

Evaluation of UNHCR's engagement in situations of internal displacement (2019 –2023) **Final Report – ANNEXES**



UNHCR Evaluation Office

UNHCR's Evaluation Policy confirms UNHCR's commitment to support accountability, learning and continual improvement through the systematic examination and analysis of organizational policies, strategies and programmes. Evaluations are guided by the principles of impartiality, credibility and utility, and are undertaken to enhance the organization's performance in addressing the protection, assistance and solution needs of refugees, stateless people and other persons of concern.

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Published by UNHCR

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE



TERMS OF REFERENCE

EVALUATION OF UNHCR'S ENGAGEMENT IN SITUATIONS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (2019-2022)

Key information about the Evaluation	
Title:	Evaluation of UNHCR's Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement (2019-2022)
Timeframe covered:	2019 - 2022
Type:	Strategic Thematic Evaluation (Centralized)
Date	October 2022
Evaluation commissioned by:	UNHCR Evaluation Office

1. SUMMARY

1. UNHCR's Evaluation Office will commission a global thematic evaluation that looks at the strategic relevance, effectiveness, coherence, and connectedness of UNHCR's engagement in situations of internal displacement from 2019-2022. The evaluation will generate evidence that will inform UNHCR's policies and operational approach to situations of internal displacement – with an objective to strengthen the implementation of organizational commitments and prioritization of actions regarding Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) – as outlined in the Strategic Directions (2017-2021) and (2022-2026) as well as the IDP Policy (UNHCR/HCP/2019/1).
2. The evaluation will build on the Summary of Evaluative Evidence (SoE, hereafter *desk review*), which provides an overview of major achievements and challenges as well as contextual and operational features regarding UNHCR's IDP engagement since 2015.¹ The evaluation will highlight good practices and document progress and challenges in delivering protection, assistance, and solutions to IDPs within a range of different operating contexts (e.g., emergency, protracted, mixed-situations, including displacement caused by climate-induced disasters and conflict). The evaluation will also consider UNHCR's strategic positioning and added value within the broader international response architecture for internal displacement, with particular reference to cluster leadership and coordination under the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC), as well as the evolving landscape of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, and the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2021). The evaluation takes note that an IASC Independent Review of Humanitarian Responses to Internal Displacement is set to take place in 2023 – the UNHCR evaluation may be able to feed into and/or capitalize on this broader exercise.
3. The Evaluation will commence from in December 2022 with completion in till July 2023 and will apply a range of data collection methods and approaches including key informant interviews (KIIs), light-touch and in-depth country case studies, focus group discussions (FGDs), a global staff survey, and stakeholder workshops. This terms of reference (ToR) outlines the focus, scope of work, and expected deliverables for the evaluation.

¹ The Desk Review is an internal document that will be made available to the evaluation team. This secondary literature review covered major structural and implementation bottlenecks to IDP engagement since 2017, allowing the evaluation to focus more on recent results achieved in light of UNHCR's *stepped-up* IDP engagement and recommendations for strengthening this engagement.

2. BACKGROUND AND SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

4. Although the term 'internal displacement' can be traced back to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the practice and norms of international actors extending protection and assistance to IDPs became more formalized during the 1990.² Most notably in 1998, following the establishment of the [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#) by the United Nations Secretary-General's Representative on IDPs³. This document sets out the legal⁴ and normative framework for guiding member states, United Nations entities, and non-governmental organizations in engagement in situations of internal displacement and were recognized by the general Assembly in 2005 as important framework for the protection of IDPs guiding both intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The *Guiding Principles* are defined by the principle of 'sovereignty as responsibility' and are therefore directed to States as the primary duty bearer for the protection of IDPs.
5. Internal displacement is recognized as a global challenge that requires a collective approach involving multiple stakeholders who span across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace-Nexus. Delivering protection, assistance, and solutions to IDPs, as well as mitigating the drivers of forced displacement is widely accepted as the normative standard and practice within the aid community and across the main bodies of the United Nations.⁵
6. **The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)**⁶ is one of the key implementing mechanisms for the *Guiding Principles*. The IASC is an inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making with the overall objective to improve delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the protection of the rights of affected people. The IASC responsibilities include developing and agreeing on system-wide humanitarian policies⁷, allocating responsibilities among agencies in humanitarian programmes; identifying and addressing gaps in mandates or operational capacity, and resolving disagreements amongst IASC members on system-wide humanitarian issues, among other responsibilities. One of the key coordination elements designated by the IASC in 2005

Definition of IDPs

IDPs 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 the effects of 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. (1998 Guiding Principles)

This descriptive definition does not confer a legal status, as the rights and guarantees to which IDPs are entitled come from the fact that they are citizens or residents of their country – although some IDPs are in fact stateless and may have difficulty accessing basic rights. IDPs generally have specific vulnerabilities and needs stemming from the fact that they are displaced.

Internal displacement relates to the phenomenon of internal displacement in all its dimensions and addresses a wider set of affected persons than just IDPs, including, in particular, host communities.

Source: High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (Sept 2021). Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A vision for the future.

² Prior to this time, IDPs were defined as having separate problems from refugees and were largely excluded from the terms and conditions that governed the provision for assistance to refugees. In the decades that followed, the United Nations General Assembly and Secretary General requested UNHCR to extend its assistance to IDPs. The history behind the international community's response to internal displacement is inextricably linked to that of refugees, as well as how, and to what extent, certain institutions, especially UNHCR would decide to engage in such situations. This normative shift challenged the pre-1990 status quo on notions of state sovereignty, humanitarian intervention, and the meaning of protection and solutions for internally displaced persons.

³ The Principles were developed over several years starting in 1992 by Francis M. Deng, Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs (1992-2004). The work on the principles was commissioned under the mandate given to him by the Human Rights Commission. For more background on the establishment of the Guiding Principles and related publications, see the following link [\[online\]](#)

⁴ The Guiding Principles were first developed on the basis of a review of the respective bodies of internal law, hence are applied as a soft law instrument.

⁵ The main bodies referenced here are the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

⁶ The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was established in June 1992 in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution [46/182](#) on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance. Full members of the IASC are the Heads of the designated (nine) United Nations (UN) operational agencies: FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and WFP, as well as nine standing invitees: ICRC, ICVA, IFRC, InterAction, IOM, Office of the RSG on the Human Rights of IDPs, OHCHR, SCHR, and the World Bank.

⁷ Key ones include: the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2010) and the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action (2016).

was the [cluster approach](#). Clusters are groups of humanitarian organizations, both United Nations and non-United Nations entities, in each of the main sectors of humanitarian action, e.g., water, health, logistics, protection, shelter/non-food items (NFIs), education, etc. The aim of the cluster approach is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies and provide clear leadership and accountability in the main areas of humanitarian response. At country level, the cluster approach aims to strengthen partnerships, and the predictability and accountability of international humanitarian action, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations.

7. **The United Nations Humanitarian Reform (2005), and the IASC Transformative Agenda (2011)** were primarily introduced as a result of perceived gaps in coordination and leadership within multi-lateral humanitarian responses.⁸ Noting that IDPs are nationals of their state, humanitarian agencies cannot de facto assume or adopt accountability - leading to challenges in the clarity of the role and responsibilities of humanitarian (and development) actors when engaging and disengaging in situations of internal displacement. The IASC has attempted to address this through its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) efforts and by assigning "First port of call" and "provider of last resort" functions⁹ to cluster lead agencies when there is a perceived gap in government service provision. Inherent tensions remain however, between the principles of humanitarian independence, the requirement to find durable solutions with government and national actors, and the tendency of international coordination systems to replace existing national and local systems and services¹⁰.
8. The 20th Anniversary of the Guiding Principles (GP20) and the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement: In 2018, the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs, jointly with UNHCR and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) launched the [GP20](#), a three-year multi-stakeholder [plan of action](#) to reduce and resolve internal displacement through prevention, protection, and solutions for IDPs consistent with the *Guiding Principles*. More recently in December 2021, the United Nations Secretary-General acting on the advice of his [High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement](#) – set out an Action Agenda on Internal Displacement¹¹ for the international community. The key message in this agenda urges the United Nations, nation states, and other actors to work jointly in achieving three overarching objectives: i) help IDPs find durable solutions to their displacement, ii) prevent new displacement crises from emerging, and iii) ensure those facing displacement receive effective protection and assistance. As part of the Secretary-General's (SGs) Action Agenda (2021), UNHCR will serve as a member of the *Steering Group on Internal Displacement Solutions* under the Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement of the Secretary-General.¹² Together with Development Coordination (DCO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Steering Group will work both at the global and country level to drive stepped-up action and one-UN approaches to solutions. At the global level the group will be chaired by the Special Advisor, and at the country level, the group will work under the oversight of Resident Coordinators.
9. One of the recommendations from the report produced by the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (September 2021),¹³ was to conduct an independent review of the humanitarian

⁸ Recognizing these weaknesses, the Humanitarian Reform Agenda initiated by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the IASC in 2005 was intended to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response through greater predictability, accountability, responsibility and partnership. One of the key outcomes of the reform agenda was the cluster approach which was first applied during the 2005 Earthquake in Pakistan. Two evaluations of the cluster approach in 2007 and 2010 concluded that its application was overly process-driven, and in some instances was perceived as potentially undermining delivery. As a result, the IASC Principals [agreed](#) in 2011 that "... there is a need to restate and return to the original purpose of clusters, refocusing them on strategic and operational gaps analysis, planning, assessment and results.

⁹ Also see Handbook for RC/HCs on Emergency preparedness and response for more information: [\[online\]](#)

¹⁰ ToR for the independent review of the humanitarian response to internal displacement, chapter 3, problem statement.

¹¹ The Action Agenda was circulated to United Nations agencies in January 2022 for internal use. Available on request.

¹² In May 2022, the Secretary-General appointed Robert Andrew Piper as the Special Advisor. Also see the United Nations Secretary-General's [press release here](#).

¹³ See High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement Report: *Shining a light on Internal Displacement: A vision for the Future* (September 2021). [\[online\]](#)

system “to further strengthen the quality of responses in contexts of internal displacement” and inform a “new IASC policy on internal displacement and updated operational guidance that clarifies roles and responsibilities.”¹⁴ The underlying sentiment of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement is that IDP situations are becoming increasingly more protracted, and that there is a general lack of progress towards self-sufficiency and durable solutions. The imperative for greater collaboration around nexus approaches, including the pursuit of durable solutions, is however, generating tensions between the principles of humanitarian independence and the expectations for greater collaboration with government, particularly where governments are the main drivers of displacement, or where they cause significant hurdles in providing humanitarian assistance.

10. In May 2022, the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) published an independent review of the implementation of the IASC's Protection Policy¹⁵. The review found efforts to support the implementation of the policy have been *'incoherent, inadequate and ineffective,'* with collective action not achieved, and the aims of the Policy not fulfilled. Reasons include insufficient clear, practical direction on how to translate the vision of the Policy into concrete action; a lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities; overly complex and fragmented protection coordination structures; and limited recognition of local and national non-governmental actors' roles in policy implementation¹⁶.
11. **Global IDP Trends:** Among the key trends on internal displacement over the past decade are a) a marked increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which almost doubled since 2011 as result of increases in conflict and disasters; b) the fact that internal displacement tends to last increasingly longer, with many IDPs experiencing repeated displacement, mainly as a result of increasing protractedness of conflicts and humanitarian crises; c) increasing vulnerability of IDPs to the intersection of often interrelated impacts from conflict, climate change, growing food insecurity, and health-related crises (in particular the COVID-19 pandemic); d) persistent violence, abuse, and other human rights violations facing IDPs, which have been particularly aggravated for women and children, in particular girls, and children in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic; and e) the increasing urban nature of internal displacement.
12. By the end of 2021, the estimated number of IDPs globally was 59.1 million¹⁷. This is a 136.4 per cent increase since 2010. Conflict, violence, and disasters triggered 38 million internal displacements across 141 countries and territories in 2021, the second highest annual figure in a decade after 2020's record-breaking year for disaster displacement.¹⁸ Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for more than 80 per cent of all internal displacements triggered by conflict and violence worldwide in 2021. Most of the new and repeated displacements triggered by disasters in 2021 were recorded in the Asia and Pacific regions. At the end of 2021, the top three countries in the world with the most IDPs were Syria (6.7 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (5.3 million) and Colombia (5.2 million).¹⁹

¹⁴ This independent review was commissioned through the Norwegian Refugee Council and is expected to start in 2023.

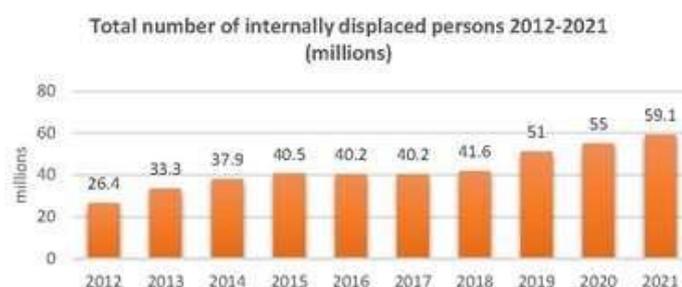
¹⁵ [Independent Review of the Implementation of the IASC Protection Policy | IASC \(interagencystandingcommittee.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/618ae4694/mid-year-trends-2021.html)

¹⁶ A formal response written by UNHCR on the review can be made available to the evaluation team on request.

¹⁷ IDMC. Note that figures on the exact number of IDPs may differ per organization and/or period of reporting. For example UNHCR reports only on displacement by conflict or violence: 51.3 million by the end of 2021, with an additional 23.7 million displaced due to climate related disasters and shocks.

¹⁸ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) database: [Global Internal Displacement Database | IDMC \(internal-displacement.org\)](https://www.idmc.org/)

¹⁹ UNHCR Mid-Year Trends (2021). Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/618ae4694/mid-year-trends-2021.html>



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder

3. UNHCR'S OPERATIONAL CONTEXT FOR IDPs

3.1. Normative Frameworks and Commitments to *Stepping-up* IDP Engagement

13. **Strategic Directions:** At the 2016 Executive Committee session, the High Commissioner committed UNHCR to working more systematically across the entire spectrum of forced displacement, including through a more decisive and predictable engagement, from prevention and preparedness, to responding and finding solutions for IDPs. UNHCR's position vis-à-vis internal displacement, and the organization's ambition to step-up its IDP engagement is further set out in The [Strategic Directions 2017-2021](#), and re-emphasized in the [Strategic Directions 2022-2026](#). One of the key commitments in the Strategic Directions is to reposition UNHCR to be more decisive, predictable, and effective in situations of internal displacement. As part of the new Strategic Directions, UNHCR has identified eight focus areas for accelerated and targeted action, of which the sixth is a commitment to 'grow our engagement on responses and solutions to internally displaced people'.
14. **Key initiatives for a stepped-up engagement in IDP situations:** Since 2016, UNHCR has realized a number of important milestones, including: a) updating its IDP policy and accompanying operational guidance; b) launching an [IDP Initiative \(2020-2021\)](#) pilot project in nine operations to generate examples of good practices and inform the continued operationalization of the IDP Policy; c) establishing a Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement with the World Bank; d) establishing a risk management tool related to internal displacement; and e) appointing a Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement.

Overview of key UNHCR initiatives for a stepped-up engagement in IDP situations

Date	UNHCR Initiative
2016	Operational Guidelines and an internal note on protection leadership in complex emergencies issued
2017	Operational Review of UNHCR's Engagement in IDP Situations (September 2017)
2017	Strategic Directions 2017-2021 aim to reposition UNHCR to be more decisive, predictable, and effective in situations of internal displacement.
2019	Updated IDP policy and Guidance Package
2020	UNHCR's Step Up IDP Initiative (2020-2021) piloted in nine operations: Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Burkina Faso, DRC, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ukraine, and Colombia.
2020	High Commissioner institutes the position of the Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement
2020	UNHCR Preparedness Package for IDP Emergencies (PPIE) (under revision at time of writing)

2020	Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement established in partnership with the World Bank
2021	Practical Guidance for IDP Protection in the context of disasters and adverse Climate Change , UNHCR's position vis-à-vis internal displacement
2021	Risk Enterprise Management, and the establishment of an operational Risk Register ²⁰
2022	UNHCR is part of the Core Group of Agencies developing the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and the Steering Group on Internal Displacement Solutions under the Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement of the Secretary-General.
2022	Strategic Directions 2022-2026 commit to growing UNHCR engagement on responses and solutions for IDPs as one of 8 "focus areas"
2022	Report on UNHCR Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement 2019-2021 and an IDP Action Plan developed by one of the strategy focus areas under the recent Strategic Directions 2022-2026.

15. **IDP Policy and Operational Guidance:** In 2007 UNHCR developed a comprehensive IDP policy, which was revised in 2016 and strengthened with the issuance of Operational Guidelines and an internal note on protection leadership in complex emergencies.²¹ Both the Policy and accompanying [Guidance Package](#) were reviewed and further strengthened in 2019. The updated [IDP Policy](#) (2019) requires country representatives to be proactive in preparing for and stepping into emergencies that result in significant internal displacement, as part of a humanitarian response under the United Nations country leadership, and based on a sound protection and context analysis. More recently (October 2021), UNHCR produced a [Practical Guidance for IDP Protection in the context of disasters and adverse Climate Change](#), which marks an important commitment to create more clarity for operations in engaging in climate induced disaster displacement.
16. **Cross-cutting Operational Enablers:** The IDP Policy lays out three key areas for operationalization of policy commitments: 1) preparing for emergencies; 2) delivering a protection and solutions response; and 3) disengaging responsibly. The Policy further outlines four key enablers of engagement, namely: i) integrated programming; ii) data, information management and identity management; iii) resource mobilization and funding; and iv) workforce management.
17. **Arrangements under the IASC:** UNHCR's work with humanitarian, development, and government actors assumes both a **coordination** and an **operational delivery** role in IDP situations to ensure protection is central in the efforts to prevent further displacement. In inter-agency IDP settings with an activated cluster response, UNHCR leads the [Global Protection Cluster](#)²² co-leads the [Global Shelter Cluster](#) with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the [Global Camp Coordination Camp Management Cluster \(CCCCM\)](#) with IOM²³. Central to the cluster approach is the concept of 'provider of last resort'²⁴, which represents a commitment of cluster leads to do their utmost to ensure an adequate and appropriate response in situations where there are critical gaps in the humanitarian response e.g., lack of access, security, and or availability of funds. Cluster leads are expected to mobilize relevant humanitarian partners to address these gaps, and depending on the urgency, as 'provider of last resort' may need to commit themselves to filling the gap when

²⁰ An internal note on operational risks related to IDP protection will be shared with the evaluation team. In 2022 a risk review identified five risk categories related to IDP engagement: 1. Emergency response, 2. Protection environment, 3. Facilitating solutions, 4. Inter-agency & partner collaboration, 5. Operational data governance and management

²¹ Internal Note on Protection Leadership in Complex Emergencies, February 2016.

²² The Global Protection Cluster Working Group also produced a [Handbook/Manual for protection of internally displaced persons in 2007](#), covering the foundations of IDP protection, attitudes and skills, building a strategic protection response, activities and tools for protection, as well as protection risks, mitigation, and response.

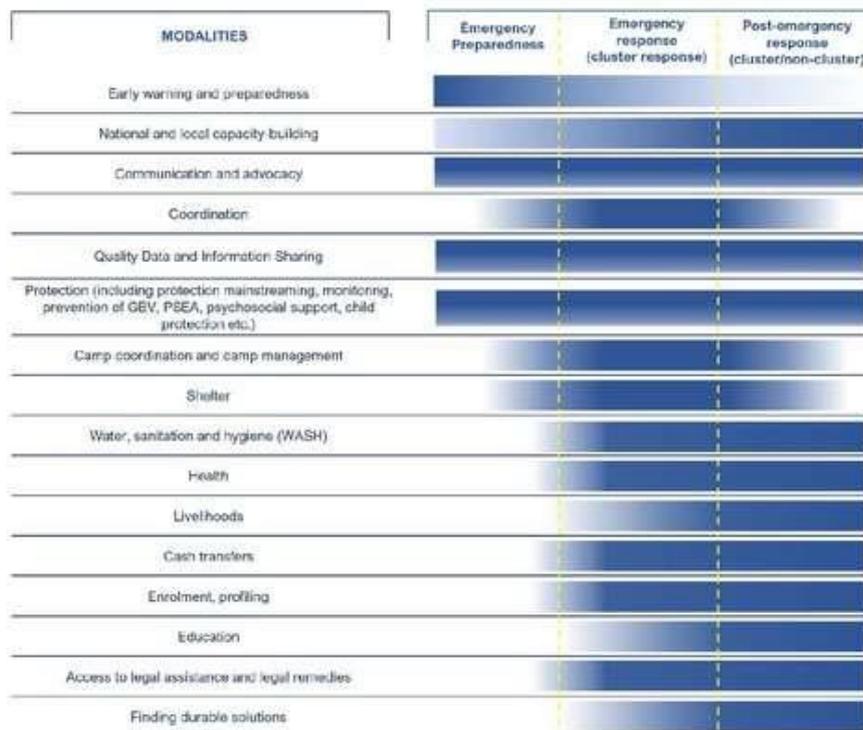
²³ Note that there have been instances of confusion in coordination roles and responsibilities (e.g. Afghanistan), notably on the division of labour between IOM and UNHCR, where UNHCR assumes responsibility for registered refugees and conflict-induced IDPs, while IOM assumes responsibility for undocumented refugees and IDPs displaced by climate-induced hazards.

²⁴ Also see [IASC guidance](#) on roles and responsibilities for being a provider of last resort, online available here.

partners are unable to respond. As of 2021, UNHCR leads 8 out of 22 clusters on CCCM globally, 16 out of 32 clusters on Shelter, and 29 of the 32 clusters on protection.²⁵

18. **IDP Intervention Areas:** The range of UNHCR interventions in IDP settings that fall under coordination and operational delivery vary considerably depending on the context (emergency, protracted crises, or transitional/mixed situations, as well as the cause of displacement). Advocating for the centrality of protection, however, remains a core component of UNHCR's engagement in all of these situations, whether or not clusters are activated. UNHCR also engages in basic assistance to IDPs and solutions-oriented programmes in emergency and post-emergency settings. In some operations this may include sectors outside of UNHCR's core response sectors e.g. health and WASH, and it will be pertinent for the evaluation to provide a better understanding of the contextual factors/reasons and decisions to engage in these sectors when responding to IDP needs.
19. Below is a summarized overview of the main modalities of UNHCR engagement, distinguishing between different response phases of an emergency. This overview is not exhaustive and the intensity and applicability (as indicated by colour density) of some modalities may vary from one context to another - since operational priorities are set at the country level, depending on a variety of contextual factors.

Overview of UNHCR IDP interventions by emergency phase and intensity



Source: UNHCR Evaluation Office

20. **UNHCR's Transformation:** Since 2018, UNHCR has been undergoing fundamental changes in the way the organization plans, implements, and demonstrates results.²⁶ One of the key

²⁵ [UNHCR Engagement in IDP situations 2019-2021](#)

²⁶ The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018 marked a seminal development during UNHCR's transformation process that has reshaped how UNHCR and the international community respond to refugee crises. UNHCR's role in

structural transformations under this agenda has been the **decentralization** and relocation of UNHCR's regional bureaux in late 2019. Decentralization and regionalization have moved strategic direction, technical support, and key decision-making processes out of headquarters and closer to the operations. Another major structural transformation in early 2020 was the establishment of the Division of Strategic Planning and Results (DSPR),²⁷ which led the establishment of UNHCR's **new results-based management (RBM) approach** in 2021/22.²⁸ At its core, the new RBM system is designed to enhance UNHCR's capacity to deliver and report on results -by shifting towards **multi-year planning** that facilitates long-term strategic thinking and alignment of country operations with national and inter-agency development processes.

21. **Global Results Framework:** As part of the new RBM approach, UNHCR has introduced a Global Result Framework and restructured its programmes around impact and outcome results areas. The impact areas translate UNHCR's mandate in programmatic terms and capture the main changes in the lives of persons of concern to which UNHCR contributes. They are: i) attaining favourable protection environments; ii) realizing basic rights in safe environments; iii) empowering communities and achieving gender equality; and iv) securing solutions. The new Framework provides a simplified structure, whereby the Rights-Groups, Planning Population Groups, and Pillars (previously used to plan and report on results) are removed to leave space for outcome and impact indicators that are relevant for multiple groups of persons of concern. There are a number of expected advantages the new Framework will bring:

- i) More flexibility and better alignment with the United Nations system and national planning/development processes (e.g., Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework (UNSDCF)) - where Country Operations can now formulate results chains based on their specific IDP context and align them with these broader systems and planning processes.
- ii) Interagency coordination and joint planning are promoted, which is an important step for future IDP programming that should offer new opportunities for UNHCR to strengthen its strategic positioning with regard to IDPs.
- iii) In mixed situations, it is now possible to define impact statements for both refugees and IDPs (or any other population group) ensuring that these are inclusive of all the populations that UNHCR is trying to reach, enabling operations to move to an integrated and area-based approach.
- iv) Another advantage is the shift away from annual operational plans toward multi-year strategic plans, which should help demonstrate incremental progress in IDP programmes over time.

3.2 Key Issues Arising from Evaluative Evidence on IDP Engagement Since 2017

22. Through the framework established by the IASC, UNHCR's role with IDPs in mixed settings has become more defined. Its decisions to engage with IDPs have become more systematic, and its roles in leading coordination clusters are aligned with its perceived organizational strengths. However, within these cluster roles, UNHCR's specific activities and level of engagement with IDPs have varied at the country level.²⁹ **Factors affecting coordination** performance include resourcing, capacity, and a lack of dedicated cluster leads (or right staffing profiles for such functions), and a lack of dedicated cluster Information Management support. In mixed-situations comprising of refugees and IDPs, UNHCR operations have often been overstretched with competing priorities, particularly where development partners are absent - and the organization juggles between exploring avenues for durable solutions and responding to emergency needs of refugees and IDPs.³⁰ Furthermore, in displacement emergencies caused by climate-induced disasters, UNHCR's role has not always been clearly defined –

implementing the GCR and the broader United Nations reform process are key drivers of the organization's transformation.

²⁷ See UNHCR organogram and functions (2021) [Organograms and texts Eng Jan 2021.pdf \(unhcr.org\)](#)

²⁸ See also [Results-Based Management Project](#).

²⁹ Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) Audit of UNHCR's Engagement in IDP Situations (2016).

³⁰ See also Iraq Country Strategy Evaluation (2020)

ultimately this has affected the ability of the agency to be a predictable partner in these situations.³¹

23. Internally, evaluations as recent as 2022 have alluded to varying degrees of interpretation on **UNHCR's role** in IDP crises and **how IDP needs are prioritized** within the organization.³² This is exacerbated when operations are faced with limited resources, particularly in mixed-situations, where evaluations have found staff balancing the commitment to serve both IDPs and refugees – resulting ultimately in **differentiated approaches** to IDP engagement across countries.
24. **UNHCR's IDP initiative (2020-2021)** and its associated guidance for engagement in IDP responses,³³ are coherent with the 2021 High-Level Panel's report and follow-up Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement for a holistic, whole-of-displacement approach. The guidance stresses the importance of '*maximizing opportunities to use integrated programming and area-based approaches inclusive of all relevant population groups in a given operational context*', noting that **area-based approaches and integrated programming** tend to promote a robust and predictable response for IDPs, refugees, and other persons of concern in an equitable manner. Little evaluative evidence, however, is currently available on the effectiveness and use of integrated/area-based approaches by UNHCR - which will be an important focus area for this evaluation.
25. Regarding **durable solutions**³⁴, numerous evaluations have reflected the challenging nature of finding solutions for IDPs, particularly linked to; i) political sensitivities around IDP engagement; ii) varying degrees of internal and external clarity on UNHCR's remit and role in IDP responses; and iii) dilemmas in balancing requirements and budgetary commitments between- responding to emergency needs -and efforts to seek out durable solutions for IDPs. There are notable efforts UNHCR has made in this regard, including but limited to UNHCR's contributions to the Durable Solutions Working Group in Sudan to provide evidence for joint programming in Darfur. In Somalia UNHCR spearheaded the Durable Solutions Initiative which is a good practice example to a holistic approach to IDP solutions. In the Central Sahel region, UNHCR worked with governments to promote the integration of IDPs into national and local programmes, promoting social cohesion among IDPs and host communities. UNHCR has also made considerable efforts to engage with development partners in Afghanistan and Iraq, playing an active role in supporting United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNSDCF coordination processes. UNHCR's Global Strategic Priorities include the specific objective to seek improvement to national law and policy regarding IDP protection. Records show that some 43 countries have adopted national and sub-national laws, policies, and other related instruments on internal displacement. For these, UNHCR and partners have played an instrumental role, not least in advocating for their adoption, but also by providing legal and technical advice and capacity-building.³⁵
26. Across various operations in mixed-situations (IDPs/refugees), UNHCR often engages with development partners to secure their cooperation in protection-related systems-building and community-based approaches in order to advance local integration for IDPs, refugees, and host communities. Examples include cash-based humanitarian and social protection programming in Iraq and supporting peacebuilding priorities of the transitional government in Sudan to align

³¹ See UNHCR Evaluation of the L3 Response to Cyclone Idai (2020).

³² See UNHCR's Evaluation of the Central Sahel Response (2022), Evaluation of UNHCR's L3 Response in DRC (2022), and Evaluation of UNHCR's L3 Response to the crisis in Ethiopia (2022).

³³ UNHCR (2020) Guidance Package For UNHCR's Engagement In Situations Of Internal Displacement September 2019 Version 1: Programme design should: Participate actively in joint assessments that look inclusively at protection risks and persons with specific needs; Jointly analyze assessment findings with partners to develop a comprehensive overview of risks and needs that are prioritized by severity and consider age, gender, disability and other diversity elements as well as socio-economic indicators; Agree on outcomes for country-level multiyear protection and solutions strategies that can catalyze protection and solutions for all population groups, in support of national and community-based protection systems and broader planning frameworks, particularly in situations with mixed population groups; Apply Area-Based Approaches for programme design so that needs are assessed equitably and opportunities are created for affected populations to access local and national services and structures.

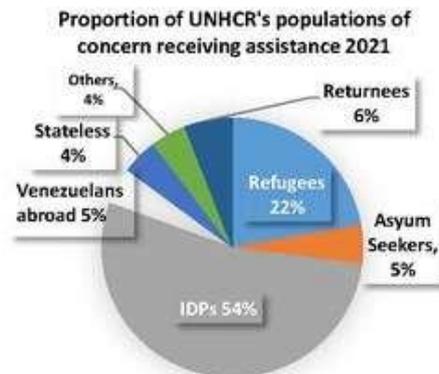
³⁴ The 2019 IDP Policy commits UNHCR to '*Promote solutions for IDPs from the outset of our engagement while, simultaneously, strengthening their resilience, including through their inclusion in local and national systems and services and access to economic opportunities, and pursuing early engagement by development and financial institutions, to mitigate the risk of protracted displacement.*'

³⁵ [Global Database on IDP Laws and Policies | Global Protection Cluster](#)

more closely with 'nexus' approaches. However, evaluations have however also flagged notable **gaps in longer-term perspectives**, and a lack of consistency in engagement across the displacement continuum, particularly in regard to creating synergies with broader United Nations and development actors³⁶.

3.3 Recent Operational Figures on UNHCR's IDP Engagement

27. **IDP figures:** In 2021, IDPs composed approximately 54 per cent of the 94.7 million people of concern for UNHCR.³⁷ The total number of IDPs supported by UNHCR globally is larger than all other persons of concern combined: Refugees under UNHCR's mandate (22%), Venezuelans displaced abroad (5%), Stateless persons (4%), Refugee and IDP Returnees (6%), Asylum Seekers (5%), as well as others of concern (4%).

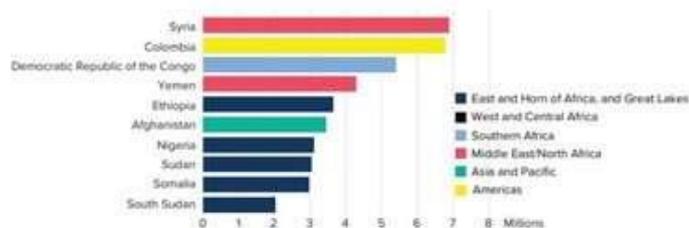


Source: [UNHCR Global Report 2021](#)

28. **IDP Demographics:** Out of the 35 countries where UNHCR provides protection/assistance to IDPs, only 23 produced sub-national location data in 2021, while age and sex-disaggregated data was only available in 13 countries.³⁸ These operations report that approximately 48 per cent of IDPs reside in urban areas.³⁹ Women and girls accounted for 50 per cent of the internally displaced population in 2021, which is in line with previous years. Some 45 per cent of people displaced within their countries were children, who are particularly vulnerable in contexts of displacement.

29. UNHCR currently operates in a total of 35 countries involving IDP caseloads providing protection services, basics needs and life-saving assistance. The operational contexts range from **emergency situations**,⁴⁰ to **protracted IDP situations** as well as **mixed situations comprising both a refugee and IDP focus**. At the end of 2021, Syria, Colombia, DRC, Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan continued to host the largest IDP populations globally (figure below).

IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR in 2021 per country



Source: [UNHCR Global Trends Report 2021](#)

³⁶ See for example: Evaluation on Statelessness, Independent Evaluation of UNHCR's Response to the L3 Emergency in the Democratic Republic of Congo (2017); Evaluation of UNHCR's response to Cyclone IDAI (2021) (Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe); Evaluation of UNHCR's Ukraine Country Programme (2017); UNHCR Country Portfolio Evaluation Iraq (2020).

³⁷ UNHCR Global Report 2021. Online: [Global Report 2021 \(unhcr.org\)](#)

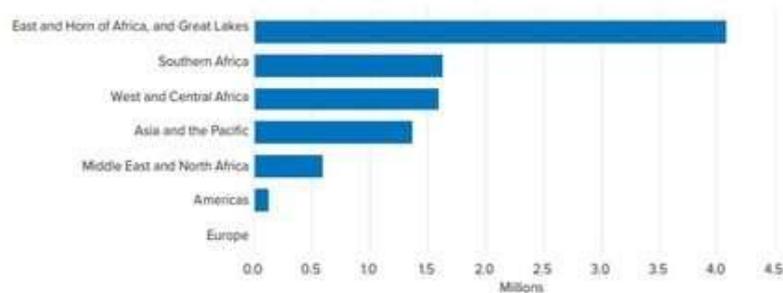
³⁸ UNHCR Global Trends Report 2021.

³⁹ This figure is likely higher, given that only 44 per cent of country operations reported on location data.

⁴⁰ Note that between 2019-2021, UNHCR responded to an unprecedented 22 IDP emergencies. Of these 10 were Level 1 emergencies, eight were Level 2 emergencies, four were Level 3 emergencies (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, DRC, and Ethiopia).

