
Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS)

Terms of Reference

Mid-term Evaluation of Nutrition activities in The Gambia

(2016-2019)

WFP The Gambia

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1. Introduction

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are for the mid-term evaluation of WFP Nutrition activities in The Gambia. This evaluation is commissioned by WFP The Gambia and will cover all nutrition activities from 2016 to 2019 under the PRRO 2016-2017, ICSP 2018 and CSP 2019.

2. These TOR were prepared by the WFP Country Office (CO) in The Gambia based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

3. The reasons for the evaluation being commissioned are presented below.

2.1. Rationale

4. The evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons: I) the Country Office aims at building evidence related to its interventions' results in the domain of nutrition and stunting prevention; II) the evaluation findings will contribute to broader learning in conjunction with other assessments and evaluations, to inform course correction and improve implementation of WFP activities in The Gambia.

5. This evaluation has been timed to ensure that findings can feed into future decisions on implementation of nutrition activities in the current CSP and design of the next CSP

6. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Country Office: it will inform the implementation of WFP The Gambia Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021); its findings will feed into the upcoming evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (in 2020/2021); it will serve as an advocacy tool for raising donors' and partners' awareness around Nutrition and WFP contribution to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 of "Zero Hunger".

2.2. Objectives

7. Evaluations in WFP serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.

- **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of WFP Nutrition activities in The Gambia. The evaluation will also assess GEEW.
- **Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems, including for advocacy purposes.
- The main objective is to critically assess results, impact, accountability and the implementation arrangements and management of the nutrition activities. Another objective of the evaluation is to assess to what extent WFP assistance was delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified manner with consideration of equity and

gender equality dimensions. The evaluation will review the results frameworks and assumptions, document initial lessons learned, and discuss necessary modifications or corrections that may be necessary to effectively and efficiently meet the stated goals and objectives.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

8. A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the Inception phase.
9. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP’s commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP’s work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEEW) in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups.

Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders’ analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Country Office (CO) The Gambia	Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. It has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programmes.
Regional Bureau (RB) Dakar	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The Regional Evaluation Officers support CO/RB management to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations.
WFP HQ	WFP HQ technical units are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant HQ units should be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation.
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralised evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy.

WFP Executive Board (EB)	The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Board but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes.
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Beneficiaries	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought. Beneficiaries or primary care givers of under fives will be sampled for FGDs and interviews as well as will be consulted at the inception phase.
Government	The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonised with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. Various Ministries and national agencies are partners in the design and implementation of WFP activities, including the Ministry of Health , the Food Technology Service of the Ministry of Agriculture , the National Nutrition Agency and the National Disaster Management Agency .
UN Country team	The UNCT's harmonized action should contribute to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level. Main UN partners in the implementation of Nutrition activities are UNICEF, FAO and UNAIDS .
NGOs	NGOs are WFP's partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships. The Gambia Red Cross Society is a key partner for WFP Nutrition activities.
Donors	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes. Major donors include primarily the European Union and The Gambia Government .
Private Sector	In the context of fortification of locally produced food, the Gambia Horticulture Enterprise play an important role in private sector partnership.

10. The primary users of this evaluation will be:

- The Government and the WFP Gambia Country Office and its partners in decision-making, notably related to programme implementation and/or design, Country Strategy and partnerships.
- Given the core functions of the Regional Bureau (RB), the RB is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight
- WFP HQ may use evaluations for wider organizational learning and accountability
- OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board.

3. Context and subject of the Evaluation

3.1. Context

Country overview:

11. The Gambia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranked 173 out of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development report (HDR), making it the 15th least developed country in the world. Of the 2 million Gambians, about 48.6 percent live on less than US\$1.25 per day, 8 percent are considered food insecure. Life expectancy is estimated at 64.4 years; Infant mortality rates estimated to be 34 per 1,000 live births; for every 100,000 live births, 433 women die from pregnancy related causes, which would rank it among the highest rates in the world¹.

Macro Environment:

12. As confidence resumes following the sharp slowdown in 2016, economic recovery is gaining traction. Real GDP growth was an estimated 5.4% in 2018, up from 3.5% in 2017, driven largely by services— tourism and trade and financial services and insurance— which expanded by 10% in 2018, coupled with robust growth in transport, construction, and telecommunications. The fiscal deficit narrowed to 3.9% of GDP in 2018 from 7.9% in 2017, thanks to increased fiscal discipline and international community support.

