

Evidence Summary on COVID-19 and Food Security

Annexes

February 2021

This study was prepared by Patrick Breard, consultant, under the guidance of the Management Group consisting of representatives from FAO, IFAD, UNIDO and WFP. This project was funded with UK aid from the UK government, and managed by UNEG.

The analysis and recommendations of this study do not necessarily reflect the views of the Management Group agencies, UNEG or DfID.

See also: Evidence Summary on COVID-19 and Food Security – Main Report

Other publications in this series:

- [Joint Evaluability Assessment of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All \(SDG-GAP\)](#) (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO and World Bank, July 2020).
- [Rapid Evidence Assessment - What Works to Protect Children on the Move](#) (IOM, ILO, UNHCR and UNICEF, July 2020)



Table of contents

- Annex 1: List of stakeholders consulted..... 3
- Annex 2: Bibliography 4
- Annex 3: Dataset 8
- Annex 4: Methodology 18
- Annex 5: Evaluation reports by typology..... 26
- Annex 6: Definitions..... 30
- Annex 7: Terms of Reference..... 33

Annex 1: List of stakeholders consulted

1. ACKERMAN, Nuria, Project Coordinator, Bapaat, Tunisia, UNIDO
2. BADARNEH, Ali, Chief, Sustainable Food Systems Division, UNIDO
3. BARWISE, Katherine Mary, Programme Manager - Migration & Sustainable Development & Regional Focal Point for Migration, Environment and Climate Change, IOM
4. BRUNO, Marta, Knowledge Management and Evaluation Officer, FAO
5. GUARNIZO, Javier, Director Evaluation Office, UNIDO
6. JACQUESON, Patrick (DDCTX), Programming and Outreach Team Leader, Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER), FAO
7. KHAIRA, Hansdeep, Evaluation Officer, IFAD
8. LUZOT, Anneclaire, Deputy Director Evaluation Office, WFP
9. LYSTER, Claire, Livelihoods and Resilience (Durable Solutions) Officer, IOM
10. NAKAI, Fumiko, Senior Evaluation Officer, IFAD
11. NEGRO, Frederico, Unit Head, Coordination Support unit for Peace and Resilience (CSPR), DEVINVEST Branch, Employment Policy Department, ILO
12. PENNARZ, Johanna, Lead Evaluation Officer, IFAD
13. ROBELIN, Rafaëlle, Senior Emergency Preparedness and Response Officer, IOM
14. THUIS, Guy, Director, Evaluation Office, ILO
15. TORERO, Maximo, Chief Economist, FAO
16. VIDAL Hurtado, Patricia, Evaluation Officer, ILO

Management Team

1. BRUNO, Marta, Evaluation Officer, FAO
2. DOBINGER, Johannes, Chief, Independent Evaluation Division, UNIDO
3. FELLONI, Fabrizio, Deputy Director, Independent Office of Evaluation, IFAD
4. MCWHINNEY, Deborah, Senior Evaluation Officer, WFP
5. RUVALCABA, Angelita, Evaluation Analyst, FAO
6. TARAZONA, Carlos, Senior Evaluation Officer, FAO

Annex 2: Bibliography

Evaluation reports consulted

1. FAO. 2010. Second Real Time Evaluation of FAO's Work on the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Rome.
2. FAO. 2016. Evaluation of FAO Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. Rome.
3. FAO. 2017. Evaluation of FAO's contribution to building resilience to El Niño-induced drought in Southern Africa. Rome.
4. FAO. 2018. Evaluation of FAO Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. Rome.
5. FAO. 2018. Evaluation of FAO's Contribution to Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Agriculture (SO2). Rome.
6. FAO. 2019. Evaluation of the Strategy and Vision for FAO's Work in Nutrition. Rome.
7. Government of Canada. 2018. Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Colombia, 2011-12 to 2017-18. Ottawa.
8. Government of Canada. 2019. Evaluation of Natural Disaster Reconstruction Assistance in the Philippines, 2013-14 to 2018-19. Ottawa.
9. IFAD. 2015. IFAD's Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-affected States and Situations. Rome.
10. IFAD. 2016. Nigeria. Country Programme Evaluation. Rome.
11. IFAD. 2017. Democratic Republic of the Congo. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
12. IFAD. 2017. Philippines. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
13. IFAD. 2017. Republic of Maldives. Post-Tsunami Agricultural and Fisheries Rehabilitation Programme. Rome.
14. IFAD. 2017. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Post-Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation and Resource Management Programme (2017). Rome.
15. IFAD. 2018. Republic of Angola. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
16. IFAD. 2018. Republic of Cameroon. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
17. IFAD. 2019. République de Côte d'Ivoire. Projet de Réhabilitation Agricole et de Réduction de la Pauvreté. Rome.
18. IFAD. 2019. Burkina Faso. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
19. IFAD. 2019. Corporate-level Evaluation on IFAD's Engagement in Pro-poor Value Chain Development. Rome.
20. IFAD. 2019. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
21. IFAD. 2019. Kenya. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
22. IFAD. 2019. Tunisia. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
23. IFAD. 2020. Republic of Sierra Leone. Rehabilitation and Community-based Poverty Reduction Project. Rome.
24. IFAD. 2020. Republic of Sierra Leone. Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation. Rome.
25. IFAD. 2020. Republic of Liberia. Smallholder Tree Crop Revitalization Support Project. Rome.
26. ILO. 2014. KEN/12/02/HSF: Strengthening human security in the border communities of Turkana, Kenya - Final joint internal report (internal evaluation). Geneva.
27. ILO. 2015. PHI/14/01/UKM: Emergency and recovery support to restart livelihoods in Leyte province - Final Evaluation. Geneva.

28. ILO. 2017. TUR/15/02/USA: Improving livelihoods and decent work opportunities for Syrian refugees and host communities (RBSA component) - Final internal evaluation . Geneva.
29. ILO. 2020. LKA/17/03/UND: Empower: Building peace through the economic empowerment of women in northern Sri Lanka - Final evaluation . Geneva.
30. IOM. 2016. Evaluation of the IOM Project “Disaster Risk Reduction through Building Community Resilience in Papua New Guinea (DRRBCR) - Phase II”. Geneva.
31. IOM. 2017. Peace and Stability Quick Impact Fund Phase II . Geneva.
32. IOM. 2017. Rapport d’évaluation du projet SIRIRI. Geneva.
33. IOM. 2018. Final Evaluation of IOM’s Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response Project (PREPARE) Office of the Inspector General June. Geneva.
34. Joint SDG Fund. 2018. Strengthening the resilience of families and vulnerable groups affected by drought in Santiago de Cuba . New York.
35. MOFA Netherlands. 2017. Evaluation of the Dutch food security programme in Bangladesh – including impact studies of SaFal and Blue Gold projects. Amsterdam.
36. OCHA. 2015. 2016 Global: Report of the Inter-agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) of the Response to the Crisis in South Sudan. New York.
37. UNDP. 2019. Enabling sustainable livelihoods through improved natural resource governance and economic diversification in the Kono District (Sierra Leone). New York.
38. UNHCR. 2018. Independent Evaluation of UNHCR’s Response to the L3 Emergency in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Geneva.
39. UNHCR. 2019. Decentralized Evaluation of UNHCR’s Livelihoods Programme in South Sudan (2016-2018). Geneva.
40. UNHCR. 2020. Decentralized Evaluation of UNHCR’s Livelihoods Programme in Mauritania (2017-2019). Geneva.
41. UNICEF. 2016. Global: Evaluation of the UNICEF Response to the Crisis in the Central African Republic. New York.
42. UNICEF. 2017. Global: Evaluation of UNICEF's response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, 2014-2015. New York.
43. UNICEF. 2017. Bolivia: Evaluación de la Preparación y Respuesta del Plan de Acciones Inmediatas ante el Fenómeno El Niño 2015-2016. New York.
44. UNICEF. 2018. *LACRO: Evaluacion Formativa de la Respuesta de UNICEF en LAC a la Epidemia del Virus del ZIKA*. New York.
45. UNICEF. 2019. *Evaluacion formativa de la respuesta de UNICEF en America Latina y el Caribe a la epidemia del virus del Zika en Guatemala estudio de caso*. New York.
46. UNICEF. 2019. Evaluation of the coverage and quality of the UNICEF humanitarian response in complex humanitarian emergencies. New York.
47. UNIDO. 2014. Independent Evaluation Report Africa (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI) . Vienna.
48. UNIDO. 2015. Independent Thematic Evaluation of UNIDO’s Post-Crisis Interventions. Vienna.
49. UNIDO. 2019. Projet AZIR Oriental (« Azir-O ») : Appui à l’amélioration de la compétitivité de la chaîne de valeur du romarin dans l’Oriental. Vienna.
50. UNIDO. 2020. Inclusive and Sustainable Local Economic Development in Upper Egypt (SOHAG) – PHASE 2 (HAYAT). Vienna.
51. USAID. 2018. Evaluation of the USAID/OFDA Ebola virus disease Outbreak Response in West Africa 2014- 2016. Washington.
52. WFP. 2017. An evaluation of WFP’s L3 Response to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis in West Africa (2014– 2015). Rome.
53. WFP. 2017. Turkey, ECHO funded Emergency Social Safety Net: an evaluation. Rome.
54. WFP. 2018. Central African Republic: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012-2017). Rome.

