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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Egypt (2013-2017) Leveraging National Capacity through Partnerships for Food and Nutrition Security
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Egypt, Arab Republic of (EG)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Climate Resilience for Food Security

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP continued to support the Government of Egypt and national institutions to respond to food security risks, enhance access to education, combat child labour, and build the resilience of vulnerable groups. WFP's Country Programme supports the implementing of the national Education Development Strategy (2014-2017). This has been instrumental in the improvement of technical assistance and capacity strengthening activities, supporting the Government's School Feeding Programme. Targeted schools, located in the most vulnerable parts of the country, were provided with nutritious in-school meals, contributing to academic attentiveness of students. WFP intervention also fills in food gaps by providing school meals and in-school snacks, reducing short-term hunger and enhanced access to education for children by supporting their families with take-home entitlements. These programmes reduce their dependencies on negative coping strategies, such as child labour and early marriage.

In February 2017, the Ministry of Education requested that WFP target public primary school students under the European Union funded project 'Enhancing Access to Children and Fighting Child Labour', a programme which initially covered community schools. Accordingly, WFP was able to reach 2.7 million beneficiaries (56 percent females, 44 percent males) under the food assistance for education (FFE) component, overachieving against the planned target of 1.2 million.

Food safety concerns, linked to the national school meals programme, not related to WFP's assistance, resulted in the suspension of national school meals activities in March 2017, and the introduction of more rigorous food safety standards, including a national audit of school meals suppliers. WFP took a number of mitigation steps in response. Immediately following the alleged food poisoning incidents, WFP facilitated a comprehensive assessment of the

national school meals' supply chain to identify gaps and provide recommendations for improvements. In addition, WFP conveyed an extensive supply chain training, which was delivered in several governorates throughout Egypt, to build the capacity of a cross-section of national counterparts involved in school meals activities. WFP worked closely with its date bar suppliers to improve factory processes and facilities, including recommending and facilitating implementation of higher food safety standards, and both suppliers were cleared in the national audit.

Public-school distribution only gradually restarted in December. The public-school meals distribution will be fully effective from the second academic semester in 2018.

WFP introduced innovative interventions to enhance access of children to education, in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, by providing training to labour inspectors and senior teachers on the Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and the Media (SCREAM) modality to combat child labour. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), to facilitate coordination on child policy, activate the role of Child Protection Committees, and endorse community awareness in 16 governorates in Egypt.

In support of progress towards gender equality, WFP Egypt delivered the Gender Capacity Development workshop to cooperating partners in 2017. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce gender concepts and how to ensure women's protection while receiving WFP assistance. Similarly, at the Government level, WFP conducted a training-of-trainers workshop, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, to 25 school teachers on the concepts of gender equality in public schools to help inform students on social norms affecting the role of men and women in the society.

Utilising the latest Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption Survey (HIECS), WFP developed a regional food price monitoring system to help government stakeholders monitor, collect and analyse data. The Safety Net Alert System (SNAP) is a tool developed to provide recommendations to decision-makers at various levels on food security. The SNAP tool monitors food prices based on a multi-hazard analysis which, in turn, is linked to a system that can trigger an early warning and alert for action. SNAP is aimed to better prepare the Government when responding to market volatility and price shocks.

WFP supported Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in the establishment and launch of the geospatial knowledge platform (Egy-GeoInfo) that enhances access to necessary evidence to support decision-making in Egypt. The information visualised in the Egy-GeoInfo addresses food and nutrition issues on the governorate level. In the area of food security and nutrition of the vulnerable household, the Geospatial platform complements the long support provided by WFP to CAPMAS.

WFP consolidated efforts with the Ministry of Social Solidarity to enable vulnerable households to start income-generating activities and reduce their dependence on negative coping strategies, such as resorting to child labour. To expedite the implementation of such activities and enhance sustainability, WFP partnered with a local non-governmental organisation (the General Foundation for Social Solidarity (known in short as TAKAFUL) in coordination with the Government of Egypt, to work in governorates where the absence of cooperating partners created implementation challenges.

