

# Impact Evaluation

## **The Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations: its impact and role**

**ETHIOPIA**

**A Mixed Method Impact Evaluation**

**Vol. II Annexes**

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***Measuring Results, Sharing Lessons***

Prepared by TANGO International:

Phil Sutter, Team Leader

Tim Frankenberger, Livelihoods Specialist

Syrukh Sigal Sutter, Nutrition and Gender Specialist

Alemtsehay Aberra, National Team Supervisor

Brad Sagara, Quantitative Specialist

Laurie Starr, Team Member

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**World Food Programme**



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# Annex 1: Logic Model: the impact of food aid assistance on protracted refugee populations

Result Chain	How?			Whom?		What (short and intermediate outcomes)					Why? (impact)	
	Inputs / Resources	Assump-tions	Outputs / Activities	Participants/ Stakeholders¹	Assumptions	Reactions	Short-term	Assump-tions	Intermediate	Assump-tions	Long-term	
Needs → Results logic over time	T <sub>0</sub> (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		Displaced population Livelihoods broken Food insecurity Insecurity / conflict Separated families	
	T <sub>1</sub> (early)	GFD (full ration) Stoves/pots/utensils Fuel Soap & Water Complimentary foods Supplementary foods Therapeutic foods Latrines	Level 1: foods are lost (refugees have no money); fully dependent on external assistance; registrations system functioning, distribution systems functioning, delivery systems functioning, local partners have sufficient capacity, znook/cal/day/person is sufficient, food basket 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 training, family reintegration, etc.), continued security and protection within camp and non-camp settings, natural environment is suitable, intra-household distribution is equitable, targeting is 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 (mix); 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, reinvestances 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.	Threats are resolve in refugees country of origination; Government does not restrict movement out of camps and allow full legal participation in income generating activities; Governments in other countries are receptive to resettlement of refugees; education and health facilities are readily available; friends and relatives in host communities or in other parts of Ethiopia are willing to provide support.	Repatriation² Resettlement Local integration (camp) (out-of-camp)  Protection³
	T <sub>2</sub> (yrs 2-3)	GFD (partial ration) Stove/pots/utensils Fuel Soap & Water Complimentary foods Supplementary foods	Partial rations (general)(targeted) Complimentary foods School feeding NFIs Water supply	Existing camp and non-camp populations PoC Local organizations & volunteers providing delivery support Host communities	Partial rations supplement purchased food 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 Security and protection provided	Improved nutrition (Acute malnutrition) (chronic malnutrition) Improved food basket (HDDS & FCS) Improved neonatal and <5 outcomes (<5 anthropometric indicators)		Repatriation Resettlement Local integration (camp) (out-of-camp) Community development		
	T <sub>3</sub> (protracted)	GFD (partial ration) Fuel Soap & water Complimentary foods Supplementary foods IGA supplementary training/supplies	Partial rations (general)(targeted) Complimentary foods School feeding 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 Coping strategies are positive Asset building Improved schooling	Improved nutrition Improved food basket Improved <5 outcomes HH with successful IGAs (cash income) HH with successful livelihood activities Family re-integration Improved education outcomes		Repatriation Resettlement Local integration (camp) (out-of-camp)  Self-reliance⁴		

<sup>1</sup> These participants/stakeholders are not mutually exclusive

<sup>2</sup> Repatriation, resettlement and local integration are the three UNHCR 'durable solutions'

<sup>3</sup> Protection, community development, and self reliance are the phases toward local integration

<sup>4</sup> Self-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.

## Annex 2: Evaluation Methodology

### Methodological Approach

1. WFP's Office of Evaluation has developed a working definition of 'impact' as: "lasting and/or significant effects of the intervention – social, economic, environmental or technical – on the individuals, gender and age-groups, households, communities and institutions." According to WFP's definition, impacts can be positive or negative, intended or unintended. They can operate at a macro (sector) or micro (household) level. The evaluation team selected a methodology that logically brought together the extent to which the UNHCR and WFP's contributions to food assistance in protracted refugee situations has contributed to durable solutions.
2. The evaluation team employed a combination of data collection procedures in order to triangulate information gathered from a wide variety of sources and stakeholders, most prominently involving the participation of refugees residing in camps in the Tigray and Somali regions of Ethiopia. The mixed-methods approach generated quantitative interpretations of statistical representation of the effects and impacts of food assistance on the lives and livelihoods of two refugee populations living in a protracted context – Eritrean and Somali refugees residing in Ethiopian refugee camps. The statistically significant quantitative data garnered through interviews with refugee households was supplemented by qualitative data involving interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) with a sample of all stakeholders including:
  - Representatives from UNHCR, WFP, ARRA,
  - Other affected government agencies (most notably MoARD),
  - NGO implementing partners,
  - Donors,
  - Various types of refugees – women, men, unaccompanied minors, representative ethnic groups, various refugee committees, and
  - Host communities surrounding the camps, in order to gauge the importance and extent of refugee-host community social and economic relations, activities, and medium and long-term changes or trends.
3. The methodological approach was inductive, promoting validity and reliability by triangulating several qualitative and quantitative methods, each used to answer specific evaluation questions. The mixed-methods approach included a **secondary source review of existing literature; a quantitative survey of refugee households; and, qualitative field interviews with stakeholders.**
4. The purpose of the **ongoing secondary source review of existing literature** was to establish the parameters of the WFP and UNHCR programme strategy, the food-assisted programme trends, ARRA and GoE refugee policy, specific agency strategies and objectives, resource allocation strategies, previous evaluation findings, and expected outcomes and indicators used to define successful programme outcomes.
5. Various secondary data sources exist, including key documents, past surveys and evaluations. The evaluation team conducted an in-depth desk review of pertinent literature on WFP and UNHCR Food Assisted Programs prior to the inception

mission. This included country programme documents that outlined programme activities, including food and non-food inputs into the programme; monitoring reports; annual reports; reports of Joint Assessment Missions; joint Health and Nutrition surveys; external evaluations of the PRROs; and Memoranda of Understanding outlining roles of the essential implementing agencies. The evaluation team also reviewed reports external to UNHCR and WFP, produced by UN organizations, NGOs, and multi- and bi-lateral organizations inside and outside of Ethiopia, which were relevant to the context of the study. A detailed bibliography is presented in Annex 8.

6. The secondary source review helped the evaluation team establish and evaluate a set of pertinent indicators relating to the impact of food assistance on Somali and Eritrean refugee families in Ethiopia. In combination with initial stakeholder interviews undertaken during the Inception Mission, the review generated additional questions to those listed in the ToR (Section 3.3 and Annex 3) for the Evaluation Mission. The team continued to utilize secondary data throughout the evaluation process.
7. The **quantitative survey of refugee households**, carried out in two of the oldest refugee camps in Ethiopia, represented the protracted refugee context of Somali and Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia. The overall survey objective was to capture the impact of food-assisted activities on the lives of refugee households within two specific contexts that can be compared. The evaluation team developed a survey instrument to assess the effects and impacts of the long-term food-assisted programme on a set of indicators – the dependent or explanatory variables – including:
  - i. Access and receipt of the food basket and non-food items
  - ii. Food security indicators, including a diet diversity index score
  - iii. Asset building or asset retention
  - iv. Livelihood activities, including agricultural and other income generating activities
  - v. Education outcomes
  - vi. Security and protection

The major independent variable was the impact of food assistance; another independent variable was long-term food security; and another self reliance.

8. **Qualitative field interviews of stakeholders** were carried out using participatory techniques, particularly FGD and interviews of key informant stakeholders. During the inception mission, the evaluation team and the WFP/UNHCR Evaluation Managers conducted initial stakeholder interviews in Addis Ababa and Tigray and Somali regions of Ethiopia. As stated, these contributed to the development of pertinent indicators relating to the impact of food assistance on Somali and Eritrean refugee families in Ethiopia. Qualitative field work conducted during the Evaluation Mission complemented the quantitative information and helped to interpret the results of the household-level data, allowing the evaluation team to gain maximum in-depth knowledge from various stakeholder perspectives on food-assisted programming outcomes in two comparable Ethiopian contexts.
9. The evaluation was guided by WFP's definition of 'evaluability', which 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 a reference point

to determine or measure change; b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e., the desired changes that should be observable one 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.”

10. There was no overall logic model for WFP’s and UNHCR’s inter-related interventions concerning food assistance in protracted refugee situations, but the WFP OE provided an overview from existing documents available at the time the ToR was developed. The evaluation team developed this model further; it is presented in Annex 1. To determine whether the interventions that have been implemented by the two agencies over the past seven years led to durable change and self-reliance, the evaluation team critically reviewed the theory of change that underlies these different operations through time. The review considered the different inputs and resources provided over time, the outputs and activities, the participants and their reactions to these interventions, and the outcomes (short, intermediate, and long-term). The assumptions were analyzed to determine if they were realistic. Through a review of the theory of change underlying the programme activities, the team determined if the intervention logic was coherent and identified strengths and weaknesses in the approach for the purpose of informing future programming.

### **Evaluation Matrix**

11. Previous evaluations of WFP’s PRROs provided insight into the effectiveness and impact of food assistance to refugees. The evaluation team reviewed data from these evaluations in order to ensure that this evaluation did not duplicate those already conducted. The evaluation team broadly agreed with the evaluation questions in the ToR which were:
  - To what extent have refugees’ (a) immediate food consumption needs been met and food security re-established; (b) nutrition status stabilized or improved; (c) a livelihood 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?
  - 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 factors<sup>5</sup> (e.g. host government policy) that explain the results? What are the key internal strategy and implementation

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<sup>5</sup> i.e. outside WFP and UNHCR control or in sphere of indirect influence only.

factors<sup>6</sup> that explain the results (e.g. targeting policy or delivery of non-food items<sup>7</sup>)? How have these two interacted?

- To what extent has the interaction between WFP and UNHCR been a key factor explaining the results (e.g. synergies achieved or dissonances)? To what extent have WFP and UNHCR worked together to address constraining external factors?
  - How have joint UNHCR-WFP modalities (e.g., the MoU) influenced the performance of implementing partners and NGOs working with the respective Agencies?
  - 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?
12. The evaluation focused on **socio-economic** effects of food assistance (including food security and nutrition). It did not make an in-depth assessment of environmental impacts, but did include environmental issues that have had socio-economic consequences. Concerning school feeding, it did not assess educational impacts, but did consider wider socio-economic impacts of school feeding in camps, such as value transfer and effects on host populations that do not have a school feeding programme.
13. The key impact evaluation questions outlined above are presented and sub-divided into measurable research questions in great detail in the evaluation matrix (Annex 3). As specified in the ToR, the evaluation matrix aligns the above key questions, sub-questions, potential indicators, benchmarks and sources of information for the evaluation.

## **Data Collection Methods**

14. **The methodological approach of the evaluation:** As implied by a mixed-methods approach, the team used several instruments and data sources to collect data. The extensive secondary source review carried out to develop some of the key questions for the study has already been described. This review deepened the evaluation team's understanding of WFP and UNHCR's operations and activities in Ethiopia. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, the team aimed to verify information presented in WFP and UNHCR project documents and JAMs, such as: the short-term and medium-term effects and consequences of food ration distribution strategy; the effects of food assistance activities on specific types of refugees as well as on social group and household dynamics; constraints faced by distinct refugee populations (for example, young women and unaccompanied minor girls); and limitations to refugees' capacity to self-stabilize household food security.
15. The secondary data review also served a wider purpose: because the team did not undertake an anthropometric survey as part of the evaluation, the evaluation nutrition specialist relied on secondary data to carry out a thorough analysis of nutrition outcomes and patterns within and between refugee camps throughout the evaluation period.

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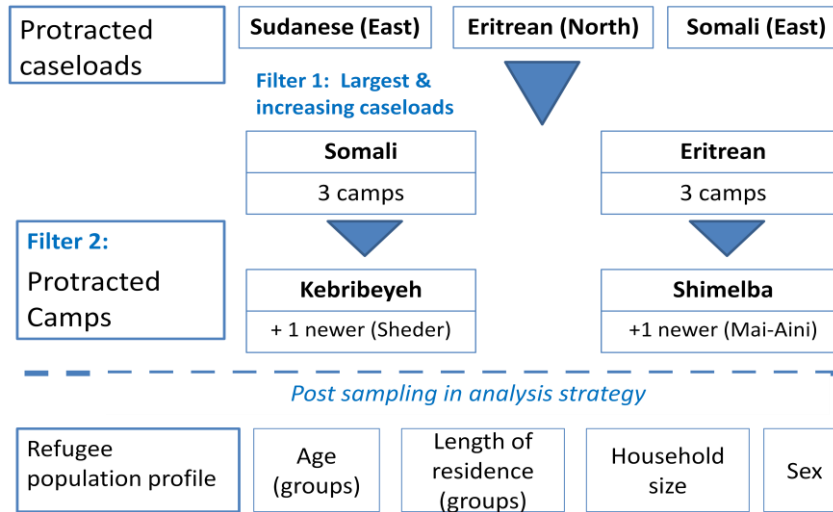
<sup>6</sup> i.e. within WFP and UNHCR control or sphere of direct influence

<sup>7</sup> This might be those that are part of the food assistance package (e.g. cooking utensils) or others, the absence of which may cause refugees to sell food in order to purchase the items.

16. As noted, the evaluation team employed quantitative household surveys in two long-standing refugee camps that represent two different protracted refugee contexts. The quantitative approach focused on household outcomes of the food-assisted programme and sought to determine the types of livelihood strategies and coping strategies refugee households have adopted in response to the programme approach. The sampling design allowed the team to compare outcomes at the household level across ethnic groups within the camps and between the two camps in the sample.
17. **Scope and sampling:** During the design and inception phase, the evaluation team and evaluation managers carried out extensive discussions with UNHCR, WFP, and ARRA senior managers and programme staff as well as other stakeholders about the scope and scale of the evaluation. Ethiopia hosts three protracted refugee populations – Eritrean refugees residing in Tigray region, Somali refugees residing in Somali region, and Sudanese refugees residing along Ethiopia’s western border. Time and financial resource constraints only allowed the evaluation team to focus its efforts on two of the three scenarios. Many of the Sudanese refugees are returning home to South Sudan (although one camp remains virtually full of refugees). Stakeholders agreed that the Somali and Eritrean caseloads must be included in the evaluation sample. The Sudanese case was therefore not considered as part of this impact evaluation.
18. **Selection of Refugee camps:** Somali refugees reside in three camps located between Jijiga and the northern Somalia border (although two additional camps have recently opened up near the Dolo area in the south, where logistical constraints are enormous). Eritrean refugees reside in three camps in the northwest part of Tigray region, close to the Eritrean border. Because this was an impact evaluation of food assistance in a protracted situation, the evaluation team selected the two oldest camps – Shimelba (population 8907 made up of 5191 households), which houses Eritrean refugees, and Kebribeyah (population 16,749 and 2138 households), which houses Somali refugees – as the refugee household sample. The team utilized quantitative and qualitative tools to answer the questions outlined in the evaluation from these two camps. In addition, the team selected two newer camps – Mai Ayni (population of 12,642) in Tigray and Sheder (population of 10,397) in Somali region, from where refugee and host community focus groups and key informants were interviewed, in order to qualitatively compare programme outcomes and impacts in relatively newer environments with those in more protracted scenarios. The quantitative sample was therefore taken from two camps and the qualitative sample from four camps. The site selection process is diagrammed in Figure 11.