55. WFP. 2018. Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis. Rome.
56. WFP. 2018. Ecuador, Food Assistance Linked to Social Protection: An Evaluation. Rome.
57. WFP. 2018. WFP's Corporate Emergency Response in Northeast Nigeria (2016–2018). Rome.
58. WFP. 2019. Evaluation of the Update of WFP's Safety Nets Policy (2012). Rome.
59. WFP. 2019. Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia 2015 - 2018. Rome.
60. WFP. 2020. Bangladesh, Mid-Term Evaluation of WFP School-Feeding USDA Mc Govern Dole Grant for FY 2017-2020. Rome.
61. WFP. 2020. Cambodia, USDA McGovern-Dole Grant Food for Education Programme (2017-2019): Evaluation. Rome.
62. World Bank. 2013. The World Bank Group and the Global Food Crisis: An Evaluation of the World Bank Group Response. Washington.
63. UNHCR. 2018. Evaluation of UNHCR's Livelihoods Strategies and Approaches. Geneva.
64. UNICEF. 2017. Evaluation of the UNICEF Response to the Lake Chad Basin Crisis in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria (April 2015-July 2016). New York.
65. WFP. 2020. Strategic Evaluation of WFP's Capacity to Respond to Emergencies. Rome.

Non-evaluative Sources

1. BetterEvaluation: Rapid Evidence Assessment. Retrieved on 10 September 2020 at: https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/evaluation-options/rapid_evidence_assessment
2. FAO. 2006. *Policy Brief Issue 2: Food Security*. Rome.
3. FAO. 2020. *FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme*. Rome.
4. Food Security Information Network & Global Network Against Food Crises. 2020. *Global Report on Food Crises*. Rome.
5. Global Network Against Food Crises. 2020. *Food Crises and COVID-19: An analysis of acute food insecurity and agri-food systems during the COVID-19 pandemic*. UNGA Side Event Presentation. Rome.
6. Global Network Against Food Crises. 2020. *Food Crises and COVID-19: Emerging evidence and implications. An analysis of acute food insecurity and agri-food systems during COVID-19 pandemic. Technical note*.
7. IFAD. IFAD and COVID-19. Retrieved on 20 September 2020 at <https://www.ifad.org/en/covid19>
8. ILO. 2020. *ILO's response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on workers and enterprises*. Geneva.
9. IOM. 2020. *IOM Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan COVID-19*. Geneva.
10. Kuipers, Sanneke & Welsh, Nicholas. 2017. *Taxonomy of the Crisis and Disaster Literature: Themes and Types in 34 Years of Research. Risk, Hazards & Crisis in Public Policy*. Leiden.
11. Moore Nick, Lane Charlotte, Engelbert Mark, Rolker Heike, Storhaug Ingunn, Sparling Thaila, Snilstveit Birte. 2020. *Protocol: The effects of food systems interventions on food security and nutrition outcomes in low- and middle- income countries: an evidence gap map*. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie).
12. OCHA. 2011. OCHA Brief No. 6: *OCHA and slow-onset emergencies*. Occasional Policy Briefing Series. New York.
13. OECD. 2020. *COVID-19 and the Food and Agriculture Sector: Issues and Policy Responses*. Paris.
14. OIOS. 2020. *COVID-19 Response Evaluation Protocol*. United Nations. New York.
15. The Global COVID-19 Evaluation Coalition. 2020. *Lessons from Evaluations. Lesson 1: Food Security*. OECD. Paris.
16. UNIDO. 2020. *Responding to the Crisis: Building a Better Future. COVID-19 Response*. Vienna.

17. United Nations. 2020. *A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19*. New York.
18. United Nations. 2020. *Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition*. New York.
19. WFP. 2020. *Lessons from WFP and IAHE evaluations ensuring food security during COVID-19*. Rome.
20. WFP. 2020. *Responding to the development emergency caused by COVID-19. WFP's medium-term programme framework*. Rome.
21. Wiggins Steve, Calow Roger, Feyertag Joe, Levine Simon & Löwe Alexandra. 2020. *Rapid Evidence Review: Policy interventions to mitigate negative effects on poverty, agriculture and food security from disease outbreaks and other crises*. ODI. London.
22. Wiggins Steve, Calow Roger, Feyertag Joseph, Levine Simon and Löwe Alexandra. 2020. *Dealing with Covid-19 in rural Africa: Lessons from Previous Crises*. ODI. London.
23. World Bank Group. 2018. *Global Crisis Risk Platform (English)*. Washington, D.C.

Annex 3: Dataset

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
FAO	Evaluation of FAO Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	2018	Global	Africa: Ethiopia, Mozambique and Nigeria; Asia and the Pacific: Cambodia and Nepal; Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, Dominican Republic and El Salvador	Systemic (any crisis)	Food availability, food access
FAO	Evaluation of FAO Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	2016	Global	Global	Systemic (any crisis)	Food availability
FAO	Evaluation of FAO's contribution to building resilience to El Niño-induced drought in Southern Africa	2017	Africa	Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe	Weather extreme	Food availability
FAO	Evaluation of FAO's Contribution to Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Agriculture (SO2)	2018	Global	Africa: Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda Asia and the Pacific: Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Hungary, Kyrgyz Republic Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia, Chile, Panama Near East and North Africa: Egypt, Morocco	Not crisis specific, Weather extreme, Crop pest and animal disease	Food availability

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
FAO	Evaluation of the Strategy and Vision for FAO's Work in Nutrition	2019	Global	Brazil, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nepal and Nigeria	Systemic (any crisis)	Food use
FAO	Second Real Time Evaluation of FAO's Work on the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	2010	Africa, Asia	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Laos PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam	Health shock, Crop pest and animal disease	Food availability
Government of Canada	Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Colombia, 2011-12 to 2017-18	2018	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, other
Government of Canada	Evaluation of Natural Disaster Reconstruction Assistance in the Philippines, 2013-14 to 2018-19	2019	Asia and the Pacific	Philippines	Weather extreme	Other
IFAD	Agricultural Rehabilitation and Poverty Reduction Project	2019	Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, other
IFAD	Burkina Faso Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2019	Africa	Burkina Faso	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, other
IFAD	Corporate-level Evaluation on IFAD's Engagement in Pro-poor Value Chain Development	2019	Global	Asia, East and Southern Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, Near East, North Africa, Europe, West and Central Africa	Systemic (any crisis)	Food availability
IFAD	Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2017	Africa	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, food availability, other
IFAD	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2019	Asia and the Pacific	Sri Lanka	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, other

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
IFAD	IFAD's Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-affected States and Situations	2015	Global	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Haiti, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan and Tunisia	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, other
IFAD	Kenya Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2019	Africa	Kenya	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, food availability, other
IFAD	Nigeria Country Programme Evaluation	2016	Africa	Nigeria	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, other
IFAD	Philippines Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Philippines	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, other
IFAD	Post-Tsunami Agricultural and Fisheries Rehabilitation Programme	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Maldives	Natural disaster	Food access, other (economy, agriculture)
IFAD	Post-Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation and Resource Management Programme (2017)	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Sri Lanka	Natural disaster	Other (economy, agriculture)
IFAD	Rehabilitation and Community-based Poverty Reduction Project	2020	Africa	Sierra Leone	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme, Health shock	Food access, food availability, other
IFAD	Republic of Angola Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2018	Africa	Angola	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, food availability
IFAD	Republic of Cameroon Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2018	Africa	Cameroon	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, other (value chain)