13. The current account deficit remains large— an estimated 19% of GDP in 2018, down slightly from 2017. For the first half of 2018, total imports rose by 9.2% compared with the first half of 2017, while total exports increased by 8.5% to \$54.9 million. The export basket contains mainly primary commodities, including groundnuts (55.6%), fish and fishery products (21.6%), and cashew nuts (10.6%). Short-term economic prospects are expected to steadily improve over the medium term. Real GDP is projected to grow by 5.4% in 2019 and by 5.2% in 2020.²

Poverty & unemployment:

14. High rates of unemployment among the youth, currently estimated at 38 percent and irregular migration to Europe have also been a phenomenon the Gambia is grappling with. According to the European Union, at least 15,000 Gambians sought asylum in EU member countries, with 75 percent classified as economic migrants. This ranks The Gambia third in sub Saharan Africa.³

Education:

15. In terms of human development, the country has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education. About 55 percent of adult men and women are literate. The completion rate for primary education in 2018 (Grade 6) stands at 70.4 percent (72.9 percent for girls and 68.2 percent for boys). Government policies provide for universal access to pre-primary and primary education, yet the quality of education as well as the retention of children in schools is of concern.⁴

¹ Human Development Report (HDR) 2016

² <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/gambia/gambia-economic-outlook>

³ IOM Website

⁴ The Gambia Annual Education year book 2018

Food Security:

16. Domestic cereal production accounts for up to 60 percent of annual consumption requirements and the country relies heavily on food imports. However, the agricultural sector has untapped potential since less than half of arable land is cultivated. In addition, the Gambia is faced with environmental challenges such as land degradation, loss of forest cover, loss of biodiversity, coastal erosion, waste management and climate change. The 2018/19 preharvest assessment revealed that the prevalence of food insecurity was 42 percent, of which 35 percent are moderately food insecure and 7 percent are severely food insecure. This translates to 83,872 people with high vulnerability to food insecurity and 456,136 with moderate vulnerability.⁵

Health and Nutrition:

17. The MICS 2018 showed GAM is 6.2 percent, (Female 5.6; Male 6.8%), SAM 1 percent worse for males as compared to females (1.3%- 0.8%) and worst in Basse (GAM 8.2% and SAM 2%) Kuntuar (7.8% and 1.5%) followed by Janjanbureh (7.4% and 1.4%) ; similarly stunting has reduced to 19 percent worst for male at 21.6 percent and Female at 16.3 percent. Regional disparities are same as that for wasting with higher stunting rates noted rural areas however highest is in Kantuar at 26.6% , Janjanbureh 24.3% and Kerewan at 20.8%.⁶

Social protection:

18. The key social protection programmes that contribute to food and nutrition security in Gambia, categorized based on the four approaches outlined in Gambia has implemented a variety of short-term and emergency-based cash transfers and food transfers in response to acute food crises, often accompanied by nutritional support for young children, lactating mothers and pregnant women. More strategic and longer-term social protection programmes are linked to food and nutrition security. The National School Feeding Programme, the Maternal and Child Nutrition and Health Results Project (MCNHRP) and the Building Resilience through Social Transfers for nutrition security in Gambia (BReST). All these programmes fall under the first policy objective-safeguard the welfare of the poorest and most vulnerable populations. (Case studies on social protection and food and nutrition security).⁷

School Feeding Programme:

19. Specifically, school feeding programmes have been consistently proving to advance education, health and nutrition outcomes of school going children. Moreover, if well designed with the addition of home-grown food supply component, these programmes have the potential to benefit entire communities through stimulating local markets, facilitating agricultural transformation and enabling households to invest in productive assets. The longstanding presence of school feeding programmes in Gambia and recent policy efforts to expand programmes underscore the wide recognition that school feeding programmes enjoy as effective tools to achieve cross-sectoral objectives (WFP).⁸

⁵ 2018/2019 Preharvest Assessment Report

⁶ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018

⁷ Case studies on social protection and food and nutrition security (2014)

⁸ <https://www.wfp.org/countries/gambia>

Gender inequality:

20. Overall, Gambia has a Gender Inequality index (GII) of 0.460, ranking it 174 out of 189 countries in the 2018 HDR. While there is gender parity at primary education enrolment, and very close to parity at secondary education level (0.96), other gender-related indicators are less favourable. The 2013 population census reports that 42 percent of the economically active population is female, of which 56 percent is engaged in agriculture while 24 percent is in service, shop and market sales. Male headed households constitute 79 percent and female headed households constituted 21 percent, while women make up 60 percent of the total unemployed population.⁹

Policy Programme:

21. The NDP (2018–2021) combines with sector-specific strategic plans and prioritizes investment in drivers of GDP such as agriculture, tourism, infrastructure and the empowerment of young people. WFP will support the Government in reaching the plan's goals through investments in sectors relevant to SDG 2.¹⁰

22. A critical new focus area for WFP will be support for development of a social protection system focused on mainstreaming the national school meals and nutrition programme as a national safety net. This will be complemented by other UN Agencies such as UNICEF and other relevant partners.

