Evaluation of Rwanda WFP Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023)

COUNTRY CONTEXT

population
13.7 million (2022)

133,628 number of **refugees** (July 2023)

33% **stunting** (2020) (% of children under 5)

48.8% multidimensional **poverty** (2023)

61% share of seats held by **women in parliament**

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP)

focused on five **strategic outcomes**

1. Refugees and crises-affected populations have access to nutritious food (54%)
2. Vulnerable populations have improved access to adequate and nutritious food (19%)
3. Children and pregnant women have access to nutritious food and services (4%)
4. Smallholder farmers have increased surplus and access to agricultural markets (9%)
5. The Government is provided with expertise to respond to emergencies (0.4%)

CSP budget **278.3** USD million | **56.8%** funded

January **2023** — **EVALUATION** — November **2023**

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

CSP RELEVANCE, COHERENCE AND STRATEGIC POSITIONING

- Programmatic decisions, informed by food security data, meant CSP continued to be relevant
- WFP well positioned across the development-humanitarian nexus with growing enabler role and support to recurrent shocks
- Clear and integrated programme logic and expanded partnerships served coherence

CSP RESULTS

- WFP supported over 80 percent of vulnerable refugees and returnees
- WFP spurred the scale up of school feeding to a national programme, following positive experiences
- Attention to cross-cutting dimensions could be enhanced for better results
- Good institutional sustainability supported by growing attention to country capacity strengthening
- Resource gaps led to refugee rations cuts and limited progress on building self-reliance
- WFP strengthened social protection, disaster management and food systems, with room for further progress
- Despite enhanced attention to environment, further efforts are required

EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE FACTORS

- WFP delivery was timely, with high performing supply chains
- WFP targeting was evidence-based and generally effective but constrained by a lack of data
- Shift to cash, cascade trainings and good use of partnerships improved efficiency
- Lack of donor diversity and heavy earmarking strongly affected CSP funding and performance
- Weaknesses in M&E failed to support programme improvement
- HR capacities were not optimally aligned with CSP needs

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Maintain a dual focus on saving lives and changing lives for the next CSP
2. Continue to pursue a multi-pronged CCS approach, informed by a corresponding strategy and enhanced monitoring
3. Strengthen WFP's organizational readiness for delivery of the next CSP
4. Strengthen WFP approach to disability inclusion across the portfolio and focus more on gender
5. Upscale the focus on environmental and climate change throughout the next CSP
6. Ensure sustainability considerations are mainstreamed across the portfolio in a balanced manner

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