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
IFAD	Sierra Leone Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation	2020	Africa	Sierra Leone	Conflict/insecurity, Health shock, Economic shock	Food availability
IFAD	Smallholder Tree Crop Revitalization Support Project	2020	Africa	Liberia	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme, Health shock	Food access, food availability, other
IFAD	Tunisia country strategy and programme evaluation	2019	Africa	Tunisia	Weather extreme	Food access, other
ILO	KEN/12/02/HSF: Strengthening human security in the border communities of Turkana, Kenya - Final joint internal report (internal evaluation)	2014	Africa	Kenya	Conflict/insecurity	Food availability
ILO	LKA/17/03/UND: Empower: Building peace through the economic empowerment of women in northern Sri Lanka - Final evaluation	2020	Asia and the Pacific	Sri Lanka	Conflict/insecurity	Food availability
ILO	PHI/14/01/UKM: Emergency and recovery support to restart livelihoods in Leyte province - Final Evaluation	2015	Asia and the Pacific	Philippines	Weather extreme	Food availability
ILO	TUR/15/02/USA: Improving livelihoods and decent work opportunities for Syrian refugees and host communities (RBSA component) - Final internal evaluation	2017	Europe and Central Asia	Turkey	Conflict/insecurity	Food availability

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
IOM	Evaluation of the IOM Project “Disaster Risk Reduction through Building Community Resilience in Papua New Guinea (DRRBCR) - Phase II”	2016	Asia and the Pacific	Papua New Guinea	Weather extreme, Natural disaster	Food security/agriculture
IOM	Final Evaluation of IOM’s Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response Project (PREPARE) Office of the Inspector General June	2018	Asia and the Pacific	Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands	Weather extreme, Natural disaster	Food security/agriculture
IOM	Peace and Stability Quick Impact Fund Phase II	2017	Africa	South Sudan	Conflict/insecurity	Food security/agriculture
IOM	Rapport d’Evaluation du Projet Siriri	2017	Africa	Central African Republic	Conflict/insecurity	Food security/agriculture
Joint SDG Fund	Strengthening the resilience of families and vulnerable groups affected by drought in Santiago de Cuba	2018	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Weather extreme	Food access, food availability, other
MOFA Netherlands	Evaluation of the Dutch food security programme in Bangladesh – including impact studies of SaFal and Blue Gold projects	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh	Weather extreme	Food availability, food access
OCHA	2016 Global: Report of the Inter-agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) of the Response to the Crisis in South Sudan	2015	Africa	South Sudan	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, food availability, other

Lead UN (or other implementing agency)	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
UNDP	Enabling sustainable livelihoods through improved natural resource governance and economic diversification in the Kono District (Sierra Leone)	2019	Africa	Sierra Leone	Conflict/insecurity, Health shock	Other (livelihoods, diversified and inclusive economic opportunities)
UNHCR	Decentralized Evaluation of UNHCR's Livelihoods Programme in Mauritania (2017-2019)	2020	Africa	Mauritania	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme	Food access, food availability, other
UNHCR	Decentralized Evaluation of UNHCR's Livelihoods Programme in South Sudan (2016-2018)	2019	Africa	South Sudan	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, food availability, other
UNHCR	Independent Evaluation of UNHCR's Response to the L3 Emergency in the Democratic Republic of Congo	2018	Africa	DRC	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, food availability, other
UNHCR	Evaluation of UNHCR's Livelihoods Strategies and Approaches	2018	Global	Global	Systemic (any crisis)	Food access, food availability, other
UNICEF	2016 Global: Evaluation of the UNICEF Response to the Crisis in the Central African Republic	2016	Africa	Central African Republic	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, food availability, other
UNICEF	2016 Global: Evaluation of UNICEF's response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, 2014-2015	2017	Africa	Africa	Health shock	Other

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
UNICEF	2017 Bolivia: Evaluación de la Preparación y Respuesta del Plan de Acciones Inmediatas ante el Fenómeno El Niño 2015-2016	2017	Latin America and the Caribbean	Bolivia	Weather extreme	Other
UNICEF	2018 EO: Evaluacion formativa de la respuesta de UNICEF en America Latina y el Caribe a la epidemia del virus del Zika en Guatemala estudio de caso	2019	Latin America and the Caribbean	GUATEMALA	Health shock	Other
UNICEF	2018 LACRO: Evaluacion Formativa de la Respuesta de UNICEF en LAC a la Epidemia del Virus del ZIKA	2018	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Health shock	Other
UNICEF	2018 WCARO: Evaluation of the UNICEF Response to the Lake Chad Basin Crisis in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria	2018	Africa	Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria	Conflict/insecurity	Food access, other(health, education)
UNICEF	2018 Evaluation Office: Evaluation of the coverage and quality of the UNICEF humanitarian response in complex humanitarian emergencies	2019	Global	Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia.	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme, Economic shock, Health shock, Natural disaster, Systemic (any crisis), Other (complex crisis)	Food access, food availability, other (conflicts)
UNIDO	Inclusive and Sustainable Local Economic Development in Upper Egypt (SOHAG) – PHASE 2 (HAYAT)	2020	Near East and North Africa	Egypt	Economic shock	Food availability, other (value chains)

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
UNIDO	Independent Evaluation Report Africa (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI)	2014	Africa	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia	Economic shock, Conflict/insecurity	Value chains
UNIDO	Independent Thematic Evaluation of UNIDO's Post-Crisis Interventions	2015	Global	In particular Iraq and Sudan.	Systemic (any crisis)	Agro Industry
UNIDO	Projet AZIR Oriental (« Azir-O ») : Appui à l'amélioration de la compétitivité de la chaîne de valeur du romarin dans l'Oriental	2019	Near East and North Africa	Morocco	Weather extreme	Other (agriculture market, value chains)
USAID	Evaluation of the USAID/OFDA Ebola virus disease Outbreak Response in West Africa 2014-2016	2018	Africa	Liberia	Health shock	Other
WFP	An evaluation of WFP's L3 Response to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis in West Africa (2014– 2015)	2017	Africa	Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone	Health shock	Food access
WFP	Cambodia, USDA McGovern-Dole Grant Food for Education Programme (2017-2019): Evaluation	2020	Asia and the Pacific	Cambodia	Weather extreme	Food availability, food access
WFP	Central African Republic: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012-2017)	2018	Africa	Central African Republic	Conflict/insecurity	Food availability, food access

Lead UN (or other implementing) agency	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
WFP	Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis	2018	Near East and North Africa	Syrian Arab Republic 5 regionally-affected countries: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	Conflict/insecurity	Food access
WFP	Ecuador, Food Assistance Linked to Social Protection: an Evaluation	2018	Latin America and the Caribbean	Ecuador	Natural disaster	Food availability, food access
WFP	Evaluation of the Update of WFP's Safety Nets Policy (2012)	2019	Global	Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uganda	Systemic (any crisis)	Food availability, food access
WFP	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia 2015 - 2018	2019	Africa	Ethiopia - Afar, Oromia, Tigray, and the Somali region	Weather extreme	Food availability, food access
WFP	Mid-Term Evaluation of WFP School-Feeding USDA McGovern Dole Grant for FY 2017-2020	2020	Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh	Weather extreme	Food availability, food access
WFP	Turkey, ECHO funded Emergency Social Safety Net: an evaluation	2017	Europe and Central Asia	Turkey	Conflict/insecurity	Food availability, food access
WFP	WFP's Corporate Emergency Response in Northeast Nigeria (2016-2018)	2018	Africa	Nigeria	Conflict/insecurity	Food access
WFP	Evaluation of WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts	2018	Global	Bangladesh, Burundi the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mali, Yemen and four regional hubs (in Dakar, Nairobi, Amman and Bangkok);	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme, Natural disaster, Other (complex crisis)	Food access

Lead UN (or other implementing agency)	Report title	Year Published	Scope (global/ region - please indicate which one)	Country(ies) covered	Type of crisis (conflict/insecurity, extreme weather, economic shock, health shock, crop pest/animal disease, natural disaster, systemic [any crisis], other [complex crisis])	Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use, other)
WFP	Evaluation of WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts	2018	Global	Bangladesh, Burundi the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mali, Yemen and four regional hubs (in Dakar, Nairobi, Amman and Bangkok)	Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme, Natural disaster, Other (complex crisis)	Food access
World Bank	The World Bank Group and the Global Food Crisis: An Evaluation of the World Bank Group Response	2013	Global	Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Philippines, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Yemen	Economic shock	Food access, other

Annex 4: Methodology

1. Identification of data sources or evaluation universe

The study started with a search for secondary resources covering food security in crisis contexts. These were gathered following a call to UNEG members and partners (including members of the Evaluation Cooperation Group of the multilateral banks and Evalnet), as well as from the UNEG evaluation reports database¹.

A total of 241 documents were retrieved or made available to the Study team. To ensure the search had been adequate and to select evaluative evidence, the Team further refined “inclusion” criteria as follows:

- Time period: evaluations, assessments, and scientific studies conducted between 2014 and 2020, with additional hand-picked older resources if found pertinent by both, the Study team and Management Team.
- Technical scope: evaluations, assessments, and reports with a strong component of food security in crisis contexts.
- Quality: evaluations, assessments, and reports conducted by independent staff or teams applying relevant assessment criteria (e.g., OECD DAC criteria, RCTs, difference-in-differences), and robust methods (qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods).
- Language: evaluation reports written in English, Spanish, and French.
- Typology: evaluations, study and reports conducted by international or national organizations.