**Figure 1: Site Selection**



19. **Sample Size:** The evaluation team developed a quantitative sampling strategy to randomly select refugee households to survey, allowing for comparison between three comparison groups. The systematic random sample size was large enough (sample size calculation is outlined below) to compare Kebribeyah Somali refugee outcomes with those of Shimelba Eritrean refugees. Within Shimelba camp, sample size allowed comparison between two predominant refugee groups – Kunama households, an agricultural-pastoral based group of people from Southern Eritrea, who comprise approximately 42 percent of the camp population, and Tigrigna speakers, comprising approximately 55 percent of the camp population who consist largely of a mix of urban and rural single-member households. The sample was drawn in this manner to allow the team to determine if the food-assistance programme had different effects on these three distinct populations.
20. The key indicator used to calculate sample size was **dietary diversity score**, which offers a proxy for food security. The sample size calculation was made using the following formula for comparing the differences in means across two different samples:

$n = D [(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 * (sd_1^2 + sd_2^2) / (X_2 - X_1)^2]$	
<b>KEY:</b>	
<b>n</b>	required minimum sample size per survey round or comparison group
<b>D</b>	design effect
<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>	the estimated mean of an indicator in the first survey round or comparison group
<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	the expected mean of the indicator in a later survey round, or in a different comparison group. (X <sub>2</sub> – X <sub>1</sub> ) is the magnitude of change or differences across comparison groups it is desired to be able to predict.
<b>sd<sub>1</sub>, sd<sub>2</sub></b>	the expected standard deviations of the indicators in the respective survey rounds, or comparison groups.
<b>Z<sub>α</sub></b>	the Z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of size (X <sub>2</sub> – X <sub>1</sub> ) would not have occurred by chance (α - the level of statistical significance), and
<b>Z<sub>β</sub></b>	the z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be certain of detecting a change of size (X <sub>2</sub> – X <sub>1</sub> ) if one actually occurred (β - statistical power).

21. The formula was computed to be able to detect a five percent change in the mean value household dietary diversity score (HDDS). Based on information from other surveys conducted surveys in Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, and Liberia, the coefficient of variation of HDDS is 0.3. We assume a five percent difference in the mean, and standard deviation, between Group One and Group Two. Following Magnani (1997), the design effect is assumed to have a value of 1, since a simple random sample will be selected, and the Z-scores are chosen for a significance level of 0.95 and a power of 0.80, to give the following values for the parameters of the equation:

$$\begin{aligned}D &= 1.0 \\X_1 &= 1.0 \\X_2 &= 1.05 \\sd_1 &= 0.3 \\sd_2 &= 0.315 \\Z_\alpha &= 1.645 \\Z_\beta &= 0.840\end{aligned}$$

22. Applying these values to the formula gives a value for n of 467.4, so the desired minimum sample size for comparison group is 470. Adding in a non-response factor of 10 percent gives a minimum sample size of 514.1, rounded to 515, which was the Kebribeyah sample. The minimum sample size was larger at Shimelba camp in order to allow for comparison between two refugee groups, Kunama and the Tigrigna-speaking Eritreans. Assuming a seven percent difference in the mean HDDS and a 95 percent significance level, the sample size was 640. The total sample size was 1155 (515 + 640).
23. **Quantitative data collection, data entry and analysis:** A-Z Consult, a survey research agency based in Addis Ababa, assumed the responsibility of hiring eighteen enumerators and two quantitative survey supervisors to collect the data using paper questionnaires; the survey instrument is included in the Supplementary Annexes. The evaluation team leader trained the enumerators and team supervisors in two training workshops, one in Shiraro, a town in Tigray close to Shimelba camp, and a second workshop in Jijiga, Somali region, close to Kebribeyah.
24. The enumerator teams were taught to seek out and interview the woman and man of the household together wherever possible under the assumption that women and men have differential expertise about different aspects of the household information sought by the enumeration teams. A-Z Consult hired staff to clean and enter the data as questionnaires were completed in the field, and ensured quality control of the data entry and cleaning process. TANGO International carried out the data analysis.
25. **Qualitative methods:** The team complemented the refugee household surveys with qualitative FGDs and key informant interviews (KI) of various refugee groups, host community groups, and other stakeholders at the national, regional, and field office levels. FGDs with surrounding host communities allowed the team to explore social and economic relations with refugees. Through KIs with the evaluation team, implementing agencies were able to elicit opinions, perspectives, and strategic thinking on the potential for durable solutions within refugee contexts as well as to question the implementation of strategic decisions.
26. These complementary data collection methods allowed the evaluation team to triangulate and measure the outcome and impact of WFP and UNCHR's contribution

of food assistance to durable solutions in protracted refugee situations. The qualitative approach deepened our understanding by asking targeted groups of refugees within the camps about impacts of food and other assistance and exploring their perceptions of livelihood options and the short and long-term effects and successes or failures of major refugee agencies delivering services, policies, and medium-term or durable solutions. For example, the approach allowed the gender specialist to analyze gendered trends and evaluate the extent of gendered programming initiatives within the refugee programme in relation to food assistance.

27. **Qualitative data collection:** The qualitative team began data collection approximately two weeks after the quantitative teams started household data collection. Within each of the four camps – two in Somali and two in Tigray – the team interviewed groups of male refugees and female refugees, youth groups and group leaders disaggregated by sex, and refugees representing different ethnic groups, also disaggregated by sex. In the Tigray camps, the team interviewed single male and female refugees and unaccompanied children disaggregated by sex. The team additionally held one focus group comprised of men and one comprised of women within host communities. The number of people participating in focus groups ranged from six to ten members. UNHCR camp personnel identified participants to fulfil each of the focus group profiles. Each field day of data collection was followed by a second day of entering data into laptop computers and beginning the analysis of information, an iterative process that allowed the team to pursue questions and fill gaps in the field. In Tigray, the team included three Tigrigna/Kunama speakers; in Somali, the core team worked with three Somali-speaking team members. Qualitative topical outlines are included in the Supplementary Annexes.
28. **Qualitative data analysis:** The qualitative data was analyzed using the following process. Information from the interviews was entered into matrices organized by different topics. Once the team completed all of the interviews in a camp the matrices for focus groups and key informants were shared among all of the team members. Each team member took a day to review the information and was asked to identify recurring themes from the data. A non-exhaustive list of themes explored included household food security, food distribution, NFI distribution, livelihood programming, GBV in the camps, sexual exploitation of children, opportunities for employment, relationships with host communities, institutional performance, etc. The qualitative team leader then helped facilitate the discussion around the major findings coming from the interviews, and helped the team triangulate the qualitative data. These themes were then recorded in a power point. This was done for each camp that was visited. Following this first level of analysis, the team then looked at common themes that were identified by ethnic group, gender, and age group. They also looked for differences in perception with regards to the different stakeholders.
29. The qualitative data was then matched to the quantitative data to determine if results appearing in the quantitative data were consistent with the qualitative data. This second triangulation process enabled the team to explain why some of the findings were coming out in the quantitative survey. When there were significant inconsistencies, both the qualitative data and quantitative data were re-examined. Through this iterative process, topics for further quantitative analysis were identified and these tables were shared with the team.
30. The third step in the process was to determine how the data helped inform each of the key evaluation questions. The team sat together and reviewed the findings in

relationship to the 8 evaluation questions. The results of this effort were recorded in a power point.

31. The fourth step involved a discussion regarding the theory of change that was being tested as part of this evaluation. The team members tried to determine if the assumptions were correct regarding the outcomes that were proposed in the program design. The qualitative data provided significant insights regarding these assumptions.
32. The final step involved reviewing the qualitative data for useful recommendations that could be proposed for future program implementation. These recommendations were derived from the comments of each of the stakeholders implementing the programs as well as the refugees themselves. Additional key informant interviews were carried out with WFP and UNHCR regional and global staff to augment the information collected from the field to improve the recommendations.

### **Quality Assurance**

33. WFP has developed an Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS) based on the UN Evaluation Group norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community.<sup>8</sup> It sets out process maps with in-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products. It also includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products including the ToR. EQAS was systematically applied during the course of this evaluation and relevant documents were provided to the evaluation team.
34. Throughout the evaluation process, the evaluation team maintained its impartiality, independence and transparency of the process. The team members maintained regular communication with WFP both internally and externally, as appropriate, to ensure quality assurance, including validity, consistency and accuracy of data.
35. The evaluation field mission began with a meeting with UNHCR and WFP Senior Management to discuss the inception report, the evaluation modalities and process, and to brief other key stakeholders (e.g. ARRA, IRC). The evaluation team analyzed the information as gathered on a regular basis, and provided systematic checks on accuracy, consistency, reliability and validity of collected data in order to ensure high quality of data and information.
36. A debriefing session was held to share preliminary findings and validate results with WFP and UNHCR staff and management and implementing partners.

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<sup>8</sup> Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

### Annex 3: Lists of Persons Interviewed

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KI)			
PEOPLE MET	DATE	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION
Douglas Di Salvo	9 May 2011	Shire	UNHCR
Ato Mekonnen Shiwarega	17 May 2011	Addis Ababa	ARRA
Getachew Alemayehu	17 May 2011	Addis Ababa	ARRA
David Murphy	17 May 2011	Addis Ababa	IRC
Samuel	17 May 2011	Addis Ababa	LWF
Sabine Wahling	18 May 2011	Addis Ababa	UNHCR
Rose Mwebi	18 May 2011	Addis Ababa	UNHCR
Magda Medina	18 May 2001	Addis Ababa	UNHCR
Eskendir Abera	18 May 2011	Addis Ababa	UNHCR
Brendan Wheeler	18 May 2011	Addis Ababa	USAID+BPRM
Des Diallo	18 May 2011	Addis Ababa	USAID+BPRM
Dr. Alembirehan Berhe	20 May 2011	Shimelba	ARRA
Ato Belay Ayele	20 May 2011	Shimelba	ARRA
Ato Jemal Ibrahim	20 May 2011	Shimelba	NRDP
Ato Ephrem Hailu	21 May 2011	Shimelba	IRC
Ato Yohanis Asefa	21 May 2011	Shimelba	ARRA
Ato Girmay G/Michael	22 May 2011	Shire	WFP
Ato Mulugeta W/Tsadik	22 May, 3 June 2011	Shire, Addis Ababa	UNHCR
Redae Atsebeha	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	ARRA
Megnstu Gebre	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	IRC
Ayalu Admas	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	IRC
Zerihun Getahun	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	ARRA Clinic
Birtukan Endale	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	ARRA Clinic
G/Georges Hailu	22 May 2011	Shire	UNHCR SO
Benoit Hamenyimana	24 May 2011	Shire	UNHCR SO
Eyob Fekadu	24 May 2011	Shire	UNHCR SO
Lisa	24 May 2011	Shire	UNHCR SO
Kebede Abayneh	24 May 2011	Shire	ARRA
Aytenew Birhanu	26 May 2011	Addis Ababa	WFP
Giammichele DeMaio	26 May 2011	Addis Ababa	WFP
Abduumer Siyad	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	ZOA Animator
Dr Abdul Karim Delile Yassin	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	ARRA Clinic
Bekele Mogorro	30 May 2011	Jijiga	ARRA
Solomon Assefa	30 May 2011	Jijiga	DRC
Ibrahim Bokh	30 May 2011	Kebribeyah	UNHCR
Betelhem Yohannes	30 May 2011	Kebribeyah	GAIA
Asrat	30 May 2011	Kebribeyah	IRC
Wandwesen	30 May 2011	Kebribeyah	ARRA
Agnes Mukantwali	30 & 31 May 2011	Jijiga	UNHCR
Audrey Crawford	30 & 31 May 2011	Jijiga	UNHCR
Abdi Rahim Qasim	31 May 2011	Jijiga	WFP
Kibriyo Aliakbarova	31 May 2011	Jijiga	WFP
Mohammad Ismael	31 May 2011	Jijiga	IRC
Ferhan Abdu Kadia Shiek	31 May 2011	Jijiga	UNHCR
Kribio Aliakbarova	31 May 2011	Jijiga	WFP
AbdiRahim Qasim	31 May 2011	Jijiga	WFP
Abdullahi Sheikh Barri	31 May 2011	Sheder	UNHCR
Dereje Bogale	2 June	Jijiga	UNHCR
Dejene	2 June	Jijiga	UNHCR

<b>FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)</b>			
Three male Tigrigna speaking refugee central committee participants	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee Camp
Eleven male Tigrigna speaking participants	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee camp
Thirty six male able and disabled Kunama participants	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee camp
Seven female Tigrigna speaking participants	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee Camp
Thirteen Female Kunama participants	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee camp
Five Kunama Committee members (all male)	21 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee Camp
Ten Tigrigna Women's Association members	21 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee Camp
Five PLWA association Participants	21 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee camp
Eight Female Participants	21 May 2011	Mai Kuhli	Host community
Six Male participants	21 May 2011	Mai Kuhli	Host community
Seven male participants	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Host Community
Five female participants	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Host Community
Ten Female participants	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Refugee camp
Twelve male participants	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Refugee camp
Eight Refugee central committee participants	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Refugee Camp
Nine Women Association participants	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Refugee Camp
Members of the PLWA association	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Refugee Camp
Eleven Unaccompanied Minors	23 May 2011	Mai Ayni	Refugee Camp
Three Youth participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee Camp
Sixteen Male participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee Camp
Nine Refugee Committee Participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee Camp
Six Female Association participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee camp
Nine Female participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee camp
Nine Refugee Committee Participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee Camp
Four men Religious leaders participants	28 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee Camp
Twelve female Food Distribution participants	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee Camp
Eight Female participants	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Host Community
Eight male participants	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	host community
Seven Elder Female Participants	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee camp
Eleven female participants	31 May 2011	Sheder	Refugee Camp
Five Food distribution Committee participants	31 May 2011	Sheder	Refugee Camp
Thirteen male participants	31 May 2011	Sheder	Refugee Camp
<b>POSITIVE DEVIANTS (Business owners in camps)</b>			
G/Hiwot Abebe	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee camp
Lebsu	20 May 2011	Shimelba	Refugee camp
Ishmael Abdul Hansa	29 May 2011	Kebribeyah	Refugee camp

## **Annex 4: Quantitative Survey Instrument**

### **Impact Evaluation**

# **The Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations: its impact and role**

## **ETHIOPIA**

### ***Questionnaire for Randomly Selected Refugee Households***



**World Food Programme**

<b>SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION</b>
------------------------------

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	
Name of Survey Site (camp)	Kebribeya.....1 Shemelba.....2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Team Code	Tigray.....1 Somali.....2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Interviewer Code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Interview number (1-5)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interview date (Month)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am currently working for the UN. You have been selected at random from a list of community families in this camp for this interview. The purpose of this interview is to obtain information about how you and other families manage the challenges of living in the camp. We would like to talk about the most important issues in the camp. The survey is voluntary and you can choose not to take part. The information that you give will be confidential. Specific names will not be used to describe any information collected. Could you please spare around 1 hour for the interview?