30. **Displacement by region in 2021:** More than three-quarters of all new internal displacements in 2021 occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, consistent with recent years. The largest numbers of people newly displaced within their countries in 2021 were observed in the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region, with nearly 4.1 million recorded in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan.⁴¹ In the West and Central Africa region, there were 1.6 million new displacements in 2021. These increased movements were mainly driven by escalating conflict in Burkina Faso and Nigeria. In the Southern Africa region, 1.5 million people were newly displaced within DRC and a further 76,900 in Mozambique. Almost 1.4 million people were reported to be newly displaced in the Asia and Pacific region, stemming almost entirely from humanitarian crises in Afghanistan and Myanmar. Millions of IDPs have remained displaced for years in the Middle East and North Africa, notably in Syria and Yemen. In the Americas, a further 124,000 people were newly displaced in Colombia. While the crisis in Ukraine did not record displacements in 2021, it is estimated in 2022 that some 6.9 million people have been displaced as a result of the war.⁴² Even more recently, flooding in Pakistan has affected some 33 million people, of which UNHCR estimates that 7.6 million are displaced.⁴³

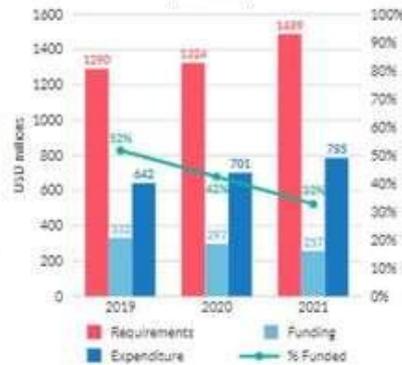
Newly Displaced IDPs of Concern to UNHCR by Region (2021)



Source: *UNHCR Global Trends Report 2021*

31. **Financial figures:** Since 2019, continued growth in displacements globally have resulted in increased needs that UNHCR has sought to address. UNHCR's global appeal in this period increased from USD 8.64 billion in 2019 to USD 9.25 billion in 2021. In terms of funding, voluntary contributions from state donors – which account for approximately 99 per cent of UNHCR funding – have covered approximately 48-50 per cent of this appeal between 2019-2021. Expenditure on IDP operations (Pillar 4) have increased from USD 642 million in 2019 to USD 785 million in 2021, which accounts for approximately 14.5 per cent to 16 per cent of UNHCR's expenditure globally. Approximately 25 per cent of this expenditure is allocated directly to local partners.⁴⁴

Expenditure and Budgets for IDPs (Pillar 4)



Source: *UNHCR Engagement in IDP situations 2019-2021*

32. While expenditures on IDP engagement have increased, the percentage of expenditure covered by earmarked funding for IDPs has declined substantially from 52 per cent in 2019

⁴¹ UNHCR Global Trends Report 2021.

⁴² <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/ukraine-internal-displacement-report-general-population-survey-round-8-17-23-august-2022>

⁴³ News report available [online](#)

⁴⁴ *UNHCR Engagement in IDP situations 2019-2021*.

to 33 per cent in 2021.⁴⁵ These funding gaps have been filled primarily through flexible, unearmarked funds available to operations, who have increasingly prioritized the needs of IDPs in their operational plans and budgets. In the period 2019-2021, earmarked funding for IDPs amounted to USD 886 million, and was derived from the following donors (in USD millions).⁴⁶

Earmarked Funding for IDPs by Donor and Year 2019-2021 (USD Millions)

Donor	2019	2020	2021	3 year total
United States of America	129	44	23	196
CERF	20	73	41	134
Germany	45	43	11	100
Japan	22	15	26	63
Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani Humanitarian Fund	13	25	18	56
European Union	19	15	11	44
GAP Inc.		21	19	40
Country-based Pooled Funds	14	10	9	34
Famine Relief Fund			26	26
Norway	9	5	1	15
All other donors	61	46	72	179
Grand Total	332	297	257	886

Source: *UNHCR Engagement in IDP situations 2019-2021*

3.4 Thematic Areas of Interest for the Evaluation

33. The evaluation will focus on the following six thematic areas as its main analytical framework – which are aligned to the IDP policy and the operationalization of UNHCR’s commitments to IDPs, including key enablers of that engagement. The analytical framework will further be refined during the inception period, taking into consideration issues around gender, equity, and Accountability to Affected Populations.

- I. **Centrality of Protection:** UNHCR’s efforts to ensure that protection is placed at the centre of the responses to internal displacement (across the displacement spectrum), including through (global/national) advocacy, capacity building, and technical assistance to its partners. The extent to which UNHCR has managed to influence humanitarian, development, and state actors towards improving the protection environment for IDPs (either through policy considerations and/or protection mainstreaming in programmes aimed at IDPs). Of interest to the evaluation are the contextual and organizational factors impeding or enabling UNHCR’s efforts.
- II. **Coordination and leadership in IDP settings:** UNHCR’s accountability as a cluster lead agency, and the ability to exercise leadership and coordination responsibilities at the global and country level, including those set out in the arrangements agreed by the IASC (protection, shelter, and CCCM clusters). Of interest to the evaluation are the implications of not having a tri-cluster leadership role for UNHCR, delays in cluster coordination capacity on the ground, and good practice dividends emanating from a particular operational set-up/approach by UNHCR.
- III. **Emergency preparedness and response:** UNHCR’s position as a reliable and predictable actor in IDP emergency settings, including the scope of engagement with other actors in undertaking preparedness activities. Understanding how internal as well as external factors contribute to or inhibit this predictability/reliability in emergency settings. Of interest to the evaluation is the extent to which coordination and operational responses are included in contingency plans, and how preparedness for activating both (coordination/operational delivery) in conjunction is done. A particular challenge is that there is no automatic trigger for tri-cluster coordination and leadership, it occurs in consultation with government and other UN actors, which may lead to delays, and in

⁴⁵ *UNHCR Engagement in IDP situations 2019-2021*.

⁴⁶ Approximately three out of 10 donors to Pillar 4 are from the private sector.

some instances UNHCR losing its cluster leadership role (e.g. Ethiopia, South Sudan, Mozambique).

- IV. **Integrated programming and area-based approaches:** UNHCR's efforts to create systemic linkages between its refugee and IDP responses for the purpose of preventing, preparing for, and responding to displacements and finding solutions across the displacement continuum. This should also include community-based approaches for areas where IDPs and host communities are covered.
- V. **Support to solutions and responsible disengagement:** UNHCR's work with partners to secure the inclusion of IDPs in national services, social safety nets, and local and national development plans. UNHCR's contributions to transition strategies that link humanitarian and development action/activities that build and sustain peace. The extent to which UNHCR undertakes interventions and measures to enhance national response capacity so that local and national actors can eventually, and meaningfully, take over operational delivery, coordination, and monitoring in relation to protection and solutions for IDPs. This includes UNHCR's efforts to integrate a solutions-oriented approach in its programming from the onset.
- VI. **Cross-cutting operational enablers:** The evaluation will generate evidence to provide a detailed understanding of the following factors affecting IDP engagement at the operational level: i) risk and security management, prioritization, and decision-making processes in programming; ii) resource mobilization; iii) data, information, and identity management; and iv) workforce management. In addition, the evaluation will also seek to understand how IDP engagement is influenced by the following factors: v) institutional support systems, policies, guidelines, and tools for IDP engagement (including the role of bureaux); and vii) external relations, communications, and strategic partnerships.

34. In reference to the above thematic areas of interest, the following issues are of particular interest for the evaluation:

- **The "visibility" of UNHCR IDP response:** there is limited mention by UNHCR regarding its support to IDP return and reintegration in externally facing documents. Some of this is due to document design; many templates have a section for IDPs and a section for Durable Solutions, with the latter limited only to refugee presentation. The evaluation should consider whether and how UNHCR needs to improve its traditional reporting templates to better explain IDP engagement including to support IDP return and other solutions.
- **Corporate tools and systems:** furthermore the evaluation should look at the implications of: a) not having a corporate protection monitoring system for IDPs, and b) the absence of a corporate population data management approach for IDPs. Some of the risks implicit in the absence of these tools mean that operations have to re-invent the wheel, invest resources in the establishment of local systems, and the inability to conduct regional/global analyses. Of interest would be an examination of which tools work well in particular contexts e.g. for emergency-responses timely and low-effort data-collection tools are critical.
- **Communications and UNHCR IDP messaging:** related to the point above, the evaluation should explore if there are opportunities within UNHCR to create standard key IDP messaging benefitting from a multi-functional approach.
- **Core Programming** – Several state authorities have encouraged UNHCR to be a more "predictable partner" in IDP settings. The evaluation should explore whether or not there is a need for "core IDP programming" by UNHCR, including both operational delivery and coordination leadership.
- **First of Port Call** – [UNHCR's 2017 operational review](#) on IDP engagement, with a view towards *Charging the Mindset*, recommended that UNHCR should aim to be "the first port of call" in inter-agency responses to internal displacement for the areas where the Office has assumed leadership responsibilities: protection, shelter and CCCM, including in complex situations where conflict followed disaster. The evaluation should consider if this specific 2017 Report recommendation has been fulfilled.

- **Centrality of Protection beyond Humanitarian Action** - The evaluation should consider whether and how UNHCR has effectively provided protection analysis, and peaceful co-existence programming to support IDP responses in transitional or development contexts.

35. One of the advantages of conducting strategic thematic evaluations at the global level is the comparison of findings across different operational contexts. The evaluation will therefore look at all of the above areas while controlling for key contextual factors, namely whether they occur in an emergency context, a protracted crises context, or mixed-situation context. It should be noted that in many IDP contexts, these operational features often co-exist, the challenges of which should be reflected in the evaluation. Similarly, the evaluation will disaggregate between urban engagement and engagement that occurs in camps or settlements and where feasible, engagement that occurs both inside and outside of government-controlled areas⁴⁷.

4. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

36. **The purpose** of the evaluation is to be forward looking in nature and generate evidence, lessons, and recommendations that will strengthen the implementation and operationalization of UNHCR's commitments to IDPs across various contexts, including emergency preparedness and response, protection and assistance, inclusion and durable solutions, inter-agency coordination and partnerships, and results-based management and programming.

37. Furthermore, the evaluation will consider UNHCR's strategic positioning and added value within the broader and evolving landscape on internal displacement, with particular reference to the IASC, the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2021), and recommendations made by the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement.

38. **Specific objectives** of the evaluation are to independently assess the implementation of UNHCR's commitments as outlined in Strategic Directions 2017-2021 and re-stated in the Strategic Directions 2022-2026 with respect to IDPs, including the results achieved to date following the adoption of the 2019 IDP Policy. In view of evolving operational needs and contextual changes, the evaluation will determine the strategic relevance, effectiveness, and coherence of UNHCR's engagement in situations of internal displacement in the period 2019-2022. The evaluation will produce evidence to further inform UNHCR's strategy, role, and policies/guidelines on engaging in situations of internal displacement.

5. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

39. The **temporal scope** of the data collection for this evaluation is 2019-2022, which is two years after the High Commissioner committed UNHCR to step-up its IDP engagement and is aligned to the latest revision of the IDP policy and supporting guidance. A forward-looking lens will be applied to the analysis in order to inform divisions, bureaux, and operations on their IDP engagement/strategies moving forward.

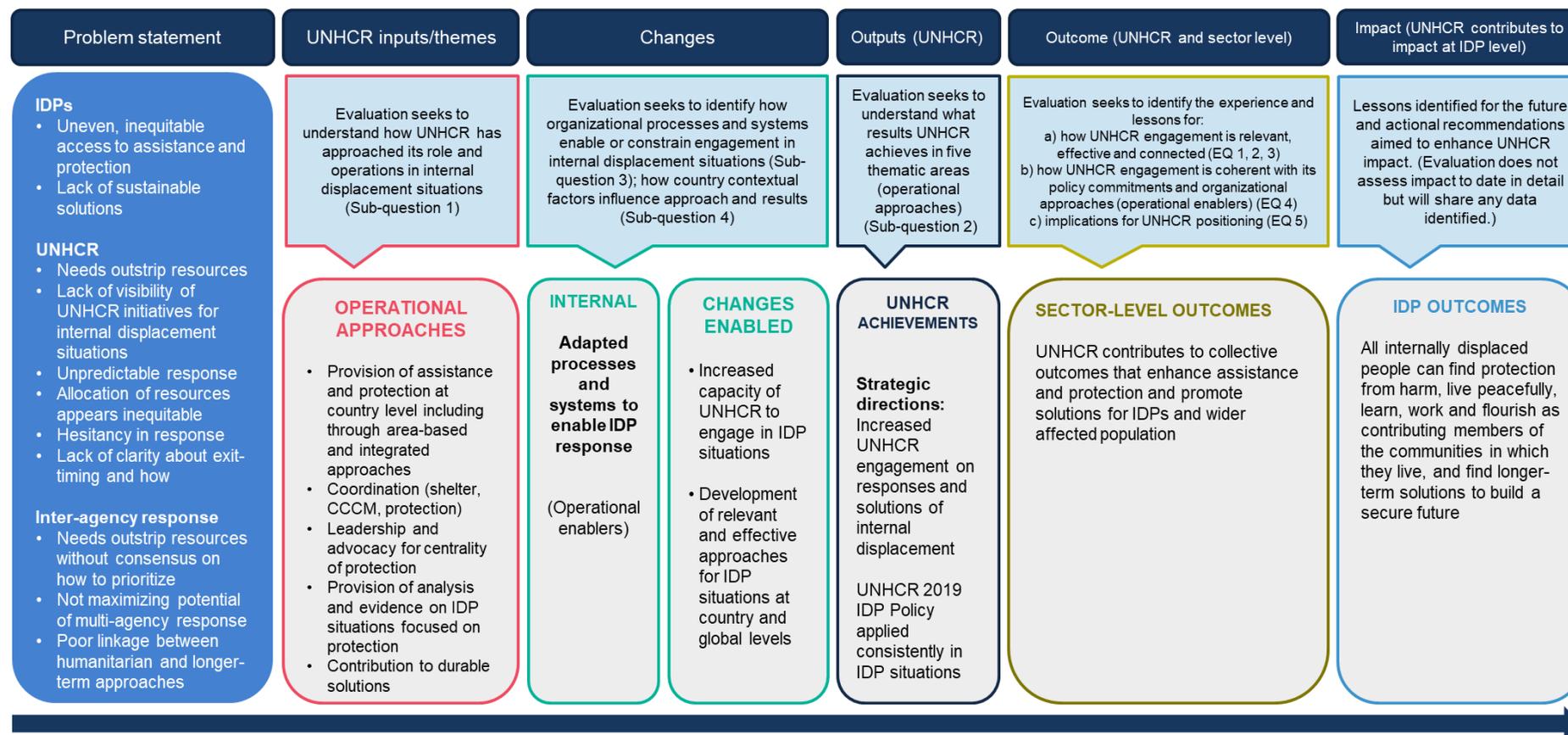
40. The **geographical scope** is global, with a focus on the full spectrum of displacement that span across different contexts (emergency, protracted, mixed-situations), or contexts where these situations co-exist. Reflecting on the manner in which the context influences operational decision-making will be a key feature of the evaluation. This also includes engagement strategies in contexts where IDPs are living with host communities, in informal IDP sites, in collective centres or public buildings in urban settings, or engagement that occurs when a cluster is activated or in the process of being de-activated, or whether displacement is conflict/non-conflict induced. Disaggregating and controlling for these contextual factors will be key. Furthermore, the evaluation will consider the geographic distinction of IDP engagement in areas that are controlled/not controlled by internationally recognized governments and authorities.

41. To the extent possible, the evaluation will cover the **full spectrum of UNHCR's engagement** in situations of internal displacement; however, a **sampling approach** justified on the basis of

⁴⁷ Countries in which IDPs are located outside of government-controlled areas include Ukraine, Colombia, Ethiopia, Yemen, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Niger, Central African Republic, and Syria.

ANNEX 2: EVALUATION GUIDING FRAMEWORK

This guiding framework was developed by the evaluation team during inception to help with the design of the methodology and approach. The evaluation data collection and design of approach were guided by the evaluation matrix and evaluation questions in Annex 3.



ANNEX 3: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation framework

The matrix below details the structure – main dimensions and components – of the evaluation design. Data collection and initial analysis are organized by themes in order to collect data to answer the six overarching evaluation questions which are related to DAC criteria. This framework is complemented by additional documentation and evaluation tools including:

- Country case study approach and related country-level tools
- Global-level tools – list of interviews to be undertaken and their relationship to the evaluation questions (global and country)
- Global documents and data analysis
- Global targeted staff survey.

Overarching evaluation questions (EQ)

- **EQ1. Relevance: What lessons are there for how UNHCR ensures relevance of its approaches in situations of internal displacement?**
The evaluation defines relevance in this evaluation as UNHCR approaches which are equitable, needs-based, timely and context-appropriate.
- **EQ2. Effectiveness: What lessons are there for how UNHCR articulates and achieves its intended results in situations of internal displacement?**
The evaluation defines effectiveness in this evaluation as outcomes for IDPs particularly in terms of their security and well-being. Frameworks for UNHCR results and also the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions will be drawn upon when collecting evidence on effectiveness. Other outcomes, such as sustainable local capacity at the national/local levels (localization), will also be considered. Results of cluster leadership – such as financial resources mobilized and managed by UNHCR cluster leadership, technical capacity developed of members of clusters, and satisfaction levels of cluster members (where clusters have monitored this) – will also be considered.
- **EQ3. Connectedness: What lessons are there for UNHCR on how to work in multi-agency situations of internal displacement?**
The evaluation defines connectedness in this evaluation as linkage between UNHCR and other international agencies as part of a multi-agency approach. This is of particular interest in relation to durable solutions.
- **EQ4. Coherence: To what extent is UNHCR working in line with its 2019 IDP policy?**
The evaluation defines coherence as approaches fitting with the UNHCR IDP policy, guidance and internal processes.
- **EQ5. Strategic positioning: What are the implications for UNHCR strategic positioning at country, regional, global levels?**
The evaluation considers strategic positioning to refer to UNHCR's role and comparative advantage as part of a multi-agency approach to internal displacement.

Recommendations by EQ will be actionable, practical and will identify who is responsible for taking each recommendation forward.

Themes	Sub-questions ¹	Data sources and methods ²
1. Provision of assistance and protection <i>Country-level focus</i>	1.1 How is UNHCR approaching its role in this thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global KIIs
	1.2 What evidence is there of results (outcomes for IDPs)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global documentation Global data Global KIIs – internal and external
	1.3 How do organizational processes and systems enable and/or constrain UNHCR’s achievement of results in situations of internal displacement in each thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case study Global targeted staff survey Global UNHCR KIIs Global document review
	1.4 How does the country context affect how UNHCR engages in situations of internal displacement in this thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs UNHCR Global KIIs external
2. Coordination of shelter, CCCM, protection through cluster coordination role <i>Country-level focus</i>	2.1 How is UNHCR approaching its role in this thematic area at country level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs – UNHCR Global KIIs – external
	2.2 What evidence is there of results (outcomes for IDPs)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global KIIs – internal and external Global data
	2.3 How do organizational processes and systems enable and/or constrain UNHCR’s achievement of results in situations of internal displacement in each thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case study Global document review Global KIIs – internal Global targeted survey
	2.4 How does the country context affect how UNHCR engages in situations of internal displacement in this thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs – internal/external

¹ Disaggregated data will be sought as much as possible particularly in relation to: a) situation and needs analyses; b) results/outcomes. Disaggregation will be by gender, age, ability, minority, plus other characteristics as appropriate per context.

² More specific detail in Annex 6 with Country case study approach. More specific stakeholders will be identified by case study country.

3. Leadership and promotion of centrality of protection <i>Country- and global-level focus</i>	3.1 How is UNHCR approaching its role in this thematic area at country level and at global level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs – UNHCR Global KIIs – external Global document review
	3.2 What evidence is there of results (outcomes for IDPs)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global data Global KIIs – internal and external
	3.3 How do organizational processes and systems enable and/or constrain UNHCR’s achievement of results in situations of internal displacement in each thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case study Global KIIs – UNHCR Global targeted staff survey Global document review
	3.4 How does the country context affect how UNHCR engages in situations of internal displacement in this thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs – UNHCR Global KIIs – external
4. Data, analysis and evidence of situations of internal displacement and protection risks <i>Country-, regional- and global-level focus</i>	4.1 How is UNHCR approaching its role in this thematic area at country and global level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global KII internal
	4.2 What evidence is there of results (outcomes for IDPs)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global KIIs – internal and external Global data
	4.3 How do organizational processes and systems enable and/or constrain UNHCR’s achievement of results in situations of internal displacement in each thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global KIIs – internal Global staff survey – targeted
	4.4 How does the country context affect how UNHCR engages in situations of internal displacement in this thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs – internal/external
5. Contribution to durable solutions <i>Country-, regional- and global-level focus</i>	5.1 How is UNHCR approaching its role in this thematic area at country and at global level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global KIIs – UNHCR Global KIIs – external Global document review
	5.2 What evidence is there of results (outcomes for IDPs)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global document review Global KIIs – internal Global KIIs – external
	5.3 How do organizational processes and systems enable and/or constrain UNHCR’s achievement of results in situations of internal displacement in each thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country case studies Global staff survey – targeted Global document review Global KIIs

	5.4 How does the country context affect how UNHCR engages in situations of internal displacement in this thematic area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country case studies • Global KIIs – internal • Global KIIs – external
<p>Operational enablers focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Resource mobilization and allocation b) Policy and guidance (2019 IDP policy and related guidance for its application) c) Results-based management d) Workforce e) Decentralization and decision-making (for agility, context-specific, other) 		
<p>Country context variables which affect UNHCR engagement under consideration include factors such as : a) nature of crisis – conflict, disaster, protracted, other; b) nature of displaced and at-risk population (mixed, IDP only, host community, vulnerability); c) authorities’ relationship to IDPs; d) other organizations’ presence; e) other</p>		
<p>Some lines of enquiry running through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable programming and allocation of resources • Area-based and integrated programming • Localization and UNHCR approach in supporting the capacity of national/local actors and national/local leadership of IDP response and solutions 		

ANNEX 4: STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED

The evaluation team interviewed a total of 525 key stakeholders. The figures below break down further participants by internal staff and external stakeholders and give more information on the case study interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). Please note these figures exclude survey respondents. (For more details on the survey see Annex 6.)

Figure A1: UNHCR Internal and external interviewees Figure A2: Stakeholders interviewed - HQ, RB, COs and external

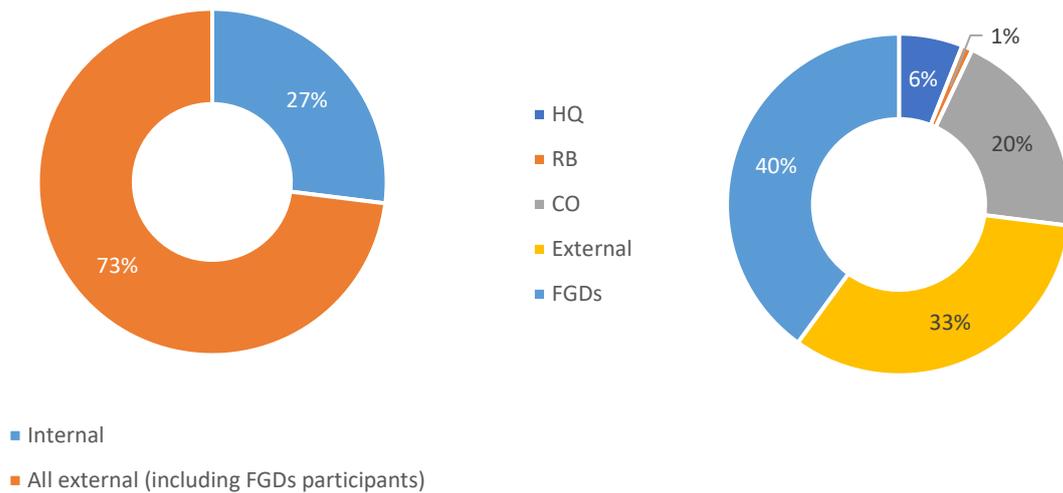


Figure A2: Stakeholders interviewed by case study

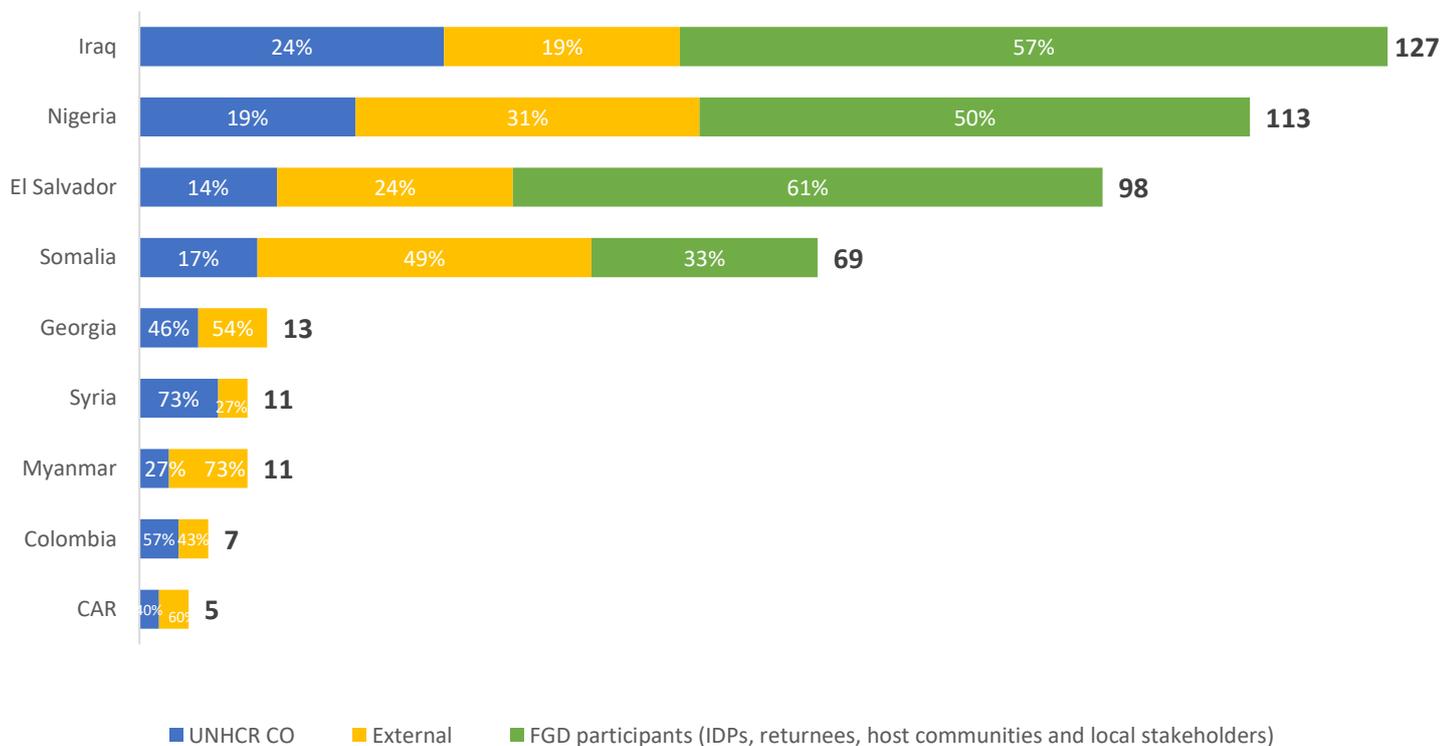
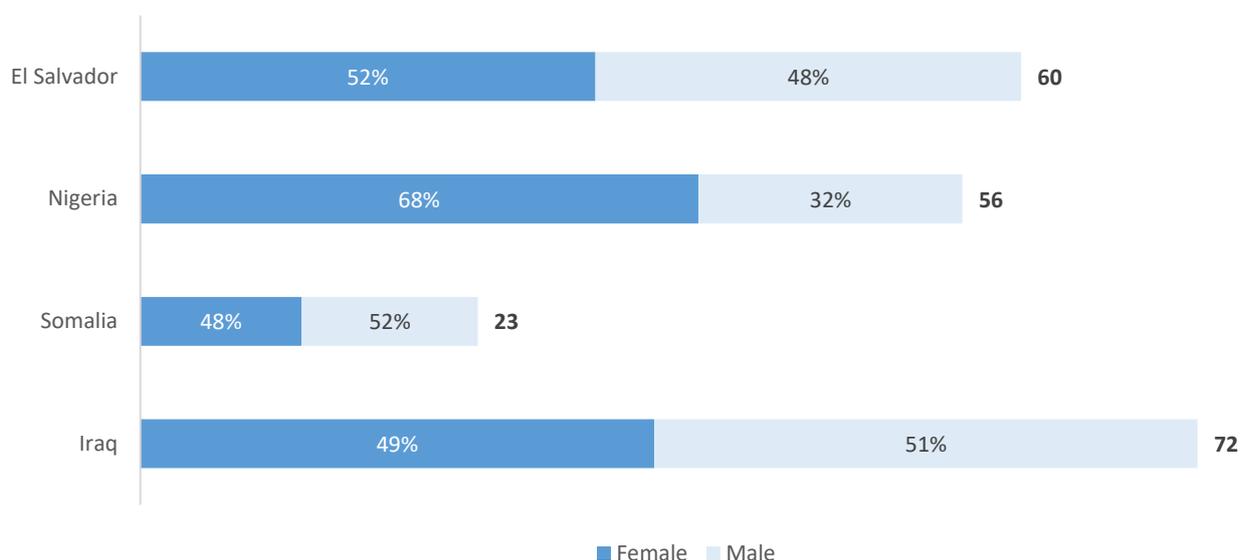


Figure A3: FGD participants per case study by gender



Full list of people interviewed during the evaluation

Name	Role	Group	Organisation/division
Allan Calama	Global Humanitarian Coordinator	External	Lutheran World Federation
Alexandra Bilak	Director	External	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
Alexandre Porteret	Humanitarian Policy Assistant	External	DG-ECHO
Alice Baillat	Policy Coordinator	External	IDMC
Anchinesh Maheteme Bekure	Senior Durable Solutions Officer	HQ	Division of Resilience and Solutions/DRS

Anna King	Head of External Engagement	RB	Middle East and North Africa RB
Annika Sandlund	Head of Partnership & Coordination Service	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Benjamin Lemerle	ECHO UNHCR Focal Point, Programme Manager for Strategic Partnerships with Humanitarian Organisations	External	EU DG-ECHO
Bernadette Raymonde Castel	Deputy Head of DIP	HQ	Division of International Protection/ DIP
Brett Anthony Moore	Shelter Cluster Coordinator	HQ	DRS Global Shelter Cluster
Caelin Briggs	Senior Humanitarian Policy and Protection Advisor	External	NRC
Cagri Hurmuzlu	Donor Relations Officer	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Caroline Dewast	Senior Shelter Cluster Coordinator	HQ	Senior Roving Cluster Coordination Officer – Shelter
Caroline Zullo	Representative on GPC's AWG	External	InterAction
Charles Mballa	Head of Protection	RB	East, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes RB
Christian Baureder	Senior Donor Relations Officer/Focal Point for Development Partnership	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER

Clare Askew	Senior Programme Management and Support Officer	HQ	Division of Strategic Planning and Results/DSPR
David Cantor	Director Refugee Law Initiative	External	Refugee Law Project, University of London
David di Giovanna	PRM Policy, Protection Unit	External	US: Department of State PRM
Davina Said	Head of Forced Migration	External	International Council on Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
Dher Al-Hayo	Senior CCCM Cluster Coordinator	HQ	Division of Resilience and Solutions/DRS (CCCM and Shelter Clusters)
Dominique Hyde	Director	HQ	External Relations UNHCR
Ela Serdaroglu	Global Shelter Cluster Coordinator	External	IFRC
Elizabeth Tan	Head of DIP	HQ	Division of International Protection (DIP)
Erin Weir	Representative on GPC's AWG	External	InterAction
Esther Waters-Crane	Head of Strategic Planning & Analysis Unit	HQ	Division of Strategic Planning and Results/ DSPR
Felix Schmieding	Senior Statistician	HQ	Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement/JDC
Gillian Triggs	Assistant High Commissioner for Protection	HQ	Division of International Protection (DIP)

Helena Minchew	Advocacy Advisor	External	International Rescue Committee
Helene Daubelcour	Chief of HFFS Section	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Iryna Korenyak	Head of Results Planning and Coordination	HQ	Division of Strategic Planning and Results/DSPR
Ivana Hajzmanova	Global Monitoring Manager	External	IDMC
Jennifer Smith	External Relations, UNHCR Institutional Team	External	US: Department of State PRM
Jonathan David Andrews	Senior Durable Solutions Adviser	HQ	Resilience and Solutions/DRS
Kaitlin Bennet	Programme	External	US: Department of State PRM
Kaleem Ur Rehman	Head of DIMA	RB	Middle East and North Africa RB
Kristine Hambrouck	UNHCR Regional Bureau Deputy Director	RB	East, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes RB
Laura Micco	External Relations Associate	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Lejla Hrasnica	Head of Protection	RB	Middle East and North Africa RB
Lewis Sida	Team Leader for the IASC global review	External	ODI's Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG)

Lorena Nieto	Senior Protection Cluster Coordinator for North West Syria	CO	Country Office in Gaziantep
Maarouf Issaka-Toure	Senior DIMA Coorddnator	RB	East, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes RB
Maja Lazic	Deputy Head of the Joint Data Centre	HQ	JDC
Muhammed Rizki	Data Tracking Matrix (global data institute)	External	IOM
Niall O'Rourke	Head of Humanitarian Affairs	External	ACT Alliance
Nicholas Hart	Senior Policy Officer	HQ	Division of International Protection/ DIP
Nina Maja Schrepfer	Senior Emergency Officer	HQ	Division of Emergency Security and Supply/DESS
Oleg Zhdanov	Senior Emergency Policy Officer	HQ	Division of Emergency Security and Supply/DESS
Pia Carmela Paguio	Associate Head of Service - DRRM	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Ritu Schroff	Director	HQ	Division for Strategy, Planning and Results
Robert Piper	Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement	External	UNSG
Roisin Mangan	Co-chair, GPC's AWG	External	Save the Children

Rut Feuk	Programme Specialist, Unit for Humanitarian Assistance, SIDA	External	Sweden
Sam Grundy	Focal point on IDPs	External	IOM
Samuel David Cheung	Head of IDP Section (Under Field Protection/DIP)	HQ	Division of International Protection (DIP)
Sara Baschetti	Chief of Inter-Agency & Coordination Section	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Sebastian Einsiedel	Senior advisor on IDPs	External	OCHA
Shirin Pakfar	Chief of Section	External	Private Partnerships and Philanthropy
Solveig Ingela Elisabeth Stahl Zulu	Senior Strategic Planning Officer	HQ	Division of Strategic Planning and Results/ DSPR
Stella Ogunlade	Chief of Civil Society Section	HQ	Division of External Relations/DER
Sumbul Rizvi	Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement	HQ	Special Advisor for Internal Displacement
Tarek Abou Chabake	Chief Statistician	HQ	Global Data Service/GDS
Ugochi Daniels	DDG for operations	External	IOM
Véronique de Clerck	L3 Ethiopia and Afghanistan Team Leader	External	Independent Consultant
Volker Schimmel	Head of Global Data Service	HQ	Global Data Service/GDS
Walter Kälin	Former RSG on the Human Rights of IDPs	External	University of Bern

In-depth case studies			
Iraq in-depth case study			
Nicole Epting	Senior management team	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Pauline Fresneau	Senior management team	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Maher Al Akasheh	Senior management team	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Jean-Nicolas Beuze	Senior management team	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Arefu Araki	Senior Development Officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Dania Khan	Protection Officer, Duhok	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Baktygul Kubanychbekova	Protection and head of the UNHCR Baghdad Field Office	CO	UNHCR Baghdad field office
Matayo Stanylas	Senior Information Management Officer - Head of Unit	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Kelsey Waxman	Associate Protection officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Baghdad
Mustafa Mohsen	External Relations	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Baghdad
Adaiana Lima	Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Layth Al Azzawi	Associate Field Office	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Baghdad
Zsuzsanna Novak	Human Resources	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO

Valerie Svobodova	Assistant representative for Protection	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Baghdad
Silvia Terren	Associate Liaison Officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Aneeta Ghotge	Senior Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Abshir Yasin Ahmed	AAP	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Marta Bellini	Community engagement Focal point	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Silper Pisa	Finance	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Sadia Khan	Cash-based assistance	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Yousif Ismael	Cash Unit	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Erbil
Zuhair Lazgeen	Assistant Field Officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok
Ali Mobasher	Assistant Shelter Officer	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok
Befreen Islam	Protection Associate	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok
Sandra Isaac	Community-based protection (CBP) Associate	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok
Vaheel Mohammed	WASH Associate	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok
Abdulraheem Abdullah	Field Associate	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok
Gwenolenn Le Couster	Head of Duhok office	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO, Duhok

