| Evaluation title | Évaluation du Plan stratégie Mauritanie 2019-2022 | que de pays en | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Evaluation category and type | Centralized Evaluation – CS | PE | |
| Post Hoc Quality Assessment (PHQA) – overall rating | Partly Satisfactory: 59% | | |
| Evaluation users can rely on the findings provided in the Evaluation 2019-2022 and may use them for decision-making noting that the provided. The report is generally well written and addresses evalue structured against key evaluation questions, relying on diverse so of detail and analysis, on both CSP strengths and weaknesses, is r lines of inquiry not having been fully addressed in the findings. Ar evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations. Recommen- specified. The methodology section of the report, however, could sampling strategy, further detail on how diversity and representate strategies for all perceived limitations, and a more comprehensive benefited from more detail on CSP plans and expected results reg- greater clarity in the findings and conclusions on the extent of CSI reaching the most vulnerable and achieving expected results with empowerment (GEWE), inclusion, equity, and human rights. | re are some gaps/shortcomin ation questions comprehens urces of data and highlightin easonable despite some evan appropriate line of sight is e endations are prioritized and have been strengthened with ion would be promoted in da e overview of evaluation ethic garding cross-cutting aims. The performance (planned vs. a | ngs in the information sively. Findings are well g key messages. The level luation sub-questions and evident between their timeline for action in the inclusion of a ata collection, mitigation cs. The report would have here could also have been ctual) with regard to | |
| CRITERION 1: REPORT SUMMARY | Rating | Satisfactory | |
| The summary provides a good overview of the evaluation rationale, scope, methodology and intended users, the CSP and its context, as well as key evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations. However, it would have benefited from the integration of evaluation objectives or key evaluation questions in its introduction, greater use of graphics and charts in the findings section, and a more detailed discussion of conclusions and recommendations. | | | |
| CRITERION 2: CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION SUBJECT | Rating | Satisfactory | |
| The report provides a succinct overview of the country demographics, poverty levels, food security and nutrition, refugee and humanitarian context, education indicators, gender equality considerations, as well as related national policies and plans. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution in CSP design, scope and resource allocation, beneficiary numbers and financing modalities, from 2018 to 2021. The evolution is depicted graphically and narratively and external factors responsible for the evolution in CSP design are explained. Nevertheless, the summary would have been strengthened with a comparison of resources required versus resources received, a succinct analysis of the equity, gender and inclusion dimensions of nutrition and food security, as well as what results were sought and how the CSP was designed to achieve improvements in equity, inclusion and gender equality. | | | |
| CRITERION 3: EVALUATION RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, AND SCOPE | Rating | Satisfactory | |
| The evaluation rationale and objectives of learning and accountability are clearly stated, its uses and main users identified. Equity, gender equality, inclusion and protection considerations are mainstreamed in the key evaluation questions, sub-questions and indicators of the evaluation matrix. However, gender, equity and human rights could also have been reflected in key evaluation questions related to sustainability, partnership and resource allocation. The report would have benefited from a more detailed description of scope with regard to targeted beneficiaries. | | | |
| CRITERION 4: METHODOLOGY | Rating | Partly Satisfactory | |
| The methodology section of the report clearly presents the four k OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, with nine learning themes develope needs identified through stakeholder consultations and surveys d | ed and integrated into the me | ethodology based on | |

would have been strengthened with a clearer presentation of data sources and collection methods, including how diversity (sex, age, ethnicity, religion, socio-economic group) was represented among respondents; a detailed sampling strategy, including sample frame, sample selection criteria and sample size for different qualitative and quantitative methods; further detail on how data was analyzed or triangulated; identification of a mitigation strategy for all limitations raised; and finally, greater detail on how evaluation standards were assured, and what measures were taken to ensure the safety, security, and dignity of different stakeholder groups throughout data collection and analysis.

| CRITERION 5: FINDINGS | Rating | Partly Satisfactory |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | |

Evaluation findings are generally informative, comprehensive and well balanced, presenting both strengths and weaknesses of CSP performance against key evaluation questions. Findings are structured against the evaluation questions and sub-questions, with key messages summarized. Diverse sources of data were used to support findings. However, the findings would have been strengthened with greater reliance on primary data collected, disaggregated by age, sex and other characteristics to discern how the voices of different social groups informed the findings. While the evaluation matrix flags limitations in data availability for cross-cutting themes, findings would have been strengthened had they addressed data availability and discussed the implications of any missing data on the validity and reliability of findings. Moreover, findings would have benefited from an analysis of how recommendations from previous evaluations influenced the current CSP design and its implementation. Finally, the report would have been improved had any unintended effects of the CSP, particularly related to GEWE and human rights, been presented and with an explanation as to why the International Humanitarian Principles were not addressed.