**NB to enumerator:** DO NOT suggest in any way that the household will receive benefits based on the outcome of the interview, as this will prejudice the answers. Please try your best to interview the head of household and spouse household together.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin with the interview now? ..... 1 (Yes, Respondent agrees to be interviewed)

.....2 (No, Respondent does not agree to be interviewed)

Signature of  
interviewer:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

***A household is a group of people who live together and take food from the “same pot.” In our survey, a household member is someone who has lived in the household at least 3 months, and at least half of the week in each week in those months.***

## A. Household characteristics



<b>A1</b>	Sex of household head (HHH)	1 = Male      2 = Female	
<b>A2</b>	In which ethnic group do you belong to?	1 = Tigrinya 2 = Kunama 3 = Saho	4= Tigre 5 = Somali 6 = Other
<b>A3</b>	If Somali, which ethnic group do you belong to?	1 = Darod 2 = Hawiye 3 = Shekhal 4 = Dir	5 = Midgan/Ga 6 = Rahanwein 7 = Bantu 8 = Other
<b>A4</b>	Total number of people in the household	__  __  people [01-99]	
<b>A5</b>	What year did the head of household arrive at the camp?	Year _____	
<b>A6</b>	From what district did members of this household originate?  Circle all that apply.	<b>Somalia Region</b> 1 = Lower Juba 2 = Middle Juba 3 = Gedo 4 = Bay 5 = Bakool 6 = Lower Shabele 7 = Banaadir 8 = Middle Shabele 9 = Hiraaan 10 = Galguduud 11 = Mudug 12 = Nugaal 13 = Bari 14 = Sool 15 = Sanaang 16 = Togdheer 17 = Woqooyi Galbeed 18 = Other	<b>Eritrean Regions</b> 19 = Central 20= Southern 21 = Anseba 22 = Northern Red Sea 23= Southern Red Sea 24 = Other 25 = DNK

<i>I.D. Code</i>	<i>First name  (START WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD)</i>	<i>What is (NAME) relationship to HHH?</i>  <b>(Code from List 1)</b>	<i>Is (NAME) male or female?</i>  1 = Male 2 = Female	<i>AGE  (In Years, If &lt; 1, write 0)</i>	<i>What types of ID or other legal docs does (name) have?</i>  <b>(code from List 2)</b>	<i>What is the current school attendance of (Name)?</i>  <b>5-18 years old only</b>  <b>(code from List 3)</b>  <b>Can select 1-2 answers from code 3)</b>  <i>If code 1, skip to B9</i>	<i>If not enrolled or not regularly attending, why?</i>  <i>(up to 2 responses possible)</i>  <b>(code from List 4)</b>	<i>Highest class completed</i>  <b>5 years old and above</b>  <b>(code from List 5)</b>	<i>Was (name) part of this HH before you came to this camp?</i>  1 = Yes – go to C1  2 = No – go to B11	<i>What year did (Name) join this HH?</i>  9999 = DNK  8888 = born in camp
<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>B5</b>	<b>B6</b>	<b>B7</b>	<b>B8</b>	<b>B9</b>	<b>B10</b>	<b>B11</b>
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

<b>CODE 1</b>	<b>CODE 2 -</b>	<b>CODE 3</b>	<b>CODE 4</b>	<b>CODE 5</b>
<b>Relationship to HH head</b>	<b>ID card/legal docs</b>	<b>School attendance</b>	<b>Reasons for non-attendance</b>	<b>Highest Class Completed</b>
1 = Head of Household	1 = Delivery certificate	1 = Regularly attending (at least 75% of the days)	1= Not attending because parents cannot afford	1 = Illiterate
2 = Spouse of head of Household	2 = Birth certificate	2 = Absent>1 week in past month	2=Not attending because they have to work	2 = Still in school
3 = Child	3 = UNHCR /ARRA Registration Document/ID Card	3=Never enrolled	3=Not attending because the school is too far away	3 = Primary incomplete
4 = Father/mother	4 = Eritrean passport		4=Not attending because they have to work at home/take care of the family	4 = Primary complete
5 = Grandparent	5 = Somali passport		5=Not attending because too weak/sick	5 = Jr. Secondary school
6 = Brother/sister	6 = Pre-screening		6= Not attending because no school is available in camp	6 = Secondary School
7= Aunt/uncle	7 = Other		7=Not attending for other reasons	7 = Other schools beyond Secondary School
8 = grandchild, niece, nephew	8 = None			8 = Completed University
9 = Other relative	9 = DNK			
10 = adopted/foster or step child	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY			
11 = no familial relation				

C. Migration of Household Members					
<b>C1</b>	How many household members have left the household for an extended period (3 months or more) for any reason in the last 12 months?	_ _  [01-99]			
<b>C2</b>	What is the relationship of this person to the household head? (most recent people who migrated)	Person 1 <b>C2a</b>	Person 2 <b>C2b</b>	Person 3 <b>C2c</b>	Person 4 <b>C2d</b>
		_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
	1 = Head of Household      5 = Grandparent      9 = Other relative 2 = Spouse      6 = Brother/sister      10 = Adopted/foster or step child 3 = Child      7 = Aunt/uncle      11 = No relation 4 = Father/mother      8 = Grandchild, niece, nephew				
<b>C3</b>	Where did the person travel to? <i>IF 3 Skip to C5</i>	<b>C3a</b>	<b>C3b</b>	<b>C3c</b>	<b>C3d</b>
		_	_	_	_
	1 = Somalia      4 = Other camps 2 = Eritrea      5 = Urban areas within Ethiopia 3 = Resettlement countries      6 = Other				
<b>C4</b>	What were their reasons for leaving? (select all that apply)	<b>C4a</b>	<b>C4b</b>	<b>C4c</b>	<b>C4d</b>
		_	_	_	_
	1 = For work      6 = To support the armed struggle in Eritrea 2 = For study      7 = For activism 3 = To visit a relative      8 = To assess conditions for return 4 = To seek health care      9 = Others 5 = For religious purpose				
Access to markets					
<b>C5</b>	Some people sell or trade things they have made like baskets, textiles or handicrafts. Does anyone in your household do this?	1 = Yes 2 = No			
<b>C6</b>	Where do you sell or trade these items?	1 = Inside the camp 2 = Outside the camp 3 = Both			
<b>C7</b>	Do you ever sell or trade food in a market?	1 = Yes 2 = No			
<b>C8</b>	Where do you sell/trade these food items?	1 = Inside the camp 2 = Outside the camp 3 = Both			
<b>C9</b>	What are your major reasons for using the market in the camp?	1 = To purchase food 2 = To sell food 3 = To purchase non-food items 4 = To sell non-food items 5 = Other; please list_____			

<b>C10</b>	What are your major reasons for using the market outside the camp?	1 = To purchase food 2 = To sell food 3 = To purchase non-food items 4 = To sell non-food items 5 = Other; please list _____	
<b>D. Shelter</b>			
<b>D1</b>	How many rooms does the house you are currently living in have? (sleeping and living rooms)	_ _ _  rooms [01-99]	
<b>D2</b>	From where are you getting necessary building materials to repair or reconstruction your house?  (check all that apply)	1 = From UNHCR/WFP/ARRA 2 = From NGOs 3 = From friends and relatives for free 4 = From collecting materials around the camp 5 = Buying on the market 6 = Buying from other families	
<b>D3</b>	What type of stove does your household use for cooking? (circle all that apply)	1 = Fuel efficient stove 2 = Open pit fire 3 = Gas cooker	4 = Electric cooker 5 = Stone fire '3 rocks' 6 = Other
<b>D4</b>	What is the main type of fuel you use to cook? (circle all that apply)	1 = Charcoal fuel (given by UNHCR/ARRA) 2 = Wood/charcoal fuel (purchased) 3 = Wood fuel (gathered) 4 = Kerosene	5 = Charcoal (made by HH) 6 = Bottled gas 6 = Electricity 7 = Solar cooker 8 = Other
<b>E. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>			
<b>E1.</b>	What type of latrine do your household members use?	1=Pour flush to septic tank 2=Pit latrine with slab 3=Composting toilet 4=Pit latrine without slab/open pit	5 = Bucket 6 = Bush or field or no facility 7 = Other
<b>E2</b>	How many individuals use the latrine on a daily basis? How many people do you share that facility with?	_ _ _  persons	
<b>E3</b>	What is the main source of <u>drinking</u> water for your household?	1 = Piped water into house/ plot 2 = Public stand post or tap 3 = Private stand or tap 4 = Surface water (river, pond)	5 = Tubewell/Borehole 6 = Plastic packaged water 7 = Water tanker 8 = Other
<b>E4</b>	How much water does your household use per day for drinking?	_ _ _  Liters [01-99]	

## F. Food Security

**NOTE: THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ASKED OF WHOEVER IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING FOOD.**

Dietary Diversity		Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS)	
<b>F1</b>	<b>I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday <u>during the day</u> and <u>at night</u>.</b>	<b>F2: Please tell me the number of <u>days</u> you or anyone in the household have eaten the following foods within the last week (maximum 7 days)</b>	
	1= Yes 2= No		# of Days
<b>F1a</b>	Any cereals, e.g. maize, wheat, oats, barley, flours, teff, noodles <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2a</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1b</b>	Any potatoes, yams, manioc or other foods made from roots and tubers <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2b</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1c</b>	Any vegetables, e.g., cabbage, onions, spinach, carrots?	<b>F2c</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1d</b>	Any papaya, mangoes, pineapple, bananas or other fruits <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2d</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1e</b>	Any meat, such as, beef, poultry, mutton, lamb <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2e</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1f</b>	Any eggs <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2f</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1g</b>	Any fresh or dried fish?	<b>F2g</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1h</b>	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2h</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1i</b>	Any milk or milk products, e.g. cow milk, goat milk, yogurt, curd, cheese <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2i</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1j</b>	Any foods made with fat, e.g., oil, butter <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2j</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1k</b>	Any sugar or honey <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2k</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __
<b>F1l</b>	Any other foods such as spices, coffee, tea <i>yesterday</i> ?	<b>F2l</b>	# of days in the last 7 days ?  __

### FEEDING OF CHILDREN 0-23 MONTHS

**To mother: Now I would like to ask you about what your child eats and drinks.**

**Ensure that the mother is talking about HER child and not another child in the household.**

		Codes		
<b>F3</b>	How many children aged 0-23 months reside in this household? <b>If “0” skip to F29. Data for up to 3 children can be entered.</b>	_		
		<b>a. Child 1</b>	<b>b. Child 2</b>	<b>c. Child 3</b>
<b>F4a-c</b>	Age of child in months? <b>Verify with immunization card, birth certificate or other form of formal identification</b>	_ _  months	_ _  months	_ _  months
<b>F5a-c</b>	Has (NAME) ever been breastfed?  <b>If no, skip to F7</b>	1=Yes 2=No 3=DNK	1=Yes 2=No 3=DNK	1=Yes 2=No 3=DNK
<b>F6a-c</b>	If yes, was (NAME) breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	1=Yes 2=No 3=DNK	1=Yes 2=No 3=DNK	1=Yes 2=No 3=DNK

### Child's consumption of liquids

		How many times yesterday during the day or at night did (NAME) consume any... <b>If child did not consume, enter “0”, Record “99” for “Don’t Know”</b>		
		<b>a. Child 1</b>	<b>b. Child 2</b>	<b>c. Child 3</b>
<b>F7a-c</b>	Infant formula/baby formula bought with money?	TIMES  _ _	TIMES  _ _	TIMES  _ _
<b>F8a-c</b>	Milk, such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk?	TIMES  _ _	TIMES  _ _	TIMES  _ _
<b>F9a-c</b>	Yogurt?	TIMES  _ _	TIMES  _ _	TIMES  _ _

### Child's consumption of solids

		Codes		
	Please describe everything that (NAME) ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home.	<b>1=Yes; 2=No; 3=DNK</b>		
		<b>a. Child 1</b>	<b>b. Child 2</b>	<b>c. Child 3</b>
<b>F10a-c</b>	Any cereals: porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods made from cereals	_	_	_
<b>F11a-c</b>	Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	_	_	_
<b>F12a-c</b>	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	_	_	_
<b>F13a-c</b>	Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as ipomoea, amaranth, spinach, parwar sag, and drumstick	_	_	_

Child's consumption of liquids				
	leaves			
<b>F14a-c</b>	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas or other fruits that are yellow or orange inside	_	_	_
<b>F15a-c</b>	Any other fruits or vegetables	_	_	_
<b>F16a-c</b>	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	_	_	_
<b>F17a-c</b>	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	_	_	_
<b>F18a-c</b>	Eggs	_	_	_
<b>F19a-c</b>	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	_	_	_
<b>F20a-c</b>	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts or seeds, such as Bengal gram, black gram, dal, Khesari	_	_	_
<b>F21a-c</b>	Cheese, yogurt, curd or other milk products	_	_	_
<b>F22a-c</b>	Any oil, butter, dalda or ghee or foods made with any of these	_	_	_
<b>F23a-c</b>	Any sweet foods such as honey, chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes or biscuits	_	_	_
<b>F24a-c</b>	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	_	_	_
<b>F25a-c</b>	Grubs, snails, or insects	_	_	_
<b>F26a-c</b>	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nuts, or red palm nut pulp sauce	_	_	_

		Codes		
		a. Child 1	b. Child 2	c. Child 3
		1=Yes; 2=No; 3=DNK		
<b>F27a-c</b>	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? <b>IF NO SKIP TO F29</b>	_	_	_
<b>F28a-c</b>	How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or night?	_	_	_

<b>F29. How many meals per day do HH members usually consume?</b>		
<b>F29a</b>	Male adults	_  Meals
<b>F29b</b>	Female adults	_  Meals
<b>F29c</b>	Male children	_  Meals
<b>F29d</b>	Female children	_  Meals



F30	What are your two main sources for the following food groups/items?			CODE: Source of food items
		Main Source 1	Main Source 2	1 = Formal food aid / rations 2 = Own production 3 = Market/shops inside camp 4 = Market/shops outside camp 5 = Food aid from friends/relatives (incl. sharing) 6 = Trading 7 = Other
F30a	Cereals (rice, bread, maize)			
F30b	Green, leafy vegetables			
F30c	Other vegetables			
F30d	Fruits			
F30e	Meats			
F30f	Oil or butter			
F30g	Eggs			
F30h	Beans, lentils, peas			
F30i	Sugar or honey			
F30j	Tea, coffee, or spices			

F31	What are the obstacles, if any, in accessing food from these sources?  (select all that apply)	1=Quality of food aid is poor (expired/spoiled) 2=Quantity of food aid is not enough 3=Prices have increased/food too expensive 4=No money to buy food 5=Food scarce in shops 6=Not enough rain 7=Land is not fertile 8=Lost crops 9=No money for farming/garden crops	10=Not enough land 11=Crops trampled by livestock/pests 12=Lines are too long/too many people 13=Distributions are disorganized/chaotic/ violent 14=Non-preferred food is distributed 15=Discrimination/corruption in food distribution process 16=Food aid arrives late 17=No problems accessing food 18=Other
-----	--	--	---

#### Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP)

Now I would like to ask you about your household's food supply during different months of the year. When answering these questions, please think back over the last 12 months, from now to the same time last year.