23. Clear sector-specific policies are in place, but a 2018 zero hunger strategic review (ZHSR) revealed a critical lack of policy coherence, coordination or alignment with the NDP. Almost 60 percent of the population reside in towns and 66 percent is below the age of 25 and employed in the informal sector, which constitutes 63 percent of the economy. Young people are the driving force behind rising migration; young Gambian men are the second largest group attempting to enter Europe illegally in search of employment.¹¹

24. While The Gambia has a National Gender Policy, the UNDAF (2017-2021) notes that effective mainstreaming of gender into Government policies and programmes remains a challenge as women and girls continue to be disadvantaged due to socio-cultural norms, practices as well as discriminatory provisions in customary law. Girls aged 15-19 years are most at risk of mainly due to practices such as early marriage (23.8%). Incidence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) aimed at controlling women's sexuality and autonomy that adversely affects women and girls' sexual and reproductive health remains high with 76 percent of women and girls aged 15-19 years. Although a ban is in place for the practice of FGM/C challenges remain on enforcement.

3.2. Subject of the evaluation

Prevention of stunting/Blanket supplementary Feeding (BSF) in the Lean Season

25. The prevention of stunting takes advantage of the first 1000 days of life (conception to Child`s second birthday) to improve a child`s cognitive, physical development and growth. The lean season is a particularly difficult period for children and PLW as household stock are depleted, food prices increase, increase energy requirement for farming and poor care practices. In providing a buffer for children

⁹ The Gambia 2013 Census Report

¹⁰ National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2021

¹¹ Zero Hunger report- 2018

26. WFP provides a monthly ration to children 6-23 months of age. The program is implemented in LRR, NBR, CRR and URR with a current target of 36,000.

Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding (TSF)

27. Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) children 6-59months and PLW/G (Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) <23cm, Mother less than 18years and PLHIV PLW/G) are provided therapeutic ration monthly. This program with a caseload of about 2100 is being implemented in LRR, NBR, CRR and URR and has a strong link to the SAM program supported by UNICEF. The outcome indicators for the program include mortality rates, default rates, adherence and coverage, recovery rates etc.

28. WFP in partnership with UNAIDS, to complement ongoing Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) programme and to improve nutritional status of Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) on ART, provided supplementary ration to PLHIV&AIDS.

Active Screening and Registration of Beneficiaries

29. To establish baseline figures for the BSF and TSF as well as to complement government led malnutrition surveillance, WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and GoTG conduct annual active screening and registration of SAM and MAM children under 5 years. The ascreening covers about 64,000 children in over 1500 villages in LRR, NBR, CRR and URR.

30. WFP uses tablets to register the beneficiaries and related data in real time. Most importantly, it eliminates the issue of duplicates as every beneficiary has a unique identifier/number. this also controls double counting. Recently, a new feature "QR Code" has been introduced as a unique ID for each beneficiary. This has greatly improved the effectiveness and efficiency of data collection and retrieval.

Local production of fortified Blended Food through Private sector engagement,

31. With the aim of improving the access to locally produced nutritious foods, WFP has started a pilot project to support a private sector partner. This project recognises the strong links between agriculture, food production company and nutrition. The project has multiple benefits; develop a local product, using main ingredients that is already acceptable and eaten; to have partnership with private sector manufacturer; to boost local economy when raw food is locally purchased largely from small holder farmers. The premixes recommended for fortification of blended cereal will contribute in improving nutrition status and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in The Gambia. 10mt is being piloted.

Capacity strengthening

32. The success of our programs lies in the strength and capacity of our partners and in line with WFP's commitment to supporting the Government and other partners in achieving the SDG 2 and SDG 17 targets by 2030, WFP continues to provide technical support and capacity strengthening to meet the Zero Hunger Targets. Community Health Nurses, PMTCT and ART staff (Ministry of Health) and Red Cross Volunteers are trained in the provincial regions of LRR, CRR, URR and CRR. The trainings enhanced the knowledge and skills of the partners on malnutrition causes and consequences, mitigating factors, dietary diversity, electronic data collection and ration Distribution techniques and

modalities to yield an effective and efficient Targeted and Blanket Supplementary Food Distribution.

Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC)

33. Nutrition and Hygiene education and counselling is a corner stone to achieving improved and sustainable nutrition, health and wellbeing. WFP Gambia integrates an SBCC into activities to influence positive behaviour change related to nutrition and care practices in communities. This is done through nutrition education and counselling to influence social norms and behaviours. These activities are carried out prior to all distributions with the partners to promote nutrition awareness and encourage dietary diversification and healthy feeding practices. The SBCC is being expanded to non-Primary Health Care (PHC) villages to promote equity.

Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study

34. The COHA study launched in December 2018 provides the evidence base to justify increased investment in nutrition but also compelling arguments to support the concept of human capital gain. The study examines the effects of child undernutrition on health, education and national productivity on the country.

SUN Business Network

35. The SUN Business Network is being launched to galvanize support towards Nutrition and will be launched in the last half of 2019.

