

## PRM Caucasus Evaluation Action Plan

Evaluation Report Recommendation	PRM Response
<p><b>1. Abkhazia:</b> Continue to fund humanitarian assistance in Abkhazia. Humanitarian needs in Abkhazia are ongoing and consistently reported.</p>	<p>As of FY 2021, PRM has continued to fund humanitarian assistance in Abkhazia through ICRC, UNHCR, and UN Women.</p>
<p><b>2. Unearmarked funding:</b> Continue unearmarked or loosely unearmarked contributions to UNHCR and ICRC. Unearmarked funding has been critical in enabling them to do their work and adjust operations based on the evolving needs on the ground in protracted crises when no other funding is available.</p>	<p>Unearmarked or loosely earmarked contributions to UNHCR and ICRC remain standing PRM policy and will continue.</p>
<p><b>3. Livelihoods and market studies:</b> Continue to focus programming on livelihoods. Baseline and market studies are critical to guiding development of the right type of needs-based activities. Strong alignment with businesses and markets contributes to achievement of durable solutions and strong self-reliance.</p>	<p>Where applicable, PRM will ensure that livelihood programming is always among the priorities for NGO funding opportunities (NOFOs) in protracted displacement situations.</p>
<p><b>4. Advocacy:</b> Remind the governments of their ongoing responsibilities and obligations toward IDPs and refugees. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for national governments to develop long-term strategies to address and reduce internal displacement to achieve the SDGs. Together with partners, promote the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and stateless people into national development plans..</p>	<p>Advocacy with host governments on behalf of IDPs and refugees, including promotion of the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons in national development plans, is an ongoing part of RefCoord and PRM program officer responsibilities.</p>
<p><b>5. Advancement of IDP-related laws and policies:</b> Advocate for and call on governments to develop and implement laws based on the UN Guiding Principles on Displacement to achieve truly lasting, rights-based and durable solutions.</p>	<p>Engagement to encourage the development and implementation of laws based on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is an ongoing part of RefCoord and PRM program responsibilities. PRM will strengthen this engagement by coordinating with reconciliation and peacebuilding strategies in protracted internal displacement situations.</p>
<p><b>6. Multiyear projects:</b> Support multiyear funding. Multiyear projects allow adaptation to the changing and evolving needs of the IDPs and refugees and produce better results in fulfilling the complex needs caused by protracted crisis.</p>	<p>PRM is expanding the availability of multi-year funding opportunities in its NOFOs, consistent with OECD-DAC recommendations, and on a case-by-case basis subject to PRM's assessment of the situation.</p>
<p><b>7. Participation of beneficiaries:</b> Ensure meaningful participation and inclusion of IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities. Priorities identified by the beneficiaries themselves and host communities have proven to achieve the best outcomes.</p>	<p>Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is an important priority for PRM. All PRM NGO implementers must include in their proposals their institutional AAP frameworks and international organization partners are required to report on how they collect and use feedback from beneficiaries. PRM will revise its AAP requirements on NGO</p>

	partners and undertake a third-party evaluation of its AAP efforts in 2022.
<p><b>8. Joint planning and programming:</b> Encourage joint humanitarian-development planning and program design driven by collaborative joint data collection and analysis to understand the context, needs, and capabilities across the sectors to support achievement of durable solutions.</p>	PRM continues to increase its outreach to and collaboration with the World Bank, regional development banks, USAID, and other development partners. PRM also supports the World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center for Forced Displacement to drive forward data sharing and data protection in situations of forced displacement across humanitarian and development actors.
<p><b>9. Connect the beneficiaries with authorities:</b> Ensure that the PRM-funded program activities connect IDPs and refugees with relevant government authorities to increase accountability and to support successful transition from PRM support.</p>	PRM can and will encourage its implementers to connect refugee and IDP beneficiaries with relevant authorities in situations where it is possible. In the Caucasus, national and local governments recognized their responsibilities towards IDPs even if resources were lacking. That is not always the case in situations of protracted displacement.
<p><b>10. Reconciliation and peacebuilding:</b> Increase synergies between PRM and USAID to ensure transition to and/or continuation of people-to-people confidence-building programming to support long-term reconciliation efforts through economic integration, health, and education initiatives.</p>	PRM is working closely with USAID on strengthening collaboration across the humanitarian-development spheres in programming, including through the interagency Relief and Development Coherence (RDC) working group.
<p><b>11. Policy changes and disengagement:</b> Communicate decisions on disengagement or policy changes well in advance to allow partners and stakeholders to prepare for gradual transition, including the ability to seek funding from other donors if continuation of activities is needed to ensure eventual handover to local ownership.</p>	PRM believes this is a best practice. In the Caucasus, PRM provided three years for NGOs to transition programs; however, the evaluation's findings suggests this plan may not have been completely clear/welcome to all stakeholders.
<p><b>12. Exit strategies:</b> Ensure that partner handover strategies are realistic, carefully planned, and incorporated into the proposals and activities from the beginning to ensure sustainability.</p>	All PRM NGO awardees are required to include an exit strategy in their proposals.
<p><b>13. Role of CSOs:</b> Maintain regular consultations with local CSOs to better understand the local context and issues. Capacity building and strengthening of CSOs and grassroots organizations will help advance and continue the work needed after donor disengagement, but capacity building takes time.</p>	All RefCoords are advised to maintain contact with knowledgeable CSOs, ensuring CSOs are aware of Taft and other funding opportunities.
<p><b>14. Funding decisions:</b> Keep partners informed and provide funding decisions in a timely manner. Partners operating in challenging and fragile contexts must be able to retain quality staff to ensure successful implementation of programming.</p>	PRM understands the importance of timely funding decisions and will continue its efforts to make timely awards, with the caveat that the quickly shifting demands of humanitarian assistance do not always make this possible.
<p><b>15. Selection of partners:</b> Ensure that the right partners are selected if a similar programming approach is adopted in other</p>	PRM's review of NGO proposals always includes a review of experience in the sector/region. Many PRM implementers have years or decades of

situations. Selecting partners with a proven track record of technical, sectoral, and delivery experience—and a hands-on approach with the ability to directly “jump in”—is a must.

relevant experience. However, this “best practice” is also sometimes in conflict with another one – to use local organizations, which have knowledge that outside organizations lack, as implementers. PRM understand there will always be creative tension between the two.

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