In partnership with the Government of Egypt, WFP implemented a comprehensive assessment of the National School Feeding Programme supply chain with an objective to identify gaps and inefficiencies, and to recommend options to optimise the supply chain in terms of cost and safety. The assessment included areas of sourcing, distribution strategy, distribution networks, inventory management, and quality control.

WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) activities supported vulnerable communities through the provision of training on agriculture, literacy, health, and nutrition. WFP provided training to enhance skills of participants in handicraft production, hygiene, and veterinary care. Rural women are particularly vulnerable as they are less likely to have access to basic education or to literacy programmes, due to limited income sources of their own. In 2017, WFP provided trainings on handicraft production to women to help them improve their livelihoods. The participants received food entitlement for their families after completing the training module. The FFA activities has supported 1295 beneficiaries, (711 males, 584 females) to help them design, implement and manage income-generating activities.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education, WFP conducted the National Deworming Campaign to vaccinate children in community and intellectual schools across Egypt [1]. WFP intervention involved providing the deworming treatment against intestinal parasites and reducing recurring infections, as well as raising nutrition awareness and enhancing hygiene practices among students in both community and intellectual schools.

Proper nutrition in 'First 1,000 days of the Life of a Child' project, roughly from conception till the child's second birthday, provides the essential building blocks for brain development, healthy growth and a strong immune system. Ensuring pregnant and lactating women (PLW) receive adequate nutrition and proper health care during this time is

crucial in preventing chronic child malnutrition known as stunting. In November 2017, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, WFP launched the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' project in Sohag, Assiut, and Qena governorates. The intervention is planned to reach out to 40,000 PLW with an aim to improve their nutritional status and raising their awareness.

The first activity of the intervention aims to provide PLW with conditional assistance using cash-based transfer modality (CBT) to access nutritious and healthy food baskets. In 2017, this component was on hold due to challenges faced with data collection from Government counterparts. The second component includes technical and physical capacity strengthening to primary health centres in the three governorates, and the third is primarily focusing on improving health and nutrition behaviours at the household level through the promotion of essential nutrition and hygiene actions. In 2017, under component two of the activity, WFP provided capacity strengthening training for over 3,100 health care providers (HCPs) working in health centres within the three governorates; namely physicians, nurses and community health workers from the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Social Solidarity. The objective was to train HCPs on the project modality, inclusion criteria and the voucher redemption process. HCPs were trained on the importance of the 1,000 Days' time bracket and important messages for PLW. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Health and Population's information technology teams in the three governorates were trained on the CBT project modality, registration and data entry. Full implementation of the project is planned to start in early 2018.

[1] Community schools: provide personalised education to children (especially girls) aged 6-14, living in poor communities that are not reached by formal education. Intellectual schools: are schools for children with special needs.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Egypt is the most populous country in the Middle East and North Africa, with an estimated population of 94.8 million, with an average population growth rate of 2.6 percent between 2006 and 2017. Despite being classified as a middle-income country, Egypt faces a set of long-standing development challenges and ranks 111 on the latest United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index in 2015.

In 2014, the Government of Egypt introduced Egypt's Vision 2030, a ten-pillar roadmap to address the country's economic, social, and environmental development. A series of economic reforms supported the gradual improvement of the economy, with the real gross domestic product growth reaching 4.3 percent in fiscal year 2016 (July 2015 – June 2016), a significant recovery from its lowest level of about 2.1 percent between fiscal years 2011 and 2014. The Government of Egypt has expressed determination to address the root causes of poverty, food insecurity and social injustice in Egypt. The Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030, focuses not only on rapid economic growth but also on improving social justice. Therefore, the national investment plan has increased its focus on investing in social services like education, health, water and sanitation.

