

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

Commissioned Jointly by UNHCR & WFP
Terms of Reference

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1. Background

1.1. Definitions

1. WFP's Office of Evaluation uses the following 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)."¹
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.

1.2. UNHCR & WFP's Corporate 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 1950² 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 WFP³ 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 establishment⁴. 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 subject⁵.

¹ Based on definitions used by ALNAP, OECD/DAC and INTRAC.

² General Assembly resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950

³ WFP General Regulations (2009 edition), pursuant to FAO Conference Resolution 1/61

⁴ See 2009, Slaughter & Crisp, "A Surrogate State? The Role of UNHCR in protracted refugee situations", UNHCR Research Paper No.168

⁵ 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 signed in 2011. 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 2006⁶, 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.⁷ The 1998 policy paper "From Crisis to Recovery" remains a core document⁸ and defined the potential role of WFP's Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation category in "transforming insecure, fragile conditions into durable, stable situations"⁹. It stipulates that a recovery strategy will provide the rationale for operations and guide choices of target groups and assistance modalities¹⁰. Further, the Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies (updated November 2010)¹¹ 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..."¹². 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.

⁶ WFP/UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects, 2006, WFP/EB.1/2006/7-D

⁷ WFP Programme Guidance Manual (PGMWiki) on refugees

⁸ WFP/EB.A/98/4-A

⁹ See Thematic Evaluation of the Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation (PRRO) Category, WFP, OEDE/2004/1

¹⁰ Quoted in paras.35-37, WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E

¹¹ WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E

¹² CFA 21/24, (1986), quoted in WFP/EB.2.2010/4-E

10. In protracted situations, WFP Programme Guidance calls for a multi-year strategic plan for self-reliance¹³ 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 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, re-building livelihoods and promoting self-reliance, and maintaining or improving nutritional status. These are consistent with UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives 2010-2011¹⁴.

11. However there is no existing unified theory of change or logic model for WFP's and UNHCR's inter-related interventions concerning food assistance in protracted refugee situations. Annex 3 shows a working model developed by the WFP Office of Evaluation for the purposes of this series of evaluations. It is based on the content of existing policies and operational documents.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. Rationale

12. 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 ground¹⁵. 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.

13. In the wider environment, both agencies are concerned with enhancing protection activities to meet international standards and promotion of self-reliance activities. The on-going 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 Objectives 2010-2011¹⁶.

14. 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

¹³ WFP Programme Guidance Manual (PGMWiki) on refugees

¹⁴ UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities 2010-2011, August 2009

¹⁵ Ref. UNHCR Research Paper No 168

¹⁶ UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities 2010-2011, August 2009

achieving durable solutions. It will deepen insights into the complex dynamics behind the results¹⁷. In this way, it will contribute to learning.

15. 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 2010¹⁸, WFP's Executive Board expressed strong interest in an impact evaluation on this topic.

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

17. 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.

2.2. Objectives

18. 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 operations¹⁹. 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.

19. Each of the four individual evaluations 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 intended primary users are staff of WFP and UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WHO, the Chad National Refugee Authority (Commission nationale d'accueil, de reinersion des refugies et des rapatries-CNARR), and of NGOs cooperating partners, including Africare, Africa concern, ACTED, CARE, COOPI, Concern Worldwide and Mentor.

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ Annual Consultation on Evaluation, WFP, May 2010

¹⁹ 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.

20. 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.

21. The immediate objectives of this 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 population 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.

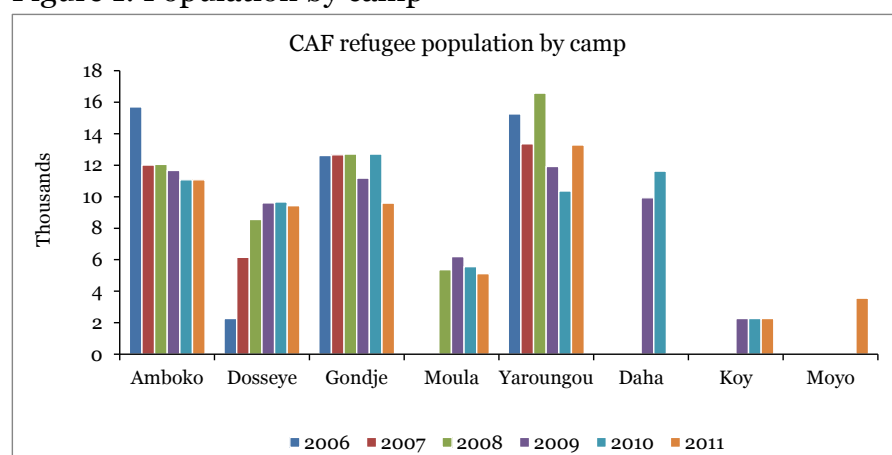
3. Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. Country Context: Southern Chad

22. Chad is a low-income, food-deficit country, ranked 183th out of 169 countries in the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Poverty in Chad has been aggravated by various conflicts during its 50 years of independence. Tensions between ethnic groups have further contributed to political and economic instability. The impact of the 2011 crisis in Libya on Chad is yet to be measured, especially with the return of thousands of Chadians from Libya to their impoverished families in the Sahel region. Moreover, Chad is subject to spill-over effects from crises in neighbouring Sudan and the Central African Republic. However, despite the instability in neighbouring countries, in early 2011, Chad held legislative, presidential and communal elections, resulting in the re-election of the incumbent president without major incidents.

23. Since 2003, southern Chad has been hosting refugees fleeing insecurity in the Central African Republic. As of April 2011, these refugees are estimated at about 73,500, living in several camps mainly along Chad's southern border. With the current situation in CAR, the current population in southern Chad is expected to reach 75,000 by the beginning of 2012²⁰.

Figure 1: Population by camp



Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook (2006-2009) & webHIS.

Note: Daha camp population moved to Koy and Moyo camps in APR 2011. WFP/UNHCR Operational figures may differ.

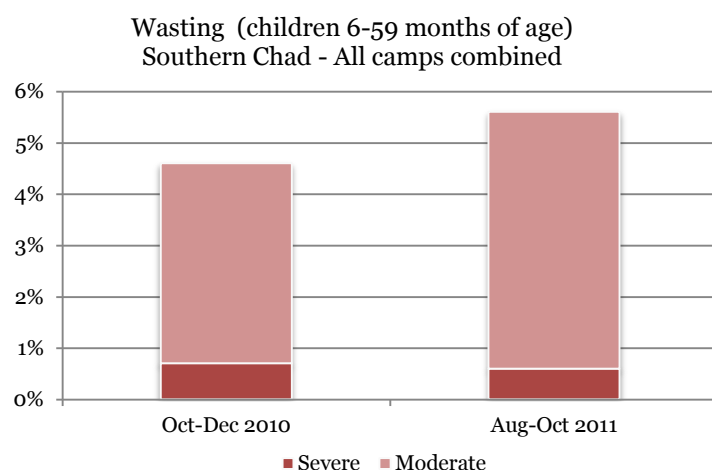
²⁰ UNHCR Planning figures for JAN 2011: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e45c226>

24. Central African refugees have settled in a region of Chad where the local population is of similar cultural and linguistic background. The agro-ecological and climatic conditions are favourable for agriculture but refugees are not yet self-sufficient because of the limited access to land while recent years climatic situation further aggravated the situation. Food security of refugees is problematic with 32.4% households in severe food insecurity and 34.1% in moderate food insecurity compared to 13.3% and 19.1% respectively for the local population²¹.

25. Malnutrition among children in camps²² as of NOV 2010, is of 0.7% severe / 3.9% moderate wasting, 15% severe / 26.3% moderate stunting while anaemia figures are 21.4% mild / 48.2% moderate / 5.8% severe.

