Quality rating scale legend: Evaluation reports		Overall scoring of gender EPI scale legend: Evaluation reports			
Exceeds requirements: 75–100%		UNSWAP E	UNSWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator		
Meets requirements: 60-74%		11-12 point	11–12 points = Exceeds requirements		
Approaches requirements: 50–59%		8–10 points	8–10 points = Meets requirements		
Partially meets requirements: 25–49%		4–7 points =	4–7 points = Approaches requirements		
Does not meet requirements: 0–24%		0–3 points =	0-3 points = Missing requirements		
Evaluation title	Mid-Term Evaluation of McGovern-Dole- supported School Feeding Programme in Bangladesh		Evaluation report number	DE/BANGLADESH/ 2017/001	
Туре	Thematic / Activity		Centralised/ decentralised	Decentralised	
Global/region or country	Bangladesh		PHQA date	August 2017	
Quality rating – overall category		EPI – overall r	PI – overall report category		
Meets requirements: 60–74%		Approaches requirements: 4–7 points			

This is a good report that conveys a wide range of detailed information quite effectively. The analysis of theory of change is particularly valuable and could usefully have been accompanied by a more detailed appreciation of the internal logic of the intervention. The terminology used to describe the assumptions, whether they are 'valid' or not is potentially misleading as that suggests a comment on whether they were logically sound and correctly specified by the evaluators. The key question for an evaluation is whether the assumptions have held true. Where they haven't, the question is whether the underlying design is poorly specified or whether WFP or partners need to act in a different way. This is potentially of great strategic value to WFP. Analysis of gender could be strengthened by a more discursive discussion about ways in which gender mainstreaming could be introduced into the design. Lastly, the annexes are very thorough at mapping findings back to evaluation questions and recommendations to the text. But a check of recommendations to conclusions to findings would be a better test of the internal coherence of the evaluation.

CRITERION 1: REPORT SUMMARY	Category	Exceeds					
The report has a well presented summary that is easy to read and of a good length. However, some small points of detail let this down: the evaluation questions are not described and the conclusions do not conclude against either those questions or evaluation criteria.							
CRITERION 2: OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION SUBJECT	Category	Exceeds					
This is a well presented section with clear information on the history of support from McGovern-Dole and a helpful explanatory diagram about the implementation cycle. There are no substantial weaknesses in the presentation of this criterion.							
CRITERION 3: EVALUATION CONTEXT, PURPOSE AND SCOPE	Category	Exceeds					
The section sets out a relatively uncomplicated evaluation with appropriate references to context, objectives and scope. The text makes appropriate use of figures and tables to present information. Nevertheless, in view of the very long period of involvement by WFP in school feeding in Bangladesh, some historical data about the scope, scale and effectiveness of previous interventions would help set the context.							
CRITERION 4: METHODOLOGY	Category	Meets					
A conventional and coherent methodology was used, appropriate to the the nature of the mid-term evaluation. In view of the resource limitations on field visits, practical solutions were implemented. The text in the main report links well to the annexes on methodology and the evaluation matrix. However, the							

evaluation matrix fails to develop performance indicators from the results framework, nor are there any benchmarks or performance standards for assessment. Triangulation is treated as the primary, perhaps the sole, analytical method, there is no wider consideration of analysis of qualitative data. Evaluation question 6 illustrates the presentation well. The analysis is described as the 'comparison of most recent output data with baseline and targets'; triangulation states 'cross-check recorded output data with informants in GOB and at schools visited'. The actual analysis is much stronger (see Table 11) and the design could have set a composite performance indicator such as number of indicators achieving or exceeding target.

CRITERION 5: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Category Meets

Category

Category

Category

Exceeds

Meets

Exceeds

The Chapter on findings draws together a wide range of data from previous studies together with findings of the Mid-Term Evaluation mission themselves. There is good use of tables with colour highlights to emphasise aspects of the data and excellent discussion of the validity of assumptions in the inferred theory of change. Nevertheless, the chapter is rather long and would benefit from greater use of introductory paras at the start of each main section of evaluation questions. Some consideration should have been given to unintended effects, which are noted in the terms of reference. Otherwise, there are no major weaknesses against the criterion.

CRITERION 6: CONCLUSIONS

There is a good structure with an effective introductory overview of conclusions followed by conclusions from two perspectives - evaluation criteria and evaluation questions. It is good to see a specific statement of conclusion about gender. There are no substantive weaknesses. Although, the assessment would be improved if there was a clear judgment about performance of the project against evaluation criteria. Cross referencing back to findings would help demonstrate the logical flow in the analysis.

CRITERION 7: GENDERCategoryApproachesThe approach was organised to mainstream Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW)
considerations and gender is discussed widely in the report as well as in dedicated sections. Gender issues
are recognised to include e.g. boys dropping out of education to start work as well as girls drop outs caused
by early marriage. However, more attention could have been given to incorporating advice about avoiding
gender bias in the interview guides and other aspects of gender mainstreaming such as the need for a
gender analysis and for example, a gender audit could have been promoted.CategoryApproaches

CRITERION 8: RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are few in number, clearly stated and follow from the analysis. They are all valid. However, the nature of the issues raised creates substantial challenges for WFP. Specifically, to improve monitoring and evaluation and reporting; to take note of the theory of change assumptions (theory of change is not a routine analysis for WFP operations); and to change strategy with regard to complementary activities. These are more like policy or strategy areas for WFP globally and may be overambitious for this country programme to advocate.

CRITERION 9: ACCESSIBILITY/CLARITY

This is a well written report that is easy and enjoyable to read with good use of figures, tables and boxes and appropriate signposting. Annexes are comprehensive and well referenced. Nevertheless, the chapter on findings is quite long and the reader would be helped by the inclusion of short introductory paragraphs that set out what is to be presented and in what order at the start of each major section (on the four evaluation questions) as well as at the start of the chapter. Some of the data tables (7, 8, 9) are very busy. Simplifying dates and removing raw numbers to leave just % performance would focus on core messages and be easier on the reader.

Criteria scoring scale legend – gender		1. Scope and Indicators	2
integration EPI		2. Criteria and Questions	2
3 points = Fully integrated		3. Methodology	1
2 points = Satisfactorily integrated		4. Findings, Conclusions &	1
1 point = Partially integrated		Recommendations	1
0 point = Not at all integrated		Overall EPI score	6