Though domestic growth and foreign investment flows are slowly picking up, the country has seen increasing inflationary pressures on food and non-food prices, especially after the devaluation of the currency in late 2016. Inflation in the overall Consumer Price Index reached 29.6 percent at the beginning of 2017, while inflation in the Food Price Index reached a historic peak of 38.6 percent. Wage growth in Egypt (similar to other developing economies in the region) remained stagnant. All of these factors has lead to increasing pressures on households to meet their basic needs of food and non-food items.

Egypt is a net food importer, exposing the economy to international commodity price shocks. Almost 51 percent of households in Egypt identify inflation in food prices as the principal factor affecting their living standards, confirming household vulnerability to food price and food insecurity.

Nearly 28 percent of Egypt's population falls below the national poverty line, 22 percent are near poor, and 5.3 percent (4.7 million) are estimated to be extremely poor. The Food Security Index developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) shows that Egypt is moderately food secure, while the national Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) shows that 15.9 percent of the population have poor access to food. Based on the 2014 DHS, the extreme poverty line value for food per person per month is USD 18 and the absolute poverty line value for food and non-food is USD 27. [1]

Although there are evident improvements in the economy, Egypt continues to face major challenges that include poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, spatial and social disparity, gender-based inequality, and environmental degradation.

To respond to these challenges, the Government implements a large social protection system that provides food subsidies to vulnerable members of the population, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW), school children,

people with disabilities and the elderly.

The Government responded to rising inflation rates in food prices by increasing its food subsidy allocation per person by 20 percent in May 2016, up to LE 18 per person per month (approximately USD 2 at that time). Subsidy allocation per person was further increased by 16.7 percent to LE 21 per person per month in December 2016 (approximately USD 1.1 at that time), and, subsequently, to the latest increase of LE 50 per person per month in July 2017 (approximately USD 2.8 at that time). Alongside this, at present, the Government is facing challenges with inclusion and exclusion errors associated with the current food subsidy system, which targets the poorest one fifth of the population, whilst, there are non-poor Egyptians assisted by the national food subsidy programme.[2]

Only 23.3 percent of all children aged 6-23 months in Egypt are fed according to the minimum Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices for breastfeeding, diet diversity, and meal frequency. Child malnutrition in Egypt tends to be consistent regardless of the region of residence, education of the mother, work status of the mother, and wealth.[1]

Egypt's 2014 constitution marks a significant improvement in terms of securing citizens' rights to food, education, health, protection, and development. It contains articles on strengthening governance, equality, and social justice as well as ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens and guaranteeing that no one is left behind.

In relation to social safety nets, the Government of Egypt has introduced a national safety net programme under the name Takaful and Karama since 2015, targeting the poorest and most vulnerable 20 percent of Egyptian households for three years, using cash transfers. By the end of fiscal year 2017, the programme had reached one million households, fully financed by the Government with operational support from the World Bank, the relevant United Nations organisations. The support provided helps in enhancing the effectiveness of national social safety nets, to shield the poorest and most vulnerable population and ensure that they can meet their own basic needs.

In support of promoting gender equality, the Government of Egypt declared 2017 as the 'Year of the Egyptian woman'. The Government continued to demonstrate its clear commitment and actions to ratify women's constitutional rights that adopt principles of equality and non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and protection through targeted policies and legislations according to the Egyptian Women's Strategy 2030.[3] Accordingly, EGP 250 million (approximately USD 14 million) was allocated by the Government in the fiscal year 2017 budget, in addition to EGP 500 million (approximately USD 28 million) in the fiscal year 2018 budget to improve availability of public nurseries to encourage women to join the labour market.[4]

Due to ongoing political instability in the region, Egypt remained a destination and transit country for over 211,100 refugees and asylum-seekers (of 63 different nationalities) in 2017, more than half of which are Syrians. In 2017, under the Egypt component of the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200987, WFP assisted 77,391 Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria with general food assistance and food assistance for training activities. Refugees face difficult socio-economic circumstances, increasing living expenses, concerns of physical safety, discrimination, and limited livelihood opportunities. [5]