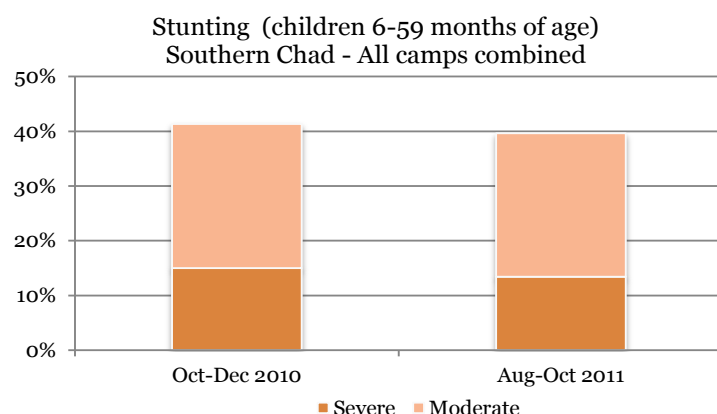
26. A more recent study (Aug-Oct 2011)²³ shows 0.5% severe / 5.0% moderate wasting, 13.4% severe / 26.2% moderate stunting while anaemia figures are 24.3% mild / 39.6% moderate / 2.0% severe. Anaemia levels among children 6-59 months of age are extremely high at over 65%. Anaemia is defined as a public health problem when prevalence exceeds 20%

Figure 2: Wasting amongst children in camps



Source: UNHCR central database

Figure 3: Stunting amongst children in camps



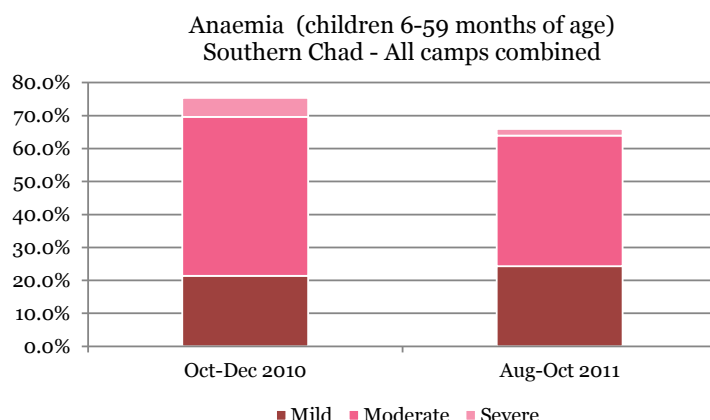
Source: UNHCR central database

²¹ EFSA southern Chad (Feb 2011)

²² ENQUETES NUTRITIONNELLES ET DE MORTALITE RETROSPECTIVE DANS LES CAMPS DE REFUGIES CENTRAFRICAIS AU SUD ET SUD-EST DU TCHAD (18 OCTOBRE AU 14 DECEMBRE 2010)

²³ Enquetes nutritionnelles anthropometriques et de mortalite retrospective dans les camps des refugies Centrafricains au sud et sud est du tchad (22 août au 31 octobre 2011)

Figure 4: Anaemia amongst children in camps



Source: UNHCR central database

27. The political situation in the Central African Republic remains volatile, and despite an on-going political reconciliation process, voluntary repatriation to the country in the short term is not considered likely.

28. Chad was party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol without reservation, as well as the 1969 AU Convention governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Its 1996 Constitution (Articles 46 and 15) provided for asylum and forbade the extradition of "political refugees." Chad signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR, reiterating the Government's commitment to protecting asylum seekers against *refoulement*.

3.2. WFP & UNHCR's Operations in Southern Chad

29. Since 2003, WFP has been providing food assistance to the refugees, while the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners provide basic services including shelter, water, sanitation, education and health.

Figure 5: Timeline of WFP operations

Refugees	Year									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Central African Refugees	IR-EMOP 10286.0 EMOP 10295.0		EMOP 10295.1	PRRO 10510.0				PRRO 200059		PRRO 200289 2012-2013

30. WFP has operated 5 operations for the period from 2003 to 2011 reaching between 31,500 to 95,500 beneficiaries, including refugees and host populations with between 550 Mt to 8,550 MT every year. Operations included various modalities, such as general and targeted food distributions, therapeutic feeding, supplementary feeding, food for work (FFW)/training (FFT) and HIV/Aids & TB.

Table 1: Actual number of beneficiaries vs planned number of beneficiaries

Year	Project n.	Category	Planned			Actual			Actual vs Total
			Total	Refugees	Host pop	Total	Refugees	Host pop	
2003	102860	IREMOP	40,037	40,037	0	33,560	33,560	0	84%
2003	102950	EMOP	40,037	40,037	0	32,000	32,000	0	80%
2004	102950	EMOP	40,037	40,037	0	31,599	31,599	0	79%
2005	102950	EMOP	32,000	32,000	0	29,462	29,329	133	92%
2005	102951	EMOP	42,000	42,000	0	42,354	41,972	382	101%
2006	102951	EMOP	42,000	42,000	0	44,480	44,285	195	106%
2006	105100	PRRO	44,862	44,000	862	50,205	49,595	610	112%
2007	105100	PRRO	28,821	28,000	821	50,220	30,185	20,035	174%
2008	105100	PRRO	54,814	45,200	9,614	62,812	52,999	9,813	115%
2009	105100	PRRO	67,472	57,900	9,572	95,670	59,175	36,495	142%
2010	105100	PRRO	77,370	58,000	19,370	65,181	56,069	9,112	84%
2010	200059	PRRO	201,300	66,800	134,500	72,216	56,027	16,189	36%
2011	200059	PRRO	113,200	75,500	37,700				

Sources:

SPR

Table 2: Actual tonnage vs needs per year

Year	Project n.	Category	MT Needs	MT Planned	MT Actual	Actual vs Needs	Needs (US\$)	Total Mobilized (US\$)	Total Project resourced %
				SPR	SPR				
2003	102860	IREMOP	606	606	846	140%	197,463	184,545	93%
2003	102950	EMOP	4,345	4,345	1,464	34%	2,949,879	2,455,237	83%
2004	102950	EMOP	2,921	N/A	2,582	88%	2,835,520	1,107,571	39%
2005	102950	EMOP	1,390	2,052	543	39%	1,266,028	127,271	10%
2005	102951	EMOP	6,554	4,804	3,256	50%	5,416,950	4,318,558	80%
2006	102951	EMOP	3,306	1,389	990	30%	2,853,078	2,511,375	88%
2006	105100	PRRO	6,919	7,684	5,033	73%	5,096,769	7,877,782	155%
2007	105100	PRRO	4,786	4,068	4,015	84%	3,787,651	4,469,743	118%
2008	105100	PRRO	7,548	10,898	5,217	69%	8,886,183	10,646,152	120%
2009	105100	PRRO	13,342	13,803	8,549	64%	18,814,373	17,357,169	92%
2010	105100	PRRO	4,081	7,364	4,465	109%	5,455,152	12,482,842	229%
2010	200059	PRRO	13,686	8,313	4,014	29%	16,529,309	20,718,810	125%
2011	200059	PRRO	9,171				12,429,043	15,632,289	126%