Homegrown School Feeding Programme (SFP)

36. The SFP currently provides daily nutritious meals mainly sourced from local production for almost 107,000 students in 312 targeted schools in CRR, NBR, URR and the Greater Banjul Area (GBA). Students aged 4-12 years are provided with lunch prepared on the school grounds providing 555 kcal/child per day. The hot meal served in targeted schools aims to increase enrolment, attendance (especially girls) and retention rates, while helping to reduce drop-out rates. To ensure sustainability while continuing to provide children with nutritionally balanced diets, WFP invested in efforts to strengthen the institutional framework of the SFP by carrying out decentralized procurement and reinforcing for community and national ownership.

4. Evaluation Approach

4.1. Scope

37. The scope of the evaluation will include all **WFP Nutrition activities in the Gambia** (refer to Strategic Outcomes 3 and 5 of the ongoing Country Strategic Plan 2019-2021) starting from 2016 (last 2 years of PRRO and preparation of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan as part of the shift to the new Integrated Road Map to (IRM) to Zero Hunger framework) until end of 2019.
38. Moreover, the evaluation will explore nutrition results associated with School Feeding activities during the same time period, although the main focus of the evaluation will remain the nutrition activities.

4.2. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

39. **Evaluation Criteria** - The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.¹² Gender Equality and empowerment of women should be mainstreamed throughout.
40. **Evaluation Questions** - Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of WFP Nutrition activities, which could inform future strategic and operational decisions.
41. From both a programmatic and a strategic perspective, and in line with the operational context of WFP in The Gambia and its enabling role in support to the Government, the main evaluation criteria of interest are **Effectiveness and Sustainability**.
42. The evaluation should analyse how Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (GEEW) objectives and mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the object has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEEW. The GEEW dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 2: Criteria and evaluation questions

Criteria	Evaluation Questions
Relevance	<p>To what extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • was the design of the Nutrition activities relevant to the wider Gambian national context? • were the Nutrition activities in line with the needs of the most vulnerable groups (men and women, boys and girls)? • were the Nutrition activities aligned with the needs of the PAGE 2012-2015, NDP 2018-2021 and the National Nutrition Policy and the School Feeding Policy? • were the activities aligned with WFP, partners, UN agencies and donor policies and priorities? • was the intervention based on a sound gender analysis? • was the design and implementation of the intervention gender-sensitive?
Effectiveness	<p>To what extent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were the outputs and outcomes of the Nutrition interventions achieved ? and what were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes? • Did the coordination with national and other UN partners contribute to improvements in the nutritional status of the affected population? • Did the School Feeding activities contribute to an improvement in the Nutritional status of girls and boys?

¹² For more detail see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were the relevant assistance standards met?
Efficiency	<p>To what extent were the Nutrition activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cost-efficient? • implemented in a timely manner? • implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the effects of the Nutrition activities on beneficiaries' lives? • Did a specific modality of intervention achieve greater impact than another, including with regard to partnership arrangements? • Were there unintended (positive or negative) effects for beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries or institutions, including gender-specific ones? • Is there evidence of contributions to long-term intended results in the context of Nutrition?
Sustainability	<p>To what extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the Nutrition activities' implementation arrangements include considerations for sustainability, such as capacity strengthening of national and local government institutions, communities and other partners? • Is it likely that the benefits of the Nutrition activities will continue after WFP's work ceases?

4.3. Data Availability

43. The evaluation will draw on the existing body of documented data, as far as possible, and complement and triangulate this with information to be collected in the field. Specifically, this will include the baseline survey, the annual outcome surveys, previous evaluations of WFP-Gambia's School Feeding Program, PRRO evaluation Development Project evaluation, recent evaluations of partners such as UNICEF DE, and UNAIDS-led joint DE as well as all monitoring data. The evaluation will employ both quantitative and qualitative methods including: desk review of documents and data, semi-structured interviews and focus groups (to ensure that a cross-section of stakeholders are able to participate and a diversity of views are gathered) and observation during field visits. The selection of field visit sites will be based on objectively verifiable criteria and may include stratified sampling to ensure a representative selection.

44. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:

- a. assess data availability and reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection
- b. systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

45. The team will be able to rely on activity implementation reports, relevant COMET data, assessment and monitoring reports, and logframe indicator reports, which all ensure gender sensitivity and aggregation. In addition, the team will review relevant WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance.

46. The evaluation team will be required to triangulate data and validate their findings. At the inception phase the team will determine how this will be done, which will be clearly outlined and explained in the Inception Report.
47. The ERG and DEQS will review draft inception and evaluation reports to ensure quality at all stages

4.4. Methodology

48. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:
 - Employ the relevant evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.
 - Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.
 - Using mixed methods - qualitative and quantitative (mainly secondary data) - to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means.
 - Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
 - Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys and vulnerable groups from different stakeholder groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used; The methodology should be GEEW-sensitive, indicating what data collection methods are employed to seek information on GEEW issues and to ensure the inclusion of women and marginalised groups. The methodology should ensure that data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. Triangulation of data should ensure that diverse perspectives and voices of both males and females and most vulnerable groups are heard and taken into account, as well as report on any unintended effects and the extent to which women and men were treated fairly
49. Looking for explicit consideration of gender in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.
50. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender analysis, and the report should provide lessons/ challenges/ recommendations for conducting gender responsive evaluation in the future and address gender equity issues. The establishment of an Evaluation Committee and an Evaluation Reference Group will be the main mechanism to ensure independence and impartiality of the evaluation.
51. The main identified potential risk to the methodology is the fact that the most part of ongoing Nutrition activities as of mid-2019 may have been discontinued by the time the evaluation mission will conduct the data collection in the field (early 2020), due to lack of funding. Documentation of ongoing and past activities and access to key stakeholders and informants should be ensured as a core mitigation measure.