F32	Were there months, in the past 12 months, in which you did NOT have enough food to meet your household food needs? (This includes combinations of any kind of food, such as food you produced yourself, food purchased, food given to you by others, food aid, or food you borrowed.)	1 = Yes  2 = No
F33	If yes, for how many months in the past 12 months did NOT have enough food to meet your household food needs?	_ _  Months [0-12]

#### Coping Strategy Index

F34 In the past 30 days, how frequently did your household use one or more of the following strategies in order to have access to food? **Circle only one answer per strategy.**

		Never	Seldom (<1 time/week)	Sometimes (1-2 times per week)	Often (3 or more times/week)	Daily
F34a	Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods	0	1	2	3	4
F34b	Limit portion sizes or reduce	0	1	2	3	4

	quantity					
<b>F34c</b>	Reduce number of meals eaten per day	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F34d</b>	Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F34e</b>	Purchase food on credit (from trader or using a loan)	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F34f</b>	Gather wild foods	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F34g</b>	Sell ration food in order to purchase other foods	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F34h</b>	Have any household members eat at friends or relatives house	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F34i</b>	Reduce adult consumption so children can eat more	0	1	2	3	4
<b>F35</b>	In the last YEAR, did you sell any assets in order to purchase food?				1 = Yes	2 = No
<b>F36</b>	If yes, what kinds of assets did you sell?		1=Materials donated by UNHCR/ARRA 2=Household assets through own income 3=Gifts or donations from friends or relatives 4=Materials donated by other organizations 5=Other			

### G. Asset Ownership

**G1.** Now I'm going to ask you about some of the items you own in your house. How many (\_\_\_\_) do you own? [01-99]

#### Domestic Assets

<b>G1a</b>	Blankets	__ __
<b>G1b</b>	Mosquito nets	__ __
<b>G1c</b>	Stove	__ __
<b>G1d</b>	Cooking pots and utensils	__ __
<b>G1e</b>	Watches	__ __
<b>G1f</b>	Radio	__ __
<b>G1g</b>	TV	__ __
<b>G1h</b>	Chairs	__ __
<b>G1i</b>	Mobile Phone	__ __
<b>G1j</b>	Laptop/desk computer	__ __

#### Transport/Agricultural Assets

<b>G2a</b>	Car/pickup	__ __
------------	------------	-------

<b>G2b</b>	Motorcycle	_ _
<b>G2c</b>	Bicycle	_ _
<b>G2d</b>	Hoe	_ _
<b>G2e</b>	Sewing machine	_ _

H. Household income				
H1	How many household members brought cash income into the household in the last year?	_ _  People earning income in your HH		
H2- 13 What activities did household members make money from last year?		Rank & months of income by activity and household member		
		Rank (1,2,3,4,5 – 1 most important)	Who participated? Male=1 Female=2 Both=3	# of months income from this activity
H2	Agricultural day labour			
H3	Non-agricultural day labour			
H4	Salaried employment in business (working in shop, workshop)			
H5	Business/service provision (shop/business owner)			
H6	Petty trade			
H7	Sale of agriculture products			
H8	Sale of firewood, charcoal or other forest products			
H9	Sale of animals & animal products			
H10	Sale of crafts (baskets, textiles, handicrafts)			
H11	Sale of food ration items			
H12	Sale of non-food ration items			
H13	Other (identify)_____			
H14	Did your household receive income from the following sources over the last year?			

<b>H14a</b>	Remittances from country of origin (Somalia or Eritrea)		1 = Yes	2 = No
<b>H14b</b>	Remittances from within Ethiopia		1 = Yes	2 = No
<b>H14c</b>	Remittance from Other Countries		1 = Yes	2 = No
<b>H14d</b>	Financial gifts/other cash support		1 = Yes	2 = No
<b>H14e</b>	Sale of assets (including household, productive and others)		1 = Yes	2 = No
<b>Household Savings</b>				
<b>H15</b>	How many members of your household have any cash savings (money put aside for some future use)?		_      _  HH Members	
<b>Please describe household saving</b>				
<b>H16</b>	Methods of saving used: (check all that apply)		1 = Home 2 = Savings Scheme/ Coops 3 = Bank	4 = NGO 5 = Ethiopian acquaintance 6 = Other
<b>H17</b>	Reasons for saving: (circle all that apply)	1 = To purchase food 2 = To buy household goods 3 = To start/help business 4 = To buy land/house 5 = For education/training 6 = For marriage/funeral	7 = For religious contributions 8 = To build/repair house 9 = For difficult times 10 = To meet medical expenses 11 = To replace lost assets	12 = To purchase large asset 13 = To meet children's needs 14 = To meet all members needs 15 = For migration needs 16 = For resettlement needs 17 = Other
<b>H18</b>	Has anybody in your household borrowed money in the past year?		1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>H19</b>	If yes, from whom did you borrow money?	1. Money lender 2. NGOs 3. Friends/relatives 4. Bank		5. Cooperative 6. Community based organizations 7. Refugee camp organization or group 8. Other
<b>H20</b>	Reasons for borrowing money: (circle all that apply)	1 = To purchase food 2 = To buy household goods 3 = To start/help business 4 = To buy land/house 5 = For education/training 6 = For marriage/funeral	7 = For religious contributions 8 = To build/repair house 9 = For difficult times 10 = To meet medical expenses 11 = To replace lost assets 12 = To purchase large asset	13 = To meet children's needs 14 = To meet all members needs 15 = For migration needs 16 = For resettlement needs 17 = Other

J. Basic needs (Non-food items)			
<b>J1</b>	Please tell us how many adult members of your household are currently sleeping without a mosquito net: _____ adults		
<b>J2</b>	How many children in your household are sleeping without a mosquito net: _____ children		
<b>J3</b>	Which non-food items have you received from the refugee programme?		
<b>J3</b>	House protective items – building materials	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3b</b>	Food preparation items – cooking pots & utensils	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3c</b>	Soap	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3d</b>	Clothing	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3e</b>	Sanitary pad	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3f</b>	Sleeping mat	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3g</b>	Blankets	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3h</b>	Mosquito nets	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3i</b>	Cooking stove	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3j</b>	Cooking fuel	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J3k</b>	Water jerry can	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J4</b>	Are there any non-food materials that your household does not have adequate access to?	1 = Yes      2 = No	
<b>J5</b>	If yes, which non-food items (select all that apply)	1=Soap 2=Clothing 3=Sanitary pad 4=Sleeping mat 5=Blankets 6=Mosquito nets 7=kitchen utensils	8=house building materials 9=Cooking stove 10=Cooking fuel 11=Water jerry can 12=productive tools for farming 13=productive tools for non-farm work 14=other _____
<b>J6</b>	In the last 12 months have you ever had to provide any part of your ration, such as wheat, to others in exchange for receiving goods and services?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
<b>J7</b>	If yes, how frequently does this happen?	1 = More than once a month 2 = Once a month 3 = Several times each year	

## K. Agriculture and Livestock

Field crop production
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<b>K1</b>	Did anyone in your household cultivate field crops on agricultural land outside of the camp in the previous year? IF NO SKIP TO K9	1 = Yes 2 = No
<b>K2</b>	If yes, who provides you permission to produce food crops on land outside of camp?	1 = Land owner 2 = Local Ethiopian Authority (e.g.MoARD) 3 = NGO 4 = Refugee Camp authorities (ARRA) 5 = Other 6 = No permission
<b>K3</b>	What form of agreement entitles you to produce food crops on land outside of camp?	1 = Pay rent 2 = In exchange of labor 3 = Share-cropping (percentage of profit or produce is shared) 4 = Other 5 = No agreement
<b>K4</b>	What is the main purpose of this crop cultivation?	1 = Household consumption 2 = Sale of products 3 = Feed for animals 4 = Other
<b>K5</b>	How much income (in Birr) did you receive from the sale of these crops?	_      _      _      _      _      _    Birr

Homestead gardening (garden plots in the camp)		
K6	Did anyone in your household grow food on gardening plots inside the camp?	1 = Yes 2 = No
K7	How many different types of vegetables were cultivated?	_ _  Types
K8	What is the total area (in square meters) you have available for homestead gardening?	_ _ _  Square meters
K9	What is the main purpose of your homestead gardening?	1 = Household consumption 2 = Sale of products 3 = Feed for animals 4 = Other
K10	In the past year, what was the total amount of vegetables you produced?	_ _ _ _  Kgs
K11	How much of your garden vegetables (in kg) did you consume? Sell?	_ _ _  kg Consumed  _ _ _  kg Sold  _ _ _  kg Other
K12	How much income (in Birr) did you receive from the sale of vegetables?	_ _ _ _ _ _ _  Birr

Livestock Production/Rearing		
K13	During the last 12 months, did you raise any poultry or livestock?	1 = Yes    2 = No
K14	What types of livestock did you or your HH raise/rear? (circle the ones)	1 = Cows                      4 = Goats/sheep 2 = Camels                  5 = Donkeys 3 = Chickens/poultry      6 = Other
K15	How many do you own of each?	
K15a	Cows	_ _ _
K15b	Camels	_ _ _
K15c	Chickens/poultry	_ _ _
K15d	Goats	_ _ _
K15e	Donkeys	_ _ _





<b>K23</b>	From whom did you receive training?	1 = Other refugees 2 = Villagers 3 = WFP 4 = MERET 5 = UNHCR	6 = ARRA 7 = NGO 8 = Friend/relative/neighbour 9 = Ethiopia university 10 = Private company 11 = Other
	<b>K24-K26</b> Which kind of technical livelihood support did you find most useful? (Check all that apply)		
<b>K24 - Agriculture/gardening</b> 1 = Environmental rehabilitation 2 = Training in organic practices (e.g. composting) 3 = Improved cultivation techniques 4 = Propagation techniques 5 = Training in storage techniques 6 = Provision of seeds 7 = Provision of inputs/equip (tools, fencing, land) 8 = Other		<b>K25 - Livestock</b> 1 = Environmental management 2 = Improved breeding 3 = Vaccination 4 = Fattening 7 = Supplementary poultry feed 8 = Other	<b>K26 - Business/management skills</b> 1 = Training in marketing 2 = Training in basic accounting 3 = Record=keeping 4 = computer skills 5 = Business management 6 = Mentoring 7 = EDG training* EDG 8 = Grant support 9 = Other * Entrepreneurial development and grants mgmt.

<b>L. Food distribution and preparation</b>		
<b>L1</b>	Whose name appears on the household ration card?	1 = Adult male 2 = Adult female 3 = Child male (under 16 years of age) 4 = Child female (under 16 years of age)
<b>L2</b>	Who in your household is responsible for collecting rations?  (Check all that apply; do not prompt)	1 = Male head of household 2 = Other adult male 3 = Female head of household 4 = Other adult male 5 = Female children 6 = Male children 7 = Other member of HH
<b>L3</b>	If you received no food assistance, what would you do?	1 = Find work in the camp to support my family 2 = Find work outside of the camp 3 = Leave the camp and return to my country

		4 = Leave the camp and go to another country 5 = Move to an urban center in Ethiopia 6 = Other	
<b>L4</b>	Have you ever received instruction in food preparation?	1 = Yes    2 = No	
<b>L5</b>	From whom did you receive instruction?	1 = Other refugees 2 = Villagers 3 = WFP 4= UNHCR 5 = NGO	6 = Friend/relative/neighbour 7 = Ethiopia university 8 = Private company 9 = Other
<b>L6</b>	Have you ever received instruction in food hygiene?	1 = Yes    2 = No	
<b>L7</b>	From whom did you receive instruction?	1 = Other refugees 2 = Villagers 3 = WFP 4= UNHCR 5 = NGO	6 = Friend/relative/neighbour 7 = Ethiopia university 8 = Private company 9 = Other

M. Food basket utilization							
	M1:	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7
	How much of each food item did your household receive in your April WFP ration? (in kg)	Rank the following food items in terms of importance/preference for your household.  (in ascending order 1-8 in order of importance)	How many days did this ration last, in the last month?	Did you sell, trade or barter any part of this ration in the last month?  <b>1=Sold</b> <b>2=Traded</b> <b>3=No --- skip to M6</b>	Why did you sell, trade or barter this item?  <b>Code M5</b>	How much did you sell/ trade/ barter in the last month?  (in kg)	How much money was generated though this sale? (In Birr)
1. Wheat	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
2.Sorghum/ Millet	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
3.Corn-soya blend	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.Beans	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
5.Vegetable Oil	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
6.Faffa	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
7.Salt	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
8. Maize	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
9. Peas	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
10. Sugar	_ _ _	_	_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
1 = To obtain other food items 2 = To obtain non-food HH items 3 = To build/repair house 4 = Education/training expenses 5 = Medical expenses 6 = For marriage/funeral expenses			7 = For religious contributions 8 = To meet children's needs 9 = Do not need the ration 10 = Do not like the food item 11 = To pay off a debt 12 = To meet an immediate need			13 = For migration needs 14 = For resettlement needs 15 = Pay taxes to section leaders/CC or any bribes 16= To pay for milling costs 17 = Other	

N. Incidence of household illness and sources of healthcare					
		Adult males <b>a</b>	Adult females <b>b</b>	Female Children <b>c</b>	Male Children <b>d</b>
<b>N1</b>	What is your normal healthcare source when member of your household get sick? (Please answer for different members, using Code P)				
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Code P</b></p> <p> Camp Hospital..... 1      Clinic/Hospital .....5      Pharmacy .....8  Satellite clinic..... 2      Village doctor .....6      Friend/Relative .....9  NGO Field worker .....3      Homeopathic doctor .....7      Neighbor .....10  CHV.....4      Others (Specify).....11 </p>					
<b>N2</b>	What was the total number of births in your household in the past 12 months?	___  number of births in household			
<b>N3</b>	What was the total number of deaths in your household in the past 12 months?	___  number of deaths in household			

### Chronic illness and HIV/AIDS education

<b>N4</b>	In the past 12 months, has anybody in the household experienced chronic illness (sick for more than 3 months)?	1 = Yes    2 = No
<b>N5</b>	If yes, was this person tested for HIV/AIDS?	1 = Yes    2 = No
<b>N6</b>	Does your household care for anybody with HIV/AIDS?	1 = Yes    2 = No
<b>N7</b>	If yes, has this person ever received supplementary food rations in addition to the regular food rations for the household?	1 = Yes    2 = No

### P. Long-Term Goal

<b>P1</b>	Why have you and your family stayed in the camp? (Can select up to 2 answers)	1 = Instability in Somalia or Eritrea 2 = No means to return home 3 = Food assistance in the camp supports us 4 = We are waiting for a chance to find life chance in Ethiopia 5 = We are waiting for a chance to move to another country 6 = Other; Please specify_____
<b>P2</b>	What is your and your family's long term goal? (Can select up to 2 answers)	1 = Get work in Ethiopia to support my household 2 = Return to Eritrea/Somalia 3 = Move to a country of repatriation 4 = Move to another part of Ethiopia 5 = Remain here but with income earning opportunities 6 = Other; Please specify_____

**The End of Interview**

**Thank you for participating**

**For Data Entry**

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**Name**

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**Name**

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**Signature**

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**Signature**

## **Annex 5: Qualitative Topical Outlines**

### **I. Questions for WFP/UNHCR Country Office and Sub-Offices**

**The Evaluation Team will elicit the views of WFP/UNHCR representatives on the following:**

#### **Food Assistance**

1. Discuss food deliveries and distribution system (WFP).
  - a. Is the current food delivery / food distribution system satisfactory?
  - b. Why or why not?
  - c. Any changes foreseen?
2. How have UNHCR and/or WFP adjusted programme deliveries to fit changing contexts and circumstances?
  - a. What types of new activities have been initiated?
  - b. What have been the changes in activity mix? Why the changes?
3. Have there been any unintended consequences of the food aid?
  - a. Dependency syndrome?
  - b. Any negative consequences vis-à-vis other potential programming initiatives?
4. How has food assistance been used to promote self reliance and/or durable solutions?
  - a. Has food aid provided a positive or negative impact on other longer-term programming initiatives?
  - b. Why or why not?