Using these criteria, the team conducted a second search for resources and added 11 reports to the database. Resources in the database were then reviewed and assessed against the above criteria, leaving 79 evaluation reports in the dataset (out of 252 documents).

A second in-depth review was then carried out, using the following criteria²:

¹ Reports tagged as covering interventions related to SDG1 and SDG2. Retrieval criteria included:

- Type of evidence (evaluation, study, lessons paper, internal review, academic paper, other)
- Type of intervention covered (food availability, food access, food use , other)
- Type of crisis (Conflict/insecurity, Weather extreme, Economic shock, Crop pest and animal disease, Health shock, Natural disaster, Systemic (any crisis), Other (complex crisis))
- Focus of the intervention (response to pandemic, natural event, other)
- Target population of the intervention (Policy-makers, programme developers, vulnerable groups, other)
- Phase of intervention (emergency, development)

² As a corollary, “exclusion” criteria for the pre-selected evaluation reports included:

- i. Evaluation reports that do not address or inform any of the research questions.
- ii. Evaluation reports that conveyed an assessment without referring to or relying on OECD/DAC criteria.
- iii. Evaluation reports that did not present a clear and sound methodology.
- iv. Evaluations that were not formulated by an independent team.

Relevance for study inclusion
Subject: Evaluation reports with a strong component of food security in crisis contexts.
Questions: Evaluation reports addressing at least one of the research pillars and related research questions (see inception report).
Time period: Evaluation reports completed between 2016 and 2020, additional hand-picked older resources if found pertinent by both, the Study team and Management Team.
Evaluation methods: Evaluation reports framed around the OECD DAC evaluation criteria, and/or robust evaluative methodology (e.g., impact evaluations).
Evaluation principles, norms, and standards
Independence: Evaluations conducted by independent staff (e.g. independent evaluation office) or teams.
Evaluation Criteria: Evaluations applying relevant evaluation criteria (e.g. OECD DAC).
External publishing: Evaluation reports available externally to the institution (e.g. on a website, dashboard, or similar).
Credible methodology
Clarity: Evaluation reports presenting sound methodology and any limitations.
Appropriateness: Evaluation methodology using qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods, and being appropriate for the evaluation type and enabling the evaluation questions to be answered.
Findings
Transparency: Findings transparently generated and making explicit use of evidence.
Triangulation: Findings triangulated from different sources to ensure credibility.
Impartiality: Findings presented impartially, making use of evidence to support their credibility.
Comprehensiveness: Evaluation questions answered, or gaps explained.
Conclusions
Balance: Conclusions reflecting the positive and negative aspects conveyed in findings and analysis.
Coherence: Conclusions having a logical flow from findings and analysis.
Clarity: Conclusions and recommendations unambiguous.
Result (as effectiveness/impact): Conclusions presenting if the initiative (e.g., project) worked or not (i.e., if it had an impact and if it was positive) and how effective it was.

Based on the above, the team selected **65 evaluation reports** that formed the core sample of the evaluative evidence used for the study. These evaluation reports originate from the following sources:

Organization	Evaluation reports
FAO	6
Government of Canada	2
IFAD	17
ILO	4
IOM	4
Joint SDG Fund	1
MOFA Netherlands	1
OCHA	1
UNDP	1
UNHCR	4
UNICEF	7
UNIDO	4
USAID	1
WFP	11
World Bank	1
Grand Total	65

2. Selected approach for the study

The study was performed using an iterative process.³ Consultations with the study's management team and external stakeholders (Annex 1) informed the scope and objectives of the study. Draft versions of the report were reviewed by the management team before dissemination.

3. Analytical framework development

Following the establishment of the core dataset, the team extracted qualitative data as per the evaluation questions and detailed evaluation dimensions. The data extraction framework was pilot-tested and adjusted to ensure the major features of the evaluation dataset were captured.

The classification of the dimensions (coding) was developed from the conceptual framework and study questions, and later translated into nine coded sections. For the purpose of this study, the review of the OECD/DAC criteria assessed across the dataset focused on the study questions and selected interventions and modalities, and on good practices and lessons learned. Key words were also considered in each of the codes to ease the search of document sections and codes. Coding of qualitative data used

³ The Team conducted a data extraction based on the codes and keywords of the analytical framework. Evidence was synthesized and tagged with MAXQDA. The preliminary study and coding were compared for validation and adjustments. The study combined an inductive/deductive approach. The initial set of analytical fields was developed from the conceptual framework and study questions, and new fields were added as analysis of evaluations took place.

the software MAXQDA. The table below presents the dimensions implemented by the Team (the detailed extraction framework and codes are presented in section 5).

Table 3.1: Coding dimensions

Pillar 1	<u>Evaluation questions</u>	Adapted DAC criteria
	<u>Concepts, main categories</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme • Crisis setting • Type of response • Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact/Results
Pillar 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted population (direct and final) • Collaboration • A priori analysis (needs assessment, vulnerability analysis) 	Additional criteria
	<u>Codes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes defined for each category 	
Pillar 3	<u>Keywords</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified keywords for each code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation • Unintended impacts • Exogenous and endogenous factors • Lessons learned, constraints and problems • Good practices

4. Limitations of the rapid study

The rapid study faced several **limitations**:

- Scope of the dataset: The in-depth search and call for relevant and representative resources as part of the data collection proved to be extremely time consuming. Due to capacity constraints and the need to conduct a rapid study, the Team may have compromised an exhaustive in-depth analysis for a timely rapid evaluation.
- Mitigation measures: To ensure that the dataset was as comprehensive and accurate as possible, the Team performed two rounds of search. However, the rapid evaluation study leaves room for further review of reports that were found out-of-scope, and for expanding to academic and scientific literature.
- Evaluation methodologies: Different methodologies have been used in the evaluation reports analysed by the Team. This has limited the capability to identify “best practices” among the good practices.
- Mitigation measures: The range of methodologies used in the evaluation reports was a means to ensure higher validity of the findings (triangulation). The Team reported on the good practices without positioning them as “best practices”.
- Evaluation questions: The evaluation questions framing the reports analysed by the Team were not aligned with the research questions of the study. Furthermore, evaluation reports in the dataset do not necessarily elicit if findings apply to specific communities (e.g., rural poor, urban poor). At times, this has created challenges to identify the effectiveness of interventions under one or another pillar or for one or another target group.

- *Mitigation measures:* The Team referred to “communities” or “beneficiaries” when no further details were available and did not attribute findings to a specific target group.
- *Inconsistent definitions:* Most of the evaluation reports do not include definitions, and external research shows that organizations in the sample do not necessarily share the same definitions nor do place the same interventions under the same pillar, nor have the same range of interventions under each pillar.
- *Mitigation measures:* The Team used analysis and expert judgment to reconcile different terminologies covering similar topics (e.g. modality). Keywords were used to account for cover variations in the terminology.

5. Coding dimensions

The following table presents the framework used by the team for coding the evaluative evidence with MAXQDA.

	Sub-classifications	Keywords
Theme of the program (document)		
1	Food systems	Food production; food industry; food process; food market; Agrifood; Food systems/ Value chain; food system
2	Market access, trade	Market access; trade; commercialization, export; sales
3	Food safety	Food safety; quality of food; food labels;
4	Food security and nutrition	Food security; food access; food consumption; hunger; nutrition; nutritional education, variety of food; stunting; undernourishment; malnutrition; obesity
5	Pest control; plant health	Insecticides; pest control; management of species; species
6	Climate change	Climate change; el nino; la Niña; hurricane; fire; dry corridor; corridor seco; drought; global warming; sea level; flooding; emissions; greenhouse; environmental; rainfall
7	Water & sanitation	Water: resources; stress; availability; demand; scarcity; access to (households)
8	Social inclusion, empowerment (gender, vulnerable groups)	Gender; women; girls; peoples; indigenous people
9	Poverty, livelihoods, development	
10	Education	
11	Job creation, skills and entrepreneurship	Employment; employee; work; labour market; capacities; skills; entrepreneurship; start-ups
12	Human health and well-being	Health; medicine; drugs