4.5. Quality Assurance and Quality Assessment

52. WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their review. DEQAS is closely aligned to the WFP's evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) and is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice.
53. DEQAS will be systematically applied to this evaluation. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
54. WFP has developed a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#) for its decentralized evaluations. This includes Checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant Checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
55. To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in Headquarter provides review of the draft inception and evaluation report (in addition to the same provided on draft TOR), and provide:
 - a. systematic feedback from an evaluation perspective, on the quality of the draft inception and evaluation report;
 - b. recommendations on how to improve the quality of the final inception/evaluation report.
56. The evaluation manager will review the feedback and recommendations from QS and share with the team leader, who is expected to use them to finalise the inception/evaluation report. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#)^[1], a rationale should be provided for any recommendations that the team does not take into account when finalising the report.
57. This quality assurance process as outlined above does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.
58. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in [WFP's Directive CP2010/001](#) on Information Disclosure.
59. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

^[1] UNEG Norm #7 states "that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability"

5. Phases and Deliverables

60. The evaluation will proceed through the following phases. The deliverables and deadlines for each phase are as follows:

Figure 1: Summary Process Map



61. **Preparation phase (October-December 2019):** The evaluation manager will conduct background research and consultation to frame the evaluation; prepare the TOR; select the evaluation team and contract the company for the management and conduct of the evaluation. *Deliverable: TOR.*

62. **Inception phase (January-March 2020):** This phase aims to prepare the evaluation team for the evaluation phase by ensuring that it has a good grasp of the expectations for the evaluation and a clear plan for conducting it. The inception phase will include a desk review of secondary data and initial interaction with the main stakeholders (beneficiaries, government, donors and WFP). *Deliverable: Inception Report.*

63. **In-country Data Collection phase (April 2020):** The field work will span over two weeks and will include field visits to project sites, primary and secondary data collection from local stakeholders. A debriefing session will be held upon completion of the field work. *Deliverable: Exit debriefing presentation.*

64. **Reporting phase (May-July 2020):** The evaluation team will analyse the data collected during the desk review and the field work, conduct additional consultations with stakeholders, as required, and draft the evaluation report. It will be submitted to the evaluation manager for quality assurance. Stakeholders will be invited to provide comments, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their consideration before report finalisation. *Deliverable: Evaluation Report.*

65. **Follow-up and dissemination phase (from August 2020):** The final evaluation report will be shared with the relevant stakeholders. The management responsible will respond to the evaluation recommendations by providing actions that will be taken to address

each recommendation and estimated timelines for taking those actions. The evaluation report will also be subject to external post-hoc quality review to report independently on the quality, credibility and utility of the evaluation in line with evaluation norms and standards. The evaluation report will be published in French and English on the WFP public website. Findings will be disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into other relevant lesson sharing systems. *Deliverable: Management Response.*

66. A detailed calendar of the Evaluation process is presented in Annex 2.

6. Organization of the Evaluation & Ethics

6.1. Evaluation Conduct

67. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

68. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the evaluation profession](#).

6.2. Team composition and competencies

69. The evaluation team is expected to **include two to three members**, including the team leader, and a mix of national and international evaluator(s) will be required. To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced, geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess gender dimensions of the subject as specified in the scope, approach and methodology sections of the ToR.

70. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together include an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:

- **Nutrition programmes (prevention and treatment)**
- **Institutional Capacity Strengthening**
- Gender expertise / good knowledge of gender issues
- All team members should have strong **analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience** and **familiarity with the national (or regional) context**.
- At least one team member should have **WFP experience**.
- Oral and written language requirements: English, Wolof/Mandinka (for the national evaluator(s)).

71. The Team leader will have technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed above as well as expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing and presentation skills.

72. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.
73. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments.
74. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

6.3. Security Considerations

75. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from the designated duty station.
76. As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.
77. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:
- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
 - The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations – e.g. curfews etc.

6.4. Ethics

78. WFP's decentralised evaluations must conform to WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms. The contractors undertaking the evaluations are responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle (preparation and design, data collection, data analysis, reporting and dissemination). This should include, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.
79. Contractors are responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place in consultation with the Evaluation Manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.