#### **Other Assistance**

1. Discuss non-food deliveries (get UNHCR data base of deliveries / distributions)
  - a. What was delivered and where?
  - b. Why these non-food items and not others?

#### **Gender**

1. How do major refugee agencies promote gender equality and women's empowerment in addressing food and nutrition challenges?
2. What are the lessons learned? What would be important to sustain or build on?
3. Describe the degree of women's participation in activity selection, planning, targeting, and monitoring? How do you monitor this?

## **Long-Term Solutions**

1. What are the most effective programming strategies to promote long-term solutions?
  - a. Which agencies have been most prominent & most innovative in promoting long-term solutions & durable solutions?
2. How can refugees achieve self-sufficiency within the refugee environment?
  - a. How have WFP / UNHCR programming strategies promoted or inhibited this goal?
  - b. Impact of policy forbidding livelihood strategies outside of camps.
  - c. Is the goal obtainable? Why/why not?
3. How are new arrivals integrated into camp activities?
  - a. Are there efforts to promote durable solutions for refugees at early stage of their arrivals into the camps?
  - b. At what point in the refugee cycle should we begin to think about and promote initiatives toward durable solutions beyond repatriation or resettlement?
4. Are there other models of food assisted programming within protracted context that would result in more durable solutions?

## **UNHCR/WFP Collaboration & Coordination**

1. How do UNHCR and WFP work together to promote programme coherence?
  - a. What are some limitations?
  - b. What more can be done?
  - c. Particularly in terms of promoting long-term durable solutions
2. Do UNHCR/WFP advocate for policy changes or improvements?
  - a. Which policies? Which issues?
  - b. How in particular / what have been the modalities of advocating for policy changes?
  - c. How do government policies help or hinder in seeking durable solutions?
3. How are reports shared and used?
  - a. Are partner agencies satisfied with each others' performance and the extent of collaboration or cooperation? Why or why not?



## **II. Questions for UN Partners and Bilateral Donors**

**The Evaluation Team will elicit the views of UN Partners and Bilateral Donors on the following:**

### **Food Assistance**

1. Is the current food delivery / food distribution system satisfactory?
  - a. Why or why not?
  - b. What changes would you like to see?
2. Have there been any unintended consequences of the food aid?
  - a. Dependency syndrome?
  - b. Any negative consequences vis-à-vis other potential programming initiatives?
3. How has food assistance been used to promote self reliance and/or durable solutions?
  - a. Has food aid provided a positive or negative impact on other longer-term programming initiatives?
  - b. Why or why not?
4. Please comment on UNHCR's non-food item program and implementation activities.
  - a. Has the programme been successful?
  - b. Why or why not?
5. Has targeting of food assistance been satisfactory? Why and how?
6. What has been successful and where have there been bottlenecks in promoting increased nutritional outcomes?

### **Gender**

1. How do major refugee agencies promote gender equality and women's empowerment in addressing food and nutrition challenges?
2. What are the lessons learned? What would be important to sustain or build on?
3. Describe the degree of women's participation in activity selection, planning, targeting, and monitoring? How do you monitor this?
4. How extensive is HIV/AIDS in the camps? Describe programming efforts.

### **Long -Term Solutions**

1. What are the most effective programming strategies to promote long-term solutions?
2. Describe important initiatives in promoting long-term solutions
  - a. Which agencies have been most prominent & most innovative in promoting long-term solutions & durable solutions?
3. How can refugees achieve self-sufficiency within the refugee environment?
  - a. How have WFP / UNHCR programming strategies promoted this goal?

- b. How have the strategies inhibited this goal?
  - c. Impact of Ethiopian policy forbidding livelihood strategies outside of the camps for refugees.
  - d. Is the goal obtainable? Why/why not?
- 4. How are new arrivals integrated into camp activities?
  - a. Are there efforts to promote durable solutions for refugees at early stage of their arrivals into the camps?
  - b. At what point in the refugee cycle should we begin to think about and promote initiatives toward durable solutions beyond repatriation or resettlement?
- 5. How do GOE policies help or hinder in seeking durable solutions?
- 6. Are there other models of food assisted programming within protracted context that would result in more durable solutions?
  - a. What are some other models that you are aware of elsewhere?
- 6. What changes would you like to see in UNHCR / WFP programming strategies vis-à-vis long-term durable solutions inside and outside the camps?
  - a. What are some other models that you are aware of elsewhere?

### **III. Questions for Government Counterparts**

**The Evaluation Team will elicit the views of Government representatives, particularly ARRA on the following:**

#### **Food Assistance**

- 1. Is the current food delivery / food distribution system satisfactory?
  - a. Why or why not?
  - b. What changes would you like to see?
- 2. Have there been any unintended consequences of the food aid?
  - a. Dependency syndrome?
  - b. Any negative consequences vis-à-vis other potential programming initiatives?
- 3. How has food assistance been used to promote self reliance and/or durable solutions?
  - a. Has food aid provided a positive or negative impact on other longer-term programming initiatives?
  - b. Why or why not?
- 4. Please comment on UNHCR's non-food item program and implementation activities.
  - a. Has the programme been successful?
  - b. Why or why not?
- 5. Has targeting of food assistance been satisfactory? Why and how?
- 6. What are the biggest constraints to effective implementation of nutrition programmes and achievement of long term impact and durable solutions?

## **Gender**

1. How do major refugee agencies promote gender equality and women's empowerment in addressing food and nutrition challenges?
2. What are the lessons learned? What would be important to sustain or build on?
3. Describe the degree of women's participation in activity selection, planning, targeting, and monitoring? How do you monitor this?

## **Long-Term Solutions**

1. What are the most effective programming strategies to promote long-term solutions?
2. Describe important initiatives in promoting long-term solutions
  - a. Which agencies have been most prominent & most innovative in promoting long-term solutions & durable solutions?
3. How can refugees achieve self-sufficiency within the refugee environment?
  - a. How have WFP / UNHCR programming strategies promoted this goal?
  - b. How have the strategies inhibited this goal?
  - c. Impact of Ethiopian policy forbidding livelihood strategies outside of the camps for refugees.
  - d. Is the goal obtainable? Why/why not?
4. How are new arrivals integrated into camp activities?
  - a. Are there efforts to promote durable solutions for refugees at early stage of their arrivals into the camps?
  - b. At what point in the refugee cycle should we begin to think about and promote initiatives toward durable solutions beyond repatriation or resettlement?
5. Are there other models of food assisted programming within protracted context that would result in more durable solutions?
  - a. What are some other models that you are aware of elsewhere?
6. What changes would you like to see in UNHCR / WFP programming strategies vis-à-vis long-term durable solutions inside and outside the camps?
  - a. What are some other models that you are aware of elsewhere?

## **Impact of key Ethiopian policies**

1. What are the key GOE policies relating to refugee livelihoods and well-being?
2. How do the policies help or hinder in seeking durable solutions?
3. Have there been changes to government policy?
  - a. Why the changes?

## **IV. Questions for Non-Governmental Organizations**

**The Evaluation Team will elicit the views of Non-Government Organizations on the following:**

### **NGO Programme in Refugee Camps**

1. Please describe your programme
2. What are the goals of your programme?
3. How do you work or collaborate with WFP / UNHCR?
  - a. Do WFP / UNHCR help you to obtain your goals? How?
  - b. Is the collaboration successful? Why or why not?
  - c. What recommendations do you have in improving the partnership?
4. Is your programme successfully promoting long-term durable solutions?
  - a. To what extent?
  - b. What more can be or needs to be done?

### **Food Assistance**

1. Is the current food delivery / food distribution system satisfactory?
  - a. Why or why not?
  - b. What changes would you like to see?
2. Have there been any unintended consequences of the food aid?
  - a. Dependency syndrome?
  - b. Any negative consequences vis-à-vis other potential programming initiatives?
3. How has food assistance been used to promote self reliance and/or durable solutions?
  - a. Has food aid provided a positive or negative impact on other longer-term programming initiatives?
  - b. Why or why not?
4. Please comment on UNHCR's non-food item program and implementation activities.
  - a. Has the programme been successful?
  - b. Why or why not?
5. Has targeting of food assistance been satisfactory? Why and how?
6. What have been the major nutrition achievements since 2003? Why?
  - a. Do you collaborate with WFP/UNHCR? Is there a common approach/strategy?
  - b. Describe efforts to coordinate or harmonize food and nutrition activities.

## **Gender**

1. How do you and other refugee agencies promote gender equality and women's empowerment in addressing food and nutrition challenges?
2. What are the lessons learned? What would be important to sustain or build on?
3. Describe the degree of women's participation in activity selection, planning, targeting, and monitoring? How do you monitor this?
4. How extensive is HIV/AIDS in the camps? Describe programming efforts.

## **Long-Term Solutions**

1. What are the most effective programming strategies to promote long-term solutions?
2. Describe important initiatives in promoting long-term solutions
  - a. Which agencies have been most prominent & most innovative in promoting long-term solutions & durable solutions?
3. How can refugees achieve self-sufficiency within the refugee environment?
  - a. How have WFP / UNHCR programming strategies promoted this goal?
  - b. How have the strategies inhibited this goal?
  - c. Impact of Ethiopian policy forbidding livelihood strategies outside of the camps for refugees.
  - d. Is the goal obtainable? Why/why not?
4. How are new arrivals integrated into camp activities?
  - a. Are there efforts to promote durable solutions for refugees at early stage of their arrivals into the camps?
  - b. At what point in the refugee cycle should we begin to think about and promote initiatives toward durable solutions beyond repatriation or resettlement?
5. Are there other models of food assisted programming within protracted context that would result in more durable solutions?
  - a. What are some other models that you are aware of elsewhere?
6. What changes would you like to see in UNHCR / WFP programming strategies vis-à-vis long-term durable solutions inside and outside the camps?
  - a. What are some other models that you are aware of elsewhere?

## **V. Questions for Refugees in Focus Group Discussions**

**The Evaluation Team will elicit the views of refugee groups – disaggregated by sex – in the context of Focus Group Discussions on the following:**

### **General Introduction**

1. Please describe some of the positive or satisfactory aspects of refugee life.
2. Which programmes promoted by the UN and GOE have been the most successful?
  - a. Why?
3. What is not satisfactory about refugee life?
4. Which programmes promoted by the UN and GOE have not been successful?
  - a. Why?

### **Food Assistance**

1. What do you receive in food assistance?
  - a. Are you all aware of the food ration basket?
  - b. Please describe the efficiency and fairness of the food distribution system.
2. Please describe the benefits of food assistance.
  - a. What would you do if you didn't have food aid? (Please probe)
3. Is the food basket appropriate? Why or why not?
  - a. What is consumed? Is everything consumed?
  - b. Which commodities are sold? Why are these commodities sold?
  - c. Why are some commodities sold and not others?
  - d. What are the preferred items in the food basket? Least preferred?
4. Food Preparation: Are there any problems in food preparation? Probe.
  - a. How do you grind your food?
  - b. Is there a better way than the current system?
  - c. Have you received training in food preparation or food hygiene?
    - i. Please describe the quality of the training.
    - ii. How have you used the training?
5. Are there any unintended consequences from the food assistance?
  - a. Has food assistance been used to promote other livelihood options?
    - i. Has food assistance deterred or depressed other income sources?
    - ii. Why? Please discuss.
6. How do you share the food assistance within the household?
  - a. Differences in consumption patterns of women & men
  - b. Differences in consumption patterns of children – girls and boys
  - c. Consumption patterns of children under 2
  - d. Consumption patterns of pregnant and lactating women

## **Water Access**

1. What are your major sources of water?
  - a. Are there any problems with the quality or quantity of the water?
  - b. Please describe.
2. What are the sources of sanitation?
  - a. Are the latrines sufficient?
  - b. Does everybody equally use the latrines? If not, why not?

## **Income Earning Opportunities**

1. Please describe all income earning opportunities
  - a. Within the camp.
  - b. Outside of the camp.
2. Describe any organization's attempt to promote IGAs
  - a. Types of IGAs
  - b. What kind of training have you received related to IGAs?
  - c. Have you been able to apply IGA training to actually earning some income?
3. Do you have recommendations for income earning opportunities for refugees?
4. When you arrived in the camp, what efforts were made to integrate you and your family into camp activities?
  - a. Who provided services?
  - b. Were the services helpful?
  - c. What are currently the most helpful services? Why?

## **Gender**

1. Is GBV a problem? What kinds of GBV are problematic in the camp?
  - a. Please describe the causes of the problem
  - b. Do women in the camp ever have to resort to sex work?
  - c. Why? Reasons? What is the extent of the problem?
2. Do you or any family members participate in activities to prevent violence against women, girls and children?
3. What improvements would you like to see in current programs to prevent violence against women, girls and children?
4. Have you been involved in selection of activities, planning of implementation, targeting, food distributions and monitoring?

## **Relations with Host or Nearby Community**

1. Describe the relationship with the host or neighbouring community.
  - a. Social relations, economic relations
  - b. Have relations remained smooth or not so smooth? Why or why not?
2. Do you pursue economic income earning strategies that involve host communities?
  - a. What kinds of economic strategies or activities?
  - b. Does economic cooperation benefit the refugee or host community more?
  - c. Please explain

## **FGD Summary**

1. How satisfied are you with
  - a. WFP?
  - b. UNHCR?
  - c. ARRA?
  - d. NGOs and other service providers?
2. Can you recommend how you would change the programme if given the opportunity?
  - a. How would you improve programme policy and implementation?
3. Please talk about your long-term goals.
  - a. What are the best ways to achieve self reliance?
  - b. Are there other longer-term initiatives or interventions that would help you become self-reliant? Please describe
  - c. What are the ultimate long-term solutions?

## **Questions for Host Communities in Focus Group Discussions**

**The Evaluation Team will elicit the views of people from host communities in the context of Focus Group Discussions on the following:**

1. Describe the relationship your community and the refugee camp.
  - a. Social relations, economic relations
  - b. Have relations remained smooth or not so smooth?
  - c. Why or why not?
2. How has this relationship impacted your community?
  - a. Social impact
  - b. Economic impact
3. How do you think this relationship has impacted on refugees living in the camp?
  - a. Social impact
  - b. Economic impact



4. Are there specific enterprises or other activities promoting development that bring the two communities together?
  - a. What kinds of enterprises or activities?
  - b. Does economic cooperation benefit the refugee or host community more?
  - c. Please explain
5. Explore the impact of the refugee camp on the environment.
  - a. Where do refugees get their firewood? Does it affect you?
  - b. How about on service facilities?
  - c. Impact on infrastructure?
6. Is there competition for resources between refugees and your community?
  - a. What kinds of competition for resources?
  - b. How problematic is this competition for resources?
  - c. Is land use affected? Are you able to share land?
  - d. Can refugees also practice agriculture? To what extent?