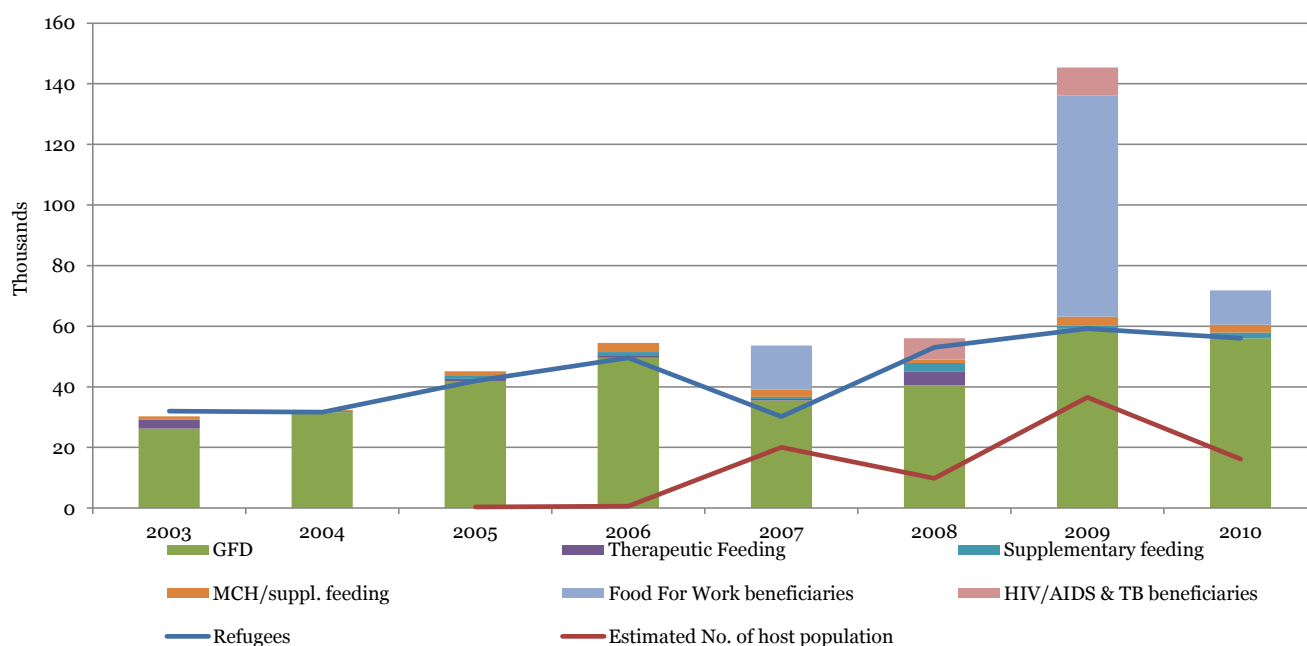
Sources:

PoW & Factory

SPR

PoW & Factory

Figure 6: Actual beneficiaries assisted by modalities & totals by beneficiary category



31. A follow up PRRO is starting on Jan 2012 (2012-2013).

32. Overtime, primary objectives evolved from immediate assistance and support to nutrition needs of refugees (in EMOPs) to including the support to refugees to create means of productions (in PRROs). The PRRO 200059 (May 2010-DEC 2011) strategy is to contribute to maintaining a stable relationship between refugees and host populations promoting the integration of refugees in Chad and creating more opportunities for self-reliance among refugees²⁴.

33. Since late 2000, UNHCR has promoted a strategy leading toward partial socio-economic self-reliance of CAR refugees in Southern Chad. The strategies vary from camp to camp, but all share a goal of gradual reduction of direct assistance and increased self-reliance. Food assistance, however, remains a crucial component of these strategies, which also include other food security activities to promote livelihoods. Ration size and targeting vary between the camps, pending on socio-economic status²⁵.

34. The PRRO 200059 has both a relief and a recovery component targeting both refugees and host populations. The relief component s support to host communities is to help drought affected households to meet their acute food needs during the lean season and to mitigate potential conflicts between the refugee and host population. The recovery component provides food assistance through FFW and FFT during the lean season. FFW activities are designed based on priorities defined through participatory planning. They are expected to include improved agricultural/livestock techniques; rehabilitation of degraded land and reforestation; building/maintenance of social infrastructure (schools and health centres) and creating cooperative means of sustaining (i.e. community farms for generating income for health/education). FFT provides support to young adults and their families as they pursue training on income-generating enterprises; reduction of post-harvest losses; numeracy and functional literacy; HIV and AIDS awareness raising and prevention; and peace-building/community integration²⁶.

35. The Chad National Refugee Authority (Commission nationale d accueil, de reinsertion des refugies et des rapatries-CNARR) is the government entity responsible for the coordination of assistance to refugees. With the support of the UNHCR, the CNARR ensures refugee camps management and security.

36. The government supports refugees and local communities through the decentralised services of its various technical ministries (health, education, agriculture, public works, etc.). UNHCR and the Government (Ministry of Territorial Administration) have signed a memorandum of understanding related to the security of inside and around the refugee camps. The Government has deployed gendarmerie (rural police) to ensure the security of refugees as well as UN and NGO staff in camps.

3.3. Scope of the Evaluation

37. The evaluation will cover the period from 2003-2011, including 5 WFP operations (3 EMOPs & 2 PRROs) addressing the southern Chad refugee situation²⁷.

²⁴ WFP PRRO 200059 Project document

²⁵ All Gore camps receive half ration, while in Maro one camps still receives a full ration while in the other camp only People with Specific Needs are targeted.

²⁶ WFP PRRO 200059 Project document

²⁷ See figure 1

It will encompass all modalities for food assistance to refugees. The host communities are part of the scope of this evaluation, both being affected by refugee presence and being a potential element of longer term solutions.

38. Geographically, the evaluation will consider the eight (8) camps listed in figure 1. These are seven (7) camps in activity and one ex-camp (Daha) with settlers no longer supported by UNHCR/WFP.

39. As mentioned, UNHCR has had many additional operational food security activities over this period, which aim at contributing to the general food security and nutritional status of the population. The current evaluation will concentrate on food assistance but will consistently view it in the frame of overall food security activities, including those covered by the WFP-UNHCR MOU (please refer to Annex 2) and the annual Joint Project Agreements (JPAs).

3.4. Stakeholders and Users of the Evaluation

40. 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 finalized in the Inception Report.

41. **Direct stakeholders** (i.e. those who have something to gain or lose directly from the results of the evaluation):

- Refugees, different sexes and age cohorts & representatives of different refugee groups
- Local host communities around the 7 camps
- National authorities responsible for refugee affairs: Commission nationale pour l'assistance aux refugies-CNARR.
- Representatives of relevant local authorities of technical ministries (health, education, agriculture, public works,
- Implementing/operational partners, including Africare, ACRA, ACTED, CARE, COOPI, CSSI, Concern Worldwide, Mentor and Solidarites.
- UN partners: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WHO
- 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

Particular implementation arrangements with direct stakeholders²⁸

42. **Supplementary feeding** mainly managed by CSSI. Children enrolled in the programme are monitored and receive de-worming tablets and vaccinations by partners. Pregnant women are provided pre-and post-natal care and receive iron and folic acid supplements by partners and national authorities. Partners organizedemonstrations of best food practices and hygiene.

43. **FFW/FFT** activities require broad participation and investments by United Nations agencies, NGOs and technical departments of Chadian ministries.

²⁸ As per PRRO 200059 document

COOPI, which implements the Linking relief, rehabilitation to development²⁹ (LRRD) project, is a key partner. In addition to the food security cluster and the Agriculture Sector Commission, a strong coordination mechanism brings together community leaders and concerned aid organizations to jointly carry out needs assessment and plan FFW/FFT activities.

44. FFW activities aiming to create sustainable community support for essential social services (health and education) are planned in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, local authorities and the concerned ministries of Health and Education. FFW projects are implemented by African Concern, Africare and CARE. FFT is supported to the extent participants can demonstrate the existence of a viable “business plan” to be followed upon completion of the training. CARE and Action by Churches Together (ACT) will implement the FFT activities.

45. **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:

- Key donor agencies: USA, Japan, European Commission
- UNHCR & WFP Executive boards

4. Key Questions

46. The evaluation will seek to address the following questions:

- Did food assistance and the chosen modalities respond to an identified need? And how this evolved over time.
- To what extent the proposed modalities and implementation arrangements to assist refugees and host population are likely to lead to self-reliance and longer term solutions.
- To what extent have refugees’ (a) immediate food consumption needs and food security re-established; (b) nutrition status stabilized or improved; (c) livelihoods been re-established; (d) protection from violence been achieved?
- 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?
- To what extent resources or lack thereof affected achievement of results?
- 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 benefitted 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 factors³⁰ (e.g. host government policy, climatic hazards) that explain the results? What are the key internal strategy

²⁹ Promoting self-reliance and supporting common services benefiting both refugees and host populations

³⁰ i.e. outside WFP and UNHCR control or in sphere of indirect influence only.

and implementation factors³¹ that explain the results (e.g. targeting policy or delivery of non-food items³²)? How have these two interacted?