Aziz Abultimman	Previous Shelter/NFE Cluster Coordinator	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO
Kate Holland	UNHCR CCCM Cluster Coordinator	CO	UNHCR Iraq CO
Jordan Lesser Roy	Policy, Advocacy and Communications Coordinator	External	IRC
Lubna Al-Waeli	Legal Manager	External	Legal Clinic Network
Kalash H.	Legal Assistant	External	Intersos
Health & Pshychological Support (PSS) stakeholder (name not disclosed)	PSS Coordinator	External	Seed Charity
Chai	Assistant project manager for IDPs	External	Harikar
Harikar stakeholder	Coordinator	External	Harikar
Nisith Kumar Shrivastawa	CP Program Coordinator	External	Tdh-Lausanne
Mairéad Smith	Programs officer, PhD Candidate in Anthropology at Brown University	External	Middle East Theater
Celin Bore	Head of Programme Support	External	NRC
Kenneth Grant	Technical Assistant	External	EU DG-ECHO Iraq

Kat Fallon	Foreign Affairs Officer - Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	External	PRM
Hazhar Hassan	Economic Recovery Coordinator	External	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Precillar Moyo	Durable Solutions Task Force (DSTF) Co-Chair	External	IOM
Rene Dierx	DSTF Co-Chair	External	UNDP
Ghulam Isaczai	Assistant Secretary General, Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian and Development Affairs	External	UN
Lisa Monaghan	RCO consultant on Compact	External	Consultant
Thomas McGee	Researcher PHD Student, previous UNHCR staff in Iraq	External	University of Melbourne
Pir Dayan	Head of DMCR Duhok	External	Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response
Awaz Iskandar	DMCR IDP focal point	External	DMCR
Srwa Rasul	Director General	External	Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC)
Bir Aliqjar	Camp manager - Khanka camp	External	Khanka camp management
Ahmed Al-Asadi	Director General	External	Social Protection Authority- MoLSA

Ismael Khalil	Director General for the Department of Organizations and International Cooperation	External	MoMD
Daniele Manieri	Head of Programmes	External	WFP
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 5 female IDPs at Khanaka camp, Duhok	External FGDs	IDPs, Khanaka camp, Duhok
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 6 male IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Khanaka camp, Duhok
FGDs with host Population	FGD with 7 females and 1 male, host population	External FGDs	Host population, Duhok Semal
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 4 female IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Duhok Semal
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 5 male IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Duhok Semal
FGD with IDPs	FGD 7 female IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, East Mosul Camp
FGD with IDPs	FGD 12 male IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, East Mosul Camp
FGD with local stakeholders	FGD with 2 female and 1 male local stakeholders – Camps managers	External FGDs	Local stakeholders, East Mosul Camp
FGD with local stakeholders	FGD with 2 female and 5 male local stakeholders-NGOs	External FGDs	Local stakeholders, East Mosul Camp
FGD with returnees	FGD with 6 female returnees	External FGDs	Returnees, Baghdad

FGD with returnees	FGD with 6 male returnees	External FGDs	Returnees, Baghdad
FGD with local stakeholders	FGD with 2 female and 1 male local stakeholders – NGOs	External FGDs	Local stakeholders, Baghdad
Nigeria in-depth case study			
Chansa Kapaya	Country Representative	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Bernadette Muteshi	Deputy Representative (Protection)	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Gilbert Mutai	Assistant Representative (Operations)	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Ibrahim Mark Mshelia	Assistant Shelter Officer	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Mwihaki Kinyanjui	Senior Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Katrina Herneryd Yahya	Senior Development Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Charles Saleh	Senior Programme Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Ramcho Kundevski	Programme Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Edward Ogolla	External Relations Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Olubunmi Olaonipekun	Senior Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Sally Ineji Okpaje	Assistant Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO

Emmanuel Mambo	Project Control Officer	CO	UNHCR Nigeria CO
Mahamadou Guindo	Head of Sub-Office (Maiduguri)	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Elsie Bertha Mills-Tetty	Head of Field Office (Yola)	CO	UNHCR Yola Field Unit
Mahsa Izadpanah	GBV Officer	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Ronnie Miuro	Durable Solutions Officer	CO	UNHCR Yola Field Unit
Felix Chik Tah	Programme Officer	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Peres Abeka	CCCM sector	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Ramsey Bryant	Senior Protection Sector Coordinator	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Mohamed Musa	Shelter/CCCM Sector officer	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Mahamat Ibrahim Alhadi	Senior Shelter/CCCM Sector Coordinator	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Elamir Elmozamil	Associate Information Management Officer	CO	UNHCR Maiduguri Sub-Office
Kaumi Wakil	Executive Director	External	GISCOR (Protection Monitoring)
Chinwe Nneka Eni	Senior Programme Manager	External	CARITAS (Protection Monitoring, Child Protection)
Ibrahim Mustafa	Barrister	External	Nigerian Bar Association

Ibrahim Iliyasu	Project Coordinator	External	Intersos
Joshua Akanbi	Project Coordinator	External	Caritas
Kaza-anshiyi Jibro	Protection officer	External	Caritas
Hassan Usman	Programme officer	External	BOWDI
Grace Mama	State Coordinator	External	National Commission for Human Rights
Babakura Kaka	Access to Justice Project Coordinator	External	NBA (Legal Assistance)
Musa Konneh	Head of Relief and Rehabilitation Unit	External	INTERSOS (CCCM)
Umar Grema	Executive Director	External	BOWDI (GBV)
Jummai Mshelia	Bono State Coordinator	External	NHRC (Human Rights)
Musa Gambo	Project Director	External	AUN (Livelihoods)
Samuel Girma Banche	Area Manager	External	DRC (Shelter)
Fredericke	Co-lead of protection sector of NE Nigeria/NRC	External	NRC (Protection)
Abubakar Yerima	Head of NRC Yola	External	NRC (Protection)
Peter Obi	Executive Director	External	Nigeria Network of CSOs
Brian Laguardia	Head of Civil-Military	External	OCHA

	Coordination and Humanitarian Access Unit		
Laurent de Boeck	Representative	External	IOM
Habte Behigu	Programme Coordinator Transition and Recovery	External	IOM
Christian Okafor	Human Settlements Advisor (Durable Solutions) & Head of Sub-Office	External	UN Habitat
Moseray Sesay	Humanitarian Affairs Officer/Head of Sub-Office	External	OCHA
Trond Jensen	Head of Office	External	OCHA
Phuong Nguyen	Head of Office	External	UNICEF
Moncef Kartas	Head of Office	External	UNDP
Kimairis Toogood	Peace and Development Advisor (currently covering for Durable Solutions)	External	UN RCO
Mr Grema; Mr Charles Anaelo	Director Humanitarian Affairs; Deputy Director Humanitarian Affairs	External	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
Mr Tony Ojukwu Mr Benedict Agu	Executive Secretary; Head of Monitoring/PSWG Co chair	External	National Human Rights Commission/Co-lead NPSWG
Mr Mike Imsgifot, DS Dytsyrhu Mr Titus Murdakai Saadatu Shettima - Acting head of IDP	Strategy Deputy Director Acting head of IDP Head of durable solutions	External	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs

Chinwe Nwachukwu, Head of durable solutions			
Dr Suleiman Amin Muhammed	Ex Secretary ADSEMA - CCCM / IDP/ Durable Solutions	External	ADSEMA
Edward Yadsugua	Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development	External	MoWASD - Protection
George Swinimer	Head of Humanitarian Finance Unit	External	OCHA/NHF/CERF
Bart Witteveen	Head of Office, Nigeria	External	EU DG-ECHO
Joanna Markbreiter	Nigeria Country Office	External	FCDO
Matthias Schmale	UN Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator	External	RCO
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 8 female and 8 male IDPs, Urban	External FGDs	IDPs, Maiduguri Borno, Musari
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 2 female and 3 males IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Maiduguri Borno, Musari
FGD with women-led organizations	FGD with women-led organizations	External FGDs	Girei LGA Adamawa, Labondo
FGD with women-led organizations	FGD with women-led organizations	External FGDs	Girei LGA Adamawa Labondo
FGD with youth-led organizations	FGD with youth-led organizations	External FGDs	Girei LGA Adamawa Labondo

FGD with local stakeholders	FGD with 3 community leaders and community-level staff	External FGDs	Community leaders, Labondo
Somalia in-depth case study			
June Munala	Protection Officer/Assistant	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Sanaa Omer	Deputy Country Rep	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
James Ferguson	Durable Solutions Officer	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Yacouba Sere	Senior Programme Officer	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Paola Guerra	Development Officer	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Boris Aristin	Senior Protection cluster coordinator	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
James Macharia	CCCM Cluster coordinator	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
David Maliro	Shelter cluster coordinator	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Andre Petermun Therik	Head of Baidoa Sub-Office	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Maryan Noor Madobe	Protection Coordinator-Kismayo Sub-Office	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Ms Jestina Simba	Ag. Head of Field Office Baidoa	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO
Abdikarim Mohamed Noor	UNHCR field associate	CO	UNHCR Somalia CO

Tendai Matemadombo	Durable Solutions Working Advisor - RCO Office	External	UN-RCO
Ms Aisha Humeida	Chief, Emergency	External	UNICEF
Jason Snuggs	UNICEF GCR Advisor	External	UNICEF
Josephine Kiguru	Senior Protection Advisor	External	UN-OCHA
Peter Vandepol	Recent former JPLG Focal Point	External	UNDP
Laura Turner	Deputy Country Director	External	WFP
Faisal Iman	Shelter and NFI Officer	External	IOM
Rihanna Adan	Shelter and NFI Assistant	External	IOM
Abdullahi Battia	Humanitarian Affairs Office	External	OCHA
Mohamed Aden	Field Coordinator for DDR	External	IOM
George Conway	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia (DSRSG/RC/HC)	External	UNCT
Adan Farah Garane	Director General	External	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs - Jubnaland
Abdikadir Ali Mohamed	South West State Commissioner for Refugees and IDPs	External	SWSCRI
Farxaan Ahmed Akshir	Regional Officer	External	Galmudug Commission for Refugees and IDPs (GCRI)

Mohamed Abdi	Deputy Mayor	External	Galkayo South Municipality
Zeinab Abdullahi Ahmed	Head of Durable Solutions Unit – BRA	External	Benadir Regional Administration
Abdinasir Adan	Regional team leader	External	Mercy Corps
Jaafarsadiq Hassan	Chief of Party	External	Mercy Corps-Kismayo Sub-Office
Muhumed Aden	Field coordinator – DDR and Ag OIC for Head of Sub-Office	External	DRC (Non-partner)
Mohamed Abdulkhadir	CCCM team leader	External	DRC (Non-partner)
Mohamed Abdiwali	Project Officer	External	NRC (Partner)
Nadeem Ilyas	Shelter Focal Point	External	NRC
Hassan Abdiwahab Siraaji	Protection Team Leader	External	DRC
Hussein Nurow Isaak	Field Officer	External	African Volunteers for Relief and Development (AVORD) (UNHCR Partner)
Siyad Ibrahim	Programme Manager	External	Agency for Minority Rights and Development (AMARD) (UNHCR Partner)
Mohamed Abukar Ali	General Director	External	Dedo (Non-partner)
Salma Abdalla	Programme Officer	External	Puntland Minority Women Development Organization (PMWDO) (Non-partner)

Faruk Ochie'ng Majani	Programme Manager	External	Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development (GECPD UNHCR partner)
Ali Noor Abdi	Protection Coordinator	External	Social Environmental Agencies (SEA)
Ali Shilo Hassan	Programme Officer	External	African Volunteers for Relief and Development (AVORD) (UNHCR Partner)
Aweys Sufi Xaaji Carfan	Director	External	HANANO Hospital (UNHCR Partner)
Aweis Ahmed	Director of Policy Hub	External	Somali Public Agenda
Aweys Ali	Senior Researcher	External	Heritage Institute (HIPS)
Maryan Abdi Guled	Camp Manager	External	Gaas IDP camp
FGD with host communities	FGD with 2 females, host communities	External FGDs	Host communities, Baidoa
FGD with host communities	FGD with 2 males, host communities	External FGDs	Host communities, Baidoa
FGD with host communities	FGD with 2 males, host communities	External FGDs	Host communities, Galkayo
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 4 female IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Maidoa Madate camp
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 4 male IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Maidoa Madate camp

FGD with IDPs	FGD with 2 female IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Galkayo
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 3 female IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Galkayo
FGD with IDPs	FGD with 4 male IDPs	External FGDs	IDPs, Galkayo
El Salvador in-depth case study			
Monica Tse	Deputy Representative- Protection	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Pilar Peña	Community-Based Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Alba Alonso	Gender-Based Violence Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Borja Santamaría	Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Diego Duarte	Assoc. Registration Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Flor Belloso	Assist. Prot. Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
David Ardon	Protection Associate	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Eduardo Amaya	Snr. Protection Assistant	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Sebastian Salazar	Information Management Associate	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Carlos Prado	Information Management Assistant	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO

Jorge Maguiña	Shelter Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Thiago Sothe	Associate Inter-Agency Coordination Officer	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Sonia Aguila	Head of External Relations	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
Laura Almirall	Country Representative	CO	UNHCR El Salvador CO
William Espino	Coordinador del Departamento de Atención a las Personas Desplazadas y Migrantes	External	Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos (PDDH)
Zuleyma Chahin	Deputy Director of Programs	External	International Rescue Committee
Sara Gutierrez	Directora de Atención a Víctimas	External	Espacio de Apoyo San Salvador
Marna Cruz	Project Manager	External	Vision Mundial
Carlos Marroquin	Director	External	Dirección de Reconstrucción de Tejido Social
NRC stakeholder	NRC	External	NRC
Nohemy Rosa	Director for Specialised Care	External	Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
Tatiana Aguilar	Sub Gerente de Desarrollo Social	External	Municipalidad de Santa Ana
Claudia Blanco	Executive Director	External	Fundasal

Ministerio stakeholder	Executive Director	External	Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social
Misioneros stakeholder	Stakeholder	External	Misioneros Scalabrinianos
Geraldina Perez	Coordinator for Technical Project Implementation	External	Tutela de la Vicaría de San Salvador
Fermin Perez	Sub-Director	External	Dirección General de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres
Cristina Herrera	Directora CONAIPD	External	CN Inclusión Personas con Discapacidad
Monica Linares	ASPIDH stakeholder	External	ASPIDH
Bianka Rodrigues	Directora de COMCAVIS TRANS	External	COMCAVIS
Patricia Castro	Technical Support Monitoring	External	Municipalidad Soyapango
Brenda Cordova	Technical Support Violence Prevention	External	Municipalidad Soyapango
Luis Miguel Vasquez	Cooperation Officer	External	Embajada de Canada
Claudia Hernandez	Operations Manager	External	Consejo Nacional de la Primera Infancia, Niñez y Adolescencia (CONAPINA)
Rocio Lopez	Coordinator, Forced Displacement Unit	External	Unidad de Desplazamiento Forzado, PGR
Lucia Quintero	Human Rights Officer	External	OACDH

Jorge Martinez	Child Protection AoR Coordinator	External	UNICEF
Angelica Cuadra	GBV AoR Coordinator	External	UNFPA
FGD with women's organizations	FGD with 5 women's organizations staff	External FGDs	Women's organizations, Santa Ana
FGD with LGBTQ+ CSOs	FGD with 1 female and 3 male LGBTQ+ staff from CSOs	External FGDs	LGBTQ+ CSOs, Santa Ana
FGD with community workers	FGD with 2 female and 3 male community workers	External FGDs	Community workers, San Miguel
FGD Super-Pilas Prog beneficiaries	FGDs with 4 male beneficiaries	External FGDs	Super-Pilas Prog beneficiaries, San Miguel
FGD with victims' committee members	FGD with 3 female and 4 male victims' committee members	External FGDs	Victims' committee members, San Salvador
FGD youth committee members	FGD with 3 female and 4 male youth committee members	External FGDs	Youth committee members, Soyapango
FGD Protection CSOs	FGD with 5 female and 6 male CSOs staff	External FGDs	Protection CSOs, San Salvador
FGD Support Hub beneficiaries	FGD with 7 female beneficiaries	External FGDs	Support Hub beneficiaries, San Salvador
FGD Support Hub beneficiaries	FGD with 5 male and 5 female beneficiaries	External FGDs	Support Hub beneficiaries, San Salvador
Light-touch case studies			

Colombia light-touch case study			
Adriana Buchelli	Head of the Legal Protection Unit	CO	UNHCR Colombia CO
Saskia Loochkartt	Head of the Community-Based Protection unit	CO	UNHCR Colombia CO
Alison Eve Carascossa	Head of Sub-Office (Cúcuta)	CO	UNHCR Colombia CO
Joan Sebastián Díaz Parra	Protection Cluster Coordinator	CO	UNHCR Colombia CO
Raúl Hernández	Head of Opción Legal	External	Opción Legal
Javier Filipoo Garay	Defensoría	External	Defensoría
Gloria Pinzon	Director	External	FUPAD
Georgia light-touch case study			
Roza Minasyan	Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Georgia CO
Kemlin Furley	UNHCR Representative	CO	UNHCR Georgia CO
Salome Kusikashvili	Associate Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Georgia CO
Nino Kviravelia	Community-Based Protection Associate	CO	UNHCR Georgia CO
Darejan Jobava	Field Officer	CO	UNHCR Georgia CO
Gaiane Chakharian	Programme Staff	CO	UNHCR Georgia CO

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Tamar Lobzhanidze	Women, Peace and Security Programme Analyst	External	UN Women
Maia Chkhenkei	Team Leader	External	GIZ
Marcella Maxfield	Regional Director	External	Action Against Hunger
Richard Maxfield	Technical Coordinator	External	Action Against Hunger
Tinatin Kvashilava	Area Manager for Abkhazia	External	Danish Refugee Council
Susan Jatkat	Programme Coordinator in Abkhazia	External	Danish Refugee Council
Myanmar light-touch case study			
Adriani Wahjanto	Deputy Representative (interim)	CO	UNHCR Myanar CO
Frederico Sersale	Head of Office, Central Rakhine	CO	UNHCR Myanar CO
Jessica Caplan	Senior Protection Officer	CO	UNHCR Myanar CO
Saw Ber Htoo	CEO	External	Committee for the Internally Displaced Keren
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James Shre	Programme coordinator	External	Karuna Mission Social Solidarity
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ANNEX 6: SUMMARY OF ONLINE SURVEY RESPONSES

About the survey

The survey was conducted to gather a wide range of perspectives from UNHCR staff across country operations engaged in situations of internal displacement and all Regional Bureaux. It complements other data collection methods used in the evaluation, including several country case studies. The survey was aimed at staff in the 34 Country Offices and six Regional Bureaux that work with IDPs. This encompassed senior management, operations, assistance, protection, durable solutions, and development staff, including those in cluster coordination roles, as well as External Relations (DER) and Human Resources (DHR) personnel. The survey was not administered to HQ staff and general service staff in administrative, finance, supply or procurement functions.

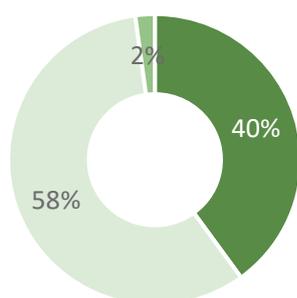
The questions primarily focused on: (a) the relevance and utility of UNHCR's policy and operational guidance for engagement in situations of internal displacement; (b) the appropriateness of UNHCR's internal systems and processes to support its engagement in situations of internal displacement; and (c) UNHCR's strategic effectiveness and positioning.

The survey was launched on 10 July and closed on 3 September 2023.

Profiling of respondents

A total of 198 people responded to the survey, representing a broad range of Country Offices and Regional Bureaux. The majority (71 per cent) of respondents were located in country operations or multi-country operations, while 29 per cent were from the Regional Bureau. A small percentage (1 per cent) preferred not to answer this question.

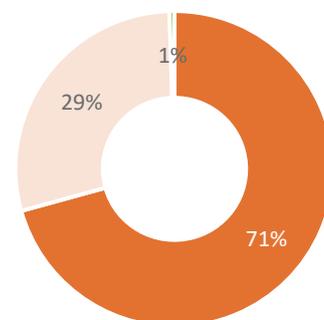
Country Office, Sub-Office or Field Unit



- Country Office
- Sub-office or field unit
- Prefer not to say

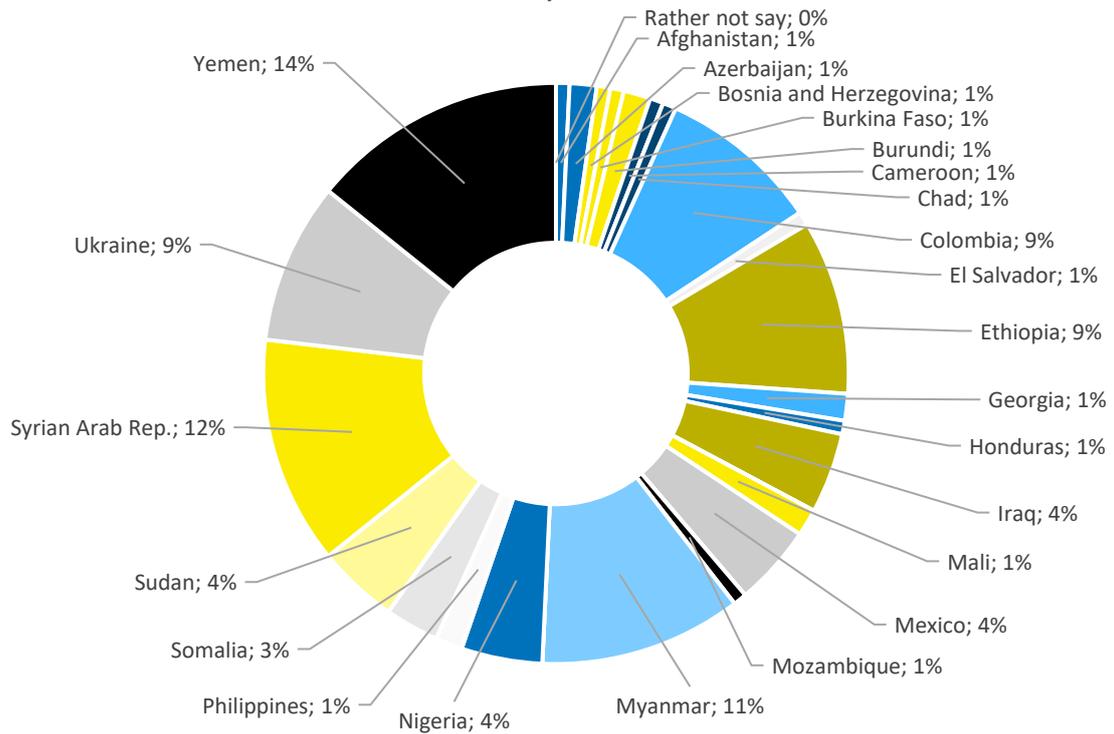
Among respondents working in country operations, 58 per cent worked in the Country Office, while 40 per cent worked for the Sub-office or field unit. The top five country operations by percentage were Yemen (14 per cent), Syrian Arab Republic (12 per cent), Myanmar (11 per cent), Ukraine (9 per cent), and Colombia (9 per cent).

Duty station



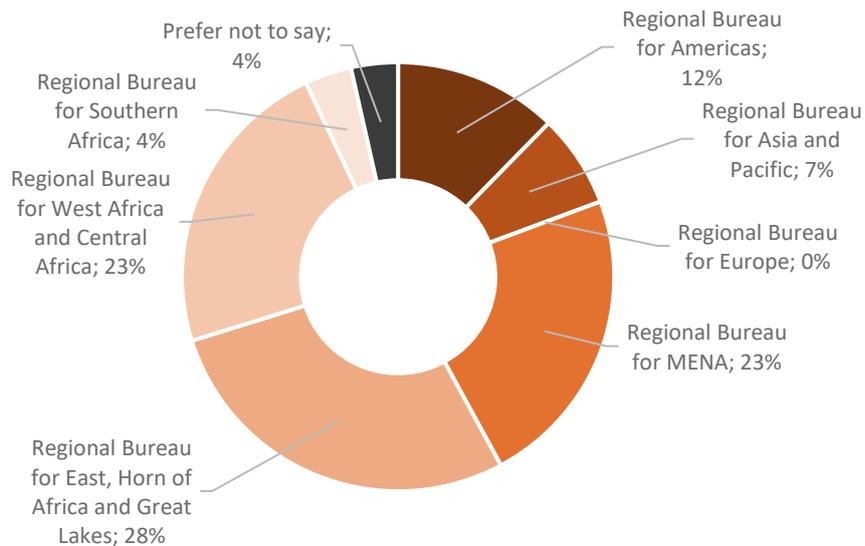
- Country operation or multi-country operation
- Regional Bureau

Country Offices



For respondents from the Regional Bureaux, the top three were the Regional Bureau for East, Horn of Africa, and Great Lakes (28 per cent), the Regional Bureau for MENA (23 per cent), and the Regional Bureau for West Africa and Central Africa (23 per cent).

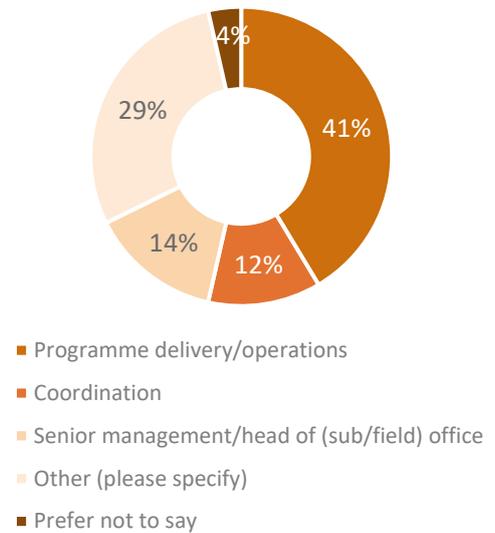
Regional Bureau



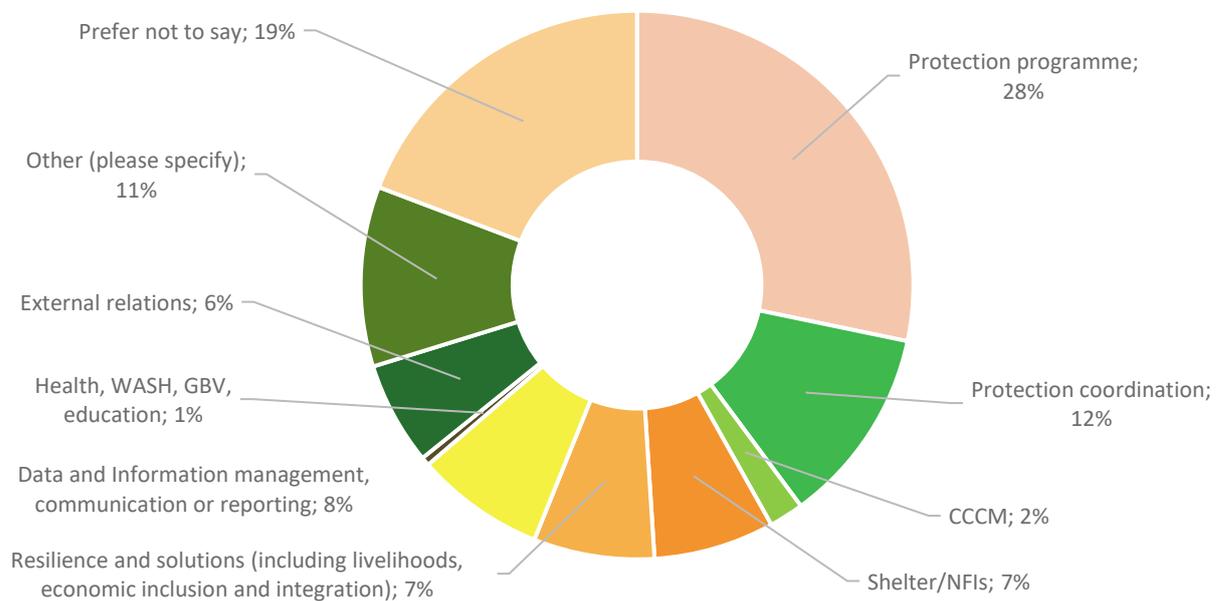
In terms of functional areas of work, 41 per cent worked in programme delivery/operations, 14 per cent in senior management/head of office roles, 12 per cent in coordination, and 29 per cent in other areas such as protection and external relations.

The top five areas of work by theme were: 28 per cent in protection programmes, 19 per cent preferred not to say, 12 per cent in protection coordination, 11 per cent in other areas such as M&E and Policy, and 8 per cent in data and information management, communication, or reporting (full breakdown below).

Functional areas of work



Theme of functional area of work

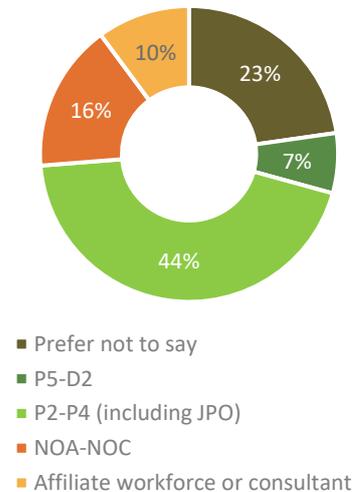


Regarding job roles, 44 per cent of respondents were in P2-P4 roles, including Junior Professional Officer roles; 16 per cent were in National Officer A-National Officer C grade positions; 10 per cent worked as affiliate workforce or consultants; 7 per cent were in P5-D2 roles; and 23 per cent preferred not to specify. A majority (85 per cent) of respondents stated that they are currently or have previously worked with IDPs, while 4 per cent stated they have never worked with IDPs, and the remaining 11 per cent preferred not to say.

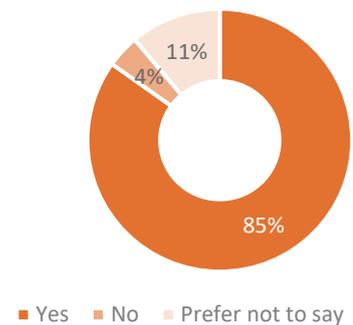
Respondents indicated that they mostly worked with a combination of both IDPs and refugees/returnees (44 per cent of respondents), while 30 per cent mostly worked with IDPs, and 9 per cent mostly worked with refugees/returnees. A small percentage (5 per cent) also stated that they work with other people with and for whom UNHCR works such as host communities, stateless individuals and affected populations.

In terms of gender, 42 per cent of respondents were female, 39 per cent were male, 1 per cent identified as “other”, and 18 per cent preferred not to specify.

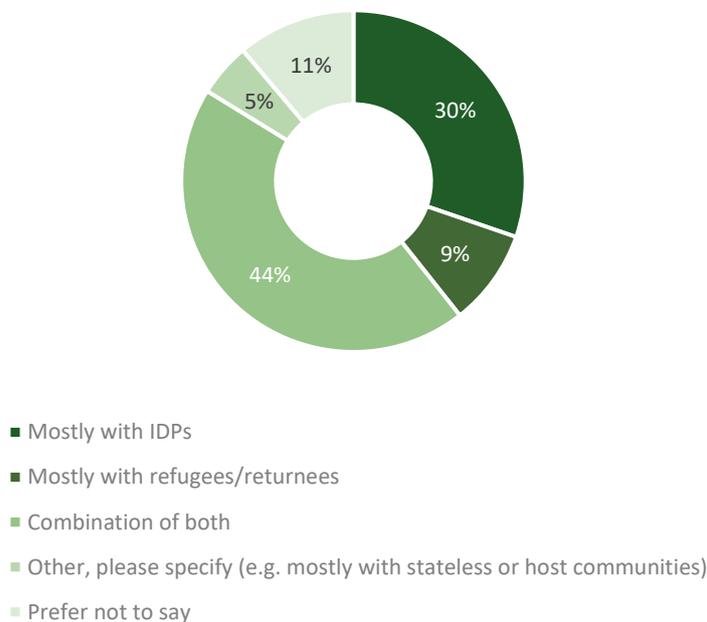
Grade



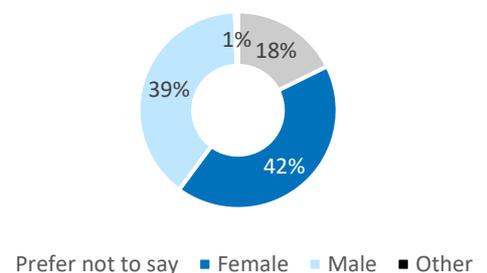
Respondents that have worked with IDPs



Who respondents mostly work with



Gender

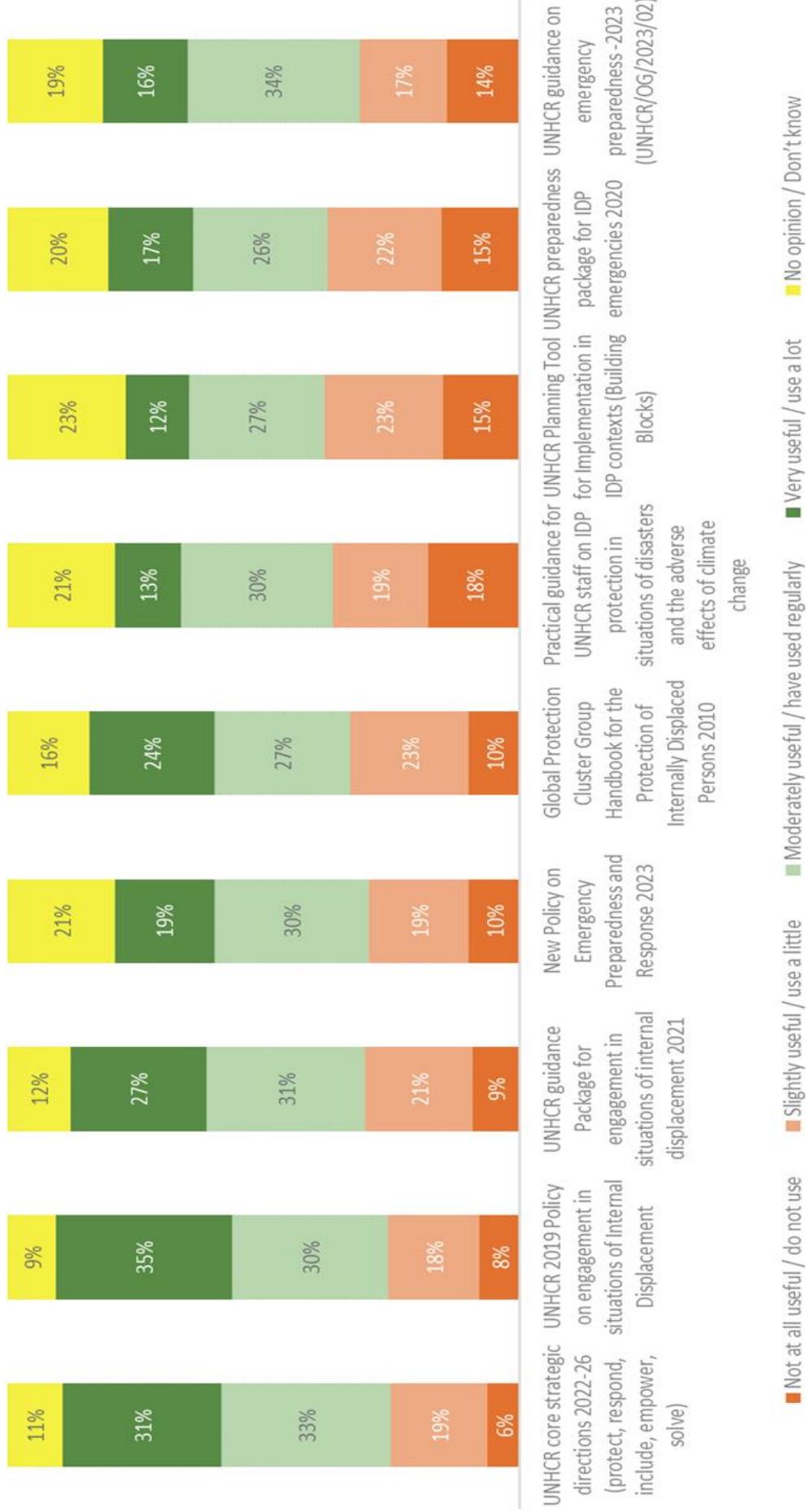


Relevance and utility of UNHCR’s policy and guidance relating to engagement in situations of internal displacement

In this section of the survey, respondents were asked to rate their familiarity with a list of policies, frameworks and guidance on a scale from “not at all familiar” to “very familiar”. Out of 144 respondents, the majority scored as being “very familiar” or “moderately familiar” with the UNHCR Core Strategic Directions 2022–2026 (72 per cent), UNHCR 2019 Policy on Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement (71 per cent), and UNHCR Policy on Emergency Preparedness and Response 2023 (63 per cent). Conversely, respondents scored as being “not at all familiar” or “slightly familiar” with the UNHCR Preparedness Package for IDP Emergencies 2020 (65 per cent), Practical Guidance for UNHCR staff on IDP protection in situations of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change (64 per cent), and the UNHCR Planning Tool for Implementation in IDP Contexts (Building blocks) 2022 (62 per cent). Please see chart for full breakdown of responses.

