009) (OE/2010/012)	WFP
OECD	2008	Guidance on Evaluating conflict prevention and peace building activities.	OECD
WFP	2006	WFP-UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects - Volume I & II (OEDE/2006/2) Case Studies: Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya	WFP
WFP	2006	WFP-UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects (WFB/EB.1/2006/7-D)	WFP
WFP	2004	Full Report of the Thematic Evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Category (OEDE/2004/01)	WFP
<b>7- Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS)</b>			

## Ethiopia Specific

Ethiopia			
Author	Year	Title	Organizational Author
<b>1. Background, Analysis &amp; Research on Refugees in Ethiopia</b>			
UNHCR	2011	UNHCR Global Appeal 2011	UNHCR
UNHCR	2010	Briefing folder on Ethiopia	UNHCR
ARRA	2010	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs. ARRA UPDATE VOL. IV, NO. XVI, JULY – SEPT. 2010	ARRA
Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU)	Updated Aug. 2010	ENCU Survey Database- Nutrition surveys since 2000	DPPC
WFP Ethiopia	2010	WFP Annual Report 2009 Ethiopia	WFP
WFP	Mar. 2010	IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORSENING HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOMALIA AND EFFECTS ON THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES – REGIONAL OVERVIEW. WFP CONTINGENCY PLAN	WFP
UNHCR	2009	UNHCR Global Report 2009	UNHCR
United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	2009	World Refugee Survey 2009 Ethiopia	USCRI
UNHCR	2009	UNHCR Global Appeal 2010-2011	UNHCR
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	2009	Ethiopia: Human Rights Violation and conflicts continue to cause displacement	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	2008	World Refugee Survey 2008 Ethiopia	USCRI
UNHCR	2007	Country Operation Plan 2008	UNHCR
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	2007	Ethiopia: Addressing the rights and needs of people displaced by conflict	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
ZOA Refugee Care	2006	Report of the assessment on the situation of Internally Displaced Persons in Gambella region	ZOA Refugee Care

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	2006	Government Recognition of Conflict IDPs Crucial to Addressing their Plight. A Profile of the Internal Displacement Situation,	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Dessalegn, B.	2004	FMO Country Guide	FMO
ARRA	2004	Ethiopian National Refugee Proclamation 409/2004	ARRA
UNHCR	2002	Pastoral Society and Transnational Refugees: population movements in Somaliland and Eastern Ethiopia 1988-2000. Working Paper No. 65	UNHCR
<b>2. Food Security Analysis &amp; Assessment Reports</b>			
<b>JAM</b>			
WFP/UNHCR/ARRA	2008	WFP/UNHCR/ARRA Joint Assessment Mission	WFP/UNHCR/ARRA
WFP/UNHCR/ARRA	2003	ARRA/UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission	WFP/UNHCR/ARRA
<b>CFSAM</b>			
FAO/WFP	2010	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	Jul. 2009	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission: Phase 2: Integrating the Crop and Food Supply and the Emergency Food Security Assessments	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	Jan. 2009	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	Mar. 2008	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission: Phase 2: Integrating the Crop and Food Supply and the Emergency Food Security Assessments	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	Jan. 2008	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission: Phase 1	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	2007	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	2006	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	2005	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission	FAO/WFP
FAO/WFP	2004	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission	FAO/WFP
<b>EFSA</b>			
WFP	2008	The Impacts of HIV/AIDS on Livelihoods and Food Security in Rural Ethiopia: Results from Household Survey in Four Region	WFP

<b>Other Assessment on Food Security</b>			
<b>UNHCR</b>			
UNHCR	2010	Malnutrition among refugee population. Latest data from nutrition surveys (as of 28 Sept. 2010)	UNHCR
UNHCR/ARRA/WFP	Jul 2009	Joint UNHCR, ARRA, and WFP Health and nutrition survey. All refugee camps in Ethiopia	UNHCR/ARRA/WFP
UNHCR/ARRA/WFP	Aug 2008	Health and Nutrition Survey. All refugee camps in Ethiopia	UNHCR/ARRA/WFP
UNHCR/WFP	2008	Pilot Project Proposal on Multi Story Garden. Shimelba Refugee Camp	UNHCR/WFP
UNHCR/ARRA/WFP	Jun 2007	Nutrition Survey. All refugee camps in Ethiopia	UNHCR/ARRA/WFP
<b>Others</b>			
WFP	Apr. 2010	WFP Ethiopia Weekly report No. 13	WFP
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2010	Early Warning and Response Analysis November 2010	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2010	Humanitarian Requirements for 2010	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2010	Food Supply Prospect for the year 2010	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2009	Humanitarian Requirements for 2009	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
WFP/VAM	2009	Food Security and Vulnerability in Amhara and Afar Regions	WFP
WFP/VAM	2009	Food Security and Vulnerability in Addis Ababa	WFP
WFP/VAM	2009	Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Towns of Tigray Region	WFP
WFP/VAM	2009	Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Towns of Somali, Harari and Dire Dawa Regions	WFP
WFP/VAM	2009	Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Towns of Oromiya Region	WFP
WFP/VAM	2009	Summary of Food Security and Vulnerability in Selected Urban Centers	WFP
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	2008	Humanitarian Requirements for 2008	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