- How other factors like length of residence, ethnicity, family ties in host communities, access to livelihoods opportunities, sustained presence of livelihoods cooperating partners, affect results.
- 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?

47. 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

5. Evaluation Approach

5.1. Evaluability Assessment

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring.

48. 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. See Annex 3 for generic, theoretical, unified logic.

49. 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 2010-2011. 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.

³¹ i.e. within WFP and UNHCR control or sphere of direct influence

³² 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.

50. Annex 5 contains documents common to all the evaluations in the series and those specific to Chad. These documents, from various sources, have a wealth of information on food security and nutritional status of refugees and host population for different time periods allowing for temporal analysis, differentiated by beneficiary categories. These include amongst others JAMs, emergency food security assessments, Health reports, crop and food supply assessment missions. Of particular interest, a JAM exercise is planned to take place in 2012 and the report is scheduled to be finalised by May 2012. The evaluation methodology should carefully consider the use of JAM results to avoid unnecessary duplication of primary data collection. The evaluation can perform trend analysis with other JAM report from 2004, 2005, 2009 and the synthesis for 2011 . Since 2010 WFP prepares post distribution monitoring reports that analyses the availability and use of food ration. A report for 2011 will be available shortly.

5.2. Methodology

51. **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 5).

52. **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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. **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.

56. **Comparison/Counterfactual.** The evaluation will not undertake randomized control trials for ethical and logistical reasons. In the absence of any credible group to provide a comparison of "with and without" the assistance provided by WFP, the evaluation team will use a 'contribution analysis' approach based on the 'theory of change'.

57. **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.

58. **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.

5.3. Quality Assurance

59. 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.

60. 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.

6. Organization of the Evaluation

6.1. Phases and Deliverables

61. Each evaluation will take place in five phases with timing as shown in Table 3 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 3: Phases and Deliverables for the Evaluation

Phase	Timing	Expected Outputs
1. Design Phase		TOR
Preparation of draft TOR	30 Nov 2011	
Circulation of TOR for review	06Dec 2011– 16Jan 2012	
Clearance of TOR by UNHCR & WFP Heads of Evaluation	31 Jan 2012	FINAL TOR
Team selection & contracting	31 Jan 2012	Team assembled
2. Inception Phase		Inception Report
Desk review of literature by team	01 Feb 2012– 29 Feb 2012	
Team briefing WFP HQ, Rome, Italy	06 Mar 2012	
Inception mission	26 Mar – 30 Mar 2012	Draft Inception Report Recruitment of local researchers finalised
Quality assurance & report revisions	16-17 Apr 2012	
Circulation of IR for review	23-29 Apr 2012	Revised draft inception report
Evaluation offices consolidate comments	30 Apr 2012	Comments matrix to TL
TL revises IR	01-03May 2012	Final Inception Report
3. Evaluation Phase		Aide Memoire
Finalise literature review	1-30 Apr 2012	
Field work	07 -22May 2012	
Debrief core in-country stakeholders (by Team Leader)	23 May 2012	Aide Memoire (preliminary findings)
4. Reporting Phase		Evaluation report
Analysis of all findings & drafting of evaluation report	24 May – 15 Jun 2012	
Submit draft Evaluation Report to OE	15Jun 2012	1 st draft evaluation report
Quality assurance & report revisions	18-21 Jun 2012	Revised draft evaluation report
Circulation of ER for review	21 Jun– 07 Jul 2012	

Consolidation of comments by evaluation offices WFP & UNHCR	07 Jul 2012	Comments matrix to TL
TL revises ER	08- 21 Jul 2012	
National workshop(provisional)		Presentation of key findings
Clearance of ER by UNHCR & WFP Heads of Evaluation	30 Jul 2012	FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
5. Presentation of Report& Follow-up		
Editing & translation	Aug – Oct 2012	
Preparation of WFP Management Response	Aug – Sep 2012	WFP Management Response
Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report & Management Response to WFP Executive Board and distribution to UNHCR Executive Committee members	WFP EB.2 Nov 2012	
Dissemination of report	Nov 2012	
Notes: <i>Tentative JAM mission dates 14-30 APR 2012</i>		

6.2. Evaluation Team

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

6.3. Roles and Responsibilities

65. The evaluation will be jointly managed by an evaluation manager from each organization: Claire Conan, 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. WFP and UNHCR stakeholders at country, regional and headquarters levels are expected to provide information necessary to the evaluation; be available to the evaluation team to discuss the programme, its performance and results; facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Chad; set up certain meetings and field visits, organise for interpretation if required and to provide some logistic support during the fieldwork. A detailed schedule will be presented by the evaluation team in the Inception Report.

69. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP and UNHCR 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. Communication

70. The evaluation managers will ensure consultation with stakeholders on each of the key outputs as shown in Table 3 Phases and Deliverables (above). In all cases the stakeholders' role is advisory.

71. 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.

72. **Language:**Key outputs will be produced in FRENCH. Interim products / drafts can 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.

73. 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).

6.5. Budget

74. The evaluation will be jointly funded by WFP and UNHCR. The overall budget for the evaluation will be USD219,500, including all costs implied above. 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*).

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.) (*WFPProgramme 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. (*WFPProgramme 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
Contingency Planning					(i) Establish Early-warning systems; (ii) undertake contingency planning; (iii) maintain contingency plans for countries where appropriate	Unchanged
Registration/ verification	(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
Needs Assessment					(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
Durable solutions	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
Nutrition	(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
HIV/AIDS prevention		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
Gender, age and diversity					(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
Education		(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
Resource mobilization & milling	(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) wherever 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
Food delivery and distribution	(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
Funding and approaches to donors	(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
Monitoring, reporting and evaluation					(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
Coordination			(i) Establish and chair 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