Respondents were then asked to evaluate the usefulness of these policies, frameworks and guidance in their work in IDP situations on a scale from “not at all useful” to “very useful”. Out of 140 respondents, the majority found the following documents to be “moderately useful” or “very useful”: UNHCR Core Strategic Directions 2022–2026 (64 per cent), UNHCR 2019 Policy on Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement (65 per cent), and UNHCR Guideline Package for engagement in situations of internal displacement 2021 (58 per cent). In contrast, respondents found these documents to be “slightly useful” or “not useful at all”: UNHCR Planning Tool for Implementation in IDP contexts (Building Blocks) (38 per cent), Practical Guidance for UNHCR staff on IDP protection in situations of disasters and the adverse effects (37 per cent), and the UNHCR Preparedness Package for IDP emergencies 2020 (37 per cent). See chart below for full breakdown of responses.

Usefulness of policies, frameworks and guidances for work in IDP settings

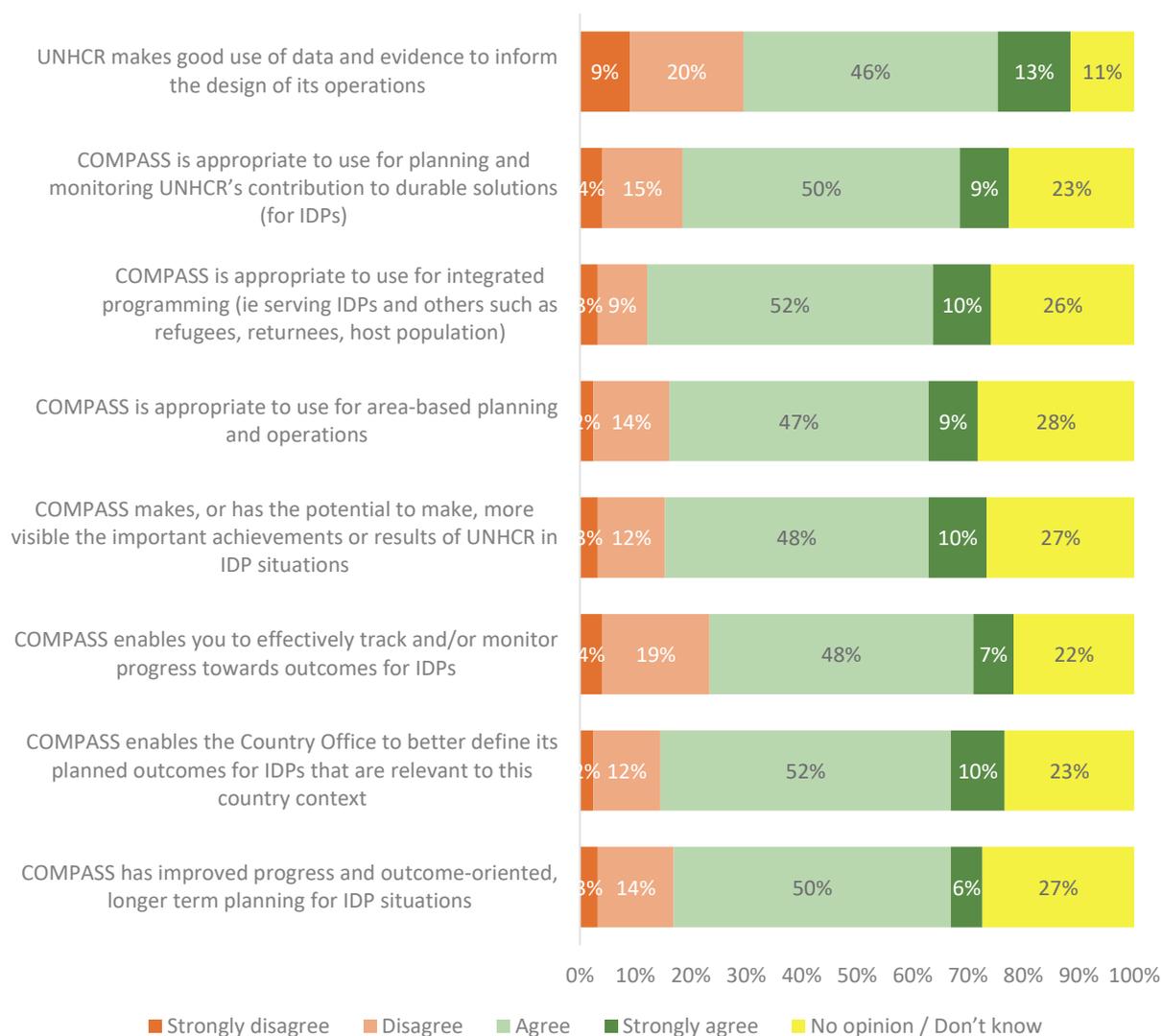


■ Not at all useful / do not use
 ■ Slightly useful / use a little
 ■ Moderately useful / have used regularly
 ■ Very useful / use a lot
 ■ No opinion / Don't know

Country Office and Regional Bureaux use of UNHCR's new planning and results management systems (COMPASS)

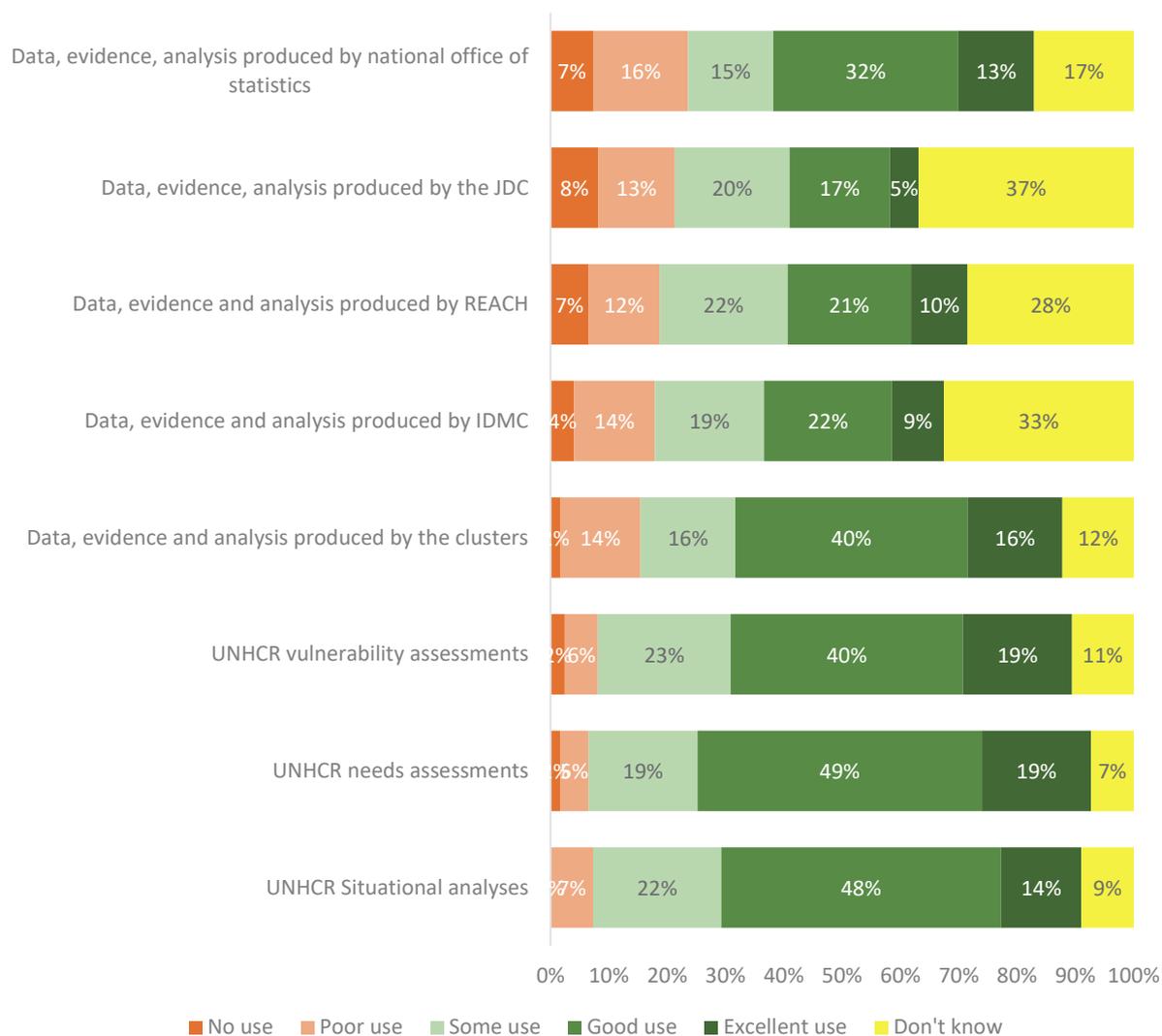
In this section of the survey, respondents were asked about the extent to which they agreed with statements regarding the use of UNHCR's new planning and results-based management system (COMPASS) and how it supports their work in situations of internal displacement. Respondents had to choose from a scale ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”. Out of 124 respondents, the majority either “strongly agreed” or “agreed” with all the statements presented. The highest score was 62 per cent of respondents “strongly agreeing” or “agreeing” that COMPASS is appropriate for integrated programming (i.e., serving IDPs and other affected populations such as refugees, returnees and host populations). The lowest score was 29 per cent of respondents “strongly disagreeing” or “disagreeing” that UNHCR makes good use of data and evidence to inform the design of its operations.

Use of UNHCR's new planning and RBM system (COMPASS) and how these support working in situations of internal displacement



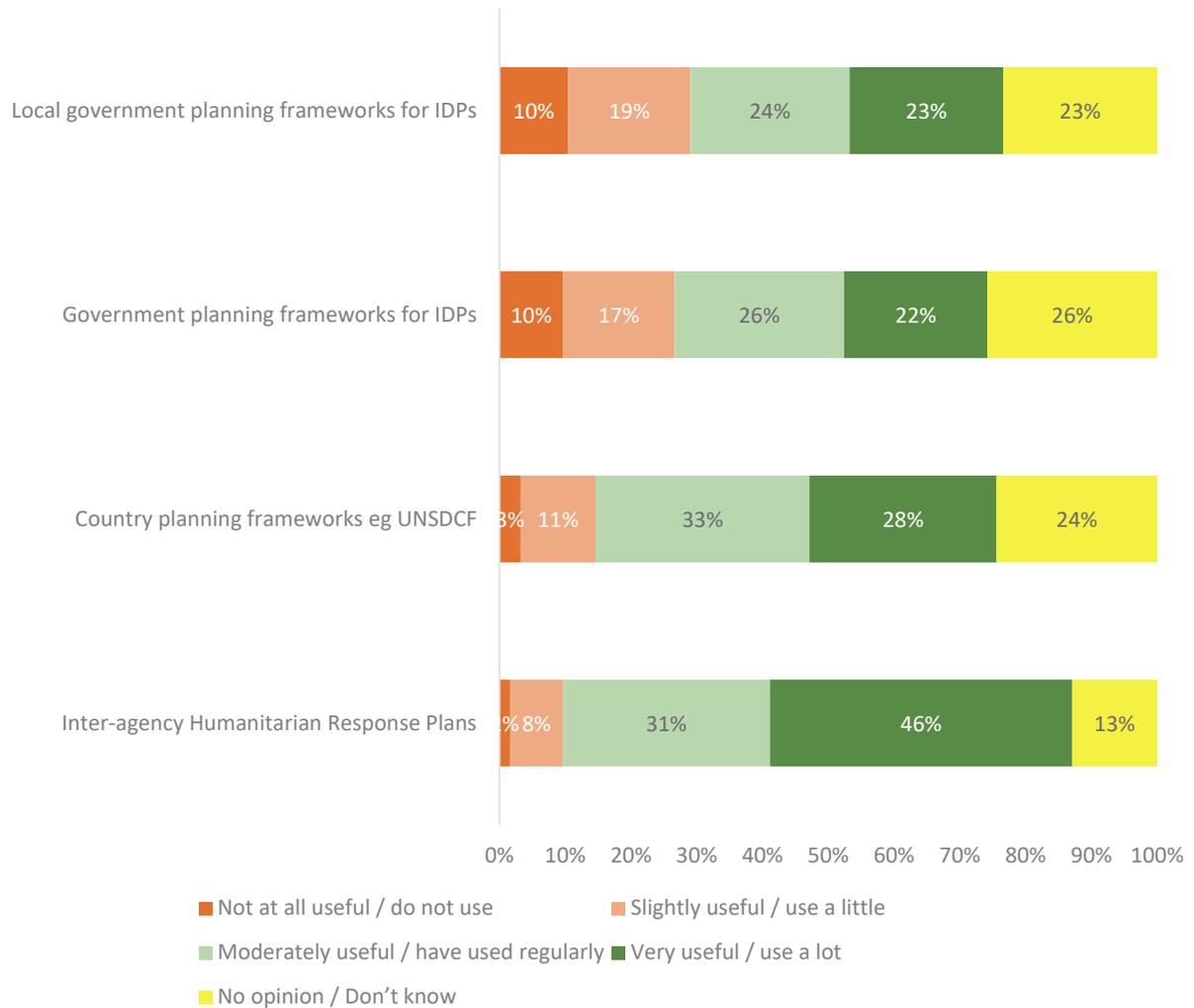
Respondents were then asked to rate the extent to which UNHCR Country Offices or Regional Bureaux make use of sources of data, evidence and analysis in the design and implementation of their own strategy for situations of internal displacement. Out of the 123 respondents, 68 per cent stated that they made “good use” or “excellent use” of UNHCR needs assessments, UNHCR situational analyses (62 per cent) and UNHCR vulnerability assessments (59 per cent).

Use of sources of data, evidence and analysis in the design and implementation of its own strategy for situations of internal displacement



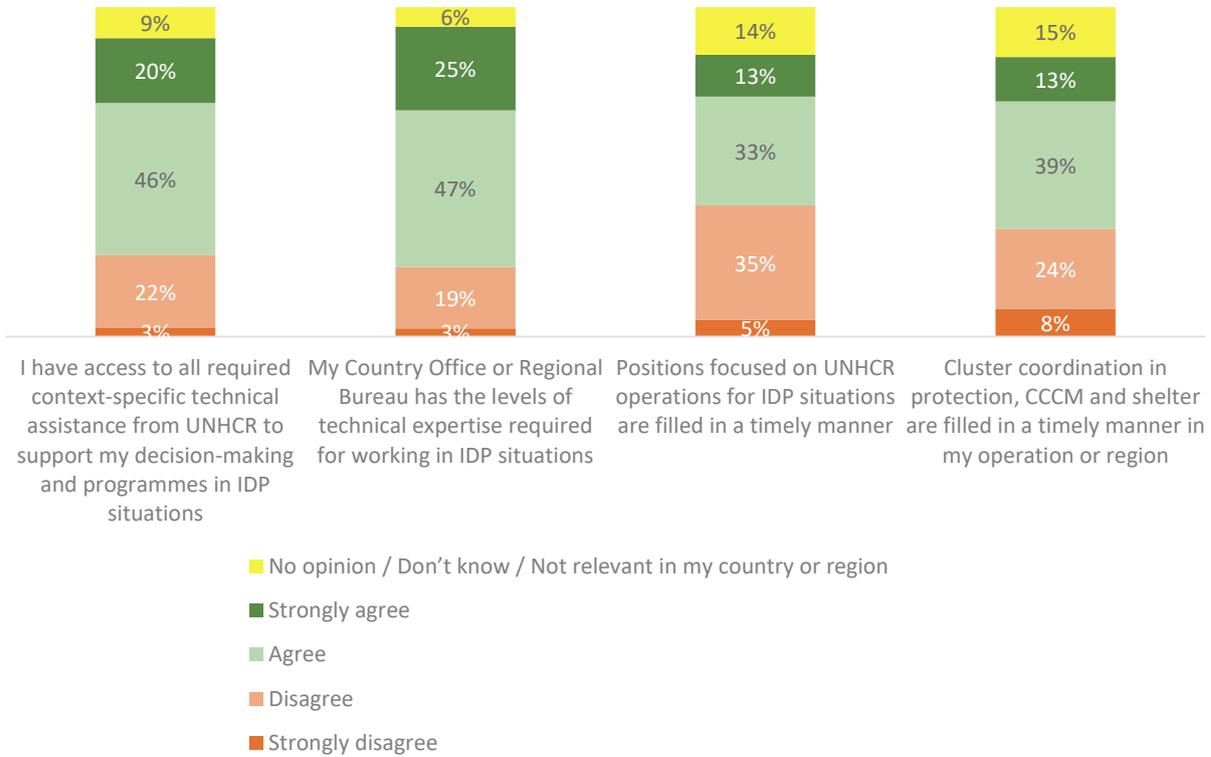
In terms of the usefulness of UNHCR-produced data needs assessments, analysis and research, 77 per cent of respondents claimed that these were “very useful” or “moderately useful” for inter-agency humanitarian response plans and 61 per cent for country planning frameworks, e.g. UNSDCF. A full breakdown of responses is provided in the next chart.

Usefulness of UNHCR produced data needs assessments, analysis and research

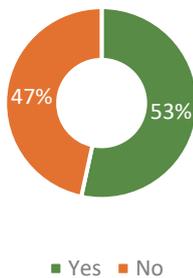


UNHCR workforce management and how it affects the Country Office/Regional Bureau effectiveness and relevance in situations of internal displacement

UNHCR workforce management and how it affects the Country Offices' and Regional Bureaux effectiveness and relevance in situations of internal displacement



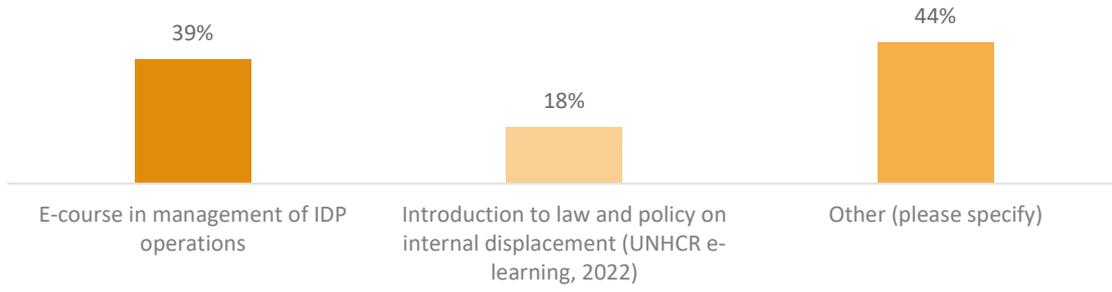
Access to opportunities for training or skills development specific to working in situations of internal displacement



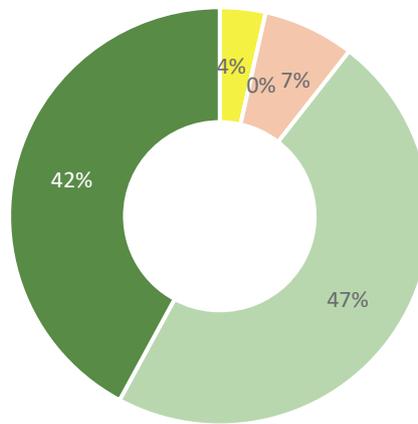
Participation in these opportunities



Training course



Relevance of training completed for work in situations of internal displacement

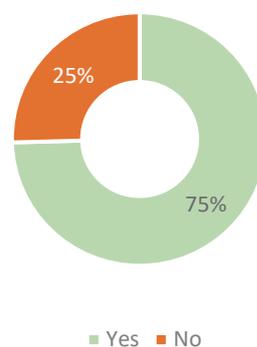


■ No opinion/ don't know ■ Not relevant at all ■ Not very relevant ■ Quite relevant ■ Extremely relevant

Appropriateness of UNHCR organizational processes and systems identified in UNHCR policy as important in situations of internal displacement

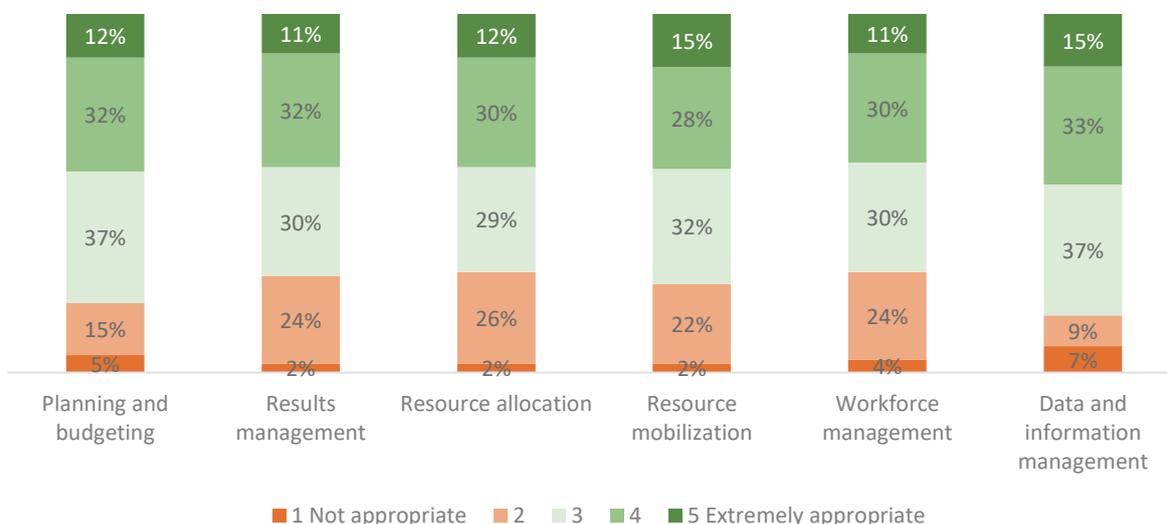
This section of the survey covered the appropriateness of UNHCR organizational processes. Out of all the 118 respondents to this question, 75 per cent claimed to have experience in working in area-based approaches or integrated programming, while 25 per cent claimed not to have this experience.

Experience in working in area-based approaches or integrated programming



Respondents were then asked to rate the appropriateness for use in area-based approaches of UNHCR internal systems, rating on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not appropriate and 5 extremely appropriate. Out of 82 respondents, 48 per cent scored 4 or 5 for the appropriateness of data and information management for use in area-based approaches, with a subsequent 37 per cent scoring it as a 3. Another 40 per cent of respondents scored 4 or 5 for the appropriateness of planning and budgeting, with a subsequent 37 per cent scoring it as a 3. In terms of scores of 2 or lower, 28 per cent of respondents scored 2 or 1 for the appropriateness of resource allocation for use in area-based approaches, and 28 per cent scored 2 or 1 for the appropriateness of workforce management for area-based approaches. A full breakdown of responses is provided in the chart below.

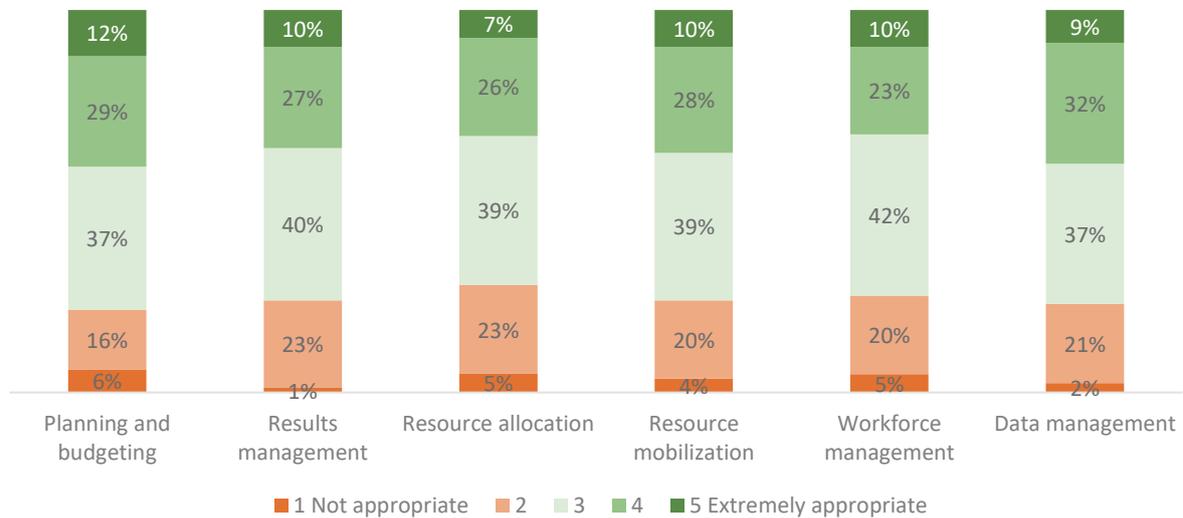
Rating UNHCR internal systems in relation to their appropriateness for use in area-based approaches



Respondents were then asked a similar question related to integrated programming and had to rate the appropriateness of UNHCR internal systems for use in integrated programming on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not appropriate and 5 extremely appropriate. Out of 83 respondents, 41 per cent rated 4 or 5 the appropriateness of planning and budgeting for integrated programming, with a subsequent 37 per cent rating it as a 3. Also, 41 per cent scored as 4 or 5 the appropriateness of data management for integrated programming, with a subsequent 37 per cent scoring it as a 3 and 23 per cent as a 2 or lower. The lowest score

was on resource allocation where respondents scored as 2 or 1 the appropriateness of this for integrated programming. A full breakdown of responses is provided below.

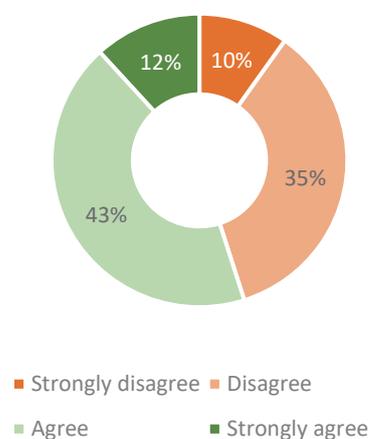
Rating UNHCR internal systems in relation to their appropriateness for use in integrated programming



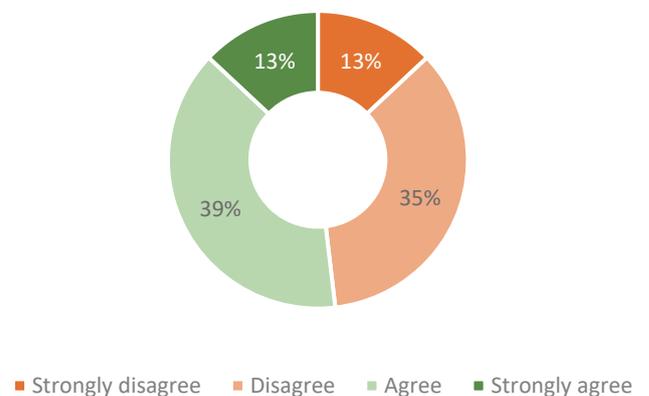
When asked if Country Office resource allocation to different groups of people they serve is equitable (for example, allocated according to need rather than status), out of the total 102 respondents, 55 per cent of respondents strongly agree or agree that Country Office resource allocation is equitable while 45 per cent strongly disagree or disagree and think that such resource allocation is not equitable.

Respondents were then asked if they agree that UNHCR organizational systems and processes enable equitable programming for all people with whom UNHCR works in situations of internal displacement, including IDPs, refugees, returnees, host populations, stateless and other people. Out of the 108 respondents, 52 per cent agree or strongly agree with the statement while 48 per cent strongly disagree or disagree.

Equitability of CO resource allocation to different groups



UNHCR organisation systems and processes enable equitable programming for all people who UNHCR works with in situations of internal displacement

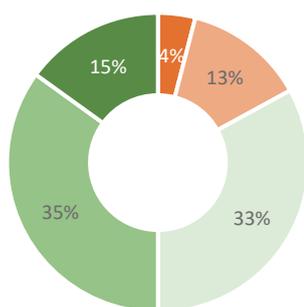


UNHCR advocacy for the centrality of protection

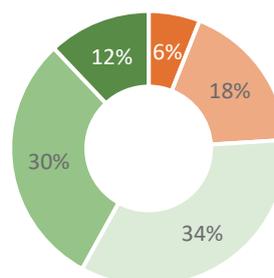
Respondents were asked to rank on a scale from 1 to 5 the effectiveness of UNHCR's advocacy for the centrality of protection within the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)/ UN Country Team (UNCT) – with 1 being not effective at all and 5 being extremely effective. One hundred respondents answered this question and half (50 per cent) scored UNHCR's effectiveness as 4 or 5. Another 33 per cent scored 3 and another 17 per cent scored 2 or lower for the effectiveness of UNHCR's advocacy within the UNHCT/UNCT.

When asked to rank the effectiveness of UNHCR's advocacy for the centrality of protection to the government or de facto authorities on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being not effective at all and 5 being extremely effective), 42 per cent of respondents ranked UNHCR's advocacy as 4 or 5, 34 per cent ranked it as a 3 and 18 per cent as a 2 or 1.

Effectiveness of UNHCR's advocacy for the centrality of protection within UNHCT/UNCT



Effectiveness of UNHCR's advocacy for centrality of protection to the government or de facto authorities



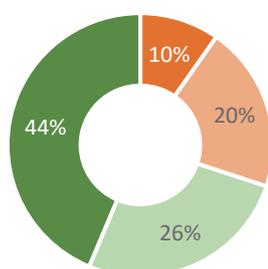
■ 1 - not effective at all ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 - extremely effective

■ 1 - not effective at all ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 - extremely effective

UNHCR's contribution to durable solutions in situations of internal displacement

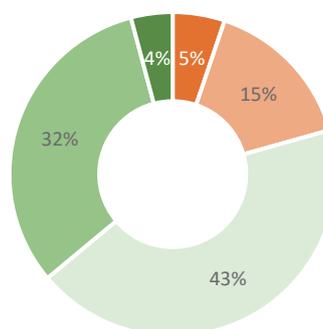
Out of 103 respondents, 70 per cent were very familiar or moderately familiar with the IASC Durable Solutions Framework (2010) against 30 per cent who were not at all familiar or were slightly familiar. Respondents were then asked how effective they think is the UNHCR contribution to finding durable solutions for IDPs in the country or region on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not effective at all and 5 extremely effective. A total of 97 respondents answered this question with 36 per cent scoring UNHCR's effectiveness at 4 or 5, 43 per cent at 3 and 20 per cent at 2 or lower.

Familiarity with the IASC Durable Solutions Framework (2010)



■ Not at all familiar ■ Slightly familiar
■ Moderately familiar ■ Very familiar

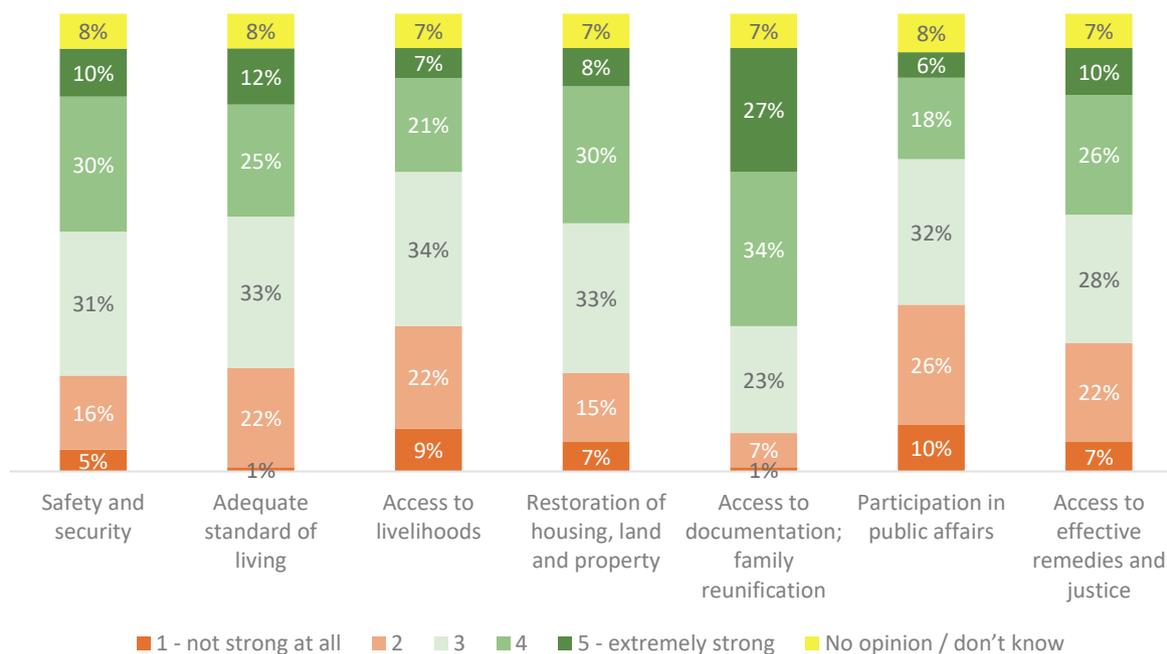
Effectiveness of UNHCR contribution to finding durable solutions for IDPs in country or region



■ 1 - not effective at all ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 - extremely effective

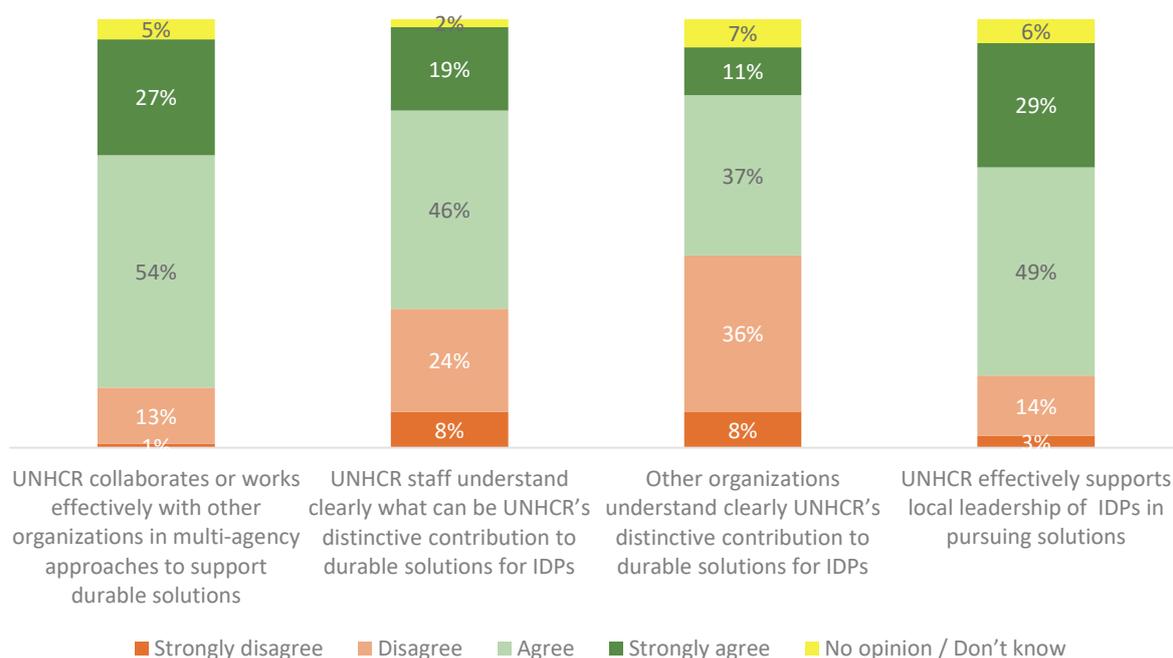
Respondents were then asked to rate on the same scale from 1 to 5, UNHCR’s expertise and strength in supporting IDPs in the eight areas of the IASC framework for durable solutions. Out of the 107 respondents to this question, the three areas of UNHCR expertise with the highest scores (4 or 5, extremely strong) were: access to documentation and family reunification (61 per cent), safety and security (40 per cent), and restoration of housing, land and property (38 per cent). By contrast, the areas that received a score of 2 or 1 (not strong at all) were: participation in public affairs (36 per cent), access to livelihoods (31 per cent), and access to effective remedies and justice (29 per cent). A full breakdown of responses in the eight IASC areas is provided below.