Agency			Agency
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2006	Belg and Pastoral Area Assessment and Food Requirement	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Haan, N. et All	2006	A Review of Emergency Food Security assessment Practice in Ethiopia	HPG-ODI
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	Jan. 2006	Food Supply Prospect	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2005	Belg Production Prospects & Food Requirement from August to December 2005	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2004	Impact of the 2004 Belg Harvest and the GU Rain in the Pastoral Areas on Food Availability	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
Joint Gov. & Humanitarian Partners	2004	Evaluation of the response to the 2002-03 emergency in Ethiopia	Joint Gov. & Humanitarian Partners
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency	2003	Food Supply Prospect in 2004	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency

### Survey Reports on Refugees

Mother and Child Development Organisation	2001	Survey Report on the Status of People Displaced by Drought in and Around Eastern refugee Camps in Somali National	MCDO
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### 3. WFP Operations with refugee component

#### PRRO 6180.0 - Food assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and for Refugee Repatriation

Project Document

Notes for record

Budget Revision

SPR 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

#### PRRO 10127.0 - Food assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and for refugee repatriation

Project Document

Notes for record

Budget Revision

SPR, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005

<b>PRRO 10127.1 - Food Assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees</b>			
Project Document			
Notes for record			
SPR, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007			
<b>IR-EMOP 10819.0 - Response to Somali Refugees Influx</b>			
Project Document			
<b>PRRRO 10127.2 - Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali, and Eritrean Refugees</b>			
Project Document			
SPR 2007, 2008, 2009			
<b>IR -EMOP 10819.0 - Response to Somali Refugees Influx</b>			
Project Document			
<b>PRRRO 10127.3 - Food Assistance to Sudanese, Somali, and Eritrean Refugees</b>			
Project Document			
Budget Revision No. 1, 2, 3			
Resource Situation (at 13/12/2010)			
SPR 2008, 2009			
<b>4. Evaluation Reports (with Refugee Component)</b>			
WFP	2001	Full Report of the Evaluation of Ethiopia PRRO 6180 "Food Assistance for Refugees in Ethiopia and for Refugee Repatriation" (OEDE/2002/03)	WFP
WFP	2001	Summary Report of the Evaluation of Ethiopia PRRO 6180.00 (WFP/EB.1/2002/5/3)	WFP
<b>5. Maps</b>			
UNHCR	2010	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and Yemen	UNHCR
WFP	2008	PRRO 10127.3 Refugee Camps and Host Communities in Ethiopia	WFP
WFP	2003	PRRO 10127.2	WFP
WFP	2003	PRRO 10127.1 Refugee camps in Ethiopia	WFP
WFP	2001	PRRO 10127.0 Refugee camps in Ethiopia	WFP
<b>6. Miscellaneous &amp; Suggested Website</b>			
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	2010	Ethiopia: 2010 MDGs report: trends and prospects for meeting MDGs by 2015	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development



Schmidt, E. & Dorosh, P.	2009	A Sub-National Hunger Index for Ethiopia. Discussion Paper No. ESSP2 005	IFPRI
UNHCR	2009	Statistical Yearbook 2009-Annexes	UNHCR
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants		<a href="http://www.refugees.org/">http://www.refugees.org/</a>	
Disaster Risk Management & food security Gov. of Ethiopia		<a href="http://www.dppc.gov.et/">http://www.dppc.gov.et/</a>	
Administration for Refugee and returnee affairs		<a href="http://www.arra.org.et/index.php/faq">http://www.arra.org.et/index.php/faq</a>	
Central Statistical Agency Ethiopia		<a href="http://www.csa.gov.et/">http://www.csa.gov.et/</a>	
FMO		<a href="http://www.forcedmigration.org/">http://www.forcedmigration.org/</a>	
Ref World		<a href="http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/tehis/vtx/refworld/rwmain">http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/tehis/vtx/refworld/rwmain</a>	