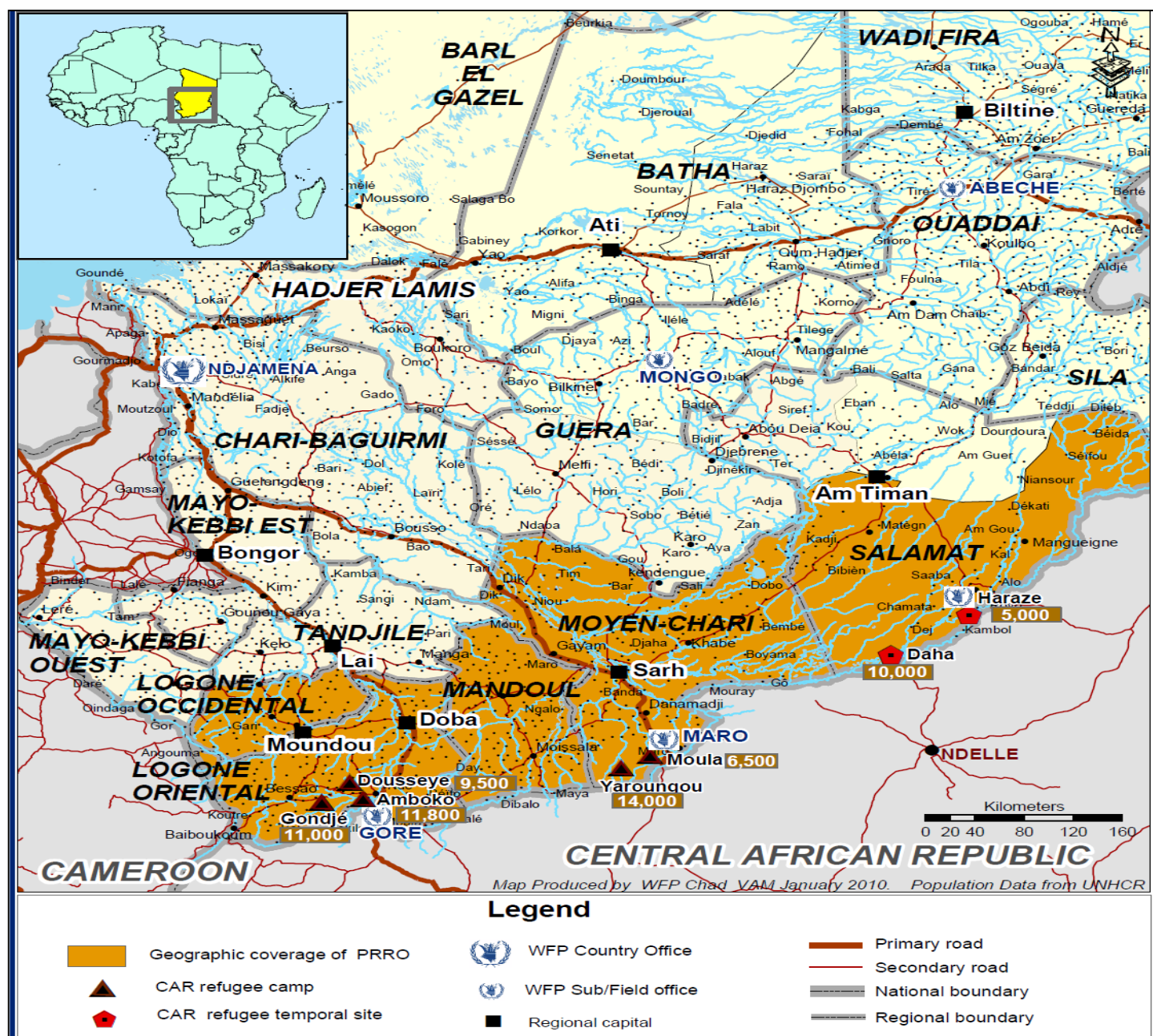
Annex3: Working Intervention Logic

Unified Theoretical Logic Model: the impact of food aid assistance on protracted refugee populations										
	Result Chain	How?			Whom?			What (short and intermediate outcomes)		
		Inputs / Resources	Assumptions	Outputs / Activities	Participants/ Stakeholders ¹	Assumptions	Reactions	Short-term	Assumptions	Intermediate
Needs → Results logic over time	T₀ (before)						Population movement from conflict, drought, insecurity Ethnic divisions	Selling of assets Loss of assets Damage to agricultural crops Hunger		Movement across borders Formal encampment Informal resettlement
	T₁ (early)	GFD (full ration) Stoves/pots/utensils Fuel Soap, Water Complimentary foods Supplementary foods Therapeutic foods Latrines	Livelihoods are lost (refugees have no money), fully dependent on external assistance, registration systems functioning, delivery systems functioning, local partners have sufficient capacity, 2100kcal/day/person is sufficient, internal targeting is too difficult	2100 kcal/day (general) NFIs Food basket for households Water supply Therapeutic feeding centers	New arrival camp and non-camp populations New arrival PoC (separated children, victims of violence, special needs, etc.) Camp leaders / food distribution staff Host communities	Food is taken home, grains can be milled, complement of interventions provided (therapeutic feeding, NFIs, WASH, etc.), predictable food and NFI delivery schedules, local institutions exist (for service delivery, trading, etc.), host communities are receptive, services provided to PoC (OVC tracing, family reintegration, etc.), continued security and protection within camp and non-camp settings, natural environment is suitable, intra-household distribution is equitable, targeting effective, non-food assistance inputs are provided (schools, teachers, training, transportation, communication, etc.)	Consumption of food equitably within household Use of NFIs by targeted households Acute and chronic malnourished accept and receive care Host communities cooperate	Lives saved through hunger mediation Security and protection provided	Food is sold and consumed (milk), access to land (legal or illegal), legal status allows for employment, local institutions provide beneficial services (dispute resolution, family integration, communication, transportation, etc.), cultural / linguistic barriers can be addressed, assets are not liabilities, remittances can flow, educational opportunities are appropriate (language, culture, etc.)	Reduction in mortality (Crude mortality) Reduction in GAM Reduced vulnerability Reduction in reliance on external assistance.
	T₂ (yrs 2-3)	GFD (partial ration) Stove/pots/utensils Fuel Soap Water Complimentary foods Supplementary foods Cash / vouchers		Partial rations (general)(targeted) Complimentary foods School feeding Cash / voucher schemes NFIs Water supply	Existing camp and non-camp populations PoC Local organizations & volunteers providing delivery support Host communities		Partial rations supplement purchased food Cash / vouchers utilized to improve food security Use of WASH and other complementary interventions Local organizations provide institutional support for integration & livelihoods	Improved knowledge / access to water & sanitation Improved access to food basket Supplementary livelihood activities (cash income, agriculture, etc.) Security and protection provided		Improved nutrition (Acute malnutrition) (chronic malnutrition) Improved food basket (Diet diversity score)(Food consumption score) Improved neonatal and <5 outcomes (<5 anthropometric indicators)
	T₃ (protracted)	GFD (partial ration) Fuel Soap Water Complimentary foods Supplementary foods IGA supplementary training/supplies Cash / vouchers		Partial rations (general)(targeted) Complimentary foods School feeding Cash/voucher schemes Water supply IGA activities	Existing camp and non-camp populations PoC Local markets & market actors Local support institutions Host communities		Partial rations supplement purchased food Inputs used to supplement/complement livelihood strategies Local institutions (service delivery and markets) support refugee livelihoods	Improved food security Improved access to livelihood opportunities Copies strategies are positive Asset building Improved schooling		Improved nutrition Improved food basket Improved <5 outcomes HH with successful IGAs (cash income) HH with successful agricultural activities Family re-integration Improved education outcomes
										Displaced population Livelihoods broken Food insecurity Insecurity / conflict Separated families
										Repatriation ² Resettlement Local integration (camp) (out-of-camp) Protection ³
										Repatriation Resettlement Local integration (camp) (out-of-camp) Community development
										Repatriation Resettlement Local integration (camp) (out-of-camp) Self-reliance ⁴

¹ These participants/stakeholders are not mutually exclusive. ²Repatriation, resettlement and local integration are the three UNHCR “durable solutions”. ³Protection, community development, and self reliance are the phases toward local integration.

⁴Self-reliance is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance, as a programme approach, refers to developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern, and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian/external assistance.