UNHCR's expertise and strength in supporting IDPs in the eight areas detailed in the IASC Framework for durable solutions



Respondents were also asked the extent to which they agreed with a list of statements on UNHCR's contribution to durable solutions in situations of internal displacement. Out of the 107 respondents, 81 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that UNHCR collaborates or works effectively with other organizations in multi-agency approaches to support durable solutions. Moreover, 78 per cent of respondents also agreed or strongly agreed that UNHCR effectively supports local leadership of IDPs in pursuing solutions. On the other hand, 44 per cent disagreed or strongly disagreed that other organizations understand clearly UNHCR's distinctive contribution to durable solutions for IDPs. A full breakdown of responses is provided below.

UNHCR's contribution to durable solutions in IDP situations



ANNEX 7: CASE STUDIES CONTEXT ANALYSIS

This annex provides context analysis used to inform the country case studies selection. The updated context analysis for each case study was presented in the case study reports (for in-depth case studies only) and is referenced through the annexes and the main report (for all case studies).

The shortlist of four in-depth countries and five light-touch countries is provided below along with a summary of each country context.

In-depth-country case studies		Light-touch country case studies
1	Somalia	Central African Republic
2	Nigeria	Syria
3	Iraq	Colombia
4	El Salvador	Myanmar

5		Georgia
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In-depth country case studies

Africa

Somalia: Somalia has a large-scale IDP operation with nearly 3 million IDPs in 2022. It presents a case of protracted displacement that has been ongoing for more than 20 years, driven by multiple factors: conflict, violence, and climate-influenced and recurrent disasters. Armed conflict between government forces, allied militias and non-state armed groups continues to displace people from their homes. Additionally, recurrent droughts, floods and other environmental hazards exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, leaving millions in need of assistance.

UNHCR has a strong focus on durable solutions in the country. It is working with the Somali government and partners to find durable solutions to displacement, including voluntary return, local integration and resettlement. The agency supports the creation of conducive conditions for safe, dignified and sustainable returns for IDPs who wish to go back to their places of origin, while also advocating for the inclusion of IDPs in national development plans and policies to facilitate their integration in their current locations.³

There are currently three active clusters led or co-led by UNHCR in Somalia, namely CCCM, GPC and Shelter. Somalia is also one of the IDP solutions pilot countries under the Special Advisor on IDPs within the UN Secretary-General’s Office. In terms of scale of investment, it is in the top 10 countries for UNHCR budget devoted to Pillar 4.⁴

Somalia is of particular interest given that the majority of IDPs live in informal settlements and other areas in urban environments,⁵ one of the key trends of interest identified in the evaluation’s terms of reference. There is also evidence of some success in the area of durable solutions,⁶ but further investigation will be needed to explore the sustainability of solutions as well as more in-depth analysis of factors contributing to or hindering progress. The intersection of conflict and climate-induced disasters is also of relevance to the evaluation.

³ UNHCR (2022) Somalia Country Strategy Report Multi-Year 2022–2024.

⁴ UNHCR, UNHCR-Led Cluster Mapping (PowerBi).

⁵ UNHCR (2022) Somalia Country Strategy Report Multi-Year 2022–2024.

⁶ Ibid.

Nigeria: Nigeria has a large-scale displacement situation with 2.5 million IDPs (2022 figures), making it the eleventh largest IDP operation by number of IDPs, with significant new displacements taking place in addition to large protracted IDP populations.⁷ Nigeria is characterized by a mixed-setting context with IDPs, refugees and migrants and difficult operating environments, with the majority of IDPs located in the north-eastern states which have been heavily affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.

The government has made uneven attempts to resolve displacement. In 2022, the Borno State Government closed IDP camps in Maiduguri, Konduga and Jere, impacting around 250,000 individuals.⁸ Displaced persons either returned to their places of origin or relocated to other areas, while others remained in urban areas. The return of IDPs to safe cities also resulted in increased congestion of existing camps, which are protected by military perimeters and, therefore, cannot be easily expanded.⁹

UNHCR leads or co-leads three active clusters, namely CCCM, GPC and Shelter, and 39 per cent of 2022 OL was devoted to Pillar 4. UNHCR in the past has been working in collaboration with the available government agencies, e.g. managing to issue more than 220,000 civil documents to IDPs and members of the host communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. It has also established an urban IDP programme to address protection-related challenges as well as support local integration for those who remained in the urban context.¹⁰ Furthermore, Nigeria now has considerable displacement from disasters which also impacts IDPs who were displaced by conflict.

MENA

Iraq: The overall situation in Iraq has improved significantly since the defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in 2017. While many IDPs have returned to their homes since the end of the conflict, a significant number still remain displaced. As of 2022, there were still more than 1.1 million IDPs in Iraq, making it the thirteenth largest IDP operation by number of IDPs.¹¹ Iraq currently has a mixed-population situation with IDPs, refugees, returnees, stateless people and migrants, where IDPs are situated within settlements and urban areas. It also ranks number 10 as a country for returned IDPs, and programming uses an area-based approach.¹²

⁷ UNHCR, UNHCR Orion Analytics Tools 2022 population figures

⁸ UNHCR (2023), 2022 Nigeria Annual Report

⁹ UNHCR (2022) Nigeria Country Strategy Report Multi-Year 2022–2024.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ UNHCR, Orion Analytics Tools 2022, population figures.

¹² Ibid.

In this context, UNHCR's assistance is transitioning from a humanitarian response to one anchored in development approaches, especially with the deactivation of all clusters by the end of 2022. It seeks to expand opportunities for dignified and durable solutions with meaningful state support, while providing support to strengthen the capacity of national systems (e.g. child protection and gender-based violence public systems).

Iraq is second in the UNHCR Risk Register ranking (2022) and it is also a focus country for the UN Secretary-General's Office. Iraq is part of the IDP initiative with a focus on durable solutions and is number 2 in the ranking for 2022 OL for Pillar 4.¹³ Of particular interest to this evaluation will be the recent experience of IDP returnees, notions of voluntariness in the return process, as well as UNHCR promotion of the centrality of protection, the sustainability of return and local integration through its area-based programming for protection and solutions in a country with different authorities in different regions.

The Americas

El Salvador: El Salvador has been grappling with high levels of gang violence, primarily perpetrated by two major gangs: Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and Barrio 18. This violence has had an impact on the population, including internal displacement. The Supreme Court of El Salvador officially recognized internal forced displacement in 2018 and according to a profiling exercise led by the government, there are 71,500 IDPs (2018 data).¹⁴ However, civil society groups estimated a much higher figure with the number of IDPs at 350,000 (2018 data). In 2022, the government and UNHCR started to update this study by gathering quantitative and qualitative data to support decision-making based on evidence and to inform future public policies.

In 2020, the Legislative Assembly approved the "Special Law for the Comprehensive Care and Protection of People in a situation of Forced Internal Displacement". In this framework, UNHCR has been providing technical guidance and working with municipalities in the development of local referral pathways for IDPs.¹⁵ However national resources for implementation of the law remain very low.

UNHCR has also been supporting national human rights institutions to ensure a dedicated focus on IDPs. For example, through UNHCR advocacy and support, the Ombudsperson's Office and the Attorney General's Office had specialized multi-functional units to inform and protect the

¹³ MSRP (file:OP OL EXP by Regions - Subregions and Operations).

¹⁴ UNHCR (2022) El Salvador Factsheet november 2022

¹⁵ UNHCR (2022) El Salvador Country Strategy Report Multi-year 2022–2024.

internally displaced population. Both institutions provided orientation and legal counselling to 1,411 IDPs or those at risk of displacement.

Light-touch country case studies

Africa

Central African Republic: A protracted crisis country, Central African Republic is twenty-first in terms of budget for IDPs and eighteenth in terms of total number of IDPs (2022 total). This is one of the smaller IDP caseloads (580,000 in 2022).¹⁶ However, it is a focus country for the UN Secretary-General's Office for Solutions for IDPs. It is a site of both disasters and conflict. UNHCR (co)-leads three inter-agency clusters.

MENA

Syria: Syria ranks second among countries in terms of the total number of IDPs (6.7 million in 2022) and it is in a complex, protracted crisis situation.¹⁷ It is sixth in terms of scale of budget in Pillar 4 and has three active clusters, namely CCCM, GPC and Shelter, that are led or co-led by UNHCR.¹⁸ Syria is of particular interest for UNHCR as it has had only one evaluative activity since 2019, and the evaluation could be an opportunity to provide further insights to the IDP-related work in-country.

The Americas

Colombia: Colombia has a long history of internal displacement due to armed conflict and violence. It is one of the largest situations of internal displacement with more than 6.7 million IDPs (2022 total), making it the country with the second largest number of IDPs together with Syria.¹⁹ Colombia has a mixed-population context with IDPs, refugees and migrants, and the situation is particularly acute for Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, who are disproportionately affected by displacement and violence. The questions of resolving displacement have been entangled with issues of land restitution and compensation being dealt with by Colombian institutions. UNHCR played a major role in supporting IDP legislation in Colombia, including mobilizing IDP participation in the peace talks in 2015–2016.²⁰

¹⁶ UNHCR, Orion Analytics Tools, 2022 population figures.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ UNHCR-Led Cluster Mapping (PowerBi) and MSRP (file:OP OL EXP by Regions - Subregions and Operations).

¹⁹ UNHCR, Orion Analytics Tools, 2022 population figures.

²⁰ UNHCR (2022) Colombia Strategy Report, Multi-year 2022–2024.

The operation in Colombia maintains an area-based approach at community level, in a context of mixed caseloads of internally displaced, host and refugee populations. It has one active cluster led or co-led by UNHCR, namely GPC, and two dormant clusters, namely CCCM and Shelter. It is also a level 2 emergency country (2022 figure) covered by the IDP Step-Up initiative, one of the Secretary-General's Office focus countries, and is the seventeenth country in terms of 2022 OL for IDP budget. Colombia provides an example of where there is a relatively high level of government will and capacity to respond to IDPs, providing a contrast with other case study examples, notably lower-income countries. However, it also demonstrates some of the challenges to long-term solutions even in such a context.

Asia and the Pacific

Myanmar: Myanmar has been facing a complex and long-standing humanitarian crisis resulting in the displacement of more than 950,000 IDPs (2022 total). Myanmar's context has been characterized by intensified conflict and reduced humanitarian operational space. Moreover, it is also prone to a wide range of hazards, ranking sixth among the countries most affected by the impacts of extreme weather events in 2022.²¹ Myanmar has a protracted crisis but with recurrent conflicts as well as new and old displacement and access challenges. It has three active clusters and a fluid political situation in which humanitarian and protection activities are severely challenged.

UNHCR has been maintaining a strong operational focus and has expanded its field presence, partnering with local actors including NGOs, CSOs and faith-based organizations. A high percentage (63 per cent) of the UNHCR budget in Myanmar is devoted to Pillar 4. UNHCR has also been identifying pathways to durable solutions for IDPs and is a chair of the Durable Solutions Working Group in Kachin. Furthermore, UNHCR has been using an area-based approach in promoting solutions for Rohingya and other IDPs and has seen more and more ownership among communities. Particular issues of interest for this evaluation include the approaches to gaining access to IDPs, undertaking protection analyses as well as promoting its centrality across the response in this politically complex environment.

Europe

Georgia: Georgia has a long-term, frozen conflict context with a rather small caseload of 290,000 IDPs (2022 total).²² Currently it does not have any active clusters and has a mixed-population context with refugees, IDPs and returnees. Some of the issues of interest include

²¹ [World Risk Index 2022](#)

²² UNHCR, Orion Analytics Tools, 2022 population figures.

challenges and/or achievements in securing accurate data, the potential of advocacy in this politically challenging environment, difficulties to work on issues related to internal displacement in a context for which it is hard to raise funds and which has a relatively low profile in the sector. There have been no recent UNHCR evaluative activities so the evaluation could add new evidence. UNHCR in Georgia devotes 43 per cent of its budget to IDPs.

Table A1: Case studies data

Country operation ²³	UNHCR Region	Country context (2022)	Total IDPs (2022)	Total IDP returns (2022)	2022 OL for Pillar 4	% of 2022 OL for Pillar 4	Active cluster/s led or co-led by UNHCR (2022)	Disaster risk country ranking (World Risk Index)
Somalia	East, Horn and Great Lakes	Protracted crisis	2,967,500		18,484,407	36%	CCCM, GPC, Shelter	14
Nigeria	West and Central Africa	Mixed-population (IDPs, refugees, migrants)	2,500,000	97,744	18,522,472	39%	CCCM, GPC, Shelter	62
Iraq	Middle East and North Africa	Mixed-population (IDPs, refugees, migrants)	1,155,000	58,300	73,269,209	46%	CCCM, GPC, Shelter	63
El Salvador	The Americas	Mixed-population (IDPs, refugees, migrants)	114,400		18,573,571	100%		
Myanmar	Asia and the Pacific	Protracted crisis	952,500		28,692,532	63%	CCCM, GPC, Shelter	6

²³ Source of countries context analysis for selection of case studies and table above from: UNHCR-Led Cluster Mapping (PowerBi); UNHCR Oversight and Coordination Dashboard (PowerBi); UNHCR Data Finder & IDMC data, UNHCR Orion Analytics Tools; MSRP (file:OP OL EXP by Regions - Subregions and Operations), UNHCR Evaluation Dashboard (PowerBi); various UNHCR updates and country overviews; UNHCR risk register for 2022 (internal).

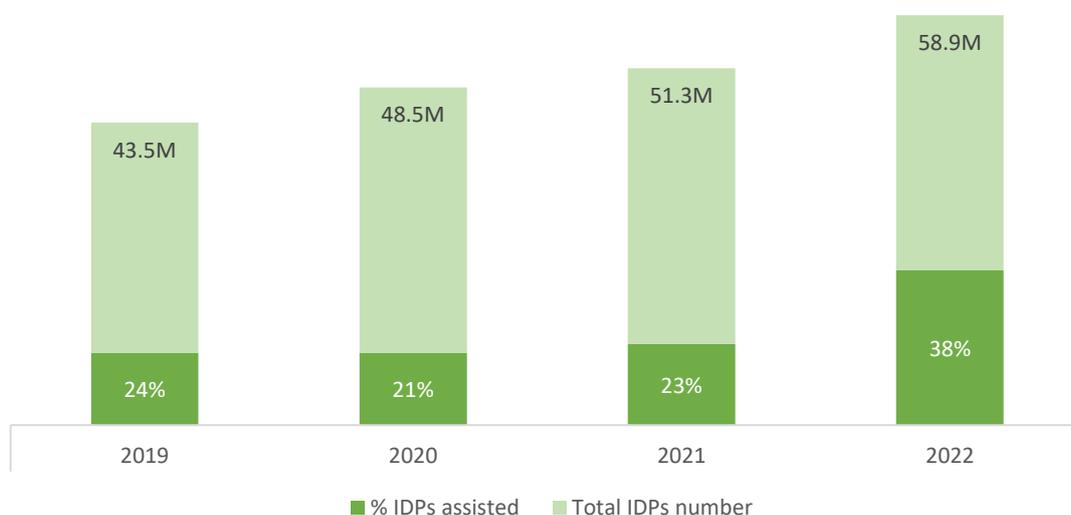
Central African Republic	West and Central Africa	Protracted crisis	580,000	150,000	10,184,161	38%	CCCM, GPC, Shelter	142
Georgia	Europe	Mixed-population (IDPs, refugees, migrants)	292,000		1,841,969	43%		104
Syrian Arab Republic	Middle East and North Africa	Protracted crisis	6,700,000		39,339,489	25%	CCCM, GPC, Shelter	42
Colombia	The Americas	Mixed-population (IDPs, refugees, migrants)	6,700,000	320,000	11,585,812	19%	GPC	4

ANNEX 8: DATA ON ASSISTED POPULATION

This annex provides more details on the UNHCR assisted population, particularly looking at IDP population size and assisted numbers.²⁴

In recent years the global total number of IDPs has increased, from 43.3 million in 2019 to 58.9 million in 2022. The size of the IDP population assisted by UNHCR, relative to total numbers, has also increased from 24 per cent of IDPs assisted in 2019 to 38 per cent in 2022; this corresponds to 22.2 million IDPs assisted in 2022.

Figure A4: 2019-2022 IDP total number and percentage of IDP assisted by UNHCR



25

Figures A6 and A7 compare the number of total IDPs and IDPs assisted to the total number of refugees and refugees assisted between 2019 and 2022. The charts show a considerable difference in total numbers of refugees and IDPs from 2019 to 2022 – for example, globally in 2021 UNHCR recorded 51.3 million IDPs versus 20.8 million refugees. However, higher numbers of refugees tend to be assisted. For example, in 2021, 11.6 million IDPs were assisted (23 per cent of the total IDPs number) compared to 13.3 million refugees (64 per cent of total refugees). The 2022 numbers show a higher number of IDPs assisted in comparison to refugees, indicating slightly more support to IDPs. Nonetheless please note that 2022 figures are “planning figures” and they could be subject to change.

²⁴ Please note that there are inconsistencies in the IDP total number by year when comparing UNHCR figures to IDMC, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2023/> as also noted in UNHCR Global Trends Report 2022.

²⁵ Source: 2019–2021 figures from UNHCR Refugee population statistics database, population type IDPs and people in IDP-like situations. 2022 figures Orion Analytics Center, Population Planning figures, figures taken as of 31 December 2022.

Figure A5: 2019-2022 Assisted and total IDPs versus assisted and total Refugees²⁶

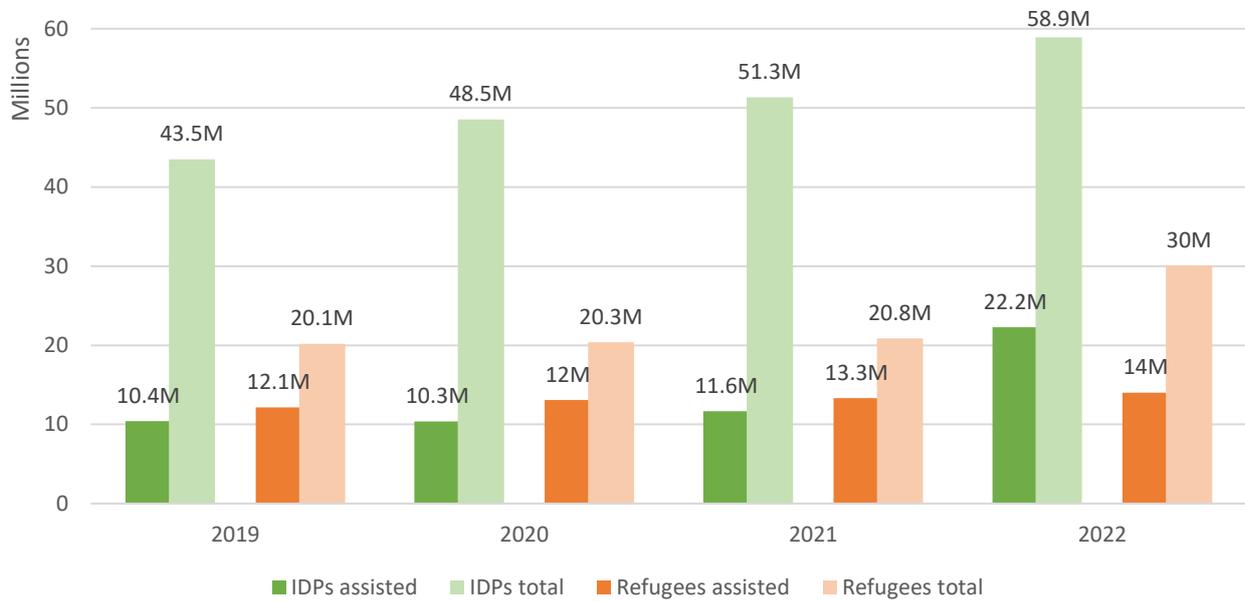


Figure A6: 2019-2022 IDPs total and percentage of those assisted versus Refugees total and percentage of those assisted²⁷



²⁶ Source: 2019–2021 figures from UNHCR refugee population statistics database, population type IDPs and people in IDP-like situations, and refugees including people in refugee-like situations. 2022 figures Orion Analytics Center, Population Planning figures, figures taken as of 31 December 2022

²⁷ Ibid.

Figure A8 breaks down the total number of IDPs and the percentage of IDPs assisted by region from 2019 to 2022. The proportion of IDPs assisted in relation to the overall IDP population size varied significantly between regions. In West Africa, in 2021, UNHCR assisted 58 per cent of the IDP population while in East, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region, UNHCR assisted 19 per cent, and in Asia and the Pacific 15 per cent.

Figure A7: 2019-2022 IDPs and refugees – total and percentage of those assisted by region²⁸



²⁸ Ibid.

ANNEX 9: INTER-AGENCY PLANS AND CLUSTER DATA

Global inter-agency plans

The table and figures below summarize the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2019–2022 presenting people in need of humanitarian aid, people reached by all plans and funding requirements. In 2022 the funding levels in absolute terms and percentage terms reached a new record. Funding received against the 2022 GHO requirements amounted to \$29.52 billion. This, however, leaves a wide and concerning gap of 57.5 per cent between needs and funding received.²⁹

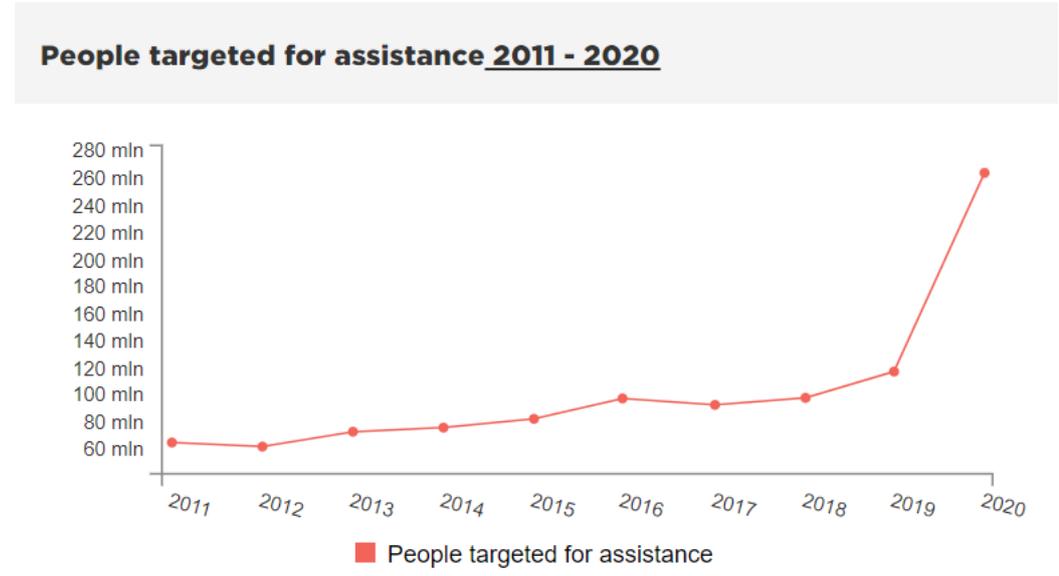
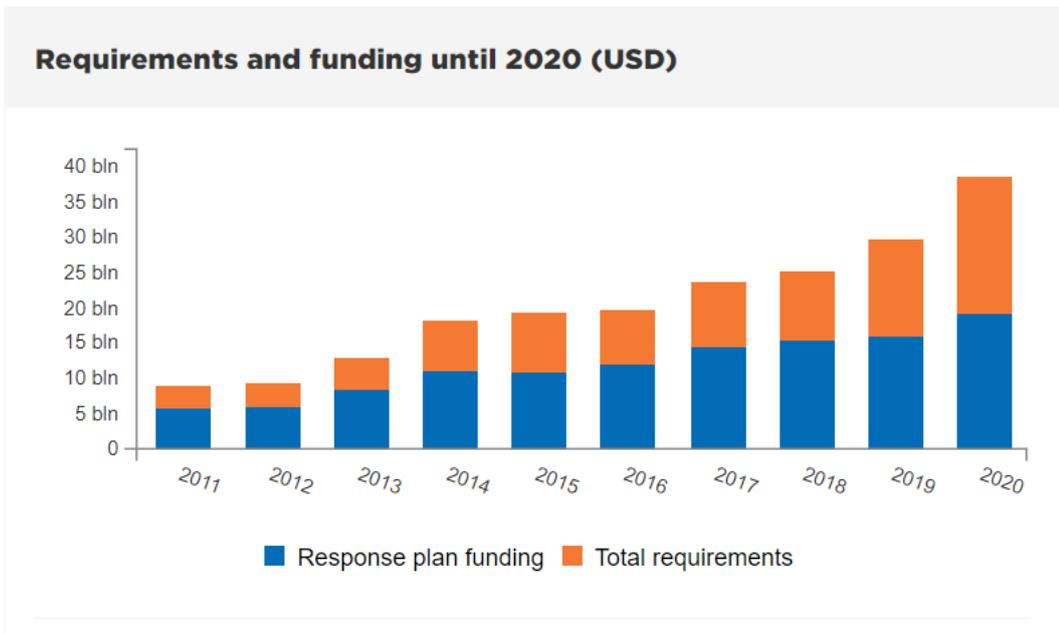
Table A2: 2019–2022 Inter-agency plans data, people in need and reached, and funding requirements³⁰

Year	People in need	People targeted	People reached	People reached %	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Coverage %
2022	324.3 million	216.1 million	157 million	79%	\$51.7 billion	\$29.52 billion	57.5%
2021	255.1 million	174 million	107 million	70%	\$37.64 billion	\$19.99 billion	53.1%
2020	439.2 million	264.2 million	98.4 million	70%	\$38.54 billion	\$19.38 billion	50.3%
2019	166.5 million	117.4 million	61.3 million	64%			

²⁹ OCHA Services (2022) Humanitarian Action at a glance, humanitarianaction.info/article/glance-0

³⁰ Source: OCHA Services Humanitarian Action Analysing needs and response, Inter-agency plans 2019-2022, population and financial figures. Available at humanitarianaction.info/overview

Figure A8: OCHA charts, funding requirements and people targeted until 2020³¹



Clusters at global level

³¹ Source: OCHA Services Humanitarian Action Analysing needs and response, Inter-agency plans. Available at humanitarianaction.info/overviewD

Table A3 presents a description of the Global Protection Cluster, the Global Shelter Cluster and the CCCM Cluster at global level, indicating number of members and partners and funds.

Table A3: GPC, GSC and CCCM Cluster data

Cluster	Resources	Sub-groups
<p>Global Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR</p> <p>Active in 32 countries</p>	<p>2,000 members (275 globally active members)</p> <p>Funds needed 2022: \$3.1 billion</p> <p>Funds received: \$1.3 billion³²</p>	<p>4 areas of responsibility (AORs)</p> <p>Advocacy Working Group</p> <p>Various task teams</p>
<p>Global Shelter Cluster</p> <p>Active in 31 countries, of which 11 are disasters and 20 are conflicts</p> <p>16 led by UNHCR, 9 led by IFRC, 3 by IOM, 2 by NRC, 1 by Global Communities³³</p>	<p>Funds needed 2022: \$2.5 billion</p> <p>Funds received: \$1.2 billion</p> <p>9 UNHCR staff³⁴</p>	<p>Strategic Advisory Group, 11 members</p> <p>8 thematic focal points</p> <p>4 working groups</p> <p>2 communities of practice</p>
<p>Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster</p> <p>Active in 22 countries</p> <p>11 stand-alone clusters, 4 merged, 7 working groups³⁵</p>	<p>143 international and 166 national partners³⁷</p> <p>107 international and 117 national partners in 14 countries³⁸</p>	

³² Global Protection Cluster. Annual Report 2022, https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/annual_report_2022_1.pdf

³³ Global Shelter Cluster (2023) 2022 Achievements Report, <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-shelter-cluster-2022-achievements-report>

³⁴ Global Shelter Cluster (2023) 2022 Achievements Report, <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-shelter-cluster-2022-achievements-report>

³⁵ Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster. "Where we work", <https://www.cccmcluster.org/where-we-work>

³⁷ Global CCCM (2023) Mid-year Report. (Sharepoint)

³⁸ UNHCR (2022) Annual Report for UNHCR-led CCCM Cluster. (Sharepoint)

12 led by UNHCR, 4 by IOM and co-led in 6 countries³⁶

Clusters at country level

Of the nine case study countries included in this review, Georgia and Iraq have de-activated their clusters (although in Iraq a Protection Platform has developed which provides at least some of the coordination functions as the previous cluster) and the other seven countries all have active clusters or active sector arrangements.

Table A4: Summary of case studies' clusters

Country	Operational context ³⁹	UNHCR-led clusters ⁴⁰
Central African Republic	Ongoing conflict, erratic progress towards peace, low government capacity	Protection cluster is co-led by UNHCR and NRC Shelter cluster is led by UNHCR ⁴¹ Merged CCCM cluster ⁴²
Colombia	Strong government, extensive set of laws and policies on IDPs Influx of Venezuelans	Separate coordination mechanisms for refugees and IDPs UNHCR co-leads the Protection cluster (with NRC and DRC) Shelter and CCCM clusters have not been activated
EI Salvador	Adoption of IDP policy in 2020	UNHCR leads coordination efforts in three 'sectors':

³⁶ KII (UNHCR)

³⁹ Source: OCHA Humanitarian Action, country operations

⁴⁰ Source: Global Protection Cluster, 2022 active emergencies; Global Shelter Cluster, featured responses 2022; CCCM Cluster, where we work.

⁴¹ Shelter & NFIs Cluster Strategy 2020 at https://sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/public/docs/CAR_Cluster_Shelter%26NFI_Strategy_Approved_SAG_09082019.pdf?VersionId=cRaV0n9iGTQaG4M3FmFLNDrySgsh_I.P

⁴² CCCM Cluster Central African Republic homepage <https://www.cccmcluster.org/where-we-work/central-african-republic>

	Clusters not activated	Protection, CCCM and Shelter Protection sector (33 members) is most active
Georgia	Protracted displacement since 2008 No clusters Government provides assistance	In absence of clusters, the Abkhazia Strategic Partnership has been an instrumental platform in supporting coordination and protection work
Iraq	Clusters de-activated in 2022 Camp closures and large-scale IDP returns	Protection Platform, co-led by UNHCR and OHCHR to ensure responsible transition UNHCR absorbed the CCCM cluster
Myanmar	2021 coup Sustained conflict	UNHCR leads the Protection cluster at national and sub-national levels and a combined CCCM/NFI/Shelter cluster
Nigeria	Protracted conflict, complex national inter-agency processes Sectors, not clusters, are coordination mechanisms	UNHCR leads Protection sector and co-leads combined shelter/CCCM/NFI clusters/sectors Some challenges in IOM-UNHCR coordination in co-leadership of shelter/CCCM/NFI sector

Somalia	Ongoing displacement, government receptive to developing laws and policies	<p>UNHCR co-leads Protection cluster (with DRC)</p> <p>Shelter Cluster co-led with NRC</p> <p>CCCM co-led with IOM; some tension between UNHCR and IOM in CCCM leadership</p>
Syria	<p>Different operational contexts in government-controlled areas, NW and NE Syria</p> <p>OCHA leads Whole of Syria response</p> <p>Government rejected 'clusters' so coordination by sectors</p>	<p>UNHCR leads the Protection sector and combined Shelter/NFI sector for Whole of Syria as well as sub-national sectors in NW Syria and NE Syria, including CCCM in NW Syria</p>

When delving into data on funding of clusters, it is important to note the dramatic increase in appeals in the last five years, as indicated in the inter-agency plans above (which include Humanitarian Response Plans and Refugee Response Plans) and (in Table A5) with Humanitarian Response Plans. The international humanitarian community has almost doubled its requests to donors in the last five years. While the amount of funds received has also increased, the percentage of coverage of appeals has varied.

Table A5: Global HRP appeals⁴³

Year	Funds needed \$ billion	Funds received \$ billion	Percentage %
2019	29.75	17.87	64.2
2020	38.54	19.37	50.3

⁴³ Source: Financial Tracking Services, Coordinated plans 2019–2023, <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/overview/9>

2021	37.64	20.02	53.2
2022	51.70	29.73	57.5
2023	55.3	17.05	30.07 (through 20 September)

Case study countries

Table A6 summarizes the Humanitarian Response Plans for 2022 regarding the evaluation's case studies. It lists people in need of humanitarian aid, people reached by the HRP and funding requirements. In 2022 there were nine country plans with requirements above \$1 billion,⁴⁴ three of which were the case studies Nigeria, Somalia and Syria⁴⁵ – and the number of people in need continued to rise for all the case studies.

Table A6: Case studies' HRPs for 2022⁴⁶

Case study	Population	People in need	People targeted	People reached	People reached %	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Coverage %
CAR	5 million	3.1 million	2 million	1.9 million	92.5%	\$461.3 million	\$434.3 million	94.1%
Colombia	51.3 million	7.7 million	1.6 million	1.5 million	92.7%	\$282.9 million	\$117.4 million	41.5%
El Salvador	6.8 million	1.7 million	0.9 million	55,900	6.1%	\$114.3 million	\$32.7 million	28.6%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁴⁴ OCHA (2022) Global Humanitarian Overview, reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2022-abridged-report

⁴⁵ Full list of nine country plans with requirements above \$1 billion: Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen, as well as three regional plans of more than \$1 billion total requirements (South Sudan RRP, Syria 3RP and Venezuela RMRP)

⁴⁶ Source: OCHA Services Humanitarian Action Analysing needs and response, 2022 Country HRP, population and financial figures for 2022. Available at humanitarianaction.info/overviewD

Iraq	41.2 million	2.5 million	1 million	1.5 million	154% ⁴⁷	\$400 million	\$346.4 million	86.6%
Myanmar	54.8 million	14.4 million	6.2 million	4.4 million	71.1%	\$825.7 million	\$349.6 million	42.3%
Nigeria	211.4 million	8.4 million	5.6 million	4.7 million	84.7%	\$1.13 billion	\$749.9 million	66.5%
Somalia	15.7 million	7.8 million	7.6 million	7.3 million	95.6%	\$2.27 billion	\$2 billion	88.3%
Syria	21.7 million	14.6 million	11.8 million	7.8 million	65.9%	\$4.44 billion	\$2.33 billion	52.5%

Table A7 summarizes the 2022 active clusters' data by country case studies, showing people in need of humanitarian aid, people reached by cluster and by country, and funding requirements.⁴⁸

Table A7: Clusters' data by country case study in 2022⁴⁹

Case study	Clusters	People in need	People targeted	People reached ⁵⁰	Requirements (\$)	Current funding (\$)	Coverage %
Iraq	CCCM	264,500	250,200	220,900	\$15.2 million	\$1.4 million	9.4%
	Protection	1.5 million	600,000	700,000	\$131.5 million	\$56 million	42.6%

⁴⁷ Please note this percentage might be influenced by the transition process in Iraq and a significantly lower target. However, this cannot be confirmed as the OCHA website does not provide any explanation or description on this.