13	Conflict resolution, conflict and peace	
14	Policy engagement	
15	Productivity	
16	Resilience	
17	Monitoring and early warning	
Crisis setting/ Type of crisis		
1	Conflict/insecurity	
2	Economic shock	
3	Health shock	
4	Crop pest and animal disease	
5	Natural disaster	
6	Weather shock/extreme (climate change)	
7	Systemic (any crisis)	
Type of Response		
1	Response (reactive)	
2	Prevent (proactive)	
3	Recovery	
Interventions (What is given)		
1	Inputs	Seeds; fertilizer; animal feed
2	Cash transfer	Cash transfer (conditional/unconditional), monetary
3	In-kind food assistance	Food; cereals; food assistance in-kind; food aid; Food Basket
4	School feeding	School feeding; school meals; lunch; breakfast; comedores escolares; school; food; cereals; breakfast
5	School gardens	
6	Training, capacity development	Field training; training; workshop
7	Public works/cash-for-work	
8	Advocacy and Promotion	
9	Policy advice	Policy and technical advice; policy guidance and support; normative support; institutional development; regulatory framework; bylaws
10	Technical assistance	
11	In-kind other than food	
12	Micro-loans, financial aid	
13	Health care	

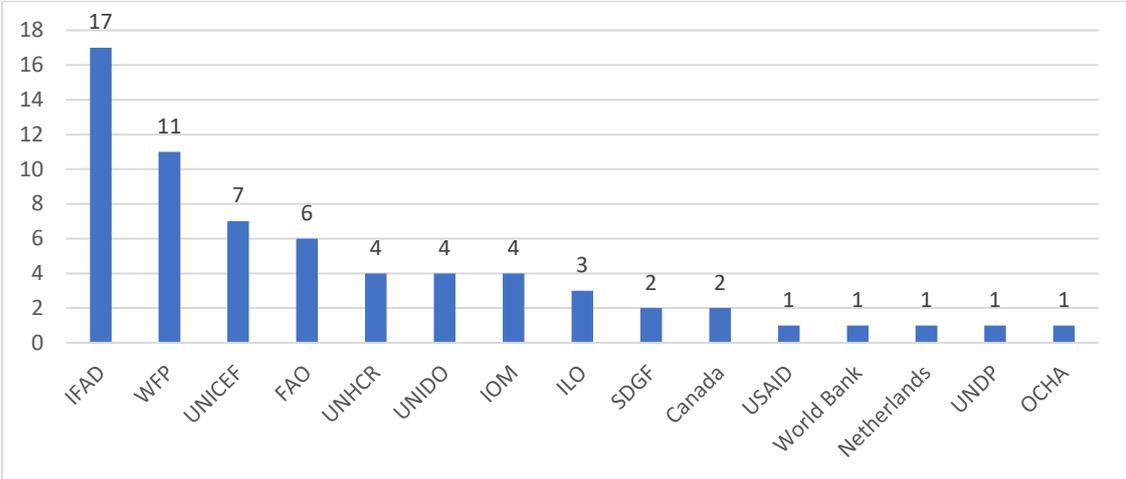
14	Education (children)	Education, education materials, radio education broadcasts
Beneficiaries		
1	Rural poor (households), Small-family farmers	
2	Pastoralist	
3	Women, vulnerable groups	
4	Migrants, refugee, IDPs	
5	Urban poor (households)	
6	Employers organizations, cooperatives	
7	Government officials	
8	Programme developers	
9	UN Staff	FAO, IFAD, ILO, WFP (or UN) staff at local government
10	Private sector	
11	Associations	Workers organizations; unions
12	Country-wide	
13	Community	
Collaboration with (at any stage):		
1	Other Partner agencies (UN)	FAO; IFAD; ILO; UNICEF; UNIDO; WFP
2	International organizations, NGOs (not UN)	World Bank; Save the Children; church; non-profit organization
3	Workers organizations, associations, unions, etc.	
4	Employers organizations, Cooperatives	
5	Government (local, national, etc.)	Government officials; ministries; public employees
6	Civil Society	
Any a priori analysis?		
1	Needs assessment	
2	Targeting analysis	
3	Vulnerability assessment	
4	Market analysis/	
Additional Tags		
Innovation		
Numbers (Note: pending to refine)		
Evaluation of the Program in the document		
Unintended Negative impacts		

Unintended Positive impacts
Can the Intervention be scaled-up or replicated?
Exogenous factors identified
Endogenous factors identified
Problems/lessons learned / Constraint factors
Good practice Can the interventions/benefits be sustainable? (not disappear when the program ends/leaves)
Impact/Results
Methodology

Annex 5: Evaluation reports by typology

The evaluative evidence selected for the study originates from 15 organizations, with a prevalence of evaluation reports coming from IFAD and WFP.

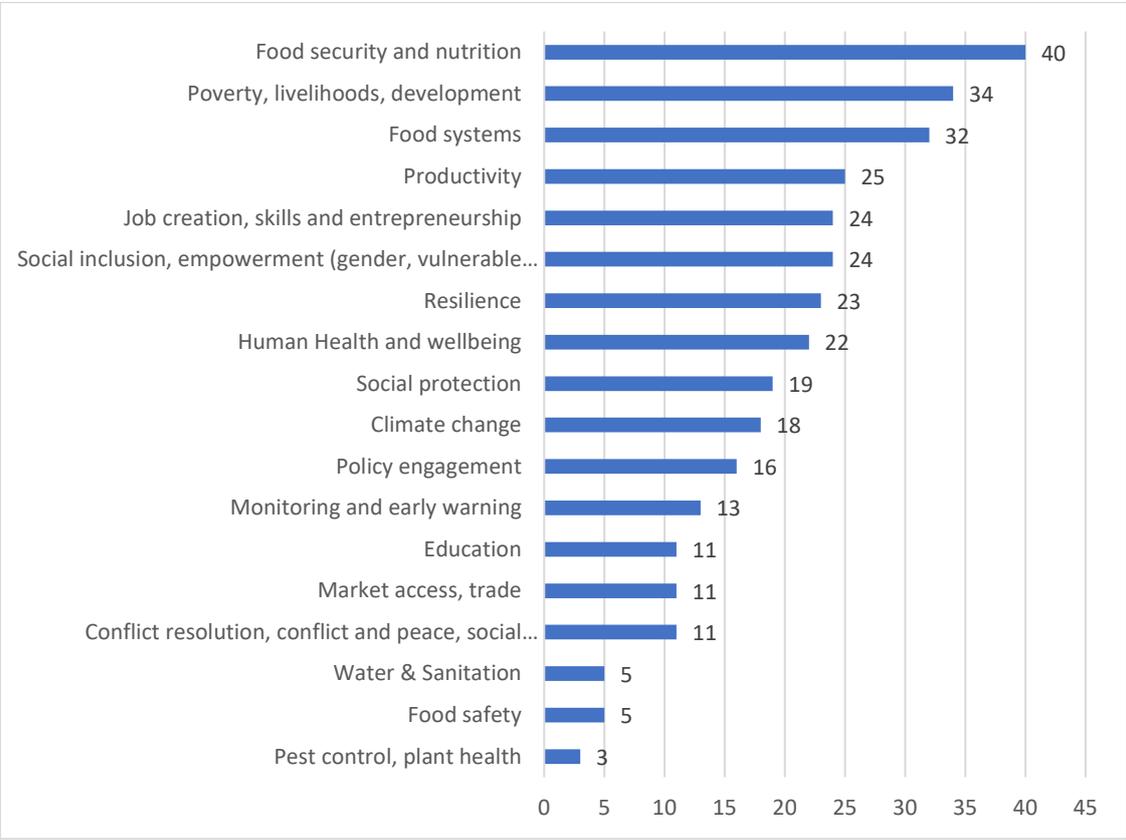
Figure 5.1: Number of evaluation reports per agency



Source: MaxQDA coding of the evaluation dataset

Within the “Theme” dimension, the code “Food security and nutrition” was attributed to 40 evaluation reports. Few reports (3) were assigned the code “Pest control, plant health”, indicating limited coverage in the dataset and possible knowledge gaps.