Annex4–Fact sheet, maps & project data



Annex5—Overview of e-Library

Chad Specific documents

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Chad				
Doc Code	Author	Year	Title	Organizational Author
1. Background, Analysis & Research on Refugees in Chad				
25	UN SC	2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in Chad (S/2011/278) 29 April 2011	UN SC
10	OCHA	2011	Tchad Bulletin d'Information Humanitaire de OCHA Mars-avril 2011	OCHA
19	UN	2010	Consolidated Appeal Chad 2011	UN
16	UN	2010	Mid-Year Review 2010 Consolidated Appeal	UN
13	OCHA	2010	CHAD: Humanitarian Profile - 2009/2010	OCHA
14	OCHA	2010	Violence and Food insecurity	OCHA
17	OCHA	2010	ZONE SUD DU TCHAD	OCHA
31	United States Department of State	2010	2010 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Chad	United States Department of State
26	ICRC	2010	Annual report 2010	ICRC
23	USCRI	2009	World Refugee Survey 2009 - Chad	USCRI
21	USCRI	2008	World Refugee Survey 2008 - Chad	USCRI
40	Sally Chin & Kristele Younes	2006	Chad: Central African Refugees Neglected as Displacement Continues	Refugees International
44	Refugees International	2006	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: AN UNKNOWN EMERGENCY IN A DANGEROUS REGION	Refugees International
UNHCR				
	UNHCR	2011	2011 UNHCR country operations profile - Chad	UNHCR
35	UNHCR	2011	UNHCR: additional security and protection requirements in Chad	UNHCR
1	UNHCR	2011	UNHCR Global Report 2010	UNHCR
2	UNHCR	2010	Global Appeal 2011 update	UNHCR
3	UNHCR	2010	UNHCR Global Report 2009, Republic of Chad	UNHCR
4	Herz, M.	2007	Refugee Camps in Chad: planning strategies and the architect's involvement in the humanitarian dilemma. Research Paper No. 147	UNHCR
41	UNHCR	2006	2006 Country Operations Plan for Chad	UNHCR

Food Security Analysis & Assessment Reports				
JAM				
64	UNHCR/WFP	2011	Terms of Reference JAM 2011	UNHCR/WFP
66	UNHCR/WFP		Synthèse des Recommandations Mission d'évaluation conjointe	UNHCR/WFP
22	UNHCR/WFP	2009	UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission: Review and Re-assessment of the Situation of Central African Refugees in Southern Chad	UNHCR/WFP
20	UNHCR/WFP	2005	Joint Assessment Mission Chad	UNHCR/WFP
18	UNHCR/WFP	2004	Rapport de la Mission d'Evaluation Conjointe PAM/HCR/Gouvernement du Tchad/ONGs, des Besoins des Populations Réfugiées Centrafricains au Sud du Tchad	UNHCR/WFP
CFSVA				
28	WFP	2009	Analyse globale de la securite alimentaire et de la vulnerabilite	WFP
27	WFP	2005	Analyse et cartographie de la vulnerabilite structurelle a l'insecurite alimentaire en milieu rural au Tchad	WFP
EFSA				
52	WFP	2011	Evaluation de la Sécurité Alimentaire des Réfugiés Centrafricains et de la Population Hôte au Sud du Tchad	WFP
Post Distribution Monitoring Report (PDM)				
55	WFP	2010	Rapport de suivi post-distribution dans les camps des refugies Centrafricains au sud du Tchad (Septembr 2010)	WFP
Others				
61	The graduate institute Geneva	2011	ENQUETE SUR L'AUTOSUFFISANCE ET LES STRATEGIES ET MOYENS DE SUBSISTANCE DES REFUGIES CENTRAFRICAINS ET DES POPULATIONS HOTES DANS LE DEPARTEMENT DE NYA PENDE- ANALYSE DES	The graduate institute Geneva
62	The graduate institute Geneva	2011	ENQUETE SUR L'AUTOSUFFISANCE ET LES STRATEGIES ET MOYENS DE SUBSISTANCE DES REFUGIES CENTRAFRICAINS ET DES POPULATIONS HOTES DANS LE DEPARTEMENT DE NYA PENDE- STRATEGIE	The graduate institute Geneva
65	UNCHR	2011	Rapport d'analyse des dégâts des inondations à Yaroungou et à Moula	
53	WFP	2011	Marches et securites alimentaire au Tchad (Fevrier 2011)	WFP
45	Fews Net	2005	CHAD MONTHLY FOOD SECURITY UPDATE SEPTEMBER 2005	Fews Net
Nutrition and Health				
60	UNHCR	2011	PHHIV Mission Report, 9 - 21 December, 2011	UNHCR
63	UNHCR/WFP	2011	ENQUETES NUTRITIONNELLES ANTHROPOMETRIQUES ET DE MORTALITE RETROSPECTIVE DANS LES CAMPS DES REFUGIES CENTRAFRICAINS AU SUD ET SUD EST DU TCHAD. Période : Du 22 août au 31	UNHCR/WFP
39	UNHCR/WFP	2011	ENQUETES NUTRITIONNELLES ET DE MORTALITE RETROSPECTIVE DANS LES CAMPS DE REFUGIES CENTRAFRICAINS AU SUD ET SUD-EST DU TCHAD. 18 OCTOBRE AU 14 DECEMBRE 2010 (Rapport final)	UNHCR/WFP
56	UNHCR/WFP	2011	ENQUETE NUTRITIONNELLE ET DE MORTALITE DANS LES CAMPS DE REFUGIES CENTRAFRICAINS AU SUD DU TCHAD	UNHCR/WFP
57	UNICEF/WFP	2011	RAPPORT PRELIMINAIRE DE LA DEUXIEME ENQUETE NUTRITIONNELLE ET DE MORTALITE RETROSPECTIVE DANS LA BANDE SAHELIENNE DU TCHAD - 21 FEVRIER AU 27 MARS 2011	
9	UNICEF/WFP	2010	RAPPORT PRELIMINAIRE DE L'ENQUETE NUTRITIONNELLE ET DE MORTALITE RETROSPECTIVE DANS LA BANDE SAHELIENNE DU TCHAD (23 JUILLET- 28 AOÛT 2010)	UNICEF/WFP
24	WFP	2011	Compte-rendu du processus de consultation sur l'analyse de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle et les pistes de réponse au Tchad- N'Djamena, 17-18 et 21 février 2011	WFP
36	Health and Nutrition tracking service	2011	Tchad-Analysis-March 2011	Health and Nutrition tracking service
43	UNCHR	2011	HIS Monthly reports (Jan-Aug) -Chad summary report (Health Information System)	UNHCR

48	UNCHR	2011	HIS Monthly reports Jul 2011 - Monthly reports by camp (for previous months, visit http://his.unhcr.org/)	UNHCR
15	UNHCR	2011	Annual Report 2010. Public Health, Nutrition, HIV and WASH	UNHCR
54	UNICEF/Govt of Chad/INSEED	2010	Multiple Indicators cluster survey-MICS 2010. Résultats préliminaires	UNICEF/Govt of Chad/INSEED
49	UNHCR	2010	Annual report by camp	UNHCR
32	UNHCR	2010	UNHCR 2009 Annual Report Public Health and HIV: Country Fact Sheet - Chad	UNHCR
42	UNHCR	2010	Malnutrition among Refugee Populations, By Country Latest Data from Nutrition Surveys (Extracts from central database) As of 2 March 2011	UNHCR
37	Health and Nutrition tracking service	2010	Tchad-Analysis-September 2010	Health and Nutrition tracking service
46	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition	2010	Nutrition Information in Crisis Situation. June/October 2010 Report No.XXII (Page 22)	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition
8	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition	2009	Nutrition Information in Crisis Situation. March 2009 Report No.XVIII NICS 18 . March 2009 (Pag 14)	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition
38	UNHCR	2009	Summary Report: 2009 (Health Information System)	UNHCR
34	UNHCR	2009	UNHCR 2008 Annual Report Public Health and HIV. Central Africa and Great Lakes	UNHCR
33	UNHCR	2007	PROGRAMME OVERVIEW FACT SHEETS Refugee Public Health 2007	UNHCR
WFP Operations with refugee component				
IR-EMOP 10286.0 - Food assistance for refugees from the Central African Republic in Chad (Project Document, Standard Project Document)				
EMOP 10295.0 - Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad (Project Document, Standard Project Document)				
EMOP 10295.01 - Food Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic in Southern Chad (Project Document, Standard Project Document)				
PRRO 10510.0 - Assistance to Central African Refugees in Southern Chad (Project Document, Standard Project Document)				
PRRO 200059 - Assistance to CAR refugees and Host Population in Chad (Project Document, Standard Project Document)				
PRRO 200289 - Targeted Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises (Project document)				
Mission Formulation PRRO				
59	WFP	2011	Aide-mémoire. Mission de formulation de l'IPSR	WFP
WFP Operational briefs				
47	WFP	2011	EXECUTIVE BRIEF: CHAD OPERATIONAL ISSUES, PRICE VOLATILITY & SHORTFALLS (Sept 2011)	WFP
51	WFP	2011	WFP Chad Situation Report (January-August 2011)	WFP
Evaluation Reports (with Refugee Component)				
6 (& b,c)	WFP/OE	2010	Country Portfolio Evaluation. Chad: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2003-2009) (OE/2010/012) + Summary Evaluation Report + Management Response to the Recommendations of the Summary	WFP
30	Pearson,N	2007	Chad – A Country in Crisis. Report of the follow-up visit, Inter-agency Health and Nutrition Evaluation	Inter-agency Health and Nutrition
29	PEARSON,N., DALIAM,A.	2006	INTER AGENCY HEALTH EVALUATION. HUMANITARIAN OASIS IN A PARCHED HEALTH SECTOR: REFUGEES AND HOST POPULATIONS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN CHAD	UNHCR
7	Bartsch, D. & Belgacem, N.	2004	Real Time Evaluation of UNHCR'S Response to the Emergency in Chad. EPAU/2004/07	UNHCR