7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

80. WFP The Gambia

- a- The **Management of WFP The Gambia** will take responsibility to:
- Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation: **Mam-Yassin Ceesay, M&E Officer**
 - Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below).
 - Approve the final Tor, inception and evaluation reports.
 - Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an Evaluation Committee and of a Reference Group (see below and [TN on Independence and Impartiality](#)).
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team
 - Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
 - Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a Management Response to the evaluation recommendations
- b- The **Evaluation Manager:**
- Manages the evaluation process through all phases including drafting this TOR
 - Ensures quality assurance mechanisms are operational
 - Consolidates and shares comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
 - Ensures expected use of quality assurance mechanisms (checklists, quality support
 - Ensures that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitates the team's contacts with local stakeholders; sets up meetings, field visits; provides logistic support during the fieldwork; and arranges for interpretation, if required.
 - Organises security briefings for the evaluation team and provides any materials as required
- c- An internal **Evaluation Committee (EC)** has been formed as part of ensuring the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. The composition of the internal Evaluation Committee is presented in Annex 3.

81. **An Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)** has been formed, as appropriate, with representation from WFP and its partners in The Gambia. The ERG members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants in order to further safeguard against bias and influence. The composition of the internal Evaluation Committee is presented in Annex 4.

82. **WFP Regional Bureau in Dakar (RBD)** will take responsibility to:
- Advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.

- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required.
- Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation reports
- Support the Management Response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations (Monitoring function).
- While **Filippo Pompili, Regional Evaluation Officer**, will perform most of the above responsibilities, other RB relevant technical staff will participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.

83. **Other Stakeholders (Government, NGOs, UN agencies)** will contribute to the evaluation as part of the ERG or as key informants during the data collection phase.

84. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV)**, through the Regional Evaluation Officer, will advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process when required. It is responsible for providing access to the outsourced quality support service reviewing draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from an evaluation perspective. It also ensures a help desk function upon request.

8. Communication and budget

8.1. Communication

85. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders. A Communication and Learning Plan is presented in Annex 6.

86. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, WFP will produce a 2-pager brief to facilitate dissemination of findings among stakeholders and partners.

8.2. Budget

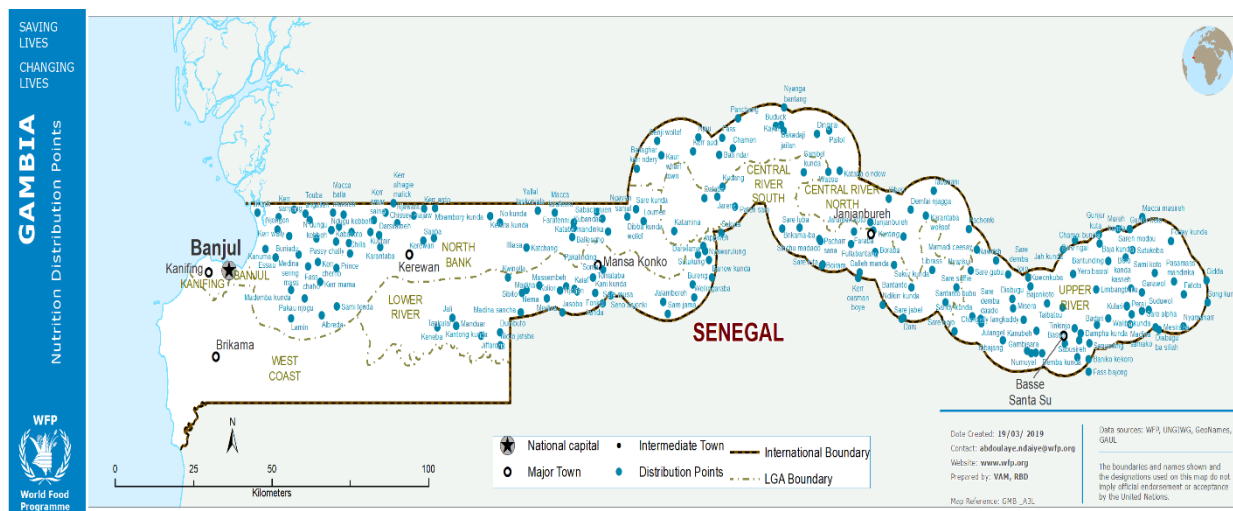
87. For the purpose of this evaluation, WFP will use existing **Long-Term Agreements (LTAs)** as contracting modality.

88. When soliciting a technical and financial proposal, WFP will ensure that the LTA firms accurately use the [proposal template for the provision of decentralized evaluation services](#) accurately. A budget ceiling will be announced at the time when proposals are requested.

89. International travel, subsistence and other direct expenses should be accounted for in the firm's proposed budget.

Please send any queries to Mam-Yassin Ceesay, Evaluation Manager, at mamyassin.ceesay@wfp.org.