## **Annex 6: Terms of Reference**

### **Mixed Method Impact Evaluation**

#### **The Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions**

#### **in Protracted Refugee Situations: its impact and role**

#### **ETHIOPIA**

### **Terms of Reference**

#### **Commissioned jointly by UNHCR & WFP**

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## 1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

3. There are currently 10.5 million refugees globally, of which just under 20% are in protracted situations lasting for more than 5 years and often many more. Of these, approximately 80% are in Sub-Saharan Africa and a further 13% in North Africa and the Middle East. Protracted refugee situations pose special social, economic, and political challenges for host governments, host communities, refugees, donor states and humanitarian agencies.
4. By virtue of its founding Statute in 1950<sup>9</sup> and its charge under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol, the role of UNHCR is to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to refugee problems. It is mandated to “lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide”. Meeting refugee needs was one of the founding purposes of WFP<sup>10</sup> in 1963 and a core activity, “using this assistance to the extent possible to serve both relief and development purposes”.
5. Over the years, in order to fulfil their humanitarian mandate, humanitarian agencies have been placed in the position of assuming a progressively wider range of long-term refugee responsibilities (in refugees’ country of origin as well as in host countries), filling gaps in the international refugee regime that were not envisaged at the time of its establishment<sup>11</sup>. The challenge of dealing

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950

<sup>10</sup> WFP General Regulations (2009 edition), pursuant to FAO Conference Resolution 1/61

<sup>11</sup> See 2009, Slaughter & Crisp, “A Surrogate State? The Role of UNHCR in protracted refugee situations”, UNHCR Research Paper No.168

with this has resulted in various recent initiatives, including the UNHCR's Protracted Refugee Situations Project, the Refugee Livelihoods Network and various country-specific projects to promote self-reliance and strengthen protection capacities. Growing awareness, led in 2009, to the Executive Committee (ExCom) of UNHCR adopting a special conclusion giving renewed attention to the subject<sup>12</sup>.

6. UNHCR & WFP were working together in the service of refugees even before the first Memorandum of Understanding was signed between them in 1985. Successive MoU's (1985, 1992, 1994, 1997 and 2002) have reflected evolution in the working relationship and division of roles concerning food assistance, culminating in the latest MoU revised in 2010. Annex 2 gives an overview of changes in roles and responsibilities between the 2002 and 2010 MoU's. After a successful pilot project, evaluated in 2006<sup>13</sup>, the division of responsibilities for food delivery and distribution in the chain from port to beneficiaries has the flexibility to be decided on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore UNHCR expressed interest in broadening the collaboration beyond in-camp food assistance, and is ready to engage in new areas, such as joint assistance to refugees outside camps.
7. Under successive Strategic Plans since 2004, WFP's work on food assistance in protracted refugee situations has been regarded as a central activity contributing to Strategic Objectives (previously Strategic Priorities), both saving lives in emergencies (now part of Strategic Objective 1) and restoring and rebuilding livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations (now Strategic Objective 3).
8. WFP has no single policy concerning operations in refugee camps. The basic principles for programming do not differ greatly from any other WFP intervention. Most importantly, WFP assistance to refugees is provided on the basis of food insecurity, not solely on their status as refugees.<sup>14</sup> The 1998 policy paper "From Crisis to Recovery" remains a core document<sup>15</sup> and defined the potential role of WFP's Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation category in "transforming insecure, fragile conditions into durable, stable situations"<sup>16</sup>. It stipulates that a recovery strategy will provide the rationale for operations and guide choices of target groups and assistance modalities<sup>17</sup>. Further, the Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies (updated November 2010)<sup>18</sup> includes relevant policy statements (and full references) on exit strategies (latest 2005), targeting in emergencies (revised 2006), moving from general to targeted distributions (1998). The latter includes the commitment: "In providing assistance to refugees [...] WFP will take into consideration the needs of the populations of host areas in the vicinity of concentrations of

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<sup>12</sup> For analysis, see Milner & Loescher, 2011, *Forced Migration Policy Briefing 6: Responding to protracted refugee situations: Lessons from a decade of discussion*. Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford

<sup>13</sup> WFP/UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects, 2006, WFP/EB.1/2006/7-D

<sup>14</sup> WFP Programme Guidance Manual (PGMWiki) on refugees

<sup>15</sup> WFP/EB.A/98/4-A

<sup>16</sup> See Thematic Evaluation of the Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation (PRRO) Category, WFP, OEDE/2004/1

<sup>17</sup> Quoted in paras.35-37, WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E

<sup>18</sup> WFP/EB.2/2010/4-E

refugees...”<sup>19</sup>. Also directly relevant are cross-cutting policies on nutrition (3 papers from 2004), participatory approaches, partnerships with NGOs, gender (latest 2009), food assistance instruments (2008) and the Humanitarian Principles (revised 2004).

9. These policies are translated into Programme Guidance on joint assessments with UNHCR, food distribution (including criteria for use), refugees, and recovery. Operations may encompass a number of food assistance modalities, but general food distribution has constituted a major part in past years. Some WFP operations also include objectives to enhance national capacity to manage food assistance programmes.
10. In protracted situations, WFP Programme Guidance calls for a multi-year strategic plan for self-reliance<sup>20</sup> in line with the UNHCR Handbook for Self-Reliance. This reflects UNHCR’s 2008 shift in policy concerning protracted refugee situations from ‘care and maintenance’ to self-reliance. The possibilities for achieving this (see Glossary at Annex 1) is greater where there is opportunity for the refugees to make a livelihood in and around the 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 not inconsistent with UNHCR’s Global Strategic Priorities 2010-2011<sup>21</sup>.
11. However there is no overall logic model for WFP’s and UNHCR’s inter-related interventions concerning food assistance in protracted refugee situations. This will need to be developed in the design and inception phases of the evaluation (Annex 3 to follow).

### **1.C. Country Context - ETHIOPIA**

12. Despite rapid economic growth from 1998 to 2007, Ethiopia ranks 157 out of 169 countries in the 2010 United Nations Human Development Index and 80 out of 84 in the Global Hunger Index<sup>22</sup>, classified as ‘alarming’. The country is vulnerable to climatic, environmental and economic shocks. The rate of rural poverty is high with 38% of rural households living below the poverty line<sup>23</sup> and subsistence agriculture is the main source of employment. Nationally, malnutrition levels are high and particularly in rural areas. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005 found a national average of 26% of women being under-nourished and low birth weight prevalence of 13.5 %. In 2009, approximately 10% of the population (7.5 million people) was participating in the Productive Safety Net Programme<sup>24</sup>. At the same time, Ethiopia has been host for more than 20 years to large numbers of refugees.

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<sup>19</sup> CFA 21/24, (1986), quoted in WFP/EB.2.2010/4-E

<sup>20</sup> WFP Programme Guidance Manual (PGMWiki) on refugees

<sup>21</sup> UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities 2010-2011, August 2009

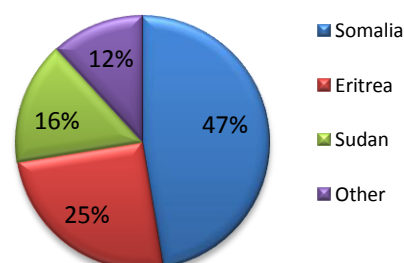
<sup>22</sup> IFPRI *Global Hunger Index 2010* (based on data from 2003-2008)

<sup>23</sup> World Bank, 2009, PSNP, Project Appraisal Document, Washington DC

<sup>24</sup> The PSNP is a multi-year, multi-donor programme that provides predictable and timely food and cash transfers to chronically food-insecure beneficiaries.

13. Totalling 160,024 in September 2010<sup>25</sup>, the majority come from Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan and these are also the most protracted ‘caseloads’<sup>26</sup>. The steady repatriation of Sudanese refugees is expected to continue, provided peace holds in Southern Sudan. By contrast, the influx of Somalis increases as the situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate with the Transitional Federal Government weakened by internal power struggles and armed groups becoming increasingly radicalized<sup>27</sup>. An estimated 3,000 Eritreans per month are flowing into Ethiopia and Sudan<sup>28</sup>. See Fact Sheet at Annex 4. Short-term prospects for repatriation for Somalis and Eritreans are minimal and resettlement to a third country very limited.

Refugees by Country of Origin  
(ARRA, Sept. 2010)



14. Ethiopia is a signatory to the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol (with reservations concerning rights to work and to primary education) and the “African Refugee Convention 1969”<sup>29,30</sup>. Proclamation No.409/2004 on Refugees reaffirmed the Government’s commitment to implementing international agreements and protocols on the rights of refugees. Refugees are regarded as temporary guests with limited freedom of movement. Nearly all Eritrean, Sudanese and Somali refugees are required to live in camps near their respective borders (see map at Annex 4). There are limited opportunities for re-establishing livelihoods. In general, refugees are not allowed to work, though some informal activity is tolerated. Even kitchen gardens in camps are often restricted<sup>31</sup>. The Joint Assessment Mission in 2008 found that the limited employment opportunities and lack of access to land severely undermine the refugees’ potential for self-reliance<sup>32</sup>. Also, competition for natural resources (e.g. firewood) and the accompanying environmental degradation has often resulted in tension between the refugees and host communities.<sup>33</sup> Standard nutrition surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009 at *woreda* <sup>34</sup> level found consistently high malnutrition level (GAM

<sup>25</sup> ARRA Refugee Statistics, Sept.30, 2010

<sup>26</sup> Smaller numbers come from Kenya and various countries in the Great Lakes region

<sup>27</sup> UNHCR 2011 Regional Operations Profile

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> 1969 Convention on Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

<sup>30</sup> Source: United States Committee for Refugees & Immigrants, *World Refugee Survey 2009 – Ethiopia*, June 2009. Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld>

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Also found in Joint Assessment Mission 2010 (forthcoming)

<sup>33</sup> WFP/UNHCR/ARRA, *Ethiopia Joint Assessment Mission 2008*

<sup>34</sup> The main sub-regional administrative unit

>20%) in the Afar and Somali regions. These regions also host some of the refugee camps.

15. However, since 2010, an “out of camp” scheme allows Eritrean refugees residing in the camps to live in any part of Ethiopia, provided they are able to sustain themselves financially and/or through the support of their relatives<sup>35</sup>. The scheme includes provision for skills training and education<sup>36</sup>.

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

16. WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees in Ethiopia since 1988. Annex 4 provides an overview of the series of four WFP Protracted Relief & Recovery Operations (PRRO) from 2003 to date. Each PRRO has covered all 3 main refugee caseloads. The specific objectives of each operation (Annex 4a) have changed over the years, but the bulk of the activities has remained the same. Specific gender objectives were ‘mainstreamed’ from 2007. Over the years, references to objectives other than basic sustenance have steadily decreased. While the early operations state voluntary repatriation as a long-term goal, since 2005 this was no longer included and there has been explicit recognition of the limited potential for self-reliance/self-sufficiency too. The primary objective has only been to meet refugees’ basic nutritional needs. Food assistance related to income-generation activities, environmental resource management and improving eating practices have been recognised as key ‘recovery’ activities to enhance some modicum of self-reliance, but less than 5% of resources have been dedicated to these activities.
17. The package of food assistance modalities has varied little, except that Food for Work was phased out at the end of 2004. General Food Distribution has been by far the largest component, complemented by School Feeding, Supplementary Feeding and, until recently, Therapeutic Feeding. Throughout the period the vast majority of refugees have been receiving a full ration under general food distribution because of limited possibilities for food self-reliance. However, programmes have been adjusted to improve unsatisfactory levels of nutrition in some camps. Details are included in project documents and data files in the e-Library (see Annex 5).
18. The Government of Ethiopia Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is responsible for coordinating assistance to refugees; administering the camps; and safeguarding camp security. This includes storing the food and managing its distribution (including running supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, daily management of school feeding in most camps including providing fuel-wood. UNHCR is responsible for beneficiary verification; providing complementary foods and non-food items (e.g. yeast and spices, cooking utensils, soap) that make the main commodities usable. The division of remaining roles and responsibilities is in line with the global MoU 2002 (replaced by MoU 2011, see Annex 2). Some are joint; some are distinct but inter-related and complementary.

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<sup>35</sup> ARRA, *ARRA Update Vol.IV, No.XVI*, July-Sept,2010

<sup>36</sup> UNHCR 2011 Country Operations Profile – Ethiopia

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

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

18. Both UNHCR and WFP consider this a ripe moment for review. UNHCR has conducted a special project since 1999 studying aspects of protracted refugee situations, but not yet evaluated the role of the food component in the package of support given to refugees. In the last five years, focus on finding durable solutions to protracted refugee situations has sharpened and campaigns against ‘warehousing’ have gained ground<sup>37</sup>. At the same time, WFP is piloting and adopting new approaches and tools for food assistance. These go beyond in-kind food distribution and include improved nutrition interventions, as well as innovations in how food is procured. Both agencies are aware that the way food assistance is targeted and delivered in protracted refugee situations also affects social and economic relationships among refugees and between refugees and host populations.
19. In the wider environment, both agencies are concerned with enhancing protection activities to meet international standards and promotion of self-reliance activities. The ongoing humanitarian reform process opens opportunities for change and places special emphasis on partnerships and concerted action. This is reflected in WFP’s Strategic Plan 2009–2013 and UNHCR’s Global Strategic Priorities 2010–2011<sup>38</sup>.
20. Like all evaluations at WFP and UNHCR, evaluations serve accountability and learning purposes. An impact evaluation will provide new evidence of the intended and unintended effects of food assistance in protracted refugee situations on the recipients and on the perspectives for increasing self-reliance and potential for achieving durable solutions. It will deepen insights into the complex dynamics behind the results<sup>39</sup>. In this way, it will contribute to learning.
21. On the accountability side, for WFP, General Food Distribution (GFD) is by far the largest single activity in WFP’s portfolio. Within that broad categorisation, GFD in refugee camps is commonly the largest component in protracted operations involving refugees (and IDPs). In May 2010<sup>40</sup>, WFP’s Executive Board expressed strong interest in an impact evaluation on this topic.
22. UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations confirmed UNHCR interest in September 2010 by noting that complementarity of action has become a bed-rock upon 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.

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<sup>37</sup> Ref. UNHCR Research Paper No 168

<sup>38</sup> UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities 2010–2011, August 2009

<sup>39</sup> See the most recent call to fill this and related knowledge gaps in *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises*, 2010, FAO & WFP, p.45

<sup>40</sup> Annual Consultation on Evaluation, WFP, May 2010



At the same time, most refugees in camp settings lack access to sustainable employment, land and livelihood opportunities. A key consideration is the extent to which operational responses contribute to or create barriers to enhancing refugees self-reliance, in the first instance, and international protection and durable solutions to refugee problems in the longer term. This evaluation focuses on the role of food assistance in this.