[1] Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (DHS) and Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)

[2] Press release, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade

[3] In-depth Gender and Sustainable Development in Egypt, UNDP

[4] Article IV: Egypt, International Monetary Fund

[5] Syria Regional Refugee Response Dashboard, UNHCR

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP has been an integral partner to the Government of Egypt since 1968, with a strategy that is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Complimenting this, WFP is also essential to the Government's national priorities and policies in targeting vulnerable people in need.

The right to secure access to food and nutrition for all Egyptians is reflected in both the Egyptian Constitution and in the country's commitment to the global sustainable development agenda. Egypt's Vision 2030: Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) incorporates measures for achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger, through the promotion of food security, nutrition and sustainable agricultural growth.

Under the Country Programme 200238, with an approved budget of USD 168 million for 2013-2017, WFP supported the Government to: (1) enable national institutions to monitor and respond to food-security risks, provide evidence-based analysis to guide food-security policy, and support the reform of food-based safety nets; (2) enhance access to pre-primary and primary education and combat child labour through food assistance for selected

schools in Upper Egypt; (3) enable poor communities in Upper Egypt and frontier governorates to adapt to climate change and market fluctuations and reduce agricultural losses through support for sustainable livelihoods; and (4) strengthen national capacity to prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations.

Aligning with the Government's Education Development Strategy 2014-2017, WFP supported the expansion of the Ministry of Education's National School Feeding Programme by providing food assistance in the form of in-school snacks in public schools and community schools in five and 16 governorates respectively. Under the national programme, WFP provided conditional incentives to food insecure families of children whose school attendance reached 80 percent, in the form of take-home entitlements of rice and fortified vegetable oil or cash-based transfers (CBT). In coordination with the Ministry of Education and its local directorates, WFP rehabilitated community schools based on national standards for quality education to create a conducive learning and teaching environment for students.

To ensure sustainability, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Solidarity by undertaking an assessment of government counterparts and teachers in community schools to provide data and information to monitor and evaluate project activities and plan beyond the life of the project. This was through an automated school feeding management system to track school meals interventions, such as in-school meal distribution and take-home entitlements. The assessment also analysed the potential options for collaboration and connects graduates of community schools who did not proceed to preparatory education with technical and vocational opportunities.

WFP aligned with the Government's strategy in supporting smallholders to protect and sustain their livelihoods against climate change through improving access to weather forecasts, increasing irrigation water management and improving agricultural practices. WFP aimed at enhancing livelihoods and building resilience to the effects of extreme shocks and sudden change in climate.

In 2017, WFP shifted towards resilience activities to promote and support different employment schemes and livelihood opportunities in the most impacted districts. These activities included enhanced access to vocational and skills training opportunities for youth and adults, to allow graduation through placement services and support to self-employment. WFP supported community infrastructure improvement with the aim to foster social cohesion and provide nutrition support to Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in refugees and host communities.

Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200987 for the regional response to the Syrian refugee crisis, WFP supported Syrian and Palestinian refugees from Syria through monthly CBT distributions, following the Government's request, and as part of the WFP Syrian Regional Refugee Response. In 2017, WFP assisted 77,391 Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria with general food assistance and food assistance for training activities.

In 2016, the Government of Egypt conducted a self-initiated national review on the progress on the SDGs as the first national level review of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, which aimed at identifying the steps being taken to implement the SDGs in Egypt, as well as the planned measures, reforms, and the expected challenges. The report highlighted the full commitment of Egypt to achieving the SDGs through adopting Egypt's Vision 2030: Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), which is paving the way for achieving SDG 2, through the promotion of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture growth. WFP in 2017 supported the Government's development priorities by identifying the gaps to achieving the SDGs, and particularly to the achievement of SDG 2. WFP Egypt is designing its five-year strategy to fully support Egypt's Vision 2030, which is aligned with the national SDG targets, as highlighted in the national consultation process and the Synthesis Report.