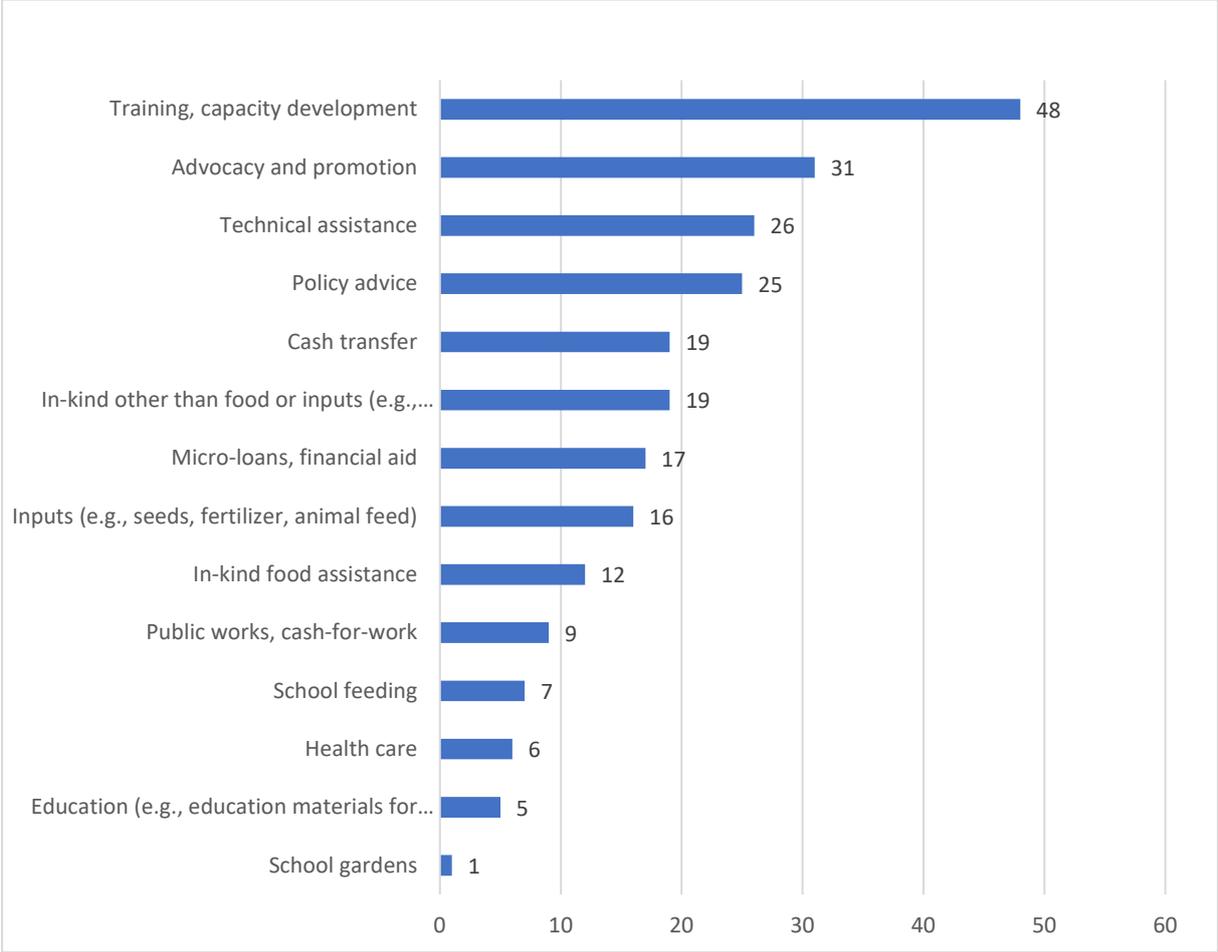
Figure 5.2: Number of evaluation reports coded with the selected themes



Source: MaxQDA coding of the evaluation dataset

Within the dimension “Type of support, intervention, or modality”, the code “Training and capacity development” was attributed to 48 evaluation reports. Few reports (1) were assigned the code “School gardens”, indicating limited coverage in the dataset and possible knowledge gaps.

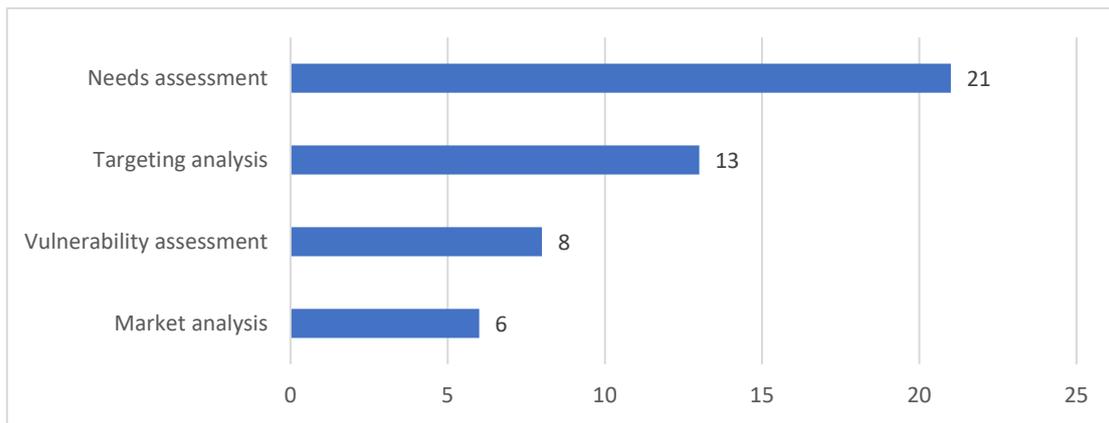
Figure 5.3: Number of evaluation reports coded with the selected types of support, intervention or modality



Source: MaxQDA coding of the evaluation dataset

Within the dimension “A Priori Analysis”, the code “Needs assessment” was attributed to 21 evaluation reports. Few reports (6) were assigned the code “Market analysis”, indicating limited coverage in the dataset and possible knowledge gaps.

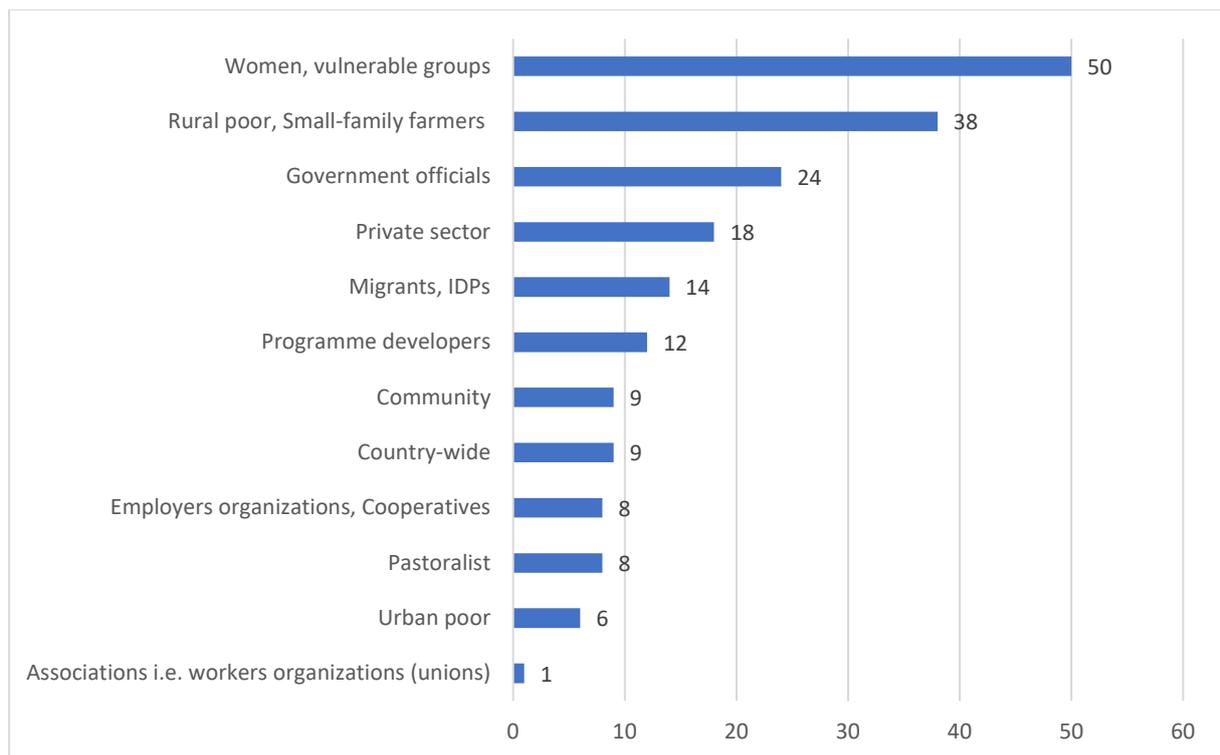
Figure 5.4. Number of evaluation reports coded with the selected types of a priori analysis



Source: MaxQDA coding of the evaluation dataset

Within the dimension “Beneficiaries”, the code “Women, vulnerable groups” was attributed to 50 evaluation reports. Few reports (1) were assigned the code “Associations i.e. workers associations (unions)”, indicating limited coverage in the dataset and possible knowledge gaps.