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

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

24. This is one of a series of four impact evaluations to be carried out during 2011 and 2012 in different countries with joint WFP-UNHCR operations<sup>41</sup>. The overall objective of the series is to provide evidence and inspiration for future strategies to improve the contribution of food assistance to increased self-reliance and potentially to durable solutions for both refugees and host populations in protracted refugee situations.
25. This evaluation will provide evidence and lessons from past experience that will enable the primary users to define such strategies, identifying the appropriate forms of food assistance to meet the specific circumstances and dynamics. The evaluation is timely as the current WFP operation (PRRO 10127.3) concludes in December 2011. The intended primary users are staff of WFP, UNHCR, ARRA and other implementing partners.
26. Together, the **series of impact evaluations** are intended to be used by policy decision makers within UNHCR and WFP in defining broader global strategies to the same end. The series will provide evidence to underpin choices on the appropriate forms of food assistance in protracted refugee situations.
27. The immediate objectives of the evaluation are:
  - a) Evaluate the outcomes and impact of food assistance provided to refugees in relation to stated objectives (intended) - whether food security and protection, nutrition, and/or rebuilding livelihoods - and the effects (including unintended) of this on the host populations that may influence the potential for achieving durable solutions.;
  - b) make recommendations to minimize negative effects and optimize positive effects in order to increase the potential for finding durable solutions.

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<sup>41</sup> Country selection criteria were: (i) Minimum 7 years operations and still ongoing in 2009; (ii) More than 50,000 refugee beneficiaries in 2009 and at least 2 of the 4 countries should have an average of more than 100,000 refugee beneficiaries per year from 2003-2009; (iii) Camp/settlement situation; (iv) Sample includes examples of all major modalities used in the last 5 years to address protracted situations; (v) Sample broadly represents overall geographic profile of WFP and UNHCR portfolio; (vi) Situation is evaluable, but not recently evaluated; (vii) UNHCR & WFP Country Office and host government are interested in the evaluation being conducted.

## 2.C. Key Questions for Evaluation

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

- To what extent have refugees' (a) immediate food consumption needs been met and food security re-established; (b) nutrition status stabilized or improved; (c) livelihoods been re-established; (d) protection from violence been achieved?
- To what extent have the modalities and/or mix of modalities used contributed to these results? What unintended effects have been created?
- To what extent has the type of food assistance and the way it is delivered affected progress towards longer-term durable solutions? To what extent have effects of food assistance changed over time?
- How has food assistance affected social structures and gender relations among the refugee population: within the household and between social groups? How do the effects differ according to different categories of refugees: long-term residents and new arrivals? Most vulnerable and less vulnerable? Which groups have benefited most?
- To what extent and how has food assistance in camps/settlements affected the relationship between refugees and the host population (e.g. by affecting local market dynamics)?
- What are the key external contextual factors<sup>42</sup> (e.g. host government policy) that explain the results? What are the key internal strategy and implementation factors<sup>43</sup> that explain the results (e.g. targeting policy or delivery of non-food items<sup>44</sup>)? How have these two interacted?
- To what extent has the interaction between WFP and UNHCR been a key factor explaining the results (e.g. synergies achieved or dissonances; & how have joint UNHCR-WFP mechanisms, such as the MOU, influenced the performance of implementing partners and NGOs working with the respective Agencies)? To what extent have WFP and UNHCR worked together to address constraining external factors?
- What improvements to policy or operations in WFP, UNHCR and their working relationship could be made in order to enhance positive factors and manage or reduce negative factors?

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

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<sup>42</sup> i.e. outside WFP and UNHCR control or in sphere of indirect influence only.

<sup>43</sup> i.e. within WFP and UNHCR control or sphere of direct influence

<sup>44</sup> This might be those that are part of the food assistance package (e.g. cooking utensils) or others, the absence of which may cause refugees to sell food in order to purchase the items.

### 3. Parameters of the Evaluation

#### 3.A. Scope

30. For logistical reasons and given the steady repatriation of Sudanese refugees, this evaluation will focus on the camps for refugees from Somalia (primarily) and Eritrea (secondarily) – see map in Annex 3. While WFP Standard Project Reports (quoted in these TOR) only show aggregated data for all three caseloads, disaggregated data is available at the Country Offices. During the design and inception phase, further specification will be decided and clarified in the Inception Report (Section 4.D below)
31. All operations involving food assistance from 2003 to 2010 will be included (see Section 1.D above). All modalities of food assistance actually used in the selected refugee camps/settlements will be included in the evaluation.

#### 3.B. Stakeholders in the Evaluation

32. Below is an overview of the main stakeholders in the evaluation. An analysis of interests and specific roles in the evaluation will be refined through discussion with stakeholders during the design phase and finalised in the Inception Report.
33. **Direct stakeholders** (i.e. those who have something to gain or lose directly from the results of the evaluation). Representatives of these stakeholders will be consulted in each phase of the evaluation from inception mission onwards and will have the opportunity to discuss the conclusions and recommendations. The last four will also be consulted on the TOR:
  - Refugees, different sexes and age cohorts & representatives of different refugee groups
  - Local host communities
  - Local representatives of the Bureau of Agriculture & Natural Resources (BOANR) & other local authorities at ‘woreda’ level.
  - Implementing operational partners: International Rescue Committee and Züst Oost Asia Refugee Care. (Past implementing partners will be consulted as key informants).
  - Government of Ethiopia Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (at national, zonal and camp levels)
  - Country staff of UNHCR & WFP: at national & sub-office level & especially in coordinating mechanisms
  - Regional staff of UNHCR & WFP
  - Technical units in UNHCR & WFP Headquarters
34. **Indirect stakeholders** (i.e. those with an interest in the subject but not directly involved in implementing the specific operations). The final report will be available to these stakeholders and they may participate in an end-of-evaluation workshop:
  - National governments of refugees’ country of origin
  - UN agencies: especially OCHA and UNICEF

- Key donor agencies
- NGO community (e.g. Save the Children)
- Sector coordination mechanisms – national or inter-agency.

## 4. Evaluation Approach

### 4.A. Evaluability Assessment

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

35. During the Inception Phase, the evaluation team will need to establish or verify the ‘theory of change’ behind the food assistance, whether implicit or explicit, and how it evolved over the period covered by the evaluation. See Annex 3 (to follow).
36. Since at least 2006, WFP has maintained an indicator compendium with a results matrix linking corporate strategic objectives (expressed in successive WFP Strategic Plans) to types of food distribution activities, corporate targets for each and indicators. WFP Programme Guidance gives a menu of operational objectives consistent with corporate strategic objectives. Each operation may differ in its selection from the menu but there is limited variance. These in turn are broadly aligned with a sub-set of UNHCR Global Strategic Objectives & Priorities. Within its Results Based Management framework, UNHCR also has links from operation through to Strategic Objectives and various monitoring instruments including standards and standard indicators. The WFP and UNHCR indicators are not identical but complementary.
37. In Ethiopia, joint assessment missions (JAM’s) were carried out in 2003 and 2008, and there have been regular nutrition surveys, Health Information System surveys, post-distribution monitoring, and food basket monitoring and other food security assessments, including household food consumption scores. Quality may be variable and must be checked during the inception mission, but data is available. Less data related to host populations is available. In addition WFP operations were evaluated in 2001 (report 2002) and decentralized evaluations (led by the Country Office in 2006. Annex 4 (e-library) contains relevant literature.

### 4.B. Methodology

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

- 39. Four Main Methods.** The approach uses four main methods, which complement each other. They are: (1) desk review of existing literature and stakeholder interviews to establish and assess the institutional logic of the programme, implementation strategies and allocations of resources; (2) review of literature and secondary data; (3) quantitative survey(s) among beneficiaries, as necessary to complement existing data and ensure the evaluation team can answer the evaluation questions; and (4) qualitative field interviews among beneficiaries and all key stakeholders.
40. Data from each of them will be systematically triangulated to verify and deepen insights. The qualitative interviews seek to deepen the understanding and analysis of the data generated by the other methods and to add substance to the indicators. Qualitative methods will include semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion, and observation. In line with WFP Programme Guidance in refugee situations and UNHCR's participatory assessment framework, methods used with beneficiaries and host populations should be as participatory as possible within budget and time resources. For evaluation of impact, the perspectives of the intended beneficiaries and the host population is central. Some form of tracer study of previous beneficiaries may also be developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Sampling for surveys will be representative and randomised.
41. The combination and balance between these four different methods will be decided by the evaluation team in the inception phase, selected as appropriate to purpose and context. The evaluation team will also determine, in consultation with the evaluation manager, the sequence and timing of the different types of fieldwork to ensure the overall data collection strategy generates the best possible results.
- 42. Quantitative and Qualitative Data Collection.** Survey sampling will be representative and randomised. The focus for qualitative field work will be carefully selected during the Inception Phase by the team in consultation with the Evaluation Manager and Country Office, based on the most important data gaps undermining the team's ability to answer the evaluation questions. Data will be disaggregated by sex and by age group. The evaluation findings and conclusions will highlight differences in performance and results of the operation for different beneficiary groups as appropriate.
- 43. Comparison/Counterfactual.** The evaluation will not undertake randomized control trials for ethical and logistical reasons. Instead, the evaluation will seek comparative data in similar settings to where the operation is taking place (a comparison or control group) to provide a comparison of "with and without" the assistance provided by WFP. In this case, with limited possibilities for "with and without" comparison, the evaluation team will use a 'contribution analysis' approach based on the 'theory of change'. Where applicable, the evaluation will compare 'before and after' data for the recipients of the assistance under evaluation.

44. **Using Standards.** The evaluation will use established standards to assess WFP's and UNHCR's performance, most notably the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) guidelines and FAO/WHO standards on adequate nutrition. In some areas, additional standards may have been set by WFP, as it is the largest player in food assistance generally.
45. **Evaluation Matrix.** In the inception phase, the evaluation team will develop an evaluation matrix that expands the key questions and articulates sub-questions, verifiable indicators to respond to these, and means of verification/data collection.

#### 4.C. Evaluation Quality Assurance

46. The evaluation will use the WFP Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS), which is based on international good evaluation practice. It sets out templates for evaluation products as well as checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. This quality assurance does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures that the evaluation is systematically based on clear and convincing evidence and presented clearly and logically.
47. The evaluation team will be required to ensure that the quality of data used in the evaluation report is checked for validity, accuracy and reliability. The evaluation report will clearly indicate limitations to the conclusions that can be drawn from the evidence.

#### 4.D. Phases & Deliverables

48. Each evaluation will take place in five phases with timing as shown in Table 1 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.

- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **Presentation of Report and follow-up**, with the purpose of reacting to and implementing recommendations that the evaluation will make.

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

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

Phase	Timing 2011	Expected Outputs
Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report & Management Response to WFP Governing Body and as relevant in UNHCR	WFP: early Nov.2011	
Report to UNHCR-WFP High Level Meeting	<i>To be decided</i>	

## 5. Organisation of the Evaluation

### 5.A. Evaluation Team

49. The **team leader** for the evaluation requires strong evaluation and leadership skills and technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed below. His/her primary responsibilities will be (a) setting out the methodology and approach in the inception report; (b) guiding and managing the team during the inception and evaluation phase and overseeing the preparation of working papers; (c) consolidating team members' inputs to the evaluation products; (d) representing the evaluation team in meetings with stakeholders; (e) delivering the inception report, draft and final evaluation reports (including the Executive Board summary report) in line with agreed OE standards (EQAS) and agreed timelines. The full job description is provided separately.
50. The **evaluation team members** will bring together a complementary combination of technical expertise in the fields of food security & livelihoods, nutrition, gender, development economics, socio-economic appraisal, institutional appraisal and management. The team leader will be internationally recruited and will have experience with refugee issues. The remaining team members will be a mix of international and national expertise, including local research expertise, as necessary. The blend of technical areas across the team will depend on that of the team leader first. At least one team member should be familiar with WFP's and UNHCR's work with refugees and one should have some understanding of logistics.
51. The evaluation team members will contribute to the design of the evaluation methodology in their area of expertise; undertake documentary review prior to fieldwork; conduct field work to generate additional evidence from a cross-section of stakeholders, including carrying out site visits, as necessary to collect information; participate in team meetings, including with stakeholders; prepare inputs in their technical area for the evaluation products; and contribute to the preparation of the evaluation report. Individual task descriptions will be provided separately. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the Code of Conduct for evaluators (attached to individual contracts), ensuring they maintain impartiality and professionalism.

### 5B. Management of the Evaluation

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



be taken jointly with the UNHCR Evaluation Manager on the basis of inputs from both agencies:

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

- 53. The Evaluation Managers report directly to the Heads of Evaluation in both organizations, who will provide: a) strategic orientation and direction at critical junctures to ensure timely joint decision making; and b) second level quality assurance.
- 54. Once selected, the Team Leader will report in first instance to the WFP Evaluation Manager with reference to the UNHCR Evaluation Manager on all key decisions. A detailed evaluation process map will be provided to the evaluation team at the start of the evaluation to guide all parties.

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

- 55. The evaluation managers will ensure consultation with stakeholders as appropriate for each of the key outputs as shown in Table 1 Phases and Deliverables (above) – see also Section 3B. In all cases the stakeholders' role is advisory.
- 56. Briefings and de-briefings will include participants from country, regional and headquarters level. Participants unable to attend a face-to-face meeting will be invited to participate by telephone. A communication plan for the findings and evaluation report will be drawn up during the inception phase, based on the 'operational plan' for the evaluation contained in the Inception Report.
- 57. **Language:** Key outputs will be produced in English. During the inception phase, decisions will be taken on (a) the usefulness and possibilities for holding a national workshop to discuss the evaluation report recommendations; and (b) the extent to which the main findings, conclusions and recommendations should be translated into languages used in the camps concerned and how they will be communicated. Field work with refugees and host communities will be conducted in the main languages used in the camps concerned and surrounding areas.
- 58. The Summary Evaluation Report will be presented to WFP's Governing Body. During the inception phase, WFP and UNHCR will agree a plan for report dissemination in line with the evaluation objectives (see Section 2.B).