WFP Egypt will start a six-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) covering the period between January-June 2018, which will support the smooth transition of WFP Egypt's current food security and nutrition interventions towards a more cohesive and coordinated approach, which is well established within the development priorities of the Government of Egypt, particularly through their Vision 2030 and the national SDS pillars. WFP has committed to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its programme activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Under the Egypt Country Programme 200238 (July 2013 – December 2017) the total planned funding requirement was USD 168.5 million. Funding received as of December 2017 amounted to USD 129 million (76.6 percent). WFP funding levels were, overall, adequate enough to meet the annual programme needs for 2017. The multi-year directed contributions from donors including the European Union (EU), Germany through KfW Development Bank, Canada and others were valuable for the programme, allowing better planning and communication with partners in addition to capacity strengthening of Government institutions. As a result, WFP was able to plan effectively and strengthened its accountability to beneficiaries.

In 2017, WFP based its programmes and budget design on extensive assessments, broad consultations with stakeholders, and evidence from updated results of surveys. In-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) were implemented through a process of competitive and selective bidding of goods and services, as well as continued close monitoring and reviews of cooperating partners' performances. The result is a cost-effective network of diversified suppliers and therefore a reduction of purchase price for fortified date bars of the school meals programme.

WFP increased communication and coordination with its partners, and gained greater visibility for its programmes through number of events organised together with its partners. In October 2017, WFP, in coordination with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), organised a World Food Day Cooking and Craft evening focusing on nutrition activities. Meals prepared by Syrian and Egyptian female beneficiaries were presented to invitees and handcrafts were displayed during the event. In addition to UN Agencies in Egypt, the event was attended by private sector partners and Government stakeholders who commended WFP interventions in communities to fight hunger and build resilience.

WFP's partnership with private sector entities has also been key to successfully implementing various activities in 2017 including school meals, physical upgrading of schools and support to Bedouin communities through livelihood activities. Such resources enabled WFP to successfully overcome the funding shortfall for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in early 2017. WFP's private sector strategic partners in Egypt are currently the PepsiCo Foundation, the Vodafone Foundation, Carrefour and Cemex.

In 2017, WFP Egypt established the partnerships unit to focus on mobilising resources for the Country Strategic Plan. The unit worked on building a partnerships strategy in order to identify key priorities in approaching donors. WFP has started approaching non-traditional donors such as China, Republic of Korea, private sector foundations and others, in addition to strengthening WFP traditional partners such as the EU and the United States.

As part of WFP's resource mobilization strategy in 2017, WFP worked closely with Government and international partners through tri-lateral projects such as multi-year funded school meals project. Multi-year funding in Egypt provided accurate and predictable pipeline planning of activities in 2017. Most notably, this contributed to the over-achievement in component 2 (food assistance for education).

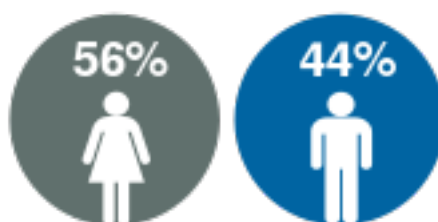
A concerted resourcing effort continued to support the design of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), with the aim of continuing the long-term support that WFP Egypt had already received from key donors and private sector partners. In November 2017, WFP approved a budget revision for an extension of time to the Country Programme, allowing to begin the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) from January to June 2018.