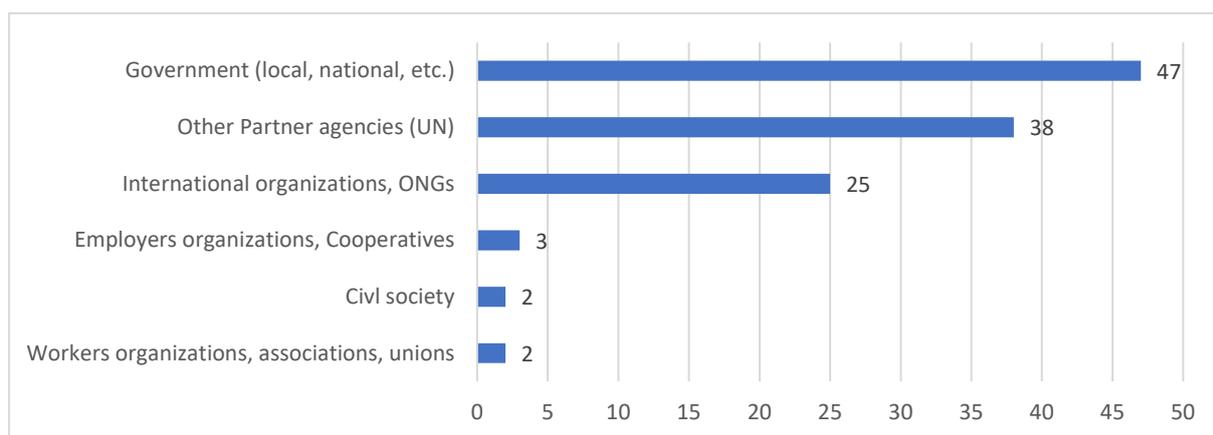
Figure 5.5: Number of evaluation reports coded with the selected types of beneficiaries



Source: MaxQDA coding of the evaluation dataset

Within the dimension “Collaboration, Partners”, the code “Government (local, national, etc.)” was attributed to 47 evaluation reports. Few reports (2) were assigned the codes “Worker organizations” and “Civil society”, indicating limited coverage in the dataset and possible knowledge gaps.

Figure 5.6: Expected impact of interventions in evaluation reports



Source: MaxQDA coding of the evaluation dataset

Annex 6: Definitions

- i. **Food security:** Food security articulates four dimensions¹:
 - **Food availability:** The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including in-kind food).
 - **Food access:** Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).
 - **Utilization:** Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security.
 - **Stability:** To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security
- ii. **Social protection and basic services:** The extent to which social protection comes with a consistent UN-wide definition and scope is unclear. WFP sees social protection as a government-led system designed to support the most vulnerable in a range of ways. The World Bank for example indicates that social protection systems help the poor and vulnerable cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the aging population. For FAO², social protection is a set of interventions whose objective is to reduce social and economic risk and vulnerability, and to alleviate extreme poverty and deprivation. Social Protection includes three types of programmes (SOFA, 2015) social assistance, social insurance and labor market protection. The focus of Social protection is to contribute to the economic transformation, increasing purchasing power and impulsing economic growth (FAO Social Protection Framework, 2015). According to SOFA³ the providing means (interventions) can be cash or in-kind and can have a preventive function alleviating and helping become more resilient against shocks, stresses and preventing loss of income and assets. Social Protection can also be a transformative tool from survival towards investments for the future.
- iii. **Economic response and recovery:** The bridge between a rapid response (Social Protection) and Development is called Economic Recovery or transition. According to the OECD⁴ the recovery will take a long time to bring the economy back to pre-pandemic levels, and the crisis will leave long-lasting scars - a fall in living standards, high unemployment and weak investment. Job losses in the most affected sectors, such as tourism, hospitality and entertainment, will particularly hit low-skilled, young, and informal workers.
- iv. **Social cohesion and community resilience:** Evidence coming from country-level impact evaluations shows that social protection, when integrated in broader rural development strategies, can generate a broad range of impacts: boosting economic growth; enhancing the productivity of families; achieving food security and nutrition, and building the resilience of poor rural families (FAO Social Protection Framework). Community based programmes aim at reaching various elements of the community, namely women, elderly, youth, different able

¹ FAO. 2006. Policy Brief: Food Security. Issue 2. Rome.

² FAO Social Protection Framework <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7016e.pdf>

³ The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2015 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4910e.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/global-economy-faces-a-tightrope-walk-to-recovery.htm>;
<https://www.oecd.org/insights/46156144.pdf>

people, and the community at large. They are designed around the needs and resources existing within a community involving community stakeholders addressing sustainable and equitable outcomes.

- v. **Crisis:** According to World Bank’s *Global Crisis Risk Platform*⁵, when the impact of a shock is severe or resources or capacity to respond to its consequences are limited, a shock can become a crisis—that is, “a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.” Distinct types of risks often overlap and interconnect, amplifying the frequency and severity of natural and human-caused disasters. Developing countries face an increasingly complex risk landscape, marked by interconnected hazards and threats that create the potential for vastly more damaging crises. This property has been described as compound or multidimensional risk.⁴ Natural hazards like floods and extreme weather events destroy crop fields, livestock assets, and water and sanitation infrastructure, sparking disease and pest outbreaks. Armed conflict drives refugee flows, exposing vulnerable populations to food insecurity and malnutrition, and financial crises stoke mass protests and civil unrest that can stress the social fabric of a society and create broader instability and violence. This is illustrated in the table below adapted from the Global Crisis Risk Platform.

⁵ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/762621532535411008/pdf/128852-BR-SecM2018-0217-PUBLIC-new.pdf>

Crises	Hazards (illustrative)	Potential second-order hazards (illustrative)	Trends amplifying risk (illustrative)	Risk can be prevented	Vulnerability can be mitigated
Weather extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe weather events (e.g. typhoon) * • Drought ° • Floods * • Untimely start of rainy seasons ° 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine # • Disease outbreaks • Intercommunal conflict • Population displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change 		✓
Natural disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake * • Tsunami * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine # • Disease outbreaks • Intercommunal conflict 			✓
Health shock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemic / pandemic outbreak * • Establishment (endemicization) of emerging disease # • Rise in chronic disease # 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social unrest • Population displacement • Food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic change (population growth) • Increasing travel and trade • Declining global poverty 	✓	✓
Conflict/insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil war onset * • Coup * • Protracted political crisis # • State collapse ° • Terrorism * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population displacement • Famine # 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanization • Resurgent nationalism 	✓	
Economic shock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency crisis * • Bank solvency crisis * • Asset price collapse ° • Mass unemployment # • Food price spike * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social unrest • Mass protest • Unemployment/ informal economy • Food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing trade and financial interdependence 	✓	✓
Crop pest and animal disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall armyworms • Desert locusts • Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) • Foot and-mouth disease (FMD) • Rift Valley fever (RVF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population displacement • Unemployment/ informal economy • Food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanization 	✓	✓

* = typically fast-onset risk
= typically slow-onset risk
° = variable onset speed

Annex 7: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for a rapid evaluation study: What works to protect food security in times of covid-19?

The forthcoming system-wide evaluation policy commits the United Nations system entities to establish evaluation coalitions to identify knowledge gaps around SDG goal areas and fill these through system-wide evaluations and knowledge sharing. This document is a proposal by FAO, IFAD, UNIDO and WFP to commission an evaluation study on the effectiveness of interventions to protect food security in times of covid-19, with the participation of other UN agencies and development actors.¹ It directly concerns SDGs 1 and 2, other related SDGs, and addresses the crosscutting concern of “leaving no one behind”.

Introduction

1. The number of hungry people in the world has been growing in the past five years². The advent of covid-19 has put additional strains on Governments, the development & humanitarian community and civil society to cope with a deteriorating socio-economic and environmental context, and is expected to cause an increase of extreme poverty³. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development established as its first two goals the end of poverty in all its forms and the eradication of hunger by 2030 – so ten years from now. Urgent action is needed to promote evidence-based policies and programmes that reverse the recent poverty and hunger upward trends both in the short and the long term.

2. The Agenda’s core principle to “leave no one behind” calls for increased attention to vulnerable groups, especially those facing extreme poverty and hunger, whose plight is often hidden by their limited voice and the poor coverage of Government programmes especially in rural areas. Without the joint efforts of the international community to address the needs of vulnerable groups and to measure the impact of this support, the SDGs will not be achieved and the gap between marginalized groups and the rest of the world will expand.

