The evaluation of the Modern Acute Malnutrition Treatment in Timor Leste approaches requirements. While the context, methodology and findings all have strengths in terms of coverage and approach, there are critical gaps in the report’s presentation of conclusions and recommendations. The highly summarised conclusions which do not provide evaluative judgements on the findings, and the lack of sufficiently, specific, actionable and realistic recommendations reduce the utility of the report. The report could also have been improved by including a critical analysis of the theory of change and more in-depth consideration of the gender equality and empowerment of women (GEEW) dimensions.

**CRITERION 1: REPORT SUMMARY**

The summary is comprehensive with most of the necessary information presented in an accessible way. Reference to the evaluation questions and a more detailed version of the recommendations, with information on targeting and timing, could have improved the executive summary.

**CRITERION 2: OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION SUBJECT**

The overview is concise, reviewing the situation regarding malnutrition, national policies and interventions addressing the issue, and referring to a previous evaluation. However, there is no critical assessment of the targeted approach of the intervention or of the underlying logic behind it, despite the theory of change analysis.

**CRITERION 3: EVALUATION CONTEXT, PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

Background information on previous and current WFP support as well as on gender and equity dimensions relating to food security and nutrition issues is clearly presented. The need to generate knowledge and lessons for the Government of Timor Leste as well as for WFP is also emphasised. However, the selection process of municipalities and the possible implications of the El Nino cycle in the context of moderate acute malnutrition interventions could have been described more in detail.

**CRITERION 4: METHODOLOGY**

The methodology covers all the main points with a clear and practical discussion of the data collection approach. The evaluation criteria are consistent with the evaluation’s purpose, and the scope and methods appear realistic based on the resources of the evaluation. However, sufficient explanation is not provided for some key elements including an interpretation of the evaluation criteria in this context and the limitations of the sampling methods, which could have been presented in an annex. Furthermore, there is no specific reference to findings from previous evaluations as well as any risks and mitigation measures.

**CRITERION 5: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

The findings are presented in a logical sequence and the text is structured by the evaluation criteria and questions. They are also balanced and triangulated from different sources to ensure credibility. Where data are available, trends are shown over time and comparisons are made with other settings or countries. However, there is little exploration of differences in opinion and the tables do not indicate the sources of data. Furthermore, the narrative text is very dense and does not draw findings into clear summarising statements against the evaluation questions.

**CRITERION 6: CONCLUSIONS**

Conclusions are presented as highly summarised statements with no evaluative judgement based on the findings. As framed, they more closely resemble recommendations. Although the statements can be linked to the findings and they reflect both positive and negative findings, the highly summarised format and the absence of details undermines the conclusions’ utility.

**CRITERION 7: GENDER AND EQUITY**

The evaluation does not include a specific objective or attempt to explicitly mainstream the assessment of human rights and gender equality considerations. The rationale for this omission due to insufficient time is unconvincing. Nevertheless, it is worth...
noting that some elements of a gender-sensitive approach such as seeking out diverse perspectives through interviews and focus group discussions and examining how the project document dealt with gender equality, were used in the analysis of data, and reflected in the conclusions and recommendations. Equity dimensions are more systematically integrated throughout the report.

**CRITERION 8: RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Partially</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The recommendations lack a strategic orientation, are very wide in scope and overlook the resources and timeframe that would be required for their implementation. In addition, they are not prioritised and the identification of responsible actors (for actions) is vague and imprecise. Although the recommendations address the critical areas identified by the analysis and findings and highlight areas of weakness in the implementation, they could have been written in a more specific, actionable, and realistic way.

**CRITERION 9: ACCESSIBILITY/CLARITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Approaches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The report is challenging to read due to its dense style, long paragraphs, and the absence of summaries of key messages which would help the reader follow all the detail in the findings. Nevertheless, the report structure is logical, balanced and objective in terms of tone and makes good use of annexes to present more detailed information. Additional summary statements and better linkages between sections would have helped the narrative flow more smoothly.

**Gender EPI**

| 1. Scope of Analysis, Evaluation Criteria and Questions | 1 |
| 2. Methodology | 2 |
| 3. Findings, Conclusions & Recommendations | 2 |
| Overall EPI score | 5 |

**Quality rating scale legend: Evaluation reports**

- **Exceeds requirements: 75–100%**
- **Meets requirements: 60—74%**
- **Approaches requirements: 50–59%**
- **Partially meets requirements: 25–49%**
- **Does not meet requirements: 0–24%**

**Overall scoring of gender EPI scale legend: Evaluation reports**

- **7–9 points = Meets requirements**
- **4–6 points = Approaches requirements**
- **0–3 points = Missing requirements**