Annex 1 - Map



Annex 2 - Evaluation Schedule

	Phases, Deliverables and Timeline	Key Dates (tentative)
	Phase 1 - Preparation	
	Desk review, draft of TOR and quality assurance (QA) using ToR QC	Sept/Oct 2019
	Sharing of draft ToR with outsourced quality support service (DE QS)	By 10 Oct 2019
	Review draft ToR based on DE QS feedback	Late Oct 2019
	Circulation of TOR for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders (list key stakeholders)	By 31 Oct 2019
	Review draft ToR based on comments received	Early Nov 2019
	Submits the final TOR to the internal evaluation committee for approval	By 15 Nov 2019
	Sharing final TOR with key stakeholders	Late Nov 2019
	Selection and recruitment of evaluation team	Nov-Dec 2019
	Phase 2 - Inception	
	Briefing core team	Mid-Jan 2020
	Desk review of key documents by evaluation team	Mid-Jan 2020
	Draft inception report	17 Feb 2020
	Sharing of draft IR with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and quality assurance of draft IR by EM using the QC	18-25 Feb 2020
	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by DE QS and EM	26 Feb - 4 Mar 2020
	Submission of revised IR based on DE QS and EM QA	5 Mar 2020

	Circulate draft IR for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders (list key stakeholders)	6-13 Mar 2020
	Consolidate comments	13 Mar 2020
	Revise draft IR based on stakeholder comments received	24-21 Mar 2020
	Submission of final revised IR	21 Mar 2020
	Submits the final IR to the internal evaluation committee for approval	22 Mar 2020
	Sharing of final inception report with key stakeholders for information	Late Mar 2020
Phase 3 - In-country Data collection		
	Briefing evaluation team at CO	27 Mar
	Data collection	29 Mar - 11 Apr 2020
	In-country Debriefing (s)	10-12 Apr 2020
Phase 4 - Analyze data and report		
	Draft evaluation report	13 Apr - 4 May 2020
	Sharing of draft ER with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and quality assurance of draft ER by EM using the QC	5-12 May 2020
	Revise draft ER based on feedback received by DE QS and EM QA	13-24 May 2020
	Submission of revised ER based on DE QS and EM QA	25 May 2020
	Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders (list key stakeholders)	26 May - 9 Jun 2020
	Consolidate comments	9-11 Jun 2020
	Revise draft ER based on stakeholder comments received	12-26 Jun 2020
	Submission of final revised ER	26 Jun 2020
	Submits the final ER to the internal evaluation committee for approval	27 Jun 2020
	Sharing of final evaluation report with key stakeholders for information	Jul 2020
Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up		
	Prepare management response	Jul 2020
	Share final evaluation report and management response with OEV for publication	Jul-Aug 2020

Annex 3 - Membership of the Evaluation Committee (EC)

Purpose: The purpose of the EC is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP Evaluation Policy 2016-2021. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (TOR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them for approval by the Country Director who will be the chair of the committee.

Composition of the EC:

- Chair: **Wanja KAARIA**, Country Director and Representative, WFP The Gambia
- Secretary: **Mam-Yassin CEESAY**, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Evaluation Manager, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Dawda SAMBA**, Nutrition Officer, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Tamsir Cham**, Programme Policy Officer, School Feeding, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Ousmanm Bojang**, Programme Policy Officer, M&E, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Filippo POMPILI**, Regional Evaluation Officer, WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa (Dakar)

Annex 4 - Membership of the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)

Purpose: The overall purpose of the ERG is to support a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation process in accordance with WFP Evaluation Policy 2016-2021 and UNEG norms and standards. ERG members review and comment on draft evaluation TOR, inception report, and evaluation report. ERG members act as advisors, while the responsibility to approve evaluation products rests with the Evaluation Committee Chair.

Composition of the ERG :

- Chair: **Wanja KAARIA**, Country Director and Representative, WFP The Gambia
- Secretary: **Mam-Yassin CEESAY**, M&E Officer and Evaluation Manager, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Dawda SAMBA**, Nutrition Officer, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Tamsir CHAM**, Programme Policy Officer, School Feeding, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Ousmanm BOJANG**, Programme Policy Officer, M&E, WFP The Gambia
- Member: **Filippo POMPILI**, Regional Evaluation Officer, WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa (Dakar)
- Member: **Saidou MAGAGI**, Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation, RB
- Member: **Mahamadou TANIMOUNE**, WFP Regional Nutrition advisor, RB
- Member: HQ Nutrition Officer
- Member: **Alieu LOUM**, Department of Strategic Policy and Delivery, Office of the President of the Republic of The Gambia
- Member: **Malang FOFANA**, NANA
- Member: **Modou NJAI**, Director Health Promotion, Ministry of Health
- Member: **Lamin DRAMMEH**, Food Technology Service (MoA)
- Member: **Kawsu BARROW**, M&E Officer, National Disaster Mgmt Agency
- Member: **Shahid Mahbub AWAN**, Child Survival & Development Manager, UNICEF The Gambia
- Member: **Haddijatou Lamin NJIE**, Head of Programmes, FAO The Gambia
- Member: **Sirra Horeja NDOW**, Country Director, UNAIDS The Gambia
- Member: **Buba DARBOE**, Disaster Coordinator, The Gambia Red Cross Society
- Member: **Momodou CEESAY**, CEO, Gambia Horticulture Enterprise