⁴⁸ Please note there are some discrepancies in data when comparing OCHA Services Humanitarian Action data, the OCHA Financial Trackings to the HRP Annual Country Reports – for example, the 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan report states that people targeted by the Shelter and NFI Cluster are 1.2 million instead of 0.7 million as reported on the OCHA website. Moreover, in the 2022 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Response Plan report, it puts people in need at 2.9 million, people targeted at 1.9 million and the percentage of people reached at 65 per cent.

⁴⁹ Source: OCHA Services Humanitarian Action Analysing needs and response, 2022 Country Cluster data, population and financial figures for 2022. Available at humanitarianaction.info/overview

⁵⁰ People reached as a percentage not provided in the OCHA Services Humanitarian Action platform 2022 country cluster data.

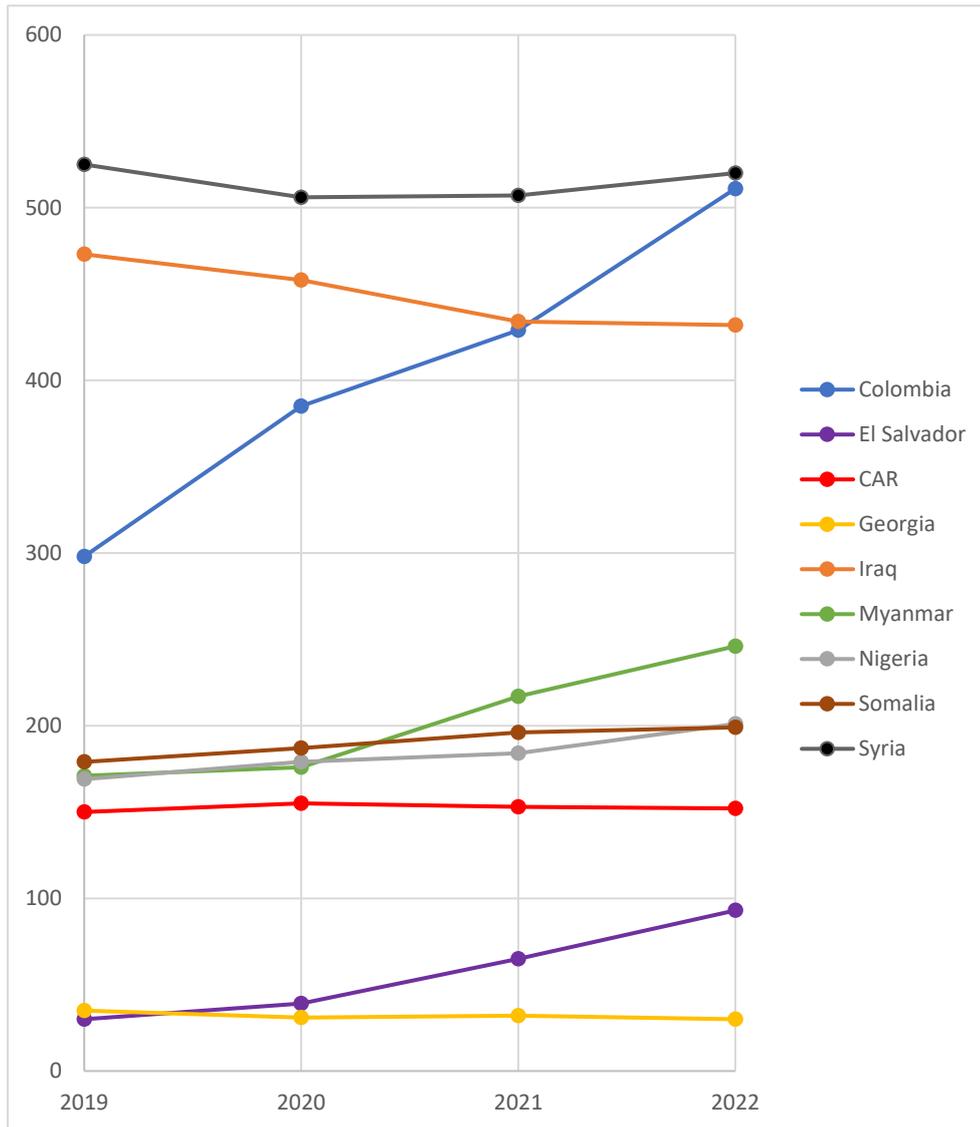
	Shelter and NFI	1 million	310,700	63,900	\$47.4 million	\$11.6 million	24.5%
Somalia	CCCM	2.2 million	1 million	800,000	\$28.4 million	\$9.3 million	32.9%
	Protection	2.7 million	1.6 million	500,000	\$155 million	\$48.7 million	31.4%
	Shelter and NFI	3.7 million	700,000	600,000	\$57.7 million	\$21.8 million	37.8%
Nigeria	CCCM	2 million	1.3 million	1.1 million	\$22.7 million	\$7.6 million	33.3%
	Protection	4.3 million	2 million	2.4 million	\$78.4 million	\$39.3 million	50.2%
	Shelter and NFI	2.9 million	1.5 million	267,900	\$59.3 million	\$32.3 million	54.4%
El Salvador	CCCM	149,800	12,600	14,200	\$4.6 million	\$197,000	4.3%
	Protection	800,000	270,000	22,700	\$29.4 million	\$14.9 million	50.6%
Colombia	Protection	4.6 million	1.2 million	362,700	\$112.4 million	\$50.1 million	44.6%
CAR	CCCM/Shelter/NFI	1.2 million	0.5 million	310,300	\$24.8 million	\$14.7 million	59.4%
	Protection	2.7 million	1.5 million	700,000	\$37 million	\$25.3 million	68.4%

Myanmar	Protection	9.4 million	2 million	1.4 million	\$115.8 million	\$21.8 million	18.8%
	Shelter, NFI, CCCM	1.7 million	600,000	600,000	\$50 million	\$9.5 million	18.9%
Georgia	CCCM	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shelter and NFI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	CCCM	2 million	2 million	500,000	\$31 million	\$6.7 million	21.8%
	Protection	14.2 million	10.7 million	-	\$419.4 million	\$98.4 million	23.5%
	Shelter and NFI	4.9 million	2.9 million	1.3 million	\$534.2 million	\$138.5 million	25.9%

ANNEX 10: STAFFING

Figure A10 shows staffing levels across the country case studies from 2019 to 2022. As seen in the figure, staffing levels have stayed relatively consistent with a slight increase in recent years, especially in Colombia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia and El Salvador. In 2022, Syria and Colombia had the largest workforce out of the case studies and staffing figures in Iraq aligned with budget decrease and transition processes.

Figure A9: Case studies staffing level 2019–2022 headcount by year⁵¹



⁵¹ Source: Business Intelligence Reporting tools, Global Analysis and Reporting Power BI, Country Dashboard Report, version 2.6 2023 June 28 – Staff data, retrieved 19 July 2023

Cost of staff and operations

The figure and table below summarize the 2022 Working Operating Level budget (WOL) by country case study. Figure A11 illustrates a breakdown of staff and operation costs (Ops) for IDPs only, while Table A8 gives a full breakdown of costs by staff, operations and administrative budget (ABOD)⁵² by pillar.⁵³

Figure A10: 2022 Cost of staff and operations for IDP Projects (\$)

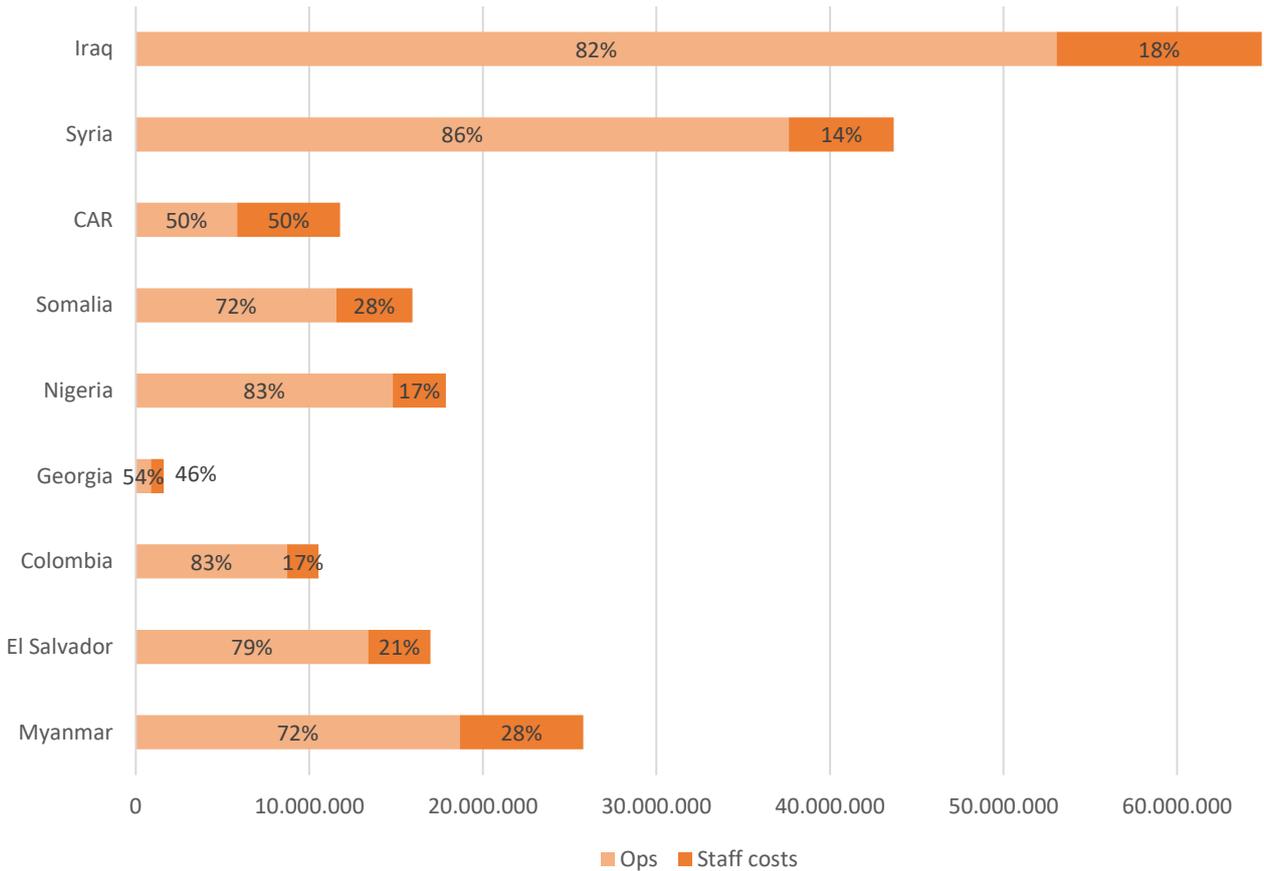


Table A8: Administrative budget (ABOD), staff and ops cost by country case study

Country Case Study	Pillar	Goal Category	Budget WOL TOTAL (\$)
CAR		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	3,460,469
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	36,920

⁵² Administrative budget (ABOD) is not broken down by pillar; only the staff and operations budget.

⁵³ Country Financial Report 2022 (Power BI), version 6.03 2022 Sept 22 - Budget vs Expenditure, Data retrieved 19 July 2023. Please note data on different UNHCR dashboards are broken down in different manners between goal categories and pillars. Therefore, both disaggregated and total numbers may differ between data sources.

	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	2,084,123
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	4,268,958
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	5,832,805
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	37,321
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	OPS	2,106,753
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	4,315,312
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	5,944,174
	TOTAL		28,086,835
Colombia		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	5,865,438
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	31,628,950
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	8,719,581
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	11,085,078
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	1,808,706
	TOTAL		59,107,753
El Salvador		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	1,591,338
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	13,380,011
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	3,602,222
	TOTAL		18,573,571
Georgia		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	429,703
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	1,353,000
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	872,427
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	84,000
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	803,005
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	743,761
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	44,104
	TOTAL		4,330,000
Iraq		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	7,321,333
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	37,097
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	11,832,689
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	16,867,444
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	200,000
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	53,043,674
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	57,993,471
	TOTAL		147,295,708
Myanmar		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	2,917,489
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	7,688,393

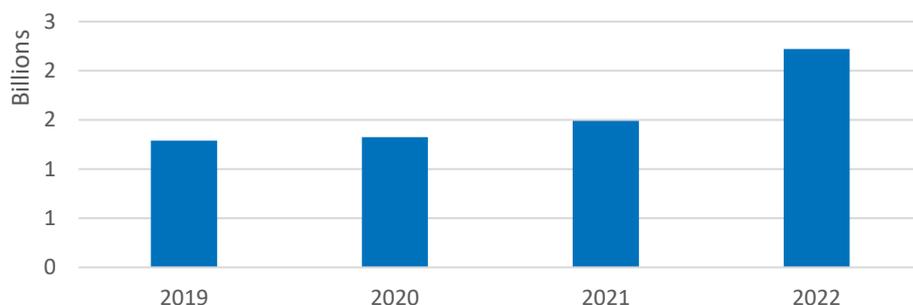
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	OPS	1,192,459
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	18,660,678
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	3,717,564
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	787,354
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	7,118,059
	TOTAL		556,869,730
Nigeria		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	4,701,826
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	14,076,931
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	14,818,082
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	OPS	209,204
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	81,884
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	6,205,265
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	3,044,897
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	3,102,633
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	3,102,633
	TOTAL		49,343,354
Somalia		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	8,332,900
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	11,544,104
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	11,485,629
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	OPS	6,808,453
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	100,000
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	6,440,022
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	4,390,052
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	3,436,146
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	130,891
	TOTAL		52,668,197
Syria		ABOD PROG/ACCOUNTS	11,698,716
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	69,187
	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	563,861
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	STAFF COSTS	6,036,957
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	STAFF COSTS	20,509,293
	PILLAR 2 - STATELESS PROGRAMME	OPS	10,000

	PILLAR 1 - REFUGEE PROGRAMME	OPS	10,139,725
	PILLAR 4 - IDP PROJECTS	OPS	37,627,579
	PILLAR 3 - REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME	OPS	71,885,236
	TOTAL		158,540,554

ANNEX 11: FINANCIAL DATA

The global Operations Plan (OP), budget (budget indicating the money required to answer needs) for IDPs increased from \$1.2 billion in 2019 to \$2.2 billion in 2022 as shown in Figure A12.

Figure A11: 2019-2022 Operations Plan (OP) budget allocated to IDPs (\$) ⁵⁴



Figures A13, A14 and A15 show a further breakdown of the Operating Level (OL) budget (budget actually allocated) and the Operations Plan (OP) needs-based budget in 2022. Figure A13 shows OL budget and OP budget level by pillar and region with percentage of the budget need (OP budget) covered by the OL budget. Figure A14 shows OL budget and OP budget by region for IDPs with percentage of the budget need (OP budget) covered by the OL budget. Figure A15 shows OL budget and OP budget level by country case study with percentage of the budget need (OP budget) covered by the OL budget.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Source: Business Intelligence Reporting tools, Global Analysis and Reporting Power BI, version 2.6 2023 June 28 - OverAll view; Budget Years from 2019-2022, retrieved 12 July 2023 from Global Analysis Reporting (2019–2023).

⁵⁵ Please note the higher 2022 OP budget for Europe is a significant factor in the overall 2019–2022 trend therefore the budget breakdown given for 2022 is unlikely to reflect previous years' breakdown.

Figure A12: 2022 Operating Level (OL) budget and Operations Plan (OP) budget by pillar and region with % of coverage of OP by OL (\$)⁵⁶

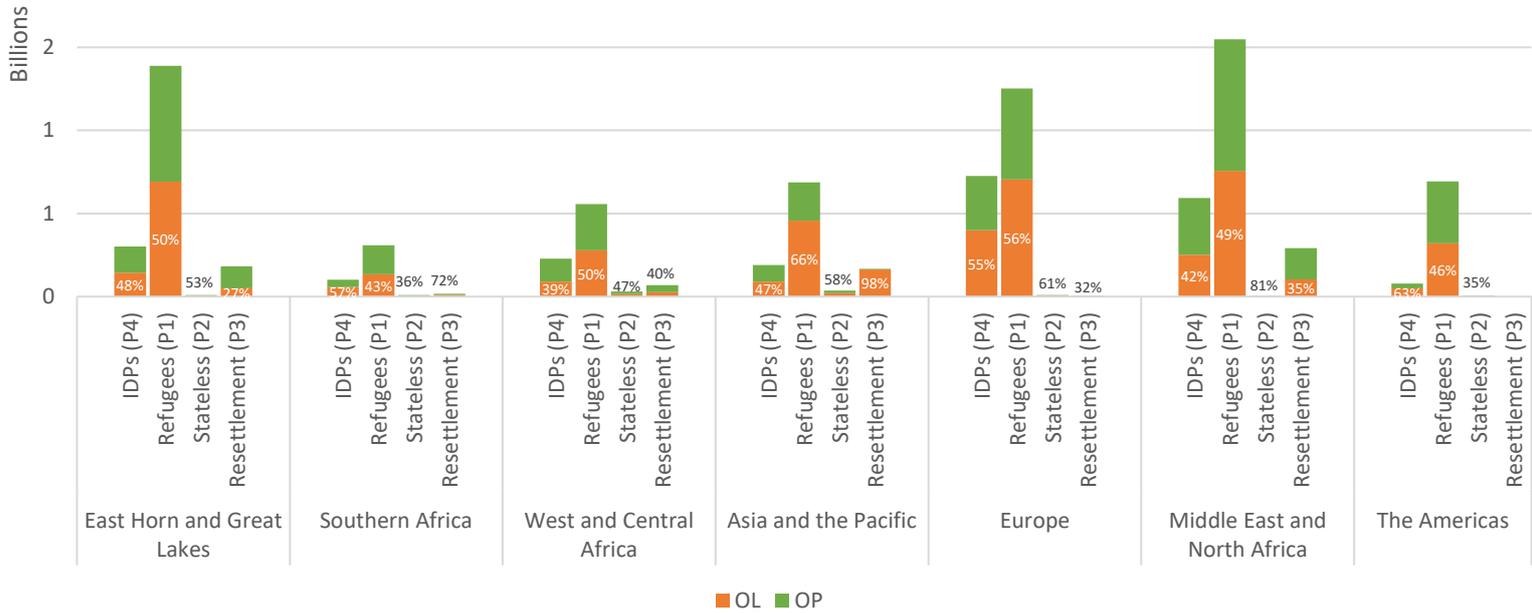
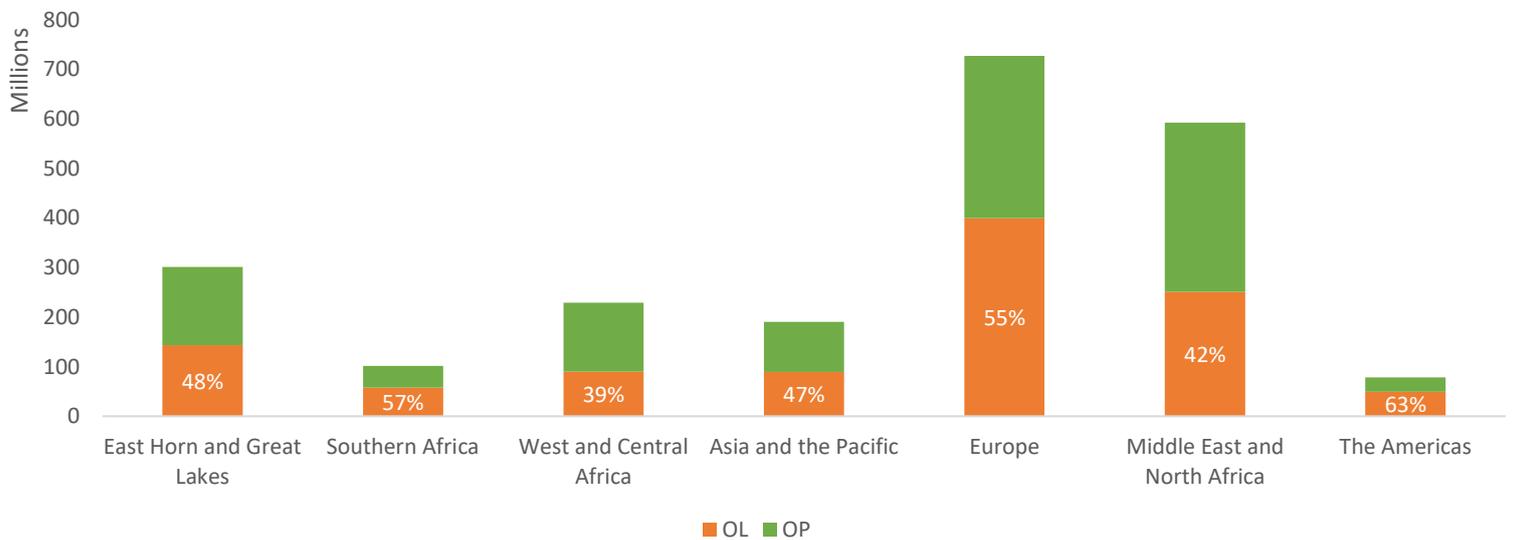


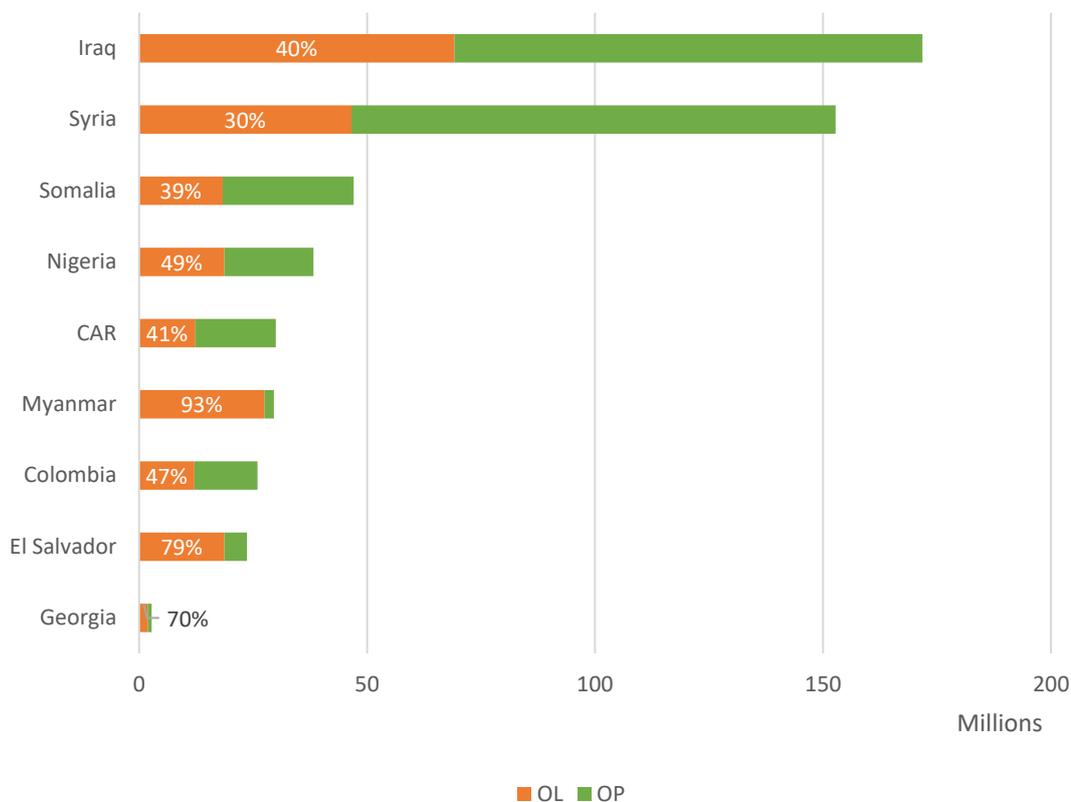
Figure A13: Operating Level (OL) budget and Operations Plan (OP) budget for IDPs per region and coverage of OP by OL (\$)⁵⁷



⁵⁶ Source: Business Intelligence Reporting tools, Global Analysis and Reporting Power BI, version 2.6 2023 June 28 - OverAll view (Ref Tables Operation Filter, Situation); Budget Years from 2020–2023, retrieved 12 July 2023.

⁵⁷ Source: Business Intelligence Reporting tools, Global Analysis and Reporting Power BI, version 2.6 2023 June 28 - OverAll view (Ref Tables Operation Filter, Situation); Budget Years from 2020–2023, retrieved 12 July 2023.

Figure A14: 2022 Operating Level (OL) budget and Operations Plan (OP) budget for IDPs per country case study and coverage of OP by OL (\$) ⁵⁸



ANNEX 12: EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP

Terms of Reference: Evaluation Reference Group

Evaluation of UNHCR’s Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement (2019 – 2023)

The Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) will provide support through reviewing and advising on evaluation design (to strengthen relevance), preliminary findings (to strengthen validity), recommendations (to strengthen feasibility, acceptability and ownership), and dissemination (to strengthen utility).

Membership

The ERG will be comprised of strategic and substantive experts and partners in the area of internal displacement. The group will bring together internal and external experts and stakeholders. Internally, members of the ERG will hold key functional roles including protection, durable solutions, data and information management, external relations and partnerships, and emergency response. Externally, the ERG will comprise strategic partners, including member states, sister UN agencies, NGO networks, and data information management services to ensure a diverse range of perspectives are

⁵⁸ Source: Business Intelligence Reporting tools, Global Analysis and Reporting Power BI, Country Dashboard Report, version 2.6 2023 June 28 - OverAll view (Ref Tables Operation Filter, Situation); Budget Years from 2020–2023, retrieved 12 July 2023

represented. The ERG will comprise up to 13 participants and will be co-chaired by the Head of Evaluation Office and UNHCR's Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement.

Rationale

Including both internal and external stakeholders in a reference group helps to bring diverse perspectives and opinions to the evaluation process, which can help to identify blind spots or biases in UNHCR's approach to internal displacement. Engaging external stakeholders in the evaluation can also enhance transparency and accountability and provide valuable inputs to UNHCR's work. Furthermore, external stakeholders can also help to build trust and foster stronger partnerships between UNHCR and other relevant actors.

Roles and responsibilities

The key roles and responsibilities for the ERG are to:

- provide advice and support on evaluation design during the inception period;
- review and provide feedback on the draft evaluation report;
- help to promote ownership of respective stakeholder groups of the evaluation process and subsequent use of the evaluation results;
- support the development of useful and transformative recommendations put forward by the evaluation;
- assist with dissemination activities to promote and champion the evaluation among stakeholder audiences.

Working modalities

The ERG serves in an advisory capacity only, without decision-making authority, and should respect the independence of the evaluation team regarding decisions pertaining to feedback. The evaluation team have an obligation to consider all feedback from the ERG and to provide a justification for key decisions made in regard to design, scope and finalization of the report. Members of the ERG are appointed in a personal capacity, on a pro bono basis. Their agencies, as key stakeholders, are often interviewed during the data collection phase as key informants.

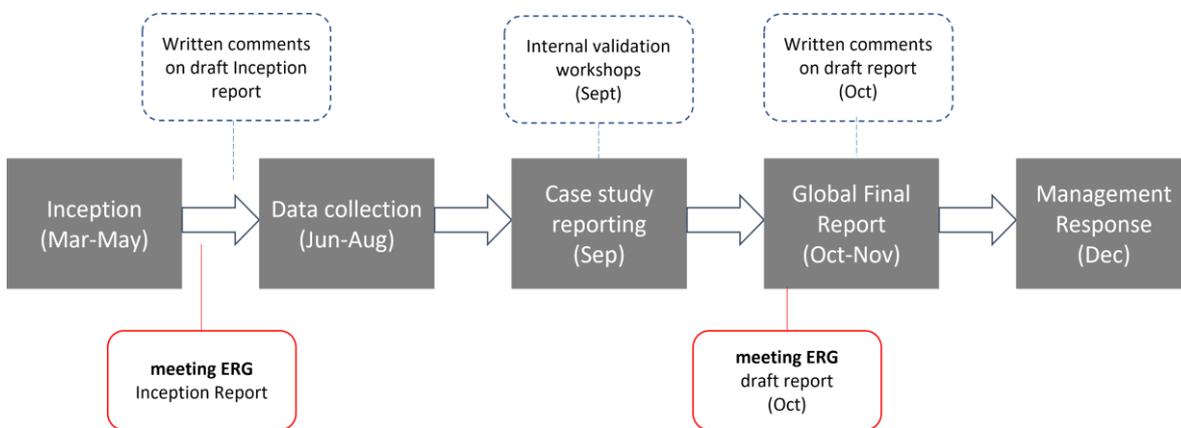
The ERG will be asked to convene remotely (twice) over the course of the evaluation. Each meeting will last a maximum of 1 to 1.5 hours. The structure of the meetings will usually comprise a presentation by the independent Evaluation Team, followed by discussion and a request for verbal feedback by the ERG members. In addition, ERG members will be asked to provide written comments on shared deliverables within 10 working days. Key inputs expected of ERG members per evaluation phase are summarized below:

Expected level of effort by ERG members

Evaluation phase and period of engagement	Activities	Expected time requirement
Inception <i>June 2023</i>	Online meeting: presentation of draft inception report and verbal feedback by ERG	0.5 days
	Written comments on draft inception report	2 days

Reporting <i>October 2023</i>	Online meeting: presentation of findings, conclusions and recommendations	0.5 day
	Written comments on draft evaluation report	2 days
Dissemination <i>Nov–Dec 2023</i>	[optional] Dissemination events (TBC)	0.5 days
Total		5-6 days max

Timeline



REFERENCE GROUP – LIST OF MEMBERS

Co-chair – Lori Bell, Head of Evaluation Office belll@unhcr.org

Co-chair – Sumbul Risvi, Principal Advisor on IDPs rizvi@unhcr.org and Axel Bisschop bisschop@unhcr.org

#	Relation	Organization	Name	Function	Location	Contact
1	Partner	European Commission, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)	Benjamin Lemerle	Desk Officer for relations with UNHCR	Brussels	Benjamin.LEMERLE@ec.europa.eu
2	Partner	Office of Policy and Resource Planning, Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration Department of State (PRM)	Anna Nicol David Di Giovanna	Policy Team Lead Policy Advisor	Washington	NicolAE@state.gov DigiovannaDC@state.gov
3	Partner	International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)	Vicente Palacios	Head of Forced Migration at ICVA	GMT+3	vicente.palacios@icvanetwork.org
4	Partner	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Caelin Briggs	Senior Humanitarian Policy and Protection Adviser	Geneva	caelin.briggs@nrc.no
5	Partner	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Sebastian Einsiedel	Senior Advisor IDPs & co-chair of IASC global review	NY	sebastian.einsiedel@un.org

6	Partner	Burkina Faso Permanent Mission Geneva	Theophyle Guere	2 nd Humanitarian Advisor Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso	Geneva	theo.guere@missionburkinafaso-ch.org
7	UNHCR	Global Data Service (GDS)	Volker Schimmel	Head of GDS	Geneva	schimmel@unhcr.org
8	UNHCR	Division of International Protection (DIP)	Bernadette Castel-Hollingsworth	Deputy Director DIP, Field Protection Services	Geneva	castel@unhcr.org
9	UNHCR	Division of External Relations (DER)	Sara Baschetti	Chief Inter-agency coordination	Geneva	baschett@unhcr.org
10	UNHCR	Division of Resilience and Solutions (DRS)	Alia Al-Khatat-Williams	Deputy Director DRS, Social economic inclusion	Geneva	alkhataa@unhcr.org
11	UNHCR	Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC)	Maja Lazic	Deputy Head of JDC	Geneva	lazic@unhcr.org
12	UNHCR	Division of Emergency Supply and Security (DESS)	Nina Maja Schrepfer	Snr Emergency Officer	NY	schrepfe@unhcr.org
13	UNHCR	Division of Strategic Planning and Results (DSPR)	Esther Waters-Crane	Hd of Strategic Planning and Analysis	Geneva	waterscr@unhcr.org
14	UNHCR	Office of the Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement	David Karp	Snr Liaison Officer	Geneva	karp@unhcr.org

Evaluation Manager - Henri van den Idsert, Snr Evaluation Officer vandenid@unhcr.org

ANNEX 13: RESULTS MONITORING SURVEYS (RMS) DATA FOR SITUATIONS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

This annex was provided and written by the UNHCR Evaluation Office (EvO).

13.1 RMS data in UNHCR

With the launch of UNHCR's new Global Results Framework, and in connection with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals, UNHCR is moving beyond output-level monitoring of persons it directly assists or registers, and towards measuring results (impacts and outcomes) for all forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

Monitoring at impact level looks at changes in the lives of all forcibly displaced and stateless persons in terms of safeguarding their rights and their well-being. At outcome level, monitoring looks at changes in institutional and behavioural capacities in UNHCR's key areas of engagement. Changes at impact and outcome level for these populations are not achieved by UNHCR alone. Working towards these results is a collective effort, and UNHCR is interested in measuring these changes to which it makes important contributions.

In line with UNHCR's new Results-Based Management (RBM) system, which came into effect in 2022, all UNHCR Operations since 2022 are required to monitor and report the results defined in their multi-year strategies using sets of standardized core and good practice indicators, as well as user-defined indicators. Some of the core indicators at impact and outcome level are survey-based. This required a scaled-up, more systematic and regular survey implementation across UNHCR Operations, and presented an opportunity to harmonize approaches and integrate sectoral data collection exercises. The Results Monitoring Survey (RMS) was thus developed in response to these institutional requirements and was scaled up in 2022.

The RMS are household-level surveys administered using standard questionnaires and follow context-appropriate methodological approaches. They facilitate and harmonize monitoring of survey-based impact and outcome-level indicators, ensure evidence-based reporting against multi-year strategies and support UNHCR in demonstrating results to stakeholders.

Rather than being a global survey programme with a uniform set of questions and centrally defined approaches, the RMS are tailor-built at Country Operation level. Based on its Results Framework and specific survey-based data needs, each Operation selects relevant questions from the RMS standard questionnaire to monitor required survey-based impact and outcome indicators for each relevant group of forcibly displaced and stateless persons. As such, each RMS is unique, yet their results in terms of the core indicators can be carefully compared across UNHCR Operations, when their unique contexts are taken into account.

The primary objective of the RMS is to monitor and collect information for the computation of the impact and outcome indicators which span the key areas of UNHCR's Operations' strategies (see Box A1 for a full list of domains covered by the RMS).

Box A1: Domains covered by RMS

- **Basic needs and essential services (housing, energy, health, WASH)**
- **Perception of security**
- **Social protection**
- **GBV**
- **Solutions (financial integration, income change, employment, property rights)**
- **Documentation**
- **Education**
- **Child protection**

The RMS standard questionnaire currently covers 23 survey-based core impact and outcome indicators as part of its standard basic core questionnaire modules (full list of indicators shown below in Box A2). These modules are based on international standard modules where applicable and have in some instances been adapted to UNHCR's specific needs.

While only one round of RMS had been completed as of the time of this evaluation – with data collected between quarter one of 2022 and quarter two of 2023 from 36 Operations – the aim is to run the RMS at regular intervals, thus leading to repeated measurements and allowing results to be tracked over time. Changes in outcomes that are attributable to the implementation of UNHCR's strategies can thus potentially be measured. Although causal analysis is not possible in the first round of RMS, the data collected in this round provides rich demographic insights in terms of UNHCR's impact and outcome indicators – including disaggregation of certain results based on gender, age, disability and population group – and allows for the discernment of associations between the affected populations' socio-demographic factors and the impact and outcome indicators. The second round of RMS began in 2023 and 47 operations are expected to complete this second round by early 2024.