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

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

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

## Annex 7: Ethiopia UNHCR/WFP Refugee Programme Impact Evaluation of Food Assistance Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	Major Indicators	Benchmarks <sup>45</sup>	Method Tools & Sources <sup>46</sup>
1. To what extent have refugees' (a) immediate food consumption needs been met and food security re-established?	To what extent does food assistance benefit refugee households, including vulnerable households?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food use by household, disaggregated by wealth or asset index</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to range of foods to meet nutritional requirements</li> <li>Malnutrition rates are declining or stable</li> <li>2100 kcals per person per day</li> <li>10% of total energy provided by protein</li> <li>Pregnant &amp; lactating women &amp; children 6-24 months have access to nutritious complementary food</li> <li>Food preparation &amp; hygiene knowledge</li> <li>Food distribution site is appropriate</li> <li>HHs are fully aware of food distribution system</li> </ul>	Quant, Qual, Doc
	What if the household did not have food assistance? What would you do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crude mortality rate</li> <li>Food distribution by type of activity</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual
	What food groups have the household consumed in the last 24 hours?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet diversity score</li> <li>Food consumption score</li> </ul>		Quant
	How much food is sold or consumed? How is that decision made? Why are some food commodities sold and not others?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of food sold / consumed by commodity</li> </ul>		Qual, Quant
	Is the food basket appropriate? Why / why not? (Any issues of food preparation? Issues of food acceptance by refugee group?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranking of food commodities by refugee group</li> </ul>		Qual, Quant
	How long does the food last during the month?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Months of food security</li> <li>HH food use – days per month</li> </ul>		
	Do households have sufficient knowledge of food preparation and hygiene?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee instruction and knowledge of food preparation and hygiene</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual Qual
(b) Nutrition status stabilized or	What have been the nutrition trends in the camps during the past seven years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAM rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 litres of water per</li> </ul>	Doc, DB

<sup>45</sup> Taken from *The Sphere Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response*, 2004

<sup>46</sup> Quant = Quantitative household survey; Qual = Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant interviews with relevant stakeholders; Doc = other relevant documents – secondary data; DB = UNHCR or WFP data bases; Obs = Observation

improved		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAM rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>person per day</li> <li>Drinking water from protected source</li> <li>Piped water is treated</li> <li>250g of soap per person per month</li> <li>&lt; 20 people per latrine</li> </ul>	
	What is the extent of significant health problems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morbidity rates</li> <li>Sources of health care</li> <li>Birth rates</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual, Doc
	Is water access and consumption sufficient?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water consumption</li> <li>Water sources</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual, Doc
	Are sanitation facilities sufficient?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latrines per person and household</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual
(c) A livelihood been re-established	What is the impact of food assistance on school attendance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School attendance by sex</li> </ul>		Quant, Doc
	Major sources of income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income sources by HH (male/female headed)</li> </ul>		Quant, Doc
	Who are the major bread-winners in the household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># &amp; HH member breadwinners</li> </ul>		Quant
	IGA participation in the camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of IGAs by camp</li> <li>Participation rates in IGAs</li> </ul>		Qual
	What have been the livelihood interventions? How successful? What is the potential for self-sufficiency from these livelihoods?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood interventions (rankings)</li> </ul>		Qual
(d) Protection from violence been achieved?	To what extent is GBV a problem? Why/How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidence &amp; types of GBV</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living with HIV/AIDS have access to appropriate nutritious complementary food</li> <li>Community-based systems are in place to adequately provide for vulnerable populations</li> <li>Houses assure gender segregation</li> </ul>	Qual, Doc
	What is the relationship between food assistance and GBV?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes of GBV</li> </ul>		Qual
	What are the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates? What activities have been implemented to mitigate HIV/AIDS? Source of information on HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV/AIDS prevalence rates</li> <li>HIV/AIDS mitigation activities</li> <li>Source of HIV/AIDS information</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
2. To what extent have the modalities and/or mix of modalities used contributed	Amount of food delivered to each camp by month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food deliveries by month by camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household access to cooking utensils , cooking fuel, and hygiene</li> <li>Sufficient access to</li> </ul>	DB
	Non-food items delivered by month by camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-food items delivered by month by camp</li> </ul>		DB

to these results? What unintended effects have been created?	How have UNHCR and WFP adjusted programme deliveries to fit changing contexts and circumstances?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in programme deliverables</li> </ul>	blankets, clothing, and bedding	DB, Qual
	What types of activities are/have been initiated? What have been the changes in activity mix? Why the changes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types of food assisted activities</li> <li>Changes in food assisted activities</li> </ul>		Qual, DB, Doc
	How is food prepared? Grinding modalities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food grinding patterns</li> </ul>		Qual, Quant
	Any evidence of unintended impacts or outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic, cultural, social, environmental</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
3. 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?	What is the most important food delivered? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food deliveries by commodity</li> <li>Food basket ranking</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual, DB
	What non-food items have been delivered and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-food deliveries by household, by camp</li> </ul>		DB, Qual, Quant
	Most important UNHCR/WFP deliverable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranking of interventions and activities</li> </ul>		DB, Qual, Quant
	What are refugee medium-term & long-term goals? (by type of refugee – Somali or Eritrean HH, young men and women, unaccompanied children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee goals disaggregated by type of refugee</li> </ul>		Qual
	Why have refugees stayed in the camps?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee perceptions of options</li> </ul>		Qual, Quant
	How to achieve self-reliance or durable solutions within refugee environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and interventions</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
	How has the food assistance programme been used to promote other longer-term interventions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities and interventions in the camps</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc, DB
4. How has food assistance affected social structures and gender relations among the refugee population: within	Who in the household collects the food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HH DOL</li> <li>HH Food collection</li> <li></li> </ul>		Quant, Qual
	Who controls the ration card? Under whose name?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HH ration card control</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual
	Impact on women's empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceptions of impact on women</li> </ul>		Qual

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?		disaggregated by sex		
	Do unaccompanied children consume their fair share of food assistance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity participation of unaccompanied children</li> <li>• Food consumption by unaccompanied child</li> </ul>		Quant, Qual
	How are new arrivals integrated into camp activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp activities targeted by sex</li> </ul>		Qual
	Are there differences in access to food assistance and services by ethnic group?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Food assistance</li> <li>• Access to services disaggregated</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
5. 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 is the extent of refugee / host community relations? Economic/social?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic activities</li> <li>• Mutual marketing and trade</li> <li>• Social relations between communities</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
	How has this relationship impacted refugee livelihoods and well-being?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income sources</li> <li>• Sources of services</li> <li>• Sources of skills</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
	How has the land policy and practice affected refugee ability to practice agriculture?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use by refugee and host communities</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
	Is there competition for resources between refugees and host population? To what extent & why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource use and access across communities</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
	What are the sources of energy use? (firewood etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy use sources</li> </ul>		Qual, Quant, Doc
6. What are the key external contextual factors <sup>47</sup> (e.g. host government	What are the key GOE policies and policy changes re refugees? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policies</li> <li>• Policy changes by type of refugee</li> </ul>		DB, Doc, Qual
	How have UNHCR and WFP influenced policy changes or policy enactment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNHCR &amp; WFP advocacy campaigns</li> </ul>		DB, Doc, Qual

<sup>47</sup> i.e. outside WFP and UNHCR control or in sphere of indirect influence only.

policy) that explain the results? What are the key internal strategy and implementation factors <sup>48</sup> that explain the results (e.g. targeting policy or delivery of non-food items <sup>49</sup> )? How have these two interacted?	Specifically, what has been the rationale and effect of policy on Eritrean refugee Out of Camp Policy? Why not applied to Somali refugees?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy impact on refugees</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc
7. To what extent has the interaction between WFP and UNHCR been a key factor explaining the results (e.g. synergies achieved or dissonances)? To what extent have WFP and UNHCR worked together to address constraining external factors?	How do UNHCR work together to address issues and programme coherence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint meetings</li> <li># &amp; types of programme changes</li> <li></li> </ul>		Qual, DB, Doc, MOU
	Do UNHCR & WFP advocate for policy improvements? Which issues? To what extent? Why & How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy changes</li> </ul>		Qual, DB, Doc, MOU
	How are reports shared and used?	Reports generated & shared		Qual, DB, Doc, MOU
8. How have joint UNHCR-WFP modalities, e.g. the MOU, influenced the performance of	To what extent are refugees satisfied with ARRA / UNHCR / WFP / NGO performance and outputs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satisfaction index</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported packaged food has a minimum six-month shelf life from arrival in country</li> </ul>	Qual, Doc
	To what extent are partner agencies satisfied with each other?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satisfaction index</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc

<sup>48</sup> i.e. within WFP and UNHCR control or sphere of direct influence

<sup>49</sup> This might be those that are part of the food assistance package (e.g. cooking utensils) or others, the absence of which may cause refugees to sell food in order to purchase the items.

implementing partners and NGOs working with the respective Agencies?	Is commodity management up to par?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warehouse standards</li> <li>• Commodity management record-keeping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warehouses are adequate, appropriate, properly managed, and routinely monitored</li> <li>• Supply chain management staff are adequately trained and observe proper procedures</li> <li>• Appropriate inventory accounting &amp; reporting systems are in place</li> </ul>	Obs, DB
9. 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?	Are there other models of food assisted programming within protracted context that would result in more durable solutions? What about higher levels of self-reliance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applied models of food assistance</li> <li>• Recommended models for enhanced solutions</li> </ul>		Qual, Doc



## Annex 8: Evolution in cooperation between UNHCR & WFP for provision of food and non-food items (MOUs 2002 and 2011)

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

	UNHCR		WFP		Joint	
	MOU 2002	MOU 2011	MOU 2002	MOU 2011	MOU 2002	MOU 2011
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

### Annex 9: WFP donor contributions from 2003- 2010 in US \$

Sum of Contribution US\$	Contribution Year										
Sponsored Program Key	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Grand Total
101270	Canada			1,353,383							1,353,383
	Cuba	181,789									181,789
	Finland		538,213	634,855							1,173,068
	France	2,877,124									2,877,124
	Germany		269,107								269,107
	Japan		845,463								845,463
	Luxembourg	294,406									294,406
	Private Donors		37,212								37,212
	Saudi Arabia		362,820	6,000							368,820
	USA	1,700,000	6,889,901	2,184,602							10,774,503
101271	Finland			928,382	871,749						1,800,131
	Japan				26,011						26,011
	Luxembourg				808,807	601,702					1,410,509
	Private Donors					103,915					103,915
	Saudi Arabia			226,840							226,840
	Switzerland			76,792							76,792
	Turkey					200,000					200,000
	UN CERF					400,000					400,000
	USA			3,087,134	7,449,900	1,000,000					11,537,034
101272	Australia		14,951								14,951
	Belgium					683,060					683,060
	Canada					1,077,586					1,077,586
	China							500,000			500,000
	Finland		62,748			145,894		646,831			855,473
	France						341,530				341,530
	Japan							1,000,000			1,000,000
	New						47,125				47,125

	Zealand										
	Norway	429,794	1,015								430,809
	Private										
	Donors					54,621					54,621
	Republic										
	of Korea		1,000								1,000
	UN CERF					975,000	1,203,750				2,178,750
	USA					3,000,000	10,237,400				13,237,400
101273	Australia									392,465	392,465
	Canada									821,211	821,211
	Denmark									343,776	343,776
	Finland									1,280,256	2,224,925
	Germany								944,669	1,438,849	1,438,849
	Japan										0
	Luxembou										
	rg						278,552				278,552
	Republic										
	of Korea								300,000		300,000
	Saudi										
	Arabia									2,399,641	2,399,641
	Slovakia									14,793	14,793
	South										
	Africa									345,384	345,384
	Spain										0
	Switzerlan										
	d									461,255	941,562
	UN CERF									3,699,660	4,649,682
	USA									10,092,744	24,747,757
										14,655,013	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,053,319</b>	<b>9,450,209</b>	<b>8,500,003</b>	<b>9,156,467</b>	<b>2,451,511</b>	<b>6,178,922</b>	<b>13,866,533</b>	<b>21,290,033</b>	<b>17,330,012</b>	<b>93,277,009</b>
<b>Source: Business Warehouse, WFP Government Donor Relations Division</b>											

WFP Total donor contributions from 2003- 2010 in US \$

<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>Total Contribution in US\$</b>
USA	60,296,694
UN CERF	7,228,432
Finland	6,053,597
Canada	3,252,180
France	3,218,654
Saudi Arabia	2,995,301
Luxembourg	1,983,467
Japan	1,871,474
Germany	1,707,956
Switzerland	1,018,354
Cuba	855,473
Belgium	683,060
Norway	430,809
Australia	407,416
South Africa	345,384
Denmark	343,776
Turkey	200,000
Private Donors	195,748
China	181,789
New Zealand	47,125
Slovakia	14,793
Republic of Korea	1,000

Source: Business Warehouse, WFP Government Donor Relations Division

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## Annex 11: Glossary

**Coping strategies:** are used by households when they are incapable of meeting basic needs. Strategies include the short-term alteration of consumption patterns as well as longer-term changes to income earning or food production patterns. This study investigated the former—short-term strategies used by refugees when they do not have enough food and do not have enough money to buy food. Examples include reducing the number of meals eaten in a day, limiting portion sizes, or borrowing food.

**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.

**Economic freedom:** the freedom to prosper within a country without intervention from a government or economic authority

**Economic opportunities:** in this study, activities such as crop and livestock production, milling operations, small business, and other options that allow refugees to earn income

**Economic stimulus packages:** in this study, initiatives such as agricultural and pastoral extension services, income generating projects, vocational training, and microfinance services (credit, savings, and insurance).

**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 (GFD):** 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]

**Generation:** in this study, refers to the cohort to which a refugee in Shemelba camp belongs. Two cohorts exist in Shemelba camp, the first generation arrived prior to 2006; the second generation arrived after 2006.

**Host population:** the residents of communities surrounding the refugee camps.

**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]

**Livelihoods outcomes:** A household's level of exposure to risk combined with the livelihood strategies a household implements leads to a livelihood outcome. A number of livelihood outcome measures provide information on the extent to which households are successfully using livelihood strategies to reduce and manage risk, in order to reach desired household outcomes, they include: nutritional security, food security, health security, income security, education security, life skills capacity, personal safety, environmental security, etc.

**Livelihoods programming** typically includes an interwoven fabric of diverse initiatives that support individuals or communities in their pursuit of positive livelihood outcomes and enhance the capacity to manage unexpected shock.

**Livelihood strategy:** At the household level, livelihood strategies are formed by households in order reach the outcomes they desire in their lives. Most strategies involve efforts to secure a living, maximize assets, and avoid or reduce exposure to risk.

At the institutional level, a livelihood strategy outlines the long-term goal, the key objectives, and the key initiatives that will comprise livelihoods programming.

**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]

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

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

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

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

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

**Refugee camp/settlement:** In the standard literature, the terms "camps" and "settlements" tend to be used interchangeably. For some, “camp” and “settlement” approaches refer to two different stages in the refugee cycle, the former referring to temporary shelter, the latter to a durable solution, namely integration into the host country - which might or might not be preceded by a period of camp-based assistance.

"Camps and settlements" can be understood to cover three forms of assistance policies: (1) planned and (2) unplanned rural settlements which are based on various forms of officially recognized self-reliance, and (3) camps generally based on full

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

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

## Acronyms

ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
ARRA	Administration for Returning Refugee Affairs
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
CTC	Community-based therapeutic care
CSB	Corn-soya blend
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAR	Development Assistance for Refugees
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance System
FGD	Focus group discussion
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GBV	Gender-based violence
GFD	General food distribution
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GSO	Global Strategic Objective
HDDS	Household dietary diversity score
IGA	Income-generating activity
IP	Implementing partners
IR	Inception report
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAM	Joint assessment mission
KB	Kebribeyah
KI	Key informant
LECDB	Livestock Environment Crop Development Bureau
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MERET	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Metric tonne
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NOW	Nutrition outreach workers
NRDEP	Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OE	Office of Evaluation
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PLHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFP	School Feeding Program
SO	Strategic Objectives
ToR	Terms of Reference
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health
WFH	Weight for height
WFP	World Food Programme
U5MR	Under 5 mortality rate
UN CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZOE	Zuid Ost Azie Refugee Care



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