Evaluation Brief

\*\*What have we learned?\*\*  
  
The operation focuses on providing assistance to the Forcibly Displaced population, which includes refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The main challenges identified in relation to the evaluation objectives are:  
  
1. \*Inadequate data collection and monitoring systems\*: This leads to difficulties in tracking progress and measuring impact. For example, without accurate data on the number of IDPs receiving assistance, it is challenging to determine if resources are being allocated efficiently.  
2. \*Lack of coordination among various stakeholders\*: This can result in duplication of efforts or gaps in service delivery. For instance, different organizations might unknowingly provide similar aid to the same group of people, while others receive no assistance at all.  
3. \*Insufficient community engagement and participation\*: This may result in services that do not adequately address the needs and priorities of the displaced population. For example, a lack of consultation with women may lead to the development of programs that do not effectively respond to their specific protection concerns.  
4. \*Inadequate resources for mental health and psychosocial support\*: This leaves many vulnerable individuals without access to necessary care. For instance, a refugee family affected by trauma may not receive appropriate counseling services due to limited funding for mental health programs.  
5. \*Scattered service delivery locations\*: This can create barriers for the displaced population to access assistance. As an example, IDPs living in remote areas might face challenges reaching distribution points for food and non-food items.  
  
\*\*How did we get there?\*\*  
  
The common root causes of these challenges include insufficient resources, limited coordination among stakeholders, and a lack of understanding of the local context. These factors contribute to the difficulties in implementing effective programs that address the needs of the displaced population.  
  
\*\*What is working well?\*\*  
  
The evaluation identified several good practices and successes, such as:  
  
- Effective partnerships with local organizations, which has led to better cultural understanding and more efficient service delivery.  
- Targeted interventions for specific vulnerable groups (e.g., unaccompanied minors, survivors of gender-based violence) have shown positive results in addressing their unique needs.  
- The use of community-based protection approaches that engage local leaders and empower displaced communities to take part in decision-making processes.  
  
\*\*Now What to do?\*\*  
  
The evaluation has proposed several recommendations classified according to their relevant level:  
  
\*Operational Level:\*  
  
- Strengthen data collection and monitoring systems to better track progress and measure impact.  
- Improve coordination among stakeholders through regular meetings, information sharing, and joint planning.  
- Increase community engagement and participation in program design and implementation.  
  
\*Organizational level:\*  
  
- Invest in capacity building for staff on mental health and psychosocial support to better address the needs of vulnerable individuals.  
- Develop guidelines for service delivery locations to ensure accessibility for all, especially those living in remote areas.  
  
\*Strategic Level:\*  
  
- Advocate for increased resources for mental health and psychosocial support programs.  
- Encourage policy changes that promote community-based protection approaches and local partnerships.  
  
\*\*Conclusion\*\*  
  
By addressing these challenges, UNHCR can enhance its ability to provide effective assistance and protection to the Forcibly Displaced population, ultimately contributing to improved living conditions and greater self-reliance for those affected by displacement.

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