Maps				
(Folder "Maps")	WFP	2011	Central African Refugees camps in Southern Chad	WFP
(Folder "Maps")	OCHA	2010	South Chad refugee camp population	OCHA
(Folder "Maps")	OCHA	2010	Presence des UN	OCHA
(Folder "Maps")	OCHA	2010	Presence des ONG	OCHA
(Folder "Maps")	WFP		EMOP 10559.1	WFP
(Folder "Maps")	OCHA	2010	Tchad - Division administrative	OCHA
(Folder "Maps")	UNHCR	2009	Chad Atlas Map	UNHCR
Miscellaneous				
58	WFP	2011	TOR: The Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations: its impact and role in refugee camps in Rwanda (2007-2011): A Mixed Method Impact Evaluation	WFP
5	WFP	2010	Rapport de suivi des moulins communautaires dans les camps des refugies Soudanais a l' est du Tchad	WFP
50	UNHCR	2010	Briefing folder on Central African Republic	UNHCR
11	OCHA	2010	TCHAD Profil Pays	OCHA
12	OCHA	2010	CHAD – A Chronology of key events	OCHA
Suggested websites				
For surveys & indicators on nutrition and health by region			http://www.thehnts.org/en/Chad	Health and Nutrition tracking service
Public Health data by region and by camp			http://his.unhcr.org/	UNHCR

Common Documents to all impact evaluations

Doc Code	Author	Year	Title	Organizational Author	City
1- Protracted Refugee Situations (general)					
45	Refugee Studies Centre	2011	Responding to Protracted Refugee Situations. Lessons from a decade of discussion. Forced Migration Policy Briefing 6	Refugee Studies Centre	Oxford
28	FAO	2010	The State of Food Insecurity in the World. Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises	FAO	Rome
78	socscimed	2010	Food security and humanitarian assistance among displaced Iraqi populations in Jordan and Syria. Social Science & Medicine (2010),	socscimed	
71	UNHCR	2010	The End of the Road? A Review of UNHCR's Role in the Return and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Populations	UNHCR	Geneva
73	Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy	2010	In Search of Protection & Livelihoods. Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Dadaab Refugee Camps on Host Communities	Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy	Nairobi
73b	Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy	2010	In Search of Protection & Livelihoods. Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Dadaab Refugee Camps on Host Communities. ANNEXES	Royal Danish Embassy, Norwegian Embassy	Nairobi
63	Save the Children	2010	At a Crossroads. Humanitarianism for the Next Decade	Save the Children	London
7	Amy Slaughter and Jeff Crisp	2009	A surrogate state? The role of UNHCR in protracted refugee situations. Working Paper No. 168	UNHCR	Geneva
3	Bruijn, B.	2009	Human Development Research paper 2009/25. The living conditions and well-being of Refugees	UNDP	
96 a b c	Midconsult	2009	Impact of Humanitarian Assistance on Livelihoods affected by crises in Uganda	Midconsult	
1	UNHCR	2008	Protracted refugee situations. A discussion paper prepared for the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges. UNHCR/DPC/2008/Doc.02	UNHCR	Geneva
2	UNHR	2008	Protracted Refugee Situations. Revisiting the Problem. EC/58/SC/CRP.13	UNHCR	Geneva
8	Alexandra Fielden	2008	Local integration: an under-reported solution to protracted refugee situations. Working Paper No. 158	UNHCR	Geneva
9	Leah Berry	2008	The impact of environmental degradation on refugee-host relations: a case study from Tanzania. Working Paper No. 151	UNHCR	Geneva
20	UNHCR	2008	Refugee Realities- Meeting the Needs of Refugees and Other People of Concern Globally	UNHCR	Geneva
67	UNHCR	2006	The State of the World's Refugees 2006. Chapter 5: Protracted Refugee Situations: The Search for Practical Solutions	UNHCR	Geneva
4	UNHCR	2004	Protracted Refugee Situations. EC/54/SC/CRP.14	UNHCR	Geneva
10	Susan Banki	2004	Refugee integration in the intermediate term: a study of Nepal, Pakistan, and Kenya	UNHCR	Geneva
11	Alexander Betts	2004	International cooperation and the targeting of development assistance for refugee solutions: Lessons from the 1980s. Working Paper No. 107	UNHCR	Geneva
13	Oliver Bakewell	2003	Community services in refugee aid programmes: a critical analysis. Working Paper No. 82	UNHCR	Geneva
5	UNHCR	2001	Addressing Protracted Refugee Situations in Africa. Informal Consultation on New Approaches and Partnerships for Protection and Solutions in Africa.	UNHCR	Geneva
14	Jeff Crisp	2001	Mind the gap! UNHCR, humanitarian assistance and the development process. Working Paper No. 43	UNHCR	Geneva
6	UNHCR Africa Bureau	2001	Discussion Paper on Protracted Refugee Situation in the African Region	UNHCR	Geneva

2- Humanitarian Protection					
43	Jaspars, S., and 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	HPG-ODI	London
47	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	2010	Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	Geneva
85	WFP	2010	WFP's role in the humanitarian assistance system (WFP.EB.1/2010/5-C)	WFP	Rome
32	UNHCR	2010	PROTECTION GAPS AND RESPONSES. 2010 High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges	UNHCR	Geneva
81	Save the Children UK	2010	Child Protection Systems in Emergencies. A Discussion Paper	Save the Children UK	London
41	Proudlock, K. and Ramalingam, B.	2009	Improving humanitarian impact assessment: bridging theory and practice. Chapter 2. ALNAP 8th Review of Humanitarian Action. Performance, Impact and Innovation	ALNAP	London
42	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA	2009	Protection of Civilian in Armed Conflict	FDFA	Bern
53	UN Security Council	2009	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2009/277)	UN	New York
52	Jaspars, S., and O'Callaghan, S.	2008	Challenging Choices: Protection and livelihoods in Darfur. HPG Working Paper December 2008	HPG-ODI	London
48	O'Callaghan, S. & Pantuliano, S.	2007	Protective Action. Incorporating Civilian Protection into Humanitarian Response. HPG Report 26	HPG-ODI	London
49	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	London
50	Bonwick, A.	2006	Protection in Colombia: A Bottom-Up Approach. Hpg Background Paper December 2006	HPG-ODI	London
51	Dolan and Hovil	2006	Humanitarian Protection in Uganda: A Trojan Horse? Hpg Background Paper December 2006	HPG-ODI	London
54	UNHCR	2001	Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law	UNHCR	Geneva
3- Policies & Programme Guidance					
117	WFP	2011	Strategic Results Framework. 2011 Revised version	WFP	Rome
119	UNHCR/WFP	2011	GUIDELINES FOR SELECTIVE FEEDING: THE MANAGEMENT OF MALNUTRITION IN EMERGENCIES	UNHCR/WFP	Rome
100	The Sphere Project	2011	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response	The Sphere Project	Geneva
84	WFP	2010	Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: an updated version (November 2010) WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E	WFP	Rome
57	UNHCR/WFP	2010	UNHCR/WFP Urban Joint Assessment Mission Brainstorming and Review. Amman, Jordan 21st – 25th November 2010 . Summary Report	UNHCR/WFP	
66	WFP	2010	EMOPs and PRROs Policies and Principles. Programme and Guidance Manual (as of July 2010)	WFP	Rome
61	WFP	2010	Complex Humanitarian Operations: Controlling Supply Chain Risks in Volatile Environments. Summary of 18 May Experts' Meeting at the World Food Programme	WFP	Rome
72	WFP	2010	Programme Guidance Manual. Project Activities: Food Distribution (as of Feb 2010)	WFP	Rome
89	UNHCR	2010	UNHCR Global Appeal 2010-2011. Global Strategic Priorities	UNHCR	Geneva
90	UNHCR	2009	UNHCR Global Report 2009. UNHCR Global Strategic Objectives	UNHCR	Geneva
86	UNHCR	2009	Guidance on Infant Feeding and HIV in the context of Refugees and displaced Populations	UNHCR	Geneva
38	WFP	2009	Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies: an updated version (November 2009) WFP/EB.2/2009/4-D	WFP	Rome
91	WFP	2009	Gender Policy	WFP	Rome