WFP completed a number of long-term agreements in 2017, which allowed programmatic activities to be implemented in an efficient and cost-effective manner through fixed prices, counteracting the Egyptian market's volatility. This ensured the availability of needed goods and services which would have been otherwise difficult to procure in a timely manner.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	43,767	41,092	84,859
Children (5-18 years)	1,009,289	1,309,139	2,318,428
Adults (18 years plus)	164,240	184,228	348,468
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	1,217,296	1,534,459	2,751,755



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	11,799	1,244	-	3,390	-	16,432
Regional PRRO	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Food Distributed in 2017	11,799	1,244	-	3,390	-	16,432



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	-	2,246,925	-
Regional PRRO	109,867	19,027,904	-
Total Distributed in 2017	109,867	21,274,830	-

Supply Chain

All food requirements under the Country Programme were locally procured under Delivery at Place (DAP) terms. Suppliers are contracted to deliver commodities in good condition to cooperating partners' warehouses or the final distribution points, the schools. Locally produced and procured commodities offered value for money compared to imports and their delivery times were shorter. In 2017, WFP contracted over 18,600 mt of fortified date bars, rice, and fortified vegetable oil compared to 16,821 mt in 2016. Such strategy helped cushion the impact of the currency

devaluation that took place in November 2016. WFP distributed 16,432 mt of fortified date bars, rice, and fortified vegetable oil in 2017, compared to 15,656 mt in 2016.

For the European Union funded project 'Enhancing Access of Children to Education and Fighting Child Labour', established in 2014, WFP signed 12 months contracts and food supply agreements for all food commodities to meet contracting requirement in supplying targeted schools and households. The four-year project required all contracts to be signed by year 3 of the project (2017) to prepare for the fourth and final implementation year. In order to mitigate any price fluctuations that may occur during the course of the year, a price-adjustment clause was included in the food supply agreements.

To ensure the continuity of the operations and to mitigate the risk of stock shortages in the market, WFP pre-positioned four months of food at cooperating partners' warehouses in 16 governorates. WFP worked closely with suppliers and inspection companies to enhance their capacities with attention to quality and hygiene practices, and efficiency in production lines.

WFP minimised food losses by providing cooperating partners with on-site training on food storage and handling to ensure proper food management practices at the warehouses, during deliveries, and during distributions. As a result, food losses due to operational inefficiencies or infestation were limited to 0.08 percent of the total quantities procured. WFP's food tracking tools from planning to procurement, delivery and final distribution, including maintaining daily food movements, daily stock positions and quality control mechanisms, contributed to the reduction of losses.

Under component four, and within the context of procurement planning for the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' project, WFP contracted a local supplier, owned by the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, to supply beneficiaries food baskets through its existing retailer network in the target governorates. The contract was endorsed and released by WFP headquarters based on Memorandum of Understanding signed between WFP, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, and the Ministry of Health and Population. Food distribution under component four is planned to take place in the first quarter of 2018.

Food safety concerns linked to the national school meals programme resulted in the suspension of school meals activities by the Government in March 2017, and the introduction of more rigorous food safety standards, including a national audit of school meals suppliers.

WFP took a number of mitigation steps in response. Immediately following the alleged food poisoning incidents, WFP facilitated a comprehensive assessment of the national school meals' supply chain to identify gaps and provide recommendations for improvements. In addition, WFP undertook extensive supply chain training, which was delivered in several governorates throughout Egypt, to build the capacity of a cross-section of national counterparts involved in school meals activities. WFP worked closely with its date bar suppliers to improve factory processes and facilities, including recommending and facilitating implementation of higher food safety standards, and both suppliers were cleared in the national audit.

In December 2017, the Government requested WFP to resume school meals activities in the second semester of this school year, which commenced on 4 February 2018. The Government also separately requested WFP to support a field assessment to determine storage conditions in the 4,222 public schools that receive WFP assistance. In response, WFP deployed its staff in nine governorates to support the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the National Food Safety Authority in conducting these assessments, by providing training and technical support, and compiling and analyzing the results. WFP worked with the Food Safety Authority to develop a customized cabinet that will provide safe food-storage solutions for public schools. The assessments were concluded in early February and the results are currently