In the indicators below, “people” refers to refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), [refugee and IDP] returnees, stateless persons, host communities and others of concern.

1. Impact indicator 2.2: Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities.
2. Impact indicator 2.3: Proportion of people with access to health services.
3. Impact indicator 3.2a: Proportion of people enrolled in primary education.
4. Impact indicator 3.2b: Proportion of people enrolled in secondary education.
5. Impact indicator 3.3: Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.
6. Outcome indicator 1.2: Proportion of children under five years whose birth has been registered with a civil authority.
7. Outcome indicator 1.3: Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials.
8. Outcome indicator 4.1: Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services.
9. Outcome indicator 4.2: Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women.
10. Outcome indicator 5.2: Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes.
11. Outcome indicator 8.2: Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology.
12. Outcome indicator 9.1: Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing.
13. Outcome indicator 9.2: Proportion of people who have energy to ensure lighting.
14. Outcome indicator 10.1: Proportion of children aged nine months to five years who have received a measles vaccination.
15. Outcome indicator 10.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
16. Outcome indicator 12.1: Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services.
17. Outcome indicator 12.2: Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet.
18. Outcome indicator 13.1: Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider.
19. Outcome indicator 13.2: Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to the previous year.
20. Outcome indicator 13.3: Proportion of people (of working age) who are unemployed.
21. Outcome indicator 14.1: Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials to support the return.
22. Outcome indicator 16.1: Proportion of people with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land.
23. Outcome indicator 16.2: Proportion of people covered by social protection floors/systems.

13.2 RMS data in the context of this evaluation

Out of the nine case study countries selected for this evaluation, three operations collected RMS data in 2022 (Somalia, Iraq and Georgia), with only Iraq’s and Somalia’s RMS covering situations of internal displacement. In Somalia, IDPs constituted 97.7 per cent of the people

UNHCR worked with and for as of December 2022 and in Iraq 77.3 per cent ⁵⁹ (see table A9 below)

Table A9: RMS sample frame of core operations, Somalia and Iraq 2022

Population group	Somalia	Iraq
IDPs	2,967,500	1,155,000
IDP returnees		58,300
Refugees	15,092	293,900
Refugee returnees	39,820	1,500
Asylum-seekers	15,708	12,300
Stateless people	125	47,300
Others of concern		2,100
Host community	1,800,000	
Total (without host community)	3,038,245	1,570,400
IDPs share of sample (without host community)	97.7%	77.3%

The RMS data in both Iraq and Somalia was collected in December 2022.⁶⁰ Both surveys include a representative sample of the population they cover, with 1,477 household-level observations and 9,106 individual-level observations in Somalia; and 1,597 household-level observations and 8,606 individual-level observations in Iraq. Other population groups included are asylum-seekers, refugees and refugee returnees in the sample from Somalia, while in Iraq only refugees and IDPs were included in the sample. In Iraq the IDP group includes IDP returnees. In the Iraq data, UNHCR beneficiary status was defined for each person included

⁵⁹ Excluding host communities.

⁶⁰ In Iraq data collection was started in November and terminated in December 2022.

in the survey, enabling an estimate of the association of UNHCR beneficiary status with other measures recorded in the data.

In both RMS, for Iraq and for Somalia, the household-level questionnaire was conducted with the household head or another knowledgeable adult member of the household who answered questions on household-level characteristics and services, including questions about children in the household. At the end of the household-level questionnaire, randomly sampled adults in the household were engaged in the individual-level questionnaire. No child or minor responded to any of the survey questionnaire. The units of observation in both RMS are households and individual members of the household. It should be noted that each context in which UNHCR operates is distinct. Results from separate RMS data iterations should therefore be interpreted within their distinct context only, and generalization to other contexts should be avoided until evidence from a broader range of contexts can be drawn on. RMS data collected at one point in time shall also not serve as the basis for causal analyses, as temporal relations between different factors cannot be established. Furthermore, certain latent variables with high explanatory potential for outcomes of interest have not been measured, making their exclusion as alternative predictors impossible.⁶¹ The results presented below should therefore be interpreted as associations only and not as causal relationships.

The following sections provide an overview of the insights provided by these data sets.

13.3 RMS data for Somalia

The Somalia RMS was conducted using the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) method, where interviewers used a computer system to guide them through a structured questionnaire while interviewing respondents over the phone and recording their responses digitally in real time. The survey was conducted in the three main regions of Somalia: Somaliland, South Central and Puntland. The sampling frame consisted of registered refugees and asylum-seekers, IDPs and refugee returnee households both in camp and out-of-camp settings. Based on the sampling frame, the sample size was estimated with the assumption of a 50 per cent incidence rate of access to mobile phone of all population groups included, a 95 per cent confidence interval, and a width of ± 5 per cent (margin of error/level of absolute precision). The estimated sample was 1,200. The total sample size per population was proportionally distributed according to the population of each location. To make up for non-response and unreachable households due to the nature of phone surveys, a 100 per cent replacement sample was added to the final sample sizes. The survey obtained a response rate of 100 per cent for the required representative sample.

Household-level estimates are disaggregated by population group, camp status and region. Disaggregation of household-level estimates by sex, age and disability status of household head was not done as the sex, age and disability status of the household head were not reliably identified. Individual-level estimates are, where possible, disaggregated by population

⁶¹ Potential important predictors of a number of outcome variables of interest, which have not been measured in the RMS data include level of education and income level.

group, region, sex, age, disability and camp status. The estimates presented below are not weighted.

Descriptive statistics

A total of 1,477 households were interviewed, 822 (55.7 per cent) of whom were IDPs, 215 (14.6 per cent) asylum-seekers, 287 (19.4 per cent) refugees and 153 (10.4 per cent) refugee returnees. Of these households, 54.4 per cent lived out of camp and 45.6 per cent in camp. However, there was significant variation in these percentages depending on population group, with only 32 per cent of IDPs living out of camp, compared to 95.1 per cent of refugees (see Table A10 for an overview of all population groups).

The geographical spread of the population groups included in the household-level sample also varied significantly. A majority of IDPs and refugee returnees resided in South Central Somalia – as did the bulk of the sample overall (60.9%). But a majority of asylum-seekers resided in Puntland (64.7 per cent) and a majority of refugees in Somaliland (66.2 per cent). Given the large proportion of IDPs compared to the rest of the sample, their primary geographical location affects the overall geographical division of the sample (see Table A10).

Table A10: Geographical spread of the household-level sample per population group

Population group	Puntland (%)	Somaliland (%)	South Central (%)
IDPs (822)	8.03	9.00	82.97
Asylum-seekers (215)	64.65	29.3	6.05
Refugees (287)	14.98	66.2	18.82
Refugee returnees (153)	0	1.31	98.69
Total sample (1,477)	16.79	22.27	60.93

The interviewed households comprised 9,106 individuals: of these people, 5,908 (64.9 per cent) were IDPs, 1,001 (11 per cent) asylum-seekers, 991 (10.9 per cent) refugees and 1,206 (13.2 per cent) refugee returnees. The individual-level sample thus presents a higher overall representation of IDPs than the household-level sample. Out of the total, 48.6 per cent lived out of camp and 51.5 per cent in camp, with a majority of IDPs (66.7 per cent) living in camp. In the other population groups the trend was reversed with a majority staying out of camps. Table A11 presents an overview of the prevalence of in-camp dwelling among all population groups.

Table A11: Percentage of people living in and out of camp per population type

Population group	Out-of-camp (%)	In camp (%)
Household level		

IDPs (822)	32.00	68.00
Asylum-seekers (215)	81.86	18.14
Refugees (287)	95.12	4.88
Refugee returnees (153)	60.13	39.87
Total sample (1,477)	54.43	45.57
Individual level		
IDPs (5,908)	33.26	66.74
Asylum-seekers (1,001)	76.52	23.48
Refugees (991)	94.75	5.25
Refugee returnees (1,206)	62.27	37.73
Total sample (9,106)	48.55	51.45

The geographical spread of the population groups in the individual-level data reflected that of the household-level data. A majority of IDPs, refugee returnees and the sample overall resided in South Central Somalia (71.3 per cent). The majority of asylum-seekers resided in Puntland (81.4 per cent) and the majority of refugees in Somaliland (55.4 per cent; see Table A12).

Table A12: Geographical spread of the individual-level sample per population group

Population group	Puntland (%)	Somaliland (%)	South Central (%)
IDPs (5,908)	7.46	8.65	83.89
Asylum-seekers (1,001)	81.42	11.09	7.49
Refugees (991)	18.47	55.4	26.14
Refugee returnees (1,206)	0	0.58	99.42
Total sample (9,106)	15.8	12.94	71.26

Among all individuals residing in the households interviewed, 4,431 (48.7 per cent) were women. The corresponding percentage among IDPs was 50.3 per cent, and between 42.5 per cent and 47.4 per cent among the other population groups. Seven individuals' sex was undefined (see Table A13 for full gender breakdown).

Table A13: Gender breakdown of individual-level RMS respondents in Somalia

	Women	%	Men	%	Undefined	%
IDPs (5,908)	2,972	50.3	2,932	49.63	4	0.07
Asylum-seekers (1,001)	474	47.35	527	52.65		
Refugees (991)	421	42.48	569	57.42	1	0.1
Refugee returnees (1,206)	564	46.77	640	53.07	2	0.17
Total sample (9,106)	4,431	48.66	4,668	51.26	7	0.08

Children under 18 represented the majority of the sample (60 per cent) and people of 65 years and above were the smallest age group (2.9 per cent).⁶² However, this distribution varied slightly between population groups, with young adults (18 to 39 years old) making up the majority among refugees (43.9 per cent) and children under 18 constituting the majority of IDPs. A full age breakdown of the sample by population group can be found in Table A14.

Table A14: Age breakdown of individual-level RMS respondents in Somalia

Population group	Children (<18) %	Young adults (18–39) %	Middle-aged adults (40–64) %	Older adults (65+) %
IDPs (5,908)	62.88	23.27	10.92	2.93
Asylum-seekers (1,001)	58.94	29.77	10.19	1.1
Refugees (991)	39.66	43.9	15.44	1.01
Refugee returnees (1,206)	63.43	22.31	12.44	1.82
Total sample (9,106)	59.99	26.10	11.53	2.37

⁶² Note: Children did not respond directly either to the household questionnaire or the individual questionnaire. Only adult household members responded to the questionnaires. There was at least one adult person aged 18 years or older in all households with the sole exception of a single-member household with a 14-year-old individual.

Prevalence of disability was measured as 36.4 per cent, 20.9 per cent, 33.9 per cent and 15.3 per cent among IDPs, asylum-seekers, refugees and refugee returnees, respectively. Prevalence of disability was thus fairly equal among population groups, with a slightly higher prevalence among IDPs compared to other population groups.⁶³

Regression analysis 1: All population groups

Estimates of 22 of the 23 survey-based core impact and outcome indicators for UNHCR's new RBM system were computed from the Somalia RMS. The estimates show varying attainment levels for the indicators with notable variations across the different population groups and different demographics of IDPs.

A logistic regression was estimated to highlight the relationship between the impact/outcome indicators and observed socio-demographic characteristics of the forcibly displaced population in Somalia. In addition, whether a respondent had a legal identity document – which is outcome indicator 1.3 – was added as a predictor in the model to assess the association of this factor with the different outcomes of interest. The individual-level data was merged with the household-level data to retrieve the indicators measured from the household-level data. This means that all individuals residing within the same household were attributed identical levels of household outcome measures, such as relating to housing conditions or WASH.

Two of the outcome variables showed very low variance, with the mean likelihood of an outcome of interest occurring being too close to 0 per cent to allow for any meaningful estimates. These variables are included in the table; however their results should not be used as a basis for interpretations. Table A17 shows all predictor and outcome variables, the level at which they were collected and outcomes of the regression analyses. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red.

In the logistic regression, the magnitude of the coefficient indicates the strength of the relationship between the predictor and the outcome, keeping all else constant. The significance levels (p-values) indicate the reliability of these associations. The presented coefficients are average partial effects, which can be interpreted as the average change in the likelihood of attaining the impact and outcome measures predicted by the model, associated with a one-unit change in an independent variable (the socio-demographic characteristics), holding all other variables constant.

Socio-demographic predictors

⁶³ Disability status was measured based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) questions on disability. The WG-SS questions are designed to identify individuals with functional limitations in six life domains: seeing, hearing, walking/climbing, remembering/concentrating, self-care, and communicating. In the results reported here, respondents were classified as having a disability if they responded as having “Some Difficulty”, “A lot of difficulties” or being “Unable to” in any of the WG-SS questions (as a standard practice in the relevant literature). Disaggregation by disability status did not produce meaningful estimates, so results of this disaggregation were excluded.

Possession of legal identity documentation (as opposed to not possessing documentation; UNHCR Outcome indicator 1.3) was found to have a positive association with several outcome variables, most notably the likelihood of feeling safe walking alone in the neighbourhood ($\beta=0.056$, $p<.001$). This was 5.6 percentage points higher for individuals with legal IDs compared to an overall mean of 69.8 per cent.. Other variables with positive associations were: knowing where to access available gender-based violence (GBV) services ($\beta=0.066$, $p<.001$); having a positive change in income ($\beta=0.039$, $p<.001$); being enrolled in primary or secondary school ($\beta=0.085$, $p<.001$); and having one's birth registered in the case of children under five ($\beta=0.376$, $p<.01$). Nevertheless, somewhat surprisingly, possession of legal identity documentation was negatively associated with other outcomes, such as being employed ($\beta=-0.059$, $p<.001$) and having access to health services ($\beta=-0.128$, $p<.001$).

Living inside a camp, as opposed to outside a camp, was positively associated with a number of outcomes including likelihood of feeling safe walking alone in the neighbourhood ($\beta=0.048$, $p<.001$); having energy to ensure lighting ($\beta=0.04$, $p<.001$); having access to a safe household toilet ($\beta=0.028$, $p<.001$); having access to health services ($\beta=0.112$, $p<.001$); and children participating in community-based child protection programmes ($\beta=0.021$, $p<.008$). Unsurprisingly, having legal identity documentation was found to be negatively associated with living in a camp ($\beta=-0.113$, $p<.001$).

Gender was not found to significantly predict the likelihood of any of the outcomes assessed, apart from a slightly decreased likelihood of reporting having a child in community-based protection programmes ($\beta=-0.013$, $p<.001$). **Disability**, however, was found to be negatively associated with a number of outcomes, including feeling safe walking alone in the neighbourhood ($\beta=-0.031$, $p<.001$); having energy to ensure lighting ($\beta=-0.049$, $p<.001$); using at least basic drinking water services ($\beta=-0.025$, $p<.001$); having a bank account or mobile money ($\beta=-0.028$, $p<.001$); having tenure or property rights ($\beta=-0.025$, $p<.001$); or receiving a measles vaccination in the case of children ($\beta=-0.112$, $p<.001$). Disability was positively associated with having legally recognized identity documentation ($\beta=0.046$, $p<.001$) and access to health services ($\beta=0.123$, $p<.001$).

Increased **household size** showed varied yet mainly positive associations with the outcome variables of interest, most notably a positive association between bigger household size and knowledge of where to access available GBV services ($\beta=0.065$, $p<.001$ for households of 5 to 9 members and $\beta=0.101$, $p<.001$ for households with 10 or more members compared to households of five or fewer people); a positive change in income ($\beta=0.031$, $p<.001$ for households of 5 to 9 members; $\beta=0.057$, $p<.001$ for households with 10 or more members); having tenure or property rights ($\beta=0.022$, $p<.01$ for households of 5 to 9 members; $\beta=0.049$, $p<.001$ for households with 10 or more members); and having access to health services ($\beta=0.053$, $p<.001$ for households of 5 to 9 members; $\beta=0.121$, $p<.001$ for households with 10 or more members). Larger household size is also negatively associated with children aged under five having their birth registered with a civil authority, having legally recognized ID documents, and having energy to ensure lighting.

Respondents' **age group did** not appear as a strong predictor of differences in outcomes. The only notable difference between age groups appears to be a slightly higher likelihood of feeling safe walking alone in the neighbourhood ($\beta=0.019$, $p < .05$) and of having social protection floors ($\beta=0.01$, $p < .05$) among young adults (18 to 49 years) as opposed to other age groups, and a lower likelihood of using at least basic drinking water services among older people ($\beta=-0.057$, $p < .05$).

Regional location of respondents was a strong predictor of outcomes. However, associations were varied with no clear pattern appearing between the regions. In Puntland, respondents were less likely to feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood ($\beta=-0.139$, $p < .001$); to have energy for lighting ($\beta=-0.099$, $p < .001$); to have a birth attended by skilled personnel ($\beta=-0.135$, $p < .001$); to have a bank account or mobile money ($\beta=-0.034$, $p < .001$); or to have recognized identity documentation ($\beta=-0.199$, $p < .001$) as compared to respondents in South Central, the region where most of the respondents resided. On the other hand, respondents in Puntland were more likely to know where to access available GBV services ($\beta=0.075$, $p < .001$); to use at least basic drinking water ($\beta=0.082$, $p < .001$); and to be enrolled in primary or secondary education ($\beta=0.106$, $p < .001$). In Somaliland, respondents were even more likely to know where to access available GBV services ($\beta=0.107$, $p < .001$) and to use at least basic drinking water ($\beta=0.110$, $p < .001$) than in South Central. They were also more likely to have energy to ensure lighting ($\beta=0.033$, $p < .01$). However, as in Puntland, respondents in Somaliland were less likely than in South Central to have a birth attended by skilled personnel ($\beta=-0.221$, $p < .001$) or to rely on clean cooking fuels and technology ($\beta=-0.044$, $p < .001$).

Overall, demographic factors such as gender and age did not come out as strong and consistent predictors of outcomes among respondents. However, having a disability was negatively associated with a number of outcomes. Increased household size was positively associated with a number of meaningful outcomes such as income level and access to health care. Respondents' region of residence appeared to be the strongest predictor of outcomes, however, no consistent pattern in difference between the regions could be observed. Having legally recognized identity documentation and living in a camp as opposed to outside a camp were both positively associated with a number of outcomes. However, possession of identity documentation also showed some surprising negative associations, most notably with the likelihood of being employed and of having access to health services.

IDP status

Results for IDPs were compared to those of other population groups by grouping refugees and asylum-seekers together into one reference group. Refugee returnees were treated as a third population group.

IDPs were found to be less likely than refugees and asylum-seekers to feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood ($\beta=-0.056$, $p < .001$); to have energy to ensure lighting ($\beta=-0.029$, $p < .05$); or to have access to a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider ($\beta=-0.044$, $p < .001$); to have social protection floors ($\beta=-0.028$, $p < .001$); or legally recognized identity documentation ($\beta=-0.399$, $p < .001$); and to be enrolled in primary or secondary education ($\beta=-0.188$, $p < .001$).

On the other hand, they were found to be more likely than refugees and asylum-seekers to use at least basic drinking water services ($\beta=0.041$, $p< .001$); to have access to a safe household toilet ($\beta=0.035$, $p< .001$) and to health services ($\beta=0.056$, $p< .001$); and to have a child participating in a community-based protection programme ($\beta=0.189$, $p< .001$).

One can conclude that for IDPs in Somalia, many important life conditions are less likely to be met than for refugees and asylum-seekers. Most notably these were the possession of legal identity documentation (which in turn was associated with several other positive outcomes), enrolment in education, likelihood of feeling safe and having reliable banking or online banking access. However, outcomes regarding living conditions and basic services among them are varied including slightly better access to health services among IDPs than the other population groups.

Regression analysis 2: IDPs

A second logistic regression analysis was conducted examining the association between socio-demographic factors and outcomes of interest exclusively within the IDP population. The full overview of outcomes can be seen in Table A18. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red.

Just as among the sample at large, possession of **legal identity documentation** was positively associated with feeling safe in the neighbourhood ($\beta=0.040$, $p< .001$); knowing where to access GBV services ($\beta=0.062$, $p< .001$); positive change in income ($\beta=0.040$, $p< .001$); registration of birth for children under five ($\beta=0.345$, $p< .001$); and enrolment in education ($\beta=0.091$, $p< .001$). The same surprising negative associations were also perceived, with a lower likelihood of being employed ($\beta=-0.069$, $p< .001$) and having access to health services ($\beta=-0.09$, $p< .001$). The negative association with a likelihood of being employed was even slightly stronger than among the entire sample.

Living inside a camp also showed similar positive associations as among the entire sample, most notably for feeling safe walking alone in the neighbourhood ($\beta=0.040$, $p< .001$) and having access to health services ($\beta=0.153$, $p< .001$). Having legal identity documentation was again found to be negatively associated with living in a camp ($\beta= -0.05$, $p< .001$) as was the likelihood of children receiving a measles vaccination ($\beta= -0.102$, $p< .001$).

Gender was again not found to be a strong predictor of outcomes, however, women were found to be slightly more likely to possess legally recognized identity documentation ($\beta= 0.018$, $p< .05$). **Age** was similarly not a strong predictor of differences with a slightly higher likelihood of young adults (18 to 49) living in habitable and affordable housing compared to people under 18 ($\beta=0.009$, $p< .05$), and a lower likelihood of using at least basic drinking water services among older people ($\beta=-0.096$, $p< .01$).

Disability showed similar associations with outcomes as in the entire forcibly displaced populations, with the exception that there was a slight positive association between disability and improvement in income ($\beta= 0.015$, $p< .05$) and additional negative associations with the

likelihood of having a birth attended by skilled personnel ($\beta = -0.066$, $p < .01$) and having access to a safe household toilet ($\beta = -0.036$, $p < .001$).

Increased **household size** again showed varied yet mainly positive associations with the outcome variables of interest, most notably a positive association between bigger household size and knowledge of where to access available GBV services ($\beta = 0.066$, $p < .001$ for households of five to nine members and $\beta = 0.084$, $p < .001$ for households with 10 or more members compared to households of five or fewer people); a positive change in income ($\beta = 0.035$, $p < .05$ for households of five to nine members; $\beta = 0.053$, $p < .001$ for households with 10 or more members); and having tenure or property rights ($\beta = 0.042$, $p < .01$ for households of five to nine members; $\beta = 0.041$, $p < .01$ for households with 10 or more members). The association with having access to health services was still positive yet less pronounced (not significant for households of five to nine members; $\beta = 0.092$, $p < .001$ for households with 10 or more members). However, in contrast to the whole sample, there was a marked positive association with increased social protection floors ($\beta = 0.110$, $p < .01$ for households of five to nine members; $\beta = 0.112$, $p < .01$ for households with 10 or more members).

Differences in outcomes based on **regional location** were similarly mixed for IDPs as for the entire population although less pronounced with fewer outcomes showing statistically significant differences in likelihoods of outcomes.

Overall the results of the second logistic regression show very similar associations between socio-demographic predictors and outcomes of interest among IDPs alone as were found for IDPs and refugees together. This indicates that the group characteristics do not invite significant differences in the way different conditions related to different outcomes.

13.4 RMS data for Iraq

The sampling methodology employed in this data collection exercise entailed two stratifications. The first was the stratification by population group, where the aim was to obtain a representative sample of the relevant population. The second stratification involved categorizing the population into two distinct groups: beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance. This approach allowed a more nuanced understanding of the population, providing critical insights for the analysis. The refugee population group was separated into beneficiary or otherwise. IDPs and IDP returnees were combined as one group and then separated by beneficiary status. The data collection mode used for the Iraq RMS was Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (face-to-face). The response rate for the required sample size was 100 per cent, similar to the Somalia RMS.

Household-level estimates were disaggregated by population group, camp status and UNHCR beneficiary status. Disaggregation of household-level estimates by sex, age, region and disability status of household head was not done as these characteristics were not reliably identified. All survey respondents are adults (children in households did not respond to the

survey questionnaires). The estimates presented below from the Iraq RMS are weighted using sample weights.

Descriptive statistics

Among the total sample of households surveyed via **the household-level survey** in Iraq (n = 1,597; IDPs and IDP returnees = 799), 1,326 people (82.3 per cent) lived outside camps and 263 (17.7 per cent) lived in a camp. Among IDPs, 676 people (81.1 per cent) lived outside camps compared to 650 people (86.8 per cent) among refugees, revealing a slightly higher percentage of persons living outside of camps among refugees than among IDPs (see able A15).

Among IDP households included in the sample, 399 households (representing a weighted proportion of 35.2 per cent) were beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance in 2022 and 400 households (representing a weighted proportion of 64.8 per cent) were not. Among refugees, 399 households (weighted proportions of 75.1 per cent) were beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance and 399 (weighted proportion of 24.9 per cent) were not.

Among the individual members of the surveyed households in Iraq (n = 8,606; IDPs and IDP returnees = 5,529), there were 7,139 people (84.1 per cent) who lived outside camps and 1,396 who lived in a camp. Among IDPs, 4,826 people (84.5 per cent) lived outside a camp compared to 2,313 people (80.8%) among refugees, revealing a higher percentage of people living outside camps among IDPs than refugees (see Table A15).

Among the individuals in IDP households included in the sample, 2,735 people (weighted proportion of 65.2 per cent) were beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance and 2,794 (weighted proportion of 34.8 per cent) were not. Among refugees, 1,183 people (weighted proportion of 65.3 per cent) were beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance and 1,894 were not (weighted proportion of 34.7 per cent).

Table A15: IDPs and refugees living in and out of camp in Iraq based on RMS household-level survey 2022

Type	Out-of-camp (n)	In camp (n)	Out-of-camp (%)	In camp (%)
Household-level data				
IDPs /IDP returnees	676	119	81.13	18.87
Refugees	650	144	86.8	13.2

Total	1,326	263	82.29	17.71
Individual-level data				
IDPs /IDP returnees	4,826	675	84.54	15.46
Refugees	2,313	721	80.78	19.22
Total	7,139	1,396	84.12	15.88

Note: n refers to number of responding households or persons in the sample.

Among all individuals in households interviewed, 4,262 (50.1 per cent) were women. The corresponding percentage among IDPs was 50.7 per cent and 45.2 per cent among refugees, showing a comparatively higher proportion of women in the sample of IDPs. The age distribution between respondents was fairly equal between population groups with children under 18 representing 46.3 per cent of household members in the total sample, 47.4 per cent among IDPs and 37.5 per cent among refugees. Adults (from 18 to 49 years) represent 44.2 per cent, 43.1 per cent and 52.7 per cent in the total sample, among IDPs and among refugees, respectively. Older adults (50 years and above) represented 9.5 per cent, 9.5 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively (see Table A16). Prevalence of disability was measured as 16.9 per cent, 16.6 per cent and 19.3 per cent among the total population surveyed, IDPs and refugees, respectively, showing a slightly higher prevalence among refugees than IDPs.

Table A16: Age distribution of IDPs and refugees in Iraq RMS individual-level survey 2022

	Children (<18)**	Adults (18-49)	Older adults & elderly (50+)	Children (<18)**	Adults (18-49)	Older adults & elderly (50+)
	n	n	n	%	%	%
IDPs / IDP returnees	2,594	2,395	540	47.42	43.07	9.51
Refugees	1,226	1,530	321	37.51	52.7	9.79

Total sample	3,820	3,925	861	46.3	44.15	9.54
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Note: “n” refers to number of responding households or persons in the sample.

Regression analysis 1: All population groups

Similarly to the analysis performed for Somalia, a logistic regression was employed to estimate the relationship between the observed impact/outcome indicators and socio-demographic characteristics of forcibly displaced persons in Iraq.

Of the 10 UNHCR survey-based core impact and outcome indicators measured in this survey, nine were measured from household-level data and only one from the individual-level data. Both data sets were combined to retrieve the indicators measured from the household-level data. Three of the outcome variables showed very low variance, with the mean likelihood of those outcomes approaching 100%. Results for these variables are included in table A19, however their results should not be used as a basis for reliable interpretations. Table A19 shows all variables, the level at which they were collected and outcomes of the regression analyses. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red.

Socio-demographic predictors

The analysis found significant associations between a number of socio-demographic predictors and outcome variables of interest.

Being a UNHCR beneficiary was significantly associated with living in safe/secure settlements with basic facilities ($\beta = 0.0298$, $p < .001$), living in habitable and affordable housing ($\beta = 0.032$, $p < .001$), and there being an availability of social protection floors ($\beta = 0.035$, $p < .001$). However, it is negatively associated with knowing where to access GBV services ($\beta = -0.030$, $p < .001$).

Living in camps is, unsurprisingly, negatively associated with living in safe/secure settlements with basic facilities ($\beta = -0.392$, $p < .001$), living in habitable and affordable housing ($\beta = -0.444$, $p < .001$), having tenure or property rights to housing or land ($\beta = -0.298$, $p < .001$), and having energy to secure lighting ($\beta = -0.016$, $p < .05$). However, a significant positive association could be seen between knowledge of where to access GBV services ($\beta = 0.072$, $p < .001$) and non-acceptance of violence against women ($\beta = 0.014$, $p < .001$), suggesting that efforts to counter violence against women in camp environments show some success.

The analysis did not show any significant association between **gender** on different outcomes of interest, with the only exception of female children being less likely to participate in community-based child protection programmes ($\beta = -0.049$, $p < .001$).

Having a disability had a negative association with several outcomes, suggesting that those with disabilities might be less likely to live in safe/secure settlements with basic facilities ($\beta =$

-0.030, $p < .001$); to have energy to ensure lighting ($\beta = -0.024$, $p < .01$.); and to participate in community-based child protection programmes ($\beta = -0.040$, $p < .001$.).

Associations of **household size** and different outcomes was slightly mixed. However, with increased household size it was possible to discern a strong general trend of less safe and secure settlements ($\beta = -0.044$ for household size of six to nine members, $p < .001$, $\beta = -0.214$ for household size 10 or more members, $p < .001$ ⁶⁴); and of less habitable and affordable housing ($\beta = -0.046$ for household size of six to nine members, $p < .001$, $\beta = -0.238$ for household size 10 or more members, $p < .001$).

Increasing **age** seems to be associated with increased likelihood of living in safe and secure settlements ($\beta = 0.071$, $p < .001$ for persons over 50 as opposed to persons under 18) and of habitable and affordable housing ($\beta = 0.064$, $p < .001$ for persons over 50 as opposed to persons under 18). Younger people appear to be more likely to have tenure rights to land ($\beta = -0.021$, $p < .01$ for persons 18 to 49 and $\beta = -0.035$, $p < .01$ for persons over 50 as opposed to persons under 18).

While results show mixed trends for a number of socio-demographic factors, the strongest differences in outcomes can be seen between people living in camps as opposed to outside camps, people living in different household sizes and whether or not a person has a disability. Gender was not a strong predictor of outcomes.

IDP status

Being an IDP (or IDP returnee) as opposed to being a refugee, is one of the most notable predictors in the overall model.

IDPs, compared to refugees, are more likely to live in safe and secure settlements ($\beta = 0.056$, $p < .001$); to live in habitable and affordable housing ($\beta = 0.109$, $p < .001$); and to have social protection floors ($\beta = 0.287$, $p < .001$). At the same time, being an IDP is negatively associated with knowing where to access available GBV services ($\beta = -0.166$, $p < .001$); having energy to ensure lighting ($\beta = -0.112$, $p < .001$); having tenure or property rights to housing ($\beta = -0.139$, $p < .001$); and children participating in community-based child protection programmes ($\beta = -0.151$, $p < .001$).

A cautious interpretation of these results might be that IDPs seem to have better housing conditions than refugees but are less well reached by services and other support made available to refugees. For instance, the coefficient for IDPs in accessing GBV services is -0.166, which is one of the strongest negative associations in the table. This implies a significant gap in knowledge or access to GBV services for this group.

Regression analysis 2: IDPs

A second logistic regression analysis was conducted examining the association between socio-demographic factors and outcomes of interest exclusively within the IDP population.

⁶⁴ Reference group: household of five or fewer members.

Table A20 shows all variables, the level at which they were collected and outcomes of the regression analyses. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red.

IDPs who are beneficiaries of UNHCR were found to be more likely to live in safe or secure settlements with basic facilities ($\beta=0.022$, $p<0.05$); to have energy to secure lighting ($\beta=0.029$, $p<0.001$); and their children were more likely to participate in community-based child protection programmes ($\beta=0.025$, $p<0.01$). However, they were less likely to know where to access available GBV services ($\beta=-0.024$, $p<0.05$) in line with trends in the overall sample.

As in the population overall, those **IDPs living in camp** were found to be less likely to live in safe or secure settlements ($\beta=-0.502$, $p<0.001$), or to be living in habitable and affordable housing ($\beta=-0.582$, $p<0.001$). But they were more likely to know where to access GBV services ($\beta=0.047$, $p<0.01$) and to have social protection floors ($\beta=0.064$, $p<0.001$). Being in camp also slightly decreased the likelihood of relying on clean cooking fuels and technology ($\beta=-0.025$, $p<0.05$), and the likelihood of having energy to ensure lighting ($\beta=-0.030$, $p<0.01$).

Gender showed no significant association with outcomes of interest, with the exception of female children being less likely to participate in community-based child protection programmes, as in the case of the entire sample ($\beta = -0.047$, $p < .001$).

Disability was negatively associated with non-acceptance of violence against women ($\beta = -0.047$, $p < .001$), and of having energy to ensure lighting ($\beta = -0.035$, $p < .01$). But it showed a slight positive association with living in habitable and affordable housing ($\beta = 0.032$, $p < .05$). This association showed an opposite trend in the entire sample, however, the association was not statistically significant thus it did not lend itself to reliable conclusions on these results.

As in the whole sample, **larger household size** (of 10 members or more) was significantly associated with a lower likelihood of living in safe or secure settlements with basic facilities ($\beta=-0.217$, $p<0.001$) or in habitable and affordable housing ($\beta=-0.244$, $p<0.001$). A positive association was found between large household size and having energy for lighting ($\beta=0.032$, $p<0.05$) and having social protection floors ($\beta=0.179$, $p<0.001$).

A slight positive association was found for older **age** (50 and above) and the likelihood of living in safe or secure settlements with basic facilities ($\beta=0.043$, $p<0.05$); and for adult age (18 to 49) and having the knowledge of where to access available GBV services ($\beta=0.021$, $p<0.05$). Both adults and older adults show a higher likelihood of having social protection floors ($\beta=0.044$, $p<0.001$ for adults, $\beta=0.141$, $p<0.001$ for older adults). Apart from increased knowledge of GBV services, these associations – again – follow the same pattern as in the overall sample.

Broadly, the associations between socio-demographic predictors and outcomes of interest among IDPs in Iraq followed a similar pattern as among the sample at large.

13.5 Overall conclusions

Some cautious overall conclusions can be drawn from the RMS data collected in Iraq and Somalia in 2022. Age and gender did not stand out as strong predictors of the outcomes assessed. Disability, however, was negatively associated with a number of outcomes, including perceptions of safety and access to basic services. Being a UNHCR beneficiary – only assessed in Iraq – was positively associated with a number of outcomes among the whole sample and for IDPs only. However, UNHCR beneficiaries were also less likely to know where to access available GBV services in both samples. Proportions of respondents living inside and outside camps varied greatly across the samples, with more than 80 per cent of IDPs and refugees living outside camps in Iraq, while only about 30 per cent of IDPs lived outside camps in Somalia, compared to 95 per cent of refugees who did so. Associations with in-camp living were equally varied, with predominantly positive yet mixed outcomes associated with in-camp living in Somalia and more negative but also mixed outcomes associated with this in Iraq.