Annex 5 - Acronyms

BSF	Blanket Supplementary Feeding
CO	Country Office
CRR	Central River Region
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DE	Decentralized Evaluation
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
DEQS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Support Service
EC	Evaluation Committee
EM	Evaluation Manager
ER	Evaluation Report
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ET	Evaluation Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEW	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
HDR	Human Development Report
HQ	Head Quarters
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
LRR	Lower River Region
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NBR	North Bank Region
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OEV	Office of Evaluation
PLW/G	Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
QA	Quality Assurance
QS	Quality Support
RB	Regional Bureau
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TSF	Therapeutic/Targeted Supplemenatry Feeding
WCR	West Coast Region
WFP	World Food Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEG	United Natios Evaluation Group
URR	Upper River Region
ZHSR	Zero Hunger Strategic Review

Annex 6 - Communication and Learning Plan

When	What	To whom	What level	Who	How	Why
Preparation Oct-Dec 2019	Draft ToRs	ERG Members	Operational technical +	WFP Evaluation Manager	Email + ERG meeting	Request comments/inputs
	Final ToRs	ERG Members LTA firms	Strategic Technical	WFP Evaluation Manager	Email + publication on wfp.org Email	Dissemination Request proposals
Inception Jan-Mar 2020	Draft inception report	ERG Members	Operational technical +	WFP Evaluation Manager	Email + ERG meeting	Request comments/inputs
	Final Inception Report	ERG Members	Strategic	WFP Evaluation Manager	Email + publication on WFP internal site	Dissemination
In-country data collection April 2020	Exit debriefing presentation	ERG members	Operational technical +	Evaluation team	End-of-mission debriefings (1 internal and 1 external)	Request inputs and technical advice, validate preliminary findings

When	What	To whom	What level	Who	How	Why
Reporting May – July 2020	Draft Evaluation Report	ERG Members	Operational + technical	WFP Evaluation Manager	Email + ERG meeting	Request comments/inputs
	Final Evaluation Report	ERG Members and public greater	Strategic	WFP Evaluation Manager	Email + publication on wfp.org	Broad dissemination
Follow-Up and Dissemination From August 2020	WFP Management Response	ERG Members and public greater	Strategic	The Evaluation Manager	Email / ERG meeting	Dissemination
	2-pager brief	ERG Members and public, ad-hoc communication with donors/partners greater	Strategic	WFP management	Email / events	Advocacy and dissemination

Annex 7 - Logframe

Gambia	Strategic		Improve nutrition					
Gambia	Strategic Result 2	GM02.02	No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	No one suffers from malnutrition	SDG Target: 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons			approved
Gambia	Strategic Result 2 National SDG Target		% of children under five years stunted Baseline: 22.9%(2015 SMART) Target: 18.9% % of children under five years wasted Baseline 10.3% (2015 SMART) Target: 8% Household Dietary diversity score (DDS) Baseline: 3 Target: 6 • Decrease prevalence of stunting among children					
Gambia	Strategic Outcome 03		Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.				H1: Partners have sufficient capacity and resources to implement planned activities. H2: Adequate health centers are available for the treatment of malnourished	
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.1		Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)					

Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.2		Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)					
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.3		Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet					
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.1		MAM Treatment Recovery rate					
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.2		MAM Treatment Mortality rate					
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.3		MAM Treatment Non-response rate					
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.4		MAM Treatment Default rate					
Gambia	Outcome Indicator 2.1.5		Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women					
Gambia	Activity 03	GM02.02.031. NTA1	Provide comprehensive nutrition programming, including nutritious foods to pregnant or lactating women and girls and children under five to prevent or treat acute and chronic malnutrition, complemented by support to government on management of nutrition programmes.	03 Nut. assist. for Malnourished pop.	NTA: Nutrition treatment activities - Focus: Resilience Building			approved
Gambia	Output A		Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition		A: Resources transferred	Other SDG: 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all		
Gambia	Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					

Gambia	Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided					
Gambia	Output Indicator A.6		Number of institutional sites assisted					
Gambia	Output Indicator A.8		Number of rations provided					
Gambia	Output B		Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition.		B: Nutritious foods provided	Other SDG: 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
Gambia	Output Indicator B.1		Quantity of fortified food provided					
Gambia	Output Indicator B.2		Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
Gambia	Output E*		Targeted beneficiaries including children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLWG and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent		E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered	Other SDG: 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
Gambia	Output Indicator E*.4		Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
Gambia	Output Indicator E*.5		Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					