26	UNHCR/WFP	2009	Guidelines for Selective Feeding: The MANAGEMENT OF MALNUTRITION IN EMERGENCIES. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY of DOCUMENT REFERENCES and OTHER RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS (1999-2008)	UNHCR	Geneva
69	UNHCR/WFP	2008	UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission Guidelines	WFP	Rome
77	UNHCR	2008	UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls	UNHCR	Geneva
88	UNHCR	2008	Protecting Refugees and the Role of UNHCR	UNHCR	Geneva
82	UNHCR	2007	Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	UNHCR	Geneva
25	UNHCR	2006	UNHCR policy related to the acceptance, distribution and use of milk products in refugee settings	UNHCR	Geneva
95	UNHCR	2006	Practical Guide to the Systematic Use of Standards & Indicators in UNHCR Operations	UNHCR	Geneva
27	WFP	2006	Food Distribution Guidelines-Section 2 on GFD	WFP	Rome
68	UNHCR/WFP	2006	Acute Malnutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations: A global Strategy UNHCR/WFP (2006)		
44	UNHCR	2005	UNHCR Handbook for Self-Reliance	UNHCR	Geneva
24	UNHCR/WFP	2004	UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Guidelines	WFP	Rome
33	UNHCR/WFP	2004	Integration of HIV/AIDS Activities with food and nutrition support in refugee settings: specific programme strategies	UNHCR/WFP	
70	The Sphere Project	2004	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response	The Sphere Project	Geneva
65	WFP	2004	Nutrition in Emergencies:WFP Experiences and Challenges (WFP/EB.A/2004/5-A3)	WFP	Rome
62	UNHCR	2003	UNHCR Handbook for Registration. Procedures and Standards for Registration, Population Data Management and Documentation	UNHCR	Geneva
64	WFP	2003	Food Aid and Livelihoods in Emergencies:Strategies for WFP (WFP/EB.A/2003/5-A)	WFP	Rome
35	UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP-WHO, WHO	2002	Food and Nutrition Needs in Emergencies	WFP	Rome
39	WFP	2001	WFP Food Aid in Emergencies- Red Book. Book A	WFP	Rome
40	WFP	2001	WFP Food Aid in Emergencies- Red Book. Book B	WFP	Rome
36	UNHCR/WFP	1999	UNHCR/WFP Guidelines for Selective Feeding Programmes in Emergency	UNHCR	Geneva
29	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	Rome
30	Ockwell, R.	1999	Food Security and food assistance among long-standing refugees		
74	WFP	1998	From Crisis to Recovery (WFP/EB.A/98/4-A)	WFP	Rome
75	WFP	1986	Report of the 21th Session of the United Nations/FAO Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (WFP/CFA 21/24)	WFP	Rome
76	WFP	1986	21 th Session: Review of Emergency Food Aid to Refugees and Displaced Persons	WFP	Rome
83	General Assembly	1950	STATUTE OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER. General Assembly Resolution 428 (v). 14 Dec. 1950	General Assembly	

4- UNHCR/WFP Partnership					
92	UNHCR/WFP	2010	- WFP High Level Meeting. UNHCR Headquarters, Geneva. 5th November 2010. Note for the	UNHCR	Geneva
93	UNHCR/WFP	2010	Report on the UNHCR-WFP High Level Meeting, 5 November 2010	UNHCR	Geneva
94	UNHCR/WFP	2010	WFP and UNHCR Africa Bureaux Bilateral Meeting. 4 November 2010	UNHCR	Geneva
34b	UNHCR/WFP	2011	UNHCR-WFP MoU 2010 +cover letter	UNHCR/WFP	
34	UNHCR/WFP	2002	UNHCR-WFP MoU 2001	UNHCR/WFP	
5- Databases available					
87	NICS	Mar. 2010	Nutrition Information in crisi situations. NICS Vol 21, March 2010	UNSCN	Geneva
21	WFP	2007	The Situation of Refugees Update 1 July 2007	WFP	Rome
22	WFP	2007	Update on WFP Operations for Refugees and IDP as of 1 March 2007	WFP	Rome
23	WFP	2006	Quartely Update on WFP Operations for Refugees and IDP as of July 2006	WFP	Rome
6- Evaluation concerning PRS					
101	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	2010	Evaluation of the protracted refugee situation (PRS) for Burundians in Tanzania	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	
56	WFP	2010	Nepal: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio. Vol I Full Report (OE/2010/010)	WFP	Rome
59	WFP	2010	Country Portfolio Evaluation. Chad: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2003-2009) (OE/2010/012)	WFP	Rome
98	UNHCR/WFP	2010	Joint assessment mission Kenya	UNHCR/WFP	Kenya
31	OECD	2008	Guidance on Evaluating conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities.	OECD	
46 a&b	WFP	2006	WFP-UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects - Volume I & II (OEDE/2006/2)	WFP	Rome
46c	WFP	2006	WFP-UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects (WFB/EB.1/2006/7-D)	WFP	Rome
60	WFP	2004	Full Report of the Thematic Evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Category (OEDE/2004/01)	WFP	Rome
7- Miscellaneous - other studies and research papers					
Education					
118	UNHCR	2011	Refugee Education. A Global Review	UNHCR	Geneva
Gender (& SGBV)					
102	UNHCR	2011	Action against sexual and gender-based violence: an updated strategy	UNHCR	Geneva
106	WFP	2011	Sexual and other forms of Gender-Based Violence and Food Security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	WFP	Rome
104	IASC	2006	Women, Girls, Boys and Men Different Needs – Equal Opportunities	IASC	
107	WFP	2005	Concept Paper. Protection and Gender Issues in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations	WFP	Rome
103	WFP	2004	Gender News On-line. Strengthening Women's Participation	WFP	Rome

Milling					
109	WFP	2010	Rapport de suivi des moulins communautaires dans les camps des refugies Soudanais a l'est du Tchad	WFP	Rome
108	Mattinen, H. & Palmaera, L.	2008	Milling vouchers in Dafur to optimise food aid. Field Exchange Issue 34, October 2008	ENN	UK
105		2005	Sharing. The Newsletter of Practical Action, Sudan Issue No. 11. The effect of Grain Milling on the quality and quantity of the IDP Camps		
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8- Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS)					
99	Inception Report Template				
99	Inception Report Quality Checklist				
99	Evaluation Report Template				
99	Evaluation Report Quality Checklist				
99	EQAS Impact Evaluation Guidance				