Table A17: Logistic regression analysis showing partial association of legal identity documentation and socio-demographic predictors with outcomes in Somalia in December 2022. (Table continues on following page.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	From household-level dataset									
Response variable	Lives in safe/secure settlements with basic facilities	Feeling safe walking alone in the neighborhood	Knows where to access available GBV services	Reliance on clean (cooking) fuels & technology	Lives in habitable & affordable housing	Has energy to ensure lighting	Birth attended by skilled health personnel	Uses at least basic drinking water services	Has access to a safe household toilet	Has bank account or mobile-money
	Impact Indic 2.2	Impact Indic 3.3	Out Indic 4.1	Out Indic 8.2	Out Indic 9.1	Out Indic 9.2	Out Indic 10.2	Out Indic 12.1	Out Indic 12.2	Out Indic 13.1
Legal ID document (Out Indic 1.3)		0.056***	0.066***	0.014**	0.002	-0.025**	0.011	0.012	0.015*	0.002
		(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.011)	(0.026)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.006)
Female		0.008	-0.008	-0.002	-0.001	0.011	-0.034	-0.005	0.004	-0.004
		(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.009)	(0.021)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.005)
Disability		-0.030***	0.008	-0.006	-0.004**	-0.049***	-0.015	-0.025**	-0.011	-0.018***
		(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.010)	(0.024)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.005)
In-camp		0.048***	-0.017	0.011**	0.009***	0.040***	0.016	-0.015	0.028***	0.001
		(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.024)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.005)
<i>Household size (reference is household has up to 4 members)</i>										
Household size 5-9 members		0.006	0.065***	0.012*	-0.012**	-0.025*	-0.080**	0.021	-0.021	0.029***
		(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.015)	(0.034)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.011)
Household size 10+ members		-0.020	0.101***	0.021**	-0.014**	-0.083***	-0.026	0.063***	0.012	0.042***
		(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.016)	(0.038)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.011)
<i>Population group (reference is Refugees & Asylum-seekers)</i>										
Refugee returnees		-0.037*	0.101***	-0.002	-0.000	-0.091***	-0.195***	-0.034*	0.021	-0.047***
		(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.020)	(0.042)	(0.019)	(0.014)	(0.010)
IDPs		-0.056***	0.002	-0.001	-0.007	-0.029*	-0.021	0.041***	0.035***	-0.044***
		(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.015)	(0.036)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.006)
<i>Age group (reference is <18 yo)</i>										
Young adults (18-39)		0.019*	0.011	0.008	0.006**	0.004	0.010	0.014	0.002	-0.003
		(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.011)	(0.025)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.006)
Middle-aged adults (40-64)		0.008	0.005	0.008	0.004	0.006	-0.004	0.019	-0.001	-0.007
		(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.015)	(0.033)	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.008)
Elderly (65+)		-0.004	0.022	0.018	0.010	-0.006	-0.062	-0.057*	0.004	-0.012
		(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.030)	(0.069)	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.016)
<i>Subnational region (reference is South Central)</i>										
Somalland		-0.019	0.107***	-0.044***	-0.009***	0.033**	-0.221***	0.110***	-0.012	-0.002
		(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.015)	(0.032)	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.008)
Puntland		-0.139***	0.075***	-0.010	-0.012***	-0.099***	-0.135***	0.082***	-0.009	-0.034***
		(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.018)	(0.037)	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.011)
<i>N</i>		9,099	9,099	8,030	9,061	9,099	2,233	9,099	9,099	9,099
<i>R</i> ²		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall mean	0.0007	0.6982	0.7028	0.0428	0.0109	0.7590	0.5324	0.2877	0.1151	0.9438

Response variable	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	From household-level dataset					From individual-level dataset				
	Positive change in income	Employed (working age 16-60 yo)	Has tenure/property rights to housing/land	Social protection floors/systems cover	Children <5 have their birth registered	Has legally recognized ID docs	Access to health services	Enrolled in primary/secondary education	Child participates in community-based child protection progs	Child received measles vaccination
	Out Indic 13.2	Out Indic 13.3	Out Indic 16.1	Out Indic 16.2	Out Indic 1.2	Out Indic 1.3	Out Indic 2.3	Out Indic 3.2a/b	Out Indic 5.2	Out Indic 10.1
Legal ID document (Outcome Indic 1.3)	0.039*** (0.008)	-0.059*** (0.019)	0.009 (0.008)	-0.006 (0.005)	0.376*** (0.044)		-0.128*** (0.012)	0.085*** (0.020)	0.030*** (0.008)	-0.046* (0.027)
Female	0.007 (0.006)	0.027 (0.016)	0.001 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.004)	0.011 (0.013)	0.003 (0.009)	-0.003 (0.010)	0.007 (0.016)	-0.013* (0.007)	0.027 (0.023)
Disability	0.008 (0.007)	0.029 (0.018)	-0.028*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.005)	0.009 (0.015)	0.046*** (0.010)	0.123*** (0.010)	0.016 (0.018)	-0.040*** (0.008)	-0.112*** (0.026)
In-camp	0.013* (0.007)	0.004 (0.019)	0.031*** (0.007)	0.018*** (0.005)	0.029** (0.015)	-0.113*** (0.010)	0.112*** (0.011)	0.039** (0.018)	0.021*** (0.008)	-0.048* (0.027)
Household size (reference is household has up to 4 members)										
Household size 5-9 members	0.031*** (0.009)	0.015 (0.025)	0.022** (0.009)	0.014** (0.006)	-0.050*** (0.019)	-0.062*** (0.016)	0.053*** (0.017)	-0.000 (0.033)	0.051** (0.024)	0.022 (0.039)
Household size 10+ members	0.057*** (0.011)	-0.008 (0.028)	0.046*** (0.011)	0.011 (0.007)	-0.039* (0.021)	-0.033* (0.017)	0.121*** (0.019)	0.027 (0.035)	0.032 (0.024)	0.079* (0.043)
Population group (reference is Refugees & Asylum-seekers)										
Refugee returnees	-0.013 (0.013)	0.001 (0.036)	-0.055*** (0.013)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.088*** (0.025)	-0.068*** (0.024)	0.023 (0.022)	-0.094** (0.042)	0.112*** (0.028)	0.080 (0.055)
IDPs	0.007 (0.011)	-0.031 (0.029)	0.000 (0.012)	-0.028*** (0.009)	-0.017 (0.022)	-0.399*** (0.019)	0.056*** (0.018)	-0.188*** (0.035)	0.189*** (0.025)	0.025 (0.043)
Age group (reference is <18 yo)										
Young adults (18-39)	0.004 (0.008)	-0.019 (0.026)	0.002 (0.008)	0.010* (0.006)		0.013 (0.011)	-0.008 (0.012)			
Middle-aged adults (40-64)	0.012 (0.011)	-0.008 (0.028)	0.002 (0.011)	0.005 (0.007)		-0.001 (0.014)	-0.014 (0.016)			
Elderly (65+)	-0.020 (0.020)		0.012 (0.023)	-0.004 (0.014)		-0.040 (0.029)	-0.014 (0.033)			
Subnational region (reference is South Central)										
Somaliland	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.008 (0.027)	0.037*** (0.013)	0.024*** (0.009)	-0.119*** (0.024)	0.055*** (0.017)	-0.060*** (0.018)	-0.058** (0.024)	0.148*** (0.008)	-0.014 (0.045)
Puntland	0.087*** (0.014)	0.058** (0.029)	0.017 (0.012)	0.037*** (0.010)	-0.061*** (0.023)	-0.199*** (0.012)	0.067*** (0.016)	0.106*** (0.034)	-0.092*** (0.033)	0.084** (0.040)
N	9,099	3,655	7,698	9,099	1,561	9,099	9,099	2,352	4,342	1,539
R ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall mean	0.1022	0.5736	0.0908	0.0515	0.1070	0.3366	0.6148	0.2031	0.0737	0.6868

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. Each column holds a separate regression equation. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red. Disability status is measured based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) questions on disability used in the individual questionnaire. Respondents classified as having a disability if they responded as having “Some Difficulty”, “A lot of difficulties” or being “Unable to” in any of the six WG-SS questions. Disability, Female, and In-camp are binary with value 1 if the individual has any form of disability, 1 if female and 1 if respondent’s household resides in a camp; and value 0 otherwise.

Table A18: Logistic regression analysis showing partial association of legal identity documentation and socio-demographic predictors with outcomes among internally displaced individuals in Somalia in December 2022. (Table continues on following page.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	From household-level dataset									
Response variable	Lives in safe/secure settlements with basic facilities	Feeling safe walking alone in the neighborhood	Knows where to access available GBV services	Reliance on clean (cooking) fuels & technology	Lives in habitable & affordable housing	Has energy to ensure lighting	Birth attended by skilled health personnel	Uses at least basic drinking water services	Has access to a safe household toilet	Has bank account or mobile-money
	Impact Indic 2.2	Impact Indic 3.3	Out Indic 4.1	Out Indic 8.2	Out Indic 9.1	Out Indic 9.2	Out Indic 10.2	Out Indic 12.1	Out Indic 12.2	Out Indic 13.1
Legal ID document (Out Indic 1.3)		0.040*** (0.015)	0.062*** (0.016)	0.028*** (0.007)	-0.011 (0.007)	-0.071*** (0.013)	0.061 (0.039)	-0.023 (0.015)	0.042*** (0.010)	-0.006 (0.008)
Female		0.017 (0.012)	-0.008 (0.013)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.006 (0.004)	0.017 (0.011)	-0.011 (0.026)	0.000 (0.012)	0.006 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.006)
Disability		-0.039*** (0.012)	0.026* (0.014)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.005)	-0.037*** (0.012)	-0.066** (0.029)	-0.022* (0.013)	-0.036*** (0.010)	-0.002 (0.007)
In-camp		0.040*** (0.013)	-0.022 (0.014)	0.006 (0.007)		0.022* (0.012)	-0.003 (0.030)	-0.016 (0.013)	0.031*** (0.010)	0.002 (0.007)
<i>Household size (reference is household has up to 4 members)</i>										
Household size 5-9 members		-0.018 (0.024)	0.066*** (0.025)	0.050*** (0.019)	0.000 (0.009)	-0.049** (0.024)	0.046 (0.050)	0.021 (0.024)	-0.025 (0.017)	0.034*** (0.010)
Household size 10+ members		-0.053** (0.025)	0.084*** (0.026)	0.048** (0.019)	0.006 (0.009)	-0.096*** (0.024)	0.035 (0.053)	0.081*** (0.025)	0.002 (0.018)	0.053*** (0.011)
<i>Age group (reference is <18 yo)</i>										
Young adults (18-39)		0.010 (0.015)	0.017 (0.016)	0.011 (0.007)	0.009* (0.005)	-0.002 (0.014)	-0.009 (0.032)	0.014 (0.014)	0.013 (0.011)	-0.003 (0.007)
Middle-aged adults (40-64)		0.010 (0.020)	0.006 (0.021)	0.009 (0.010)	0.007 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.018)	0.003 (0.043)	0.023 (0.019)	0.008 (0.014)	-0.004 (0.010)
Elderly (65+)		-0.014 (0.035)	0.034 (0.039)	0.021 (0.016)	0.007 (0.012)	-0.010 (0.033)	-0.064 (0.083)	-0.096** (0.040)	0.012 (0.027)	-0.008 (0.018)
<i>Subnational region (reference is South Central)</i>										
Somaliland		0.026 (0.022)	0.062*** (0.023)	-0.051*** (0.016)		0.053** (0.021)	-0.262*** (0.041)	0.103*** (0.020)	0.011 (0.015)	-0.011 (0.011)
Puntland		-0.219*** (0.020)	0.101*** (0.025)	-0.016 (0.013)	-0.000 (0.009)	-0.086*** (0.020)	-0.191*** (0.050)	0.041* (0.022)	-0.029 (0.019)	-0.022** (0.011)
N		5,904	5,904	5,090	3,559	5,904	1,362	5,904	5,904	5,904
R ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall mean	0.0000	0.6290	0.6837	0.0013	0.0012	0.7847	0.4310	0.2676	0.0864	0.9307

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Response variable	From household-level dataset				From individual-level dataset					
	Positive change in income	Employed (working age 16-60 yo)	Has tenure/property rights to housing/land	Social protection floors/systems cover	Children <5 have their birth registered	Has legally recognized ID docs	Access to health services	Enrolled in primary/secondary education	Child participates in community-based child protection progs	Child received measles vaccination
	Out Indic 13.2	Out Indic 13.3	Out Indic 16.1	Out Indic 16.2	Out Indic 1.2	Out Indic 1.3	Out Indic 2.3	Out Indic 3.2a/b	Out Indic 5.2	Out Indic 10.1
Legal ID document (Out Indic 1.3)	0.040*** (0.009)	-0.069*** (0.027)	0.005 (0.011)	-0.013* (0.007)	0.345*** (0.037)		-0.090*** (0.014)	0.091*** (0.019)	0.048*** (0.012)	0.028 (0.034)
Female	0.011 (0.008)	0.034 (0.021)	0.007 (0.008)	0.001 (0.005)	0.004 (0.016)	0.018* (0.010)	-0.013 (0.012)	0.022 (0.018)	-0.022** (0.011)	0.007 (0.028)
Disability	0.015* (0.008)	0.026 (0.022)	-0.037*** (0.009)	0.007 (0.005)	-0.024 (0.016)	0.068*** (0.011)	0.101*** (0.013)	-0.028 (0.019)	-0.066*** (0.012)	-0.154*** (0.030)
In-camp	0.012 (0.009)	0.002 (0.022)	0.055*** (0.010)	0.011** (0.006)	0.005 (0.018)	-0.050*** (0.011)	0.153*** (0.012)	0.032 (0.020)	0.024* (0.012)	-0.102*** (0.033)
<i>Household size (reference is household has up to 4 members)</i>										
Household size 5-9 members	0.035* (0.018)		0.042** (0.019)	0.110*** (0.037)	-0.032 (0.026)	-0.002 (0.021)	0.026 (0.023)	0.031 (0.049)	0.057 (0.035)	0.060 (0.048)
Household size 10+ members	0.053*** (0.019)	0.005 (0.040)	0.041** (0.020)	0.112*** (0.037)	-0.014 (0.028)	0.049** (0.022)	0.092*** (0.024)	0.063 (0.050)	0.041 (0.036)	0.135** (0.053)
<i>Age group (reference is <18 yo)</i>										
Young adults (18-39)	0.010 (0.010)	-0.011 (0.032)	-0.002 (0.010)	0.004 (0.006)		-0.019 (0.013)	0.017 (0.015)			
Middle-aged adults (40-64)	0.007 (0.013)	0.007 (0.035)	0.001 (0.014)	0.004 (0.008)		-0.017 (0.017)	0.001 (0.020)			
Elderly (65+)	-0.023 (0.027)		-0.014 (0.028)	-0.030 (0.022)		-0.065* (0.034)	0.013 (0.036)			
<i>Subnational region (reference is South Central)</i>										
Somaliland	0.022* (0.013)	0.052 (0.036)	0.017 (0.015)	0.008 (0.009)	-0.045 (0.028)	0.090*** (0.016)	-0.026 (0.021)	0.043 (0.028)	0.217*** (0.011)	-0.000 (0.059)
Puntland	0.046*** (0.014)	0.092** (0.042)	0.008 (0.017)	0.039*** (0.008)		-0.052** (0.023)	-0.159*** (0.021)	-0.018 (0.040)		-0.045 (0.047)
N	5,904	2,171	5,077	5,904	1,001	5,904	5,904	1,555	2,765	1,094
R ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall mean	0.0523	0.5366	0.0449	0.0572	0.0975	0.2051	0.6732	0.1407	0.1011	0.6746

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. Each column holds a separate regression equation. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red. Disability status is measured based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) questions on disability used in the individual questionnaire. Respondents classified as having a disability if they responded as having “Some Difficulty”, “A lot of difficulties” or being “Unable to” in any of the six WG-SS questions. Disability, Female, and In-camp are binary with value 1 if the individual has any form of disability, 1 if female and 1 if respondent's household resides in a camp; and value 0 otherwise.

Table A19: Logistic regression analysis showing partial association of socio-demographic predictors with outcomes in Iraq in December 2022.

Model: Logistic regression										
Note: Each column has a separate regression equation										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	From household-level dataset									From indiv-level dataset
Response variable	Lives in safe/ secure settlements with basic facilities	Knows where to access available GBV services	Does not accept violence against women	Relies on clean (cooking) fuels & technology	Lives in habitable & affordable housing	Has energy to ensure lighting	Uses at least basic drinking water services	Has tenure/property rights to housing/land	Social protection floors/systems cover	Child participates in community-based child protection progs
	Impact Indic 2.2	Out Indic 4.1	Out Indic 4.2	Out Indic 8.2	Out Indic 9.1	Out Indic 9.2	Out Indic 12.1	Out Indic 16.1	Out Indic 16.2	Out Indic 5.2
UNHCR beneficiary	0.029*** (0.010)	-0.030*** (0.009)	-0.006* (0.003)	-0.005 (0.003)	0.032*** (0.010)	0.008 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.011 (0.009)	0.035*** (0.009)	0.005 (0.013)
Female	-0.000 (0.010)	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.010)	0.003 (0.006)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.004 (0.009)	0.007 (0.009)	-0.049*** (0.012)
Disability	-0.030** (0.015)	0.012 (0.013)	-0.019*** (0.006)	0.001 (0.004)	-0.006 (0.015)	-0.024** (0.010)	-0.004 (0.004)	0.010 (0.013)	0.000 (0.013)	-0.040* (0.024)
In-camp	-0.392*** (0.010)	0.072*** (0.012)	0.014*** (0.003)	-0.015** (0.006)	-0.444*** (0.010)	-0.016* (0.010)	-0.298*** (0.005)	0.020 (0.014)	0.020 (0.015)	
<i>Household size (reference is household has up to 5 members)</i>										
Household size 6-9 members	-0.044*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.011)	-0.000 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.046*** (0.012)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.026** (0.011)	0.070*** (0.011)	-0.015 (0.015)
Household size 10+ members	-0.214*** (0.014)	0.040*** (0.013)	-0.013*** (0.005)		-0.238*** (0.014)	0.023*** (0.009)	-0.005 (0.003)	0.018 (0.013)	0.116*** (0.013)	0.023 (0.019)
<i>Population group (reference is Refugees)</i>										
IDPs / IDP returnees	0.056*** (0.012)	-0.166*** (0.009)	-0.009*** (0.003)	-0.015*** (0.003)	0.109*** (0.011)	-0.112*** (0.005)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.139*** (0.011)	0.287*** (0.008)	-0.151*** (0.013)
<i>Age group (reference is <18 yo)</i>										
Adults (18-49)	0.009 (0.011)	0.009 (0.009)	0.003 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.001 (0.011)	0.002 (0.006)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.021** (0.010)	0.025*** (0.009)	
Older adults and elderly (50+)	0.071*** (0.020)	-0.004 (0.018)	0.006 (0.005)	0.000 (0.006)	0.064*** (0.020)	0.013 (0.011)	0.004 (0.004)	-0.035** (0.017)	0.101*** (0.018)	
N	8,535	8,535	8,277	6,529	8,535	8,535	7,139	8,535	8,535	2,620
R ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall mean	0.4321	0.7454	0.9819	0.9857	0.4930	0.8871	0.9921	0.2198	0.2605	0.0722

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. Each column holds a separate regression equation. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red. Disability status is measured based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) questions on disability used in the individual questionnaire. Respondents classified as having a disability if they responded as having “Some Difficulty”, “A lot of difficulties” or being “Unable to” in any of the six WG-SS questions. Disability, Female, and In-camp are binary with value 1 if the individual has any form of disability, 1 if female and 1 if respondent's household resides in a camp; and value 0 otherwise. The reported estimates are not weighted. However, the reported unweighted estimates are closely comparable to the weighted ones (not reported).

Table A20: Logistic regression analysis showing partial association of socio-demographic predictors with outcomes among internally displaced people in Iraq in December 2022.

Model: Logistic regression										
Note: Each column has a separate regression equation										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	From household-level dataset					From indiv-level dataset				
Response variable	Lives in safe/ secure settlements with basic facilities	Knows where to access available GBV services	Does not accept violence against women	Relies on clean (cooking) fuels & technology	Lives in habitable & affordable housing	Has energy to ensure lighting	Uses at least basic drinking water services	Has tenure/property rights to housing/land	Social protection floors/systems cover	Child participates in community-based child protection progs
	Impact Indic 2.2	Out Indic 4.1	Out Indic 4.2	Out Indic 8.2	Out Indic 9.1	Out Indic 9.2	Out Indic 12.1	Out Indic 16.1	Out Indic 16.2	Out Indic 5.2
UNHCR beneficiary	0.022*	-0.024*	-0.011**	-0.002	0.013	0.029***	-0.005*	-0.011	0.016	0.025**
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Female	-0.008	-0.011	-0.004	0.000	-0.012	-0.001	-0.003	-0.010	0.009	-0.047***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Disability	-0.009	-0.003	-0.047***	0.009*	0.032*	-0.035**	-0.009	0.022	0.012	-0.029
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.018)	(0.015)	(0.006)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.024)
In-camp	-0.502***	0.047**		-0.025**	-0.582***	-0.030**			0.064***	-0.001
	(0.008)	(0.019)		(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.015)			(0.022)	(0.021)
<i>Household size (reference is household has up to 5 members)</i>										
Household size 6-9 members	-0.012	0.024	0.005	0.001	-0.014	-0.010	-0.006*	-0.017	0.107***	-0.016
	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.003)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Household size 10+ members	-0.217***	0.029	-0.020***		-0.244***	0.023*	-0.010***	-0.010	0.179***	-0.001
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.007)		(0.018)	(0.013)	(0.004)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
<i>Age group (reference is <18 yo)</i>										
<i>Age group (reference is <18 yo)</i>										
Adults (18-49)	0.015	0.021*	0.003	0.004	0.008	0.006	0.001	-0.012	0.044***	
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.003)	(0.013)	(0.014)	
Older adults and elderly (50+)	0.043*	0.003	0.013*	-0.006	0.038	0.012	0.008**	-0.037	0.141***	
	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.024)	(0.017)	(0.004)	(0.024)	(0.027)	
N	5,501	5,501	4,640	3,808	5,501	5,501	4,826	4,826	5,501	1,896
R ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall mean	0.4321	0.7454	0.9819	0.9857	0.4930	0.8871	0.9921	0.2198	0.2605	0.0722

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. Each column holds a separate regression equation. Insufficient variances in means are noted in red. Disability status is measured based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) questions on disability used in the individual questionnaire. Respondents classified as having a disability if they responded as having “Some Difficulty”, “A lot of difficulties” or being “Unable to” in any of the six WG-SS questions. Disability, Female, and In-camp are binary with value 1 if the individual has any form of disability, 1 if female and 1 if respondent's household resides in a camp; and value 0 otherwise. The reported estimates are not weighted. However, the reported unweighted estimates are closely comparable to the weighted ones (not reported).

ANNEX 14: EVIDENCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Strength of evidence

The evaluation team assessed the strength of evidence for findings, conclusions and recommendations. This was done on an ongoing basis, for instance by verifying findings through triangulated data sources in case study analysis and incorporating them into the broader context of global survey analysis. All of the evaluation report key findings, conclusions and recommendations were backed by triangulated data. Occasionally, findings of interest from very few data sources were included in country case studies and in the final report when these were of particular interest as outliers with lessons of importance to UNHCR. It is explicit in reporting when findings derive from a more limited database.

This annex provides detail on how the strength of evidence behind the findings was assessed, definitions for the scale of strength are presented below. Some judgements regarding the scale of data informed the judgement of “moderate” for some findings – e.g. some of the case study related to only parts of the finding. Full details of the specific country case studies and documents are referenced in the final report.

Scale of strength of evidence

Term	Definition
A single source of data is defined as:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evaluation case study • Documentation – an independent evaluation reviewed in the evaluation • A global/regional-level key informant interview • Itad or DSPR analysis of a single data set
Strong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two or more case studies have evidence to support this finding OR • One case study plus two other data sources have evidence to support this finding OR • Three other single sources of data have evidence to support this finding.
Medium/moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One case study plus one other single source of data • Two sources of data
Limited/weak <i>(presented only when the finding is of interest – e.g. demonstrating an</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One source of data • Internal KII only (with the exception of comments on operational enablers)

innovation or practice to explore further)

Evidence assessment framework, 18 December 2023 – Evaluation of UNHCR’s engagement in situations of internal displacement

Key finding	Strength of evidence	Source of evidence				Survey
		Case study ⁶⁵	Global KIs	Document review	Data analysis	
<p>Finding 1: UNHCR adapted its operational strategy in response to the specific characteristics of country contexts, including factors of the political landscape, geographic distribution and settlement patterns of the IDP population, and security environment. UNHCR tailored both its assistance and protection strategies through: (a) community-based approaches, with a strong focus on outreach to engage dispersed populations; (b) area-based approaches to cater to the needs of mixed populations; (c) localized strategies to tackle complex situations characterized by highly regionalized dynamics. This flexibility was made possible through UNHCR’s decentralized decision-making and extensive partner networks.</p>	Strong	X		X		
<p>Finding 2: UNHCR displayed an ability to adapt its strategy in response to contextual changes, which encompassed both new risk environments and new opportunities, enabled by a willingness to change strategy and scale up operations.</p>	Strong	X		X		

⁶⁵ Details of which country case studies were drawn on are in the full report.

<p>Finding 3: The evaluation found a consistent emphasis across strategies on protection, inclusion, and use of community-based and capacity-building approaches. However, the evaluation noted differences in the scope and boundaries of UNHCR engagement in different countries, influenced in part by the resources available but also by the presence of other organizations, which introduced an element of unpredictability in UNHCR's decision-making in situations of internal displacement.</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>X</p>		<p>X</p>
<p>Finding 4: Consistent with UNHCR's policy commitments to a multi-agency approach, to galvanize and support government responsibility for IDPs and to promote localization, the evaluation found UNHCR worked well with other organizations, particularly the authorities at various levels, where conditions permitted, and with local organizations as implementing partners. Although CO strategies typically emphasized capacity-building, there is potential for increased cooperation, extending beyond implementation, to involve local actors more in decision-making regarding strategy and priorities.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			
<p>Finding 5: UNHCR assistance and community-based protection has reached increasing numbers of IDPs each year, although the proportion of people reached varied across regions and countries. The scale of UNHCR's operational response was influenced by factors such as the availability of financial resources, strategic decisions, and assessments of government capacity to address IDP needs.</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>X</p>	
<p>Finding 6: UNHCR's reporting, although detailed, offers only limited</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

evidence of its results, especially with regard to outcomes for IDPs and in ways that enable comparisons of interventions and countries or assessments of quality. Early evidence from the developments in UNHCR's monitoring and reporting systems indicate the potential for significant improvements to outcome-level tracking but further enhancements are needed to maximize the system's potential in situations of internal displacement.						
Finding 7: Despite the reporting challenges, the evaluation did find compelling evidence of results that relate to meeting immediate emergency needs, enhanced access to rights and improved services as well as catalysing support from other actors. Key enabling factors were UNHCR's community base, the reach of operational partners, leadership in the organization, holistic approaches that linked awareness-raising with measures to support enhanced access to rights. Constraints included limitations in preparedness, delays in the delivery of material assistance, limited adaptability to move the focus of operations from a refugee focus in disaster contexts and to link emergency assistance to interventions suited to more protracted situations.	Strong	X		X	X	
Finding 8: Across the country case studies, UNHCR demonstrated creativity and flexibility in responding to different and difficult operational contexts to fulfil its leadership responsibilities in protection, shelter and CCCM. This was enabled by a strong organizational commitment to and investment in the cluster leadership role, although capacity challenges remain. Resource constraints were often addressed by operational staff "double-hatting", which can present	Strong	X	X	X		

accountability challenges as well as pressure on individual staff.						
Finding 9: Evidence is inconsistent with regard to UNHCR’s performance in cluster leadership in mixed-population contexts involving both refugees and IDPs with both positive examples and other evidence of short-comings. In disaster situations there is also some evidence of a lack of preparedness in UNHCR to assume roles and responsibilities.	Moderate	X		X		
Finding 10: UNHCR achieved significant results in cluster leadership in terms of the numbers of people reached with assistance and protection by the members of clusters and funds mobilized, although there are differences in funding coverage by cluster, with CCCM levels generally being lower. UNHCR’s leadership has also contributed to more harmonized inter-agency cooperation and improved operational quality, including responsible disengagement. However, reporting systems currently hinder a systematic understanding of outcomes and impact for IDPs. Additionally, the evaluation highlighted the need for greater clarity with regard to the meaningful implementation of UNHCR’s “provider of last resort” responsibilities.	Moderate	X	X	X	X	
Finding 11: The evaluation found general satisfaction with UNHCR’s leadership of the three clusters, although there was some evidence around the style of leadership. The evaluation found that some co-leadership arrangements have contributed to some tensions and inefficiencies, reducing effectiveness.	Strong	X	X	X	X	
Finding 12: Evaluation evidence highlights that UNHCR’s strategies and	Strong	X	X	X		

<p>approaches to protection are developed to respond to the opportunities and risks in the specific operational and political contexts, particularly through measures to strengthen the legal and policy framework, and to some extent through advocacy and support to HCT responsibilities for the centrality of protection. But there are some inconsistencies in the extent to which the centrality of protection has been applied across all countries by the HCT.</p>						
<p>Finding 13: Work to mainstream protection by UNHCR within its programmes was complementary to the promotion of the centrality of protection. However, some uncertainty among UNHCR staff regarding the meaning of the term “centrality of protection” and as well as constraints on UNHCR’s human capacity given the multiplicity of demands, limited the scope of UNHCR approaches in some contexts.</p>	Moderate	X	X	X		
<p>Finding 14: UNHCR’s work in promoting the centrality of protection of IDPs through advocacy has resulted in clear, tangible, measurable results in terms of governments’ development and adoption of laws and policies on IDPs. Results of other advocacy initiatives have been less clear, reflecting general difficulties in measuring protection outcomes, particularly when many actors are engaged in advocacy.</p>	Moderate	X		X	X	
<p>Finding 15: There is clear evidence that UNHCR has developed and tailored effective approaches at country level to address data, analysis and evidence deficiencies. UNHCR’s extensive network of partners and government relationships serves as the foundation for a range of roles.</p>	Strong	X	X			

<p>Finding 16: UNHCR has focused its data, analysis and evidence provision in collaboration with other agencies in areas that address identified evidence gaps, leveraging the strengths and extensive network of partners and rich operational data sources. Nevertheless, certain relationship tensions have impeded some initiatives.</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		
<p>Finding 17: UNHCR’s investment in its data and analysis capabilities has yielded benefits for its current and potential roles in multi-agency efforts to develop evidence. Nevertheless, there are still limitations in capacity.</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>X</p>	
<p>Finding 18: UNHCR’s evidence is utilized by other stakeholders, but its full potential is hindered by limited engagement with key users. Additionally, the lack of close monitoring of data, analysis and evidence usage weakens the demonstration of its effectiveness.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		
<p>Finding 19: The evaluation found strong evidence of UNHCR contributions to durable solutions, which included support to the development of normative frameworks for inter-agency approaches to solutions in situations of internal displacement and support for their adoption by host governments. UNHCR contributions have been enabled by UNHCR legal and other technical expertise and effective relationship-building with governments, and have been influenced by the viability of coordination systems and inter-agency platforms.</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			
<p>Finding 20: The evaluation found that an approach that UNHCR implemented to durable solutions was through</p>	<p>Strong</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			

supporting the leadership and capacity of governments to pursue solutions for their IDP populations through provision of technical and financial assistance. The feasibility of this option has been influenced by the capacity and political commitment of host governments.						
Finding 21: An important approach to durable solutions particularly relevant in mixed-population contexts has been through area-based approaches, which have enabled UNHCR to meet the needs of a range of population groups together. But the scale of this approach is limited in terms of numbers of IDPs benefiting.	Strong	X	X	X		
Finding 22: UNHCR has contributed to strengthened alignment, convergence and harmonization of approaches across a range of stakeholders. Despite achievements in this area, there is scope for further convergence between UNHCR and other UN actors.	Strong	X	X	X		
Finding 23: There is evidence that UNHCR has made significant contributions towards durable solutions in terms of: IDPs' safety and security; restoration of HLP; access to documentation; and access to effective remedies and justice. These have been achieved through community-based interventions, often in cooperation with implementing partners. Protection risk monitoring also makes a significant contribution.	Moderate	X	X	X	X	
Finding 24: UNHCR's contribution to results in durable solutions has been enabled by its evolving abilities to work collaboratively within multi-agency arrangements such as DSWGs. This has allowed UNHCR and its partners to pool often scarce resources, to fill capacity gaps, and to build linkages	Strong	X	X	X		

between their respective areas of interventions.						
Finding 25: The full potential of UNHCR's contribution to inter-agency approaches has at times been constrained by the lack of a common paradigm on solutions.	Strong	X	X	X		
Finding 26: Several indicators emphasize that constraints to UNHCR's durable solutions are linked to difficulties in securing sufficient financial and human resources. Additionally, there is a need to improve specific skills, particularly in the context of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder initiatives.	Strong	X	X		X	
Finding 27: In the past five years, the proportion of flexible funding in UNHCR revenue has increased steadily, thanks in part to its proactive engagement with donors. There is some evidence that this has benefited its programming for IDPs. Alongside this, UNHCR has successfully pursued other avenues to fund its IDP operations, such as pooled funds.	Strong	X	X	X	X	
Finding 28: There is strong evidence that refugees rather than IDPs remain, by far, the population group receiving the most UNHCR resources. This is a function of UNHCR's specific mandate and unique competencies in the provision of protection and assistance to refugees. Nonetheless, it highlights the need for a rationale, which the evaluation could not find, to underpin its approach to equity and to frame the notion of needs-based assistance.	Strong	x	X	X	X	X
Finding 29: UNHCR's initiatives to enhance capacity for situations of internal displacement encompassed recruitment drives, the establishment of	Strong	X		X	X	X

<p>training and development opportunities for UNHCR and partner staff, and efforts to foster a cross-organizational understanding of UNHCR's responsibilities and role in situations of internal displacement. There is evidence that these initiatives have yielded some improvements in skills, attitudes and staffing for situations of internal displacement. Nevertheless, there is ongoing work required to address knowledge gaps, shift mindsets and keep staff informed about current approaches.</p>						
<p>Finding 30: There is compelling evidence that UNHCR staff constitute a substantial asset, highly regarded by external stakeholders, partners and affected individuals for their knowledge, expertise and dedication. This reputation has been cultivated, in part, through their on-the-ground presence at the local level. Nevertheless, attempts to shift a greater proportion of resources towards operational costs, at the expense of staff, have placed UNHCR personnel individually and UNHCR's community-level presence under significant pressure.</p>	Strong	X	X	X	X	
<p>Finding 31: The evaluation found that a key benefit of UNHCR's decentralized decision-making systems was the flexibility it provided to COs to design and adapt country strategies relatively freely to suit their context. In some countries this decentralized model was replicated internally to regional or field and sub-office level, helping to deal with the very specific dynamics of IDP contexts of different parts of a country. However, the evaluation uncovered indications that, in conjunction with capacity limitations, this approach could pose challenges related to oversight,</p>	Strong	X	X	X		

consistency and opportunities for learning.						
Finding 32: UNHCR has made a substantial investment in formulating policies and guidance pertinent to operating in internal displacement situations. Although these policies and guidance have established a valuable reference framework for IDP operations, there is compelling evidence indicating a necessity for more proactive dissemination of this material and the provision of technical advisory support to ensure its consistent application. Additionally, there are indications of certain tensions between policies and frameworks.	Strong	X	X	X		X
Finding 33: Evaluation evidence found the ongoing advancements in UNHCR's RBM systems, focusing on multi-year planning and outcome-driven reporting, hold promise for improving UNHCR's management and reporting of the effectiveness of operations in situations of internal displacement. Some potential adjustments were observed, such as accommodating the multi-stakeholder nature of work in situations of internal displacement and addressing certain inconsistencies in the implementation of the new system, that would benefit from resolution to maximize the potential of the new system.	Strong	X	X	X	X	X