Rationale and added value

3. FAO, IFAD, UNIDO and WFP have long implemented and evaluated programmes aimed at promoting food security, including in times of crisis. Despite some efforts over the past decade⁴, there are still many evidence gaps in terms of what works best to protect food security from health, socio-economic and environmental shocks such as those caused by covid-19. On the other hand, there is separate (agency-specific) information on how and why developmental and humanitarian interventions delivered by different types of agencies (government, international agencies, civil society organizations) may work in different contexts. In the advent of covid-19, many development and humanitarian agencies and the UN itself are promoting and formulating comprehensive responses to the crisis for the short and

¹ UNEG, Evalnet and ECG members will be invited to participate in the exercise. Depending on their level of engagement, they could be members of the management group and/or become providers of evidence.

² FAO. 2020. SDG 2.1 Indicator <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/211/en/>

³ https://public.flourish.studio/visualisation/2611008/?utm_source=showcase&utm_campaign=visualisation/2611008

⁴ <https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/>

medium-term. Lessons from evaluations conducted by UN agencies can inform the formulation of such responses.

Objective

4. The overarching objective of the proposed study is to summarize lessons from past experiences on what worked and what didn't work, and under which circumstances, in protecting the food security of affected populations during crises similar to the current COVID-19 pandemic and in helping these populations become more resilient to food insecurity so that they could better cope when such a crisis re-occurs. The study will be primarily based on evaluative evidence, and complemented as needed with evidence from non-evaluative sources. Decision-makers and programme staff in UN agencies and partners are expected to benefit from the knowledge synthesized to better design and manage interventions in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

5. In order to facilitate uptake, the study will analyze evidence from evaluations of interventions that contribute to selected pillars of the medium-term UN socio-economic response to COVID-19⁵ on topics related to food security including:

- Social protection and basic services: under this pillar, the assessment will gather lessons and evidence of what works in cash transfers; food aid, input distribution and school meals programmes.
- Economic response and recovery: under this pillar, the assessment will gather lessons and evidence of what works in food supply chain development; food security monitoring and early warning; food policy advice; rural employment; and entrepreneurship promotion programmes.
- Social cohesion and community resilience: under this pillar, the assessment will gather lessons and evidence of what works in community empowerment programmes.

Preliminary questions

6. Below is a non-exhaustive list of **preliminary** questions for the overall assessment:

- What interventions have been effective (or less effective) in protecting food security during crises?
- What interventions have been effective (or less effective) in helping food insecure population groups recover from crises?
- What interventions have been successful (or less successful) in helping vulnerable population groups become more resilient to food insecurity?
- What are the factors explaining their effectiveness?
- What groups or categories of people have benefited the most or the least from these interventions and why?

⁵ <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/UN-framework-for-the-immediate-socio-economic-response-to-COVID-19.pdf>

- Are these interventions likely to generate sustainable benefits to their intended users? What are the main contributing and/or constraining factors to sustainability?

Methodology

7. The assessment will rely on sources of evidence that are either publicly available and/or facilitated by UNEG members and partners (including members of the Evaluation Cooperation Group of the multilateral banks, of Evalnet, etc.). Other sources of evidence include grey literature and academic journals, and/or by referrals from interested parties. An assessment tool will be created to identify and qualify the materials to be used in the study, for use by the research team. Further information on the process is available in appendix 1.

Management arrangements

8. The assessment will be jointly managed by a group of UN agencies (initially FAO, IFAD, UNIDO and WFP) through a representative from their Evaluation Offices. The management group will prepare Terms of Reference, identify a preliminary list of possible sources of information, and recruit a lead consultant (an evaluation specialist with proven experience in UN agencies and in doing study) who will be supported by one or two evaluation analysts to carry out the exercise.

Timeframe

9. The study will be undertaken in the period June-December 2020. Below is a tentative timeframe:

- June 2020: Establishment of the management group; Preparation of Terms of Reference
- July/August 2020: Identification of consultants; preliminary data gathering; socialization of the evaluation study among UNEG members and partners
- September/October 2020: Inception phase, desk research and preliminary analysis
- November 2020: First draft of the study for comments; review and approval by the management group
- December 2020/January 2021: Finalization of the report; dissemination across UNEG members and partners

Potential benefits of the exercise

- Generation of new, more robust, evidence for decision-makers derived from the integration process of the study.
- Enhanced synergies and collaboration among UN system agencies and partners, resulting in less duplication of efforts and greater outreach.
- Increased positioning of the UN system as a whole, as a lead entity in global efforts to enhance evidence generation and uptake around covid-19 and food security.

- Combining evaluative perspectives on humanitarian support and longer-term development, thanks to the diverse experience of the UN agencies involved.

References

- i. Rapid Evidence Assessment from Better Evaluation:
https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/evaluation-options/rapid_evidence_assessment
- ii. UN Evaluation Group: <http://www.unevaluation.org/>
- iii. FAO Evaluation publications: [http://www.fao.org/evaluation/evaluation - digest/recently-completed-evaluations/en/](http://www.fao.org/evaluation/evaluation-digest/recently-completed-evaluations/en/)
- iv. IFAD Evaluation publications: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/ioe/evaluations>
- v. UNIDO Evaluation publications: <https://www.unido.org/resources/evaluation>
- vi. WFP Evaluation publications:
<https://www.wfp.org/publications?f%5B0%5D=topics%3A2234>
- vii. DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EvalNet):
<https://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/>
- viii. Evaluation Cooperation Group: <https://www.ecgnet.org/>

Appendix 1. Assessment process

The assessment will involve the following phases:

1. A comprehensive mapping of evaluations and other documented actions or sources of evidence relevant for the assessment (July-August 2020)
 - A comprehensive compilation of evaluations and other sources of evidence related to past pandemics and natural events with implications on food security (e.g., Ebola, Avian flu, El Niño, Tsunami, etc.) will be carried out by the assessment management group (FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNIDO) with the support of a research analyst.
 - Evaluations will be searched in UNEG repository (i.e., tagged as SDG1 & SDG2), as well as requested from UNEG members and interested Evalnet and ECG members through emails/surveys.
 - Other sources of evidence will be identified from depositories such as 3ie’s development evidence portal⁶, and reports such as ODI’s “Dealing with Covid-19 in rural Africa: lessons from previous crises”⁷ and the “Rapid evidence review of interventions to mitigate negative effects in poverty, agriculture and food security in Africa”⁸ and 3ie’s evidence gap map on “The effects of food systems interventions on food security and nutrition outcomes in low- and middle- income countries”⁹.
 - The evidence identified as relevant for the assessment will be organized as follows:
 - Lead UN (or other implementing) agency
 - Time period
 - Region/country
 - Pillar and type of intervention covered
 - Source of evidence (evaluation, study, lessons paper, internal review, academic research, other)
 - Focus of the intervention (response to pandemic, natural event, other)
 - Target population (Policy-makers, programme developers, vulnerable groups, other)
 - Phase of intervention (emergency, development)
2. Stakeholder analysis and development of the assessment tool (September 2020)
 - The lead consultant, with the support of the evaluation analysts, will map selected UN agencies’ individual response to COVID-19 against the UN-wide framework as an

⁶ <https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/>

⁷ <https://www.odi.org/publications/17047-dealing-covid-19-rural-africa-lessons-previous-crises>

⁸ https://www.future-agricultures.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Rapid-Evidence-Review_Policy-interventions-to-mitigate-negative-effects-on-poverty-agriculture-and-food-security-from-disease-outbreaks-and-other-crises-1.pdf

⁹ <https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/GIZ-FSN-EGM-Protocol.pdf>

input for the conceptual framework of the study and the refinement of the evaluation questions.

- The lead consultant will also undertake a stakeholder analysis to identify key users from within the UN system and undertake interviews to validate their information needs.
- Based on this the lead consultant will propose refinements to the study questions (and potential sub-questions) and prepare an assessment tool to determine which evaluations/evidence may be included in the study. The later will be used for undertaking an initial quality assessment of each evaluation report and identify any evidence gap.
- An interim online workshop with management group members will then be conducted to review mapping results, discuss evidence gaps and finalize the study questions in a consultative manner.

3. Conduct of the evaluation study (October-December 2020)

- This phase entails the conduct of a comprehensive review, analysis, and study of findings to respond to the agreed research questions
- Interviews with relevant stakeholders, including evaluation staff, programme managers and key partners, may be conducted to inform/strengthen the assessment.
- The assessment may include conclusions and recommendations for each pillar (or even type of intervention) and different stakeholder group.

4. Review and dissemination of the assessment findings, including through a final workshop or series of workshops (December 2020-January 2021)

- A final workshop (or series of workshops) on how findings can be used in future programming and policy making to address gaps and challenges identified in the report will be organized by the different agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNIDO) with participation of the consultant(s) involved in the assessment.
- The assessment report will be posted on the Websites of the agencies involved as well as on the UN Evaluation Group website. It will also be disseminated by email to all UNEG members, and other channels (Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.)