CRITERION 6: CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS Rating Partly Satisfactory

Conclusions are balanced, reflecting strengths and weaknesses of CSP performance, synthesizing key messages from the findings and reflecting on past CSP performance. Conclusions also address cross-cutting aims (gender, accountability, protection and environment). However, they would have been strengthened had they addressed the effectiveness of the CSP, in terms of expected outcome and output achievement, along with equity and inclusion dimensions. Conclusions would have benefited from a broader discussion of the extent to which the CSP targeted the most vulnerable and from an analysis of the internal results logic of the CSP, as well as a more forward-looking slant in terms of how the CSP could be adapted in future.

CRITERION 7: RECOMMENDATIONSRatingSatisfactoryRecommendations generally appear to flow logically from evaluation findings and conclusions. They are aligned with the
evaluation objectives of accountability and learning. Recommendations are prioritized, with timeframes for action
specified. However, there are forward-looking suggestions in three conclusions, which are not reflected in the
recommendations, and broader equity and inclusion dimensions are also not reflected in the recommendations.

| CRITERION 8: ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY | Rating | Satisfactory |
|--|--------|--------------|
| The report is well written, follows the WFP template and includes all the required lists. The report is effectively cross- | | |
| referenced across sections, findings, annexes. Key messages are highlighted but visual aids could have been used in the | | |
| to clarify CSP results achievement against expected results and indicators in the findings section against each evaluation | | |
| sub-question. The main report and its annexes exceed WFP requirements on length. | | |

| Integration of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) considerations in the evaluation report based on the UN System-Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI) scorecard | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| UN-SWAP EPI – individual evaluation score | Approaches requirements: 5 points | |
| While not reflected in a specific evaluation objective or the evaluation's other objectives, equity, gender equality, inclusion and protection considerations are mainstreamed in some key evaluation questions, sub-questions and indicators of the evaluation matrix; although GEWE could have been more comprehensively mainstreamed across all evaluation criteria and questions as well. The evaluation methodology contains details on the total proportion of women participating in data collection relative to men, it specifies that some group discussions were separated by gender, and that quantitative data collection results were disaggregated by gender. Diverse data sources and processes were employed to ensure inclusion, although the report would have benefited significantly from a sample frame, rationale, | | |

and sampling strategy, which demonstrated how representation and diversity of voices in data collection was assured. Evaluation findings would have benefited from a more elaborate discussion of planned versus actual achievement of CSP-expected GEWE results and indicators, as well as any unanticipated effects on GEWE and human rights. Recommendations would have been improved with a reference to inclusion considerations for the CSP moving forward.

| Post Hoc Quality Assessment – Rating scale and definitions at overall report and criteria levels | | |
|--|--|--|
| Highly Satisfactory | <u>Definition at overall report level</u> : Evaluation users can rely on the credible and useful evaluation findings provided and can use the evaluation with a high degree of confidence for decision-making. The report is considered an excellent example. | |
| | Definition at criterion level: The criterion is addressed without any gaps or limitations. | |
| Satisfactory | <u>Definition at overall report level</u> : Evaluation users can rely on the quality and credible evaluation findings provided and can use it with confidence for decision-making. | |
| | Definition at criterion level: There are no significant gaps or limitations in addressing the criterion. | |
| Partly Satisfactory | <u>Definition at overall report level</u> : Evaluation users can rely on the evaluation findings provided and may use it for decision-making noting that there are some gaps/shortcomings in the information provided. | |
| | Definition at criterion level: There are some significant gaps or limitations in addressing the criterion. | |
| Unsatisfactory | <u>Definition at overall report level</u> : Evaluation users can use some of the learning from the evaluation, noting that there are significant gaps/ shortcomings in the evaluation findings provided. The report may still contribute to decision making but should be used with caution. | |
| | <u>Definition at criterion level</u> : There are critical gaps or limitations in addressing the criterion. Most of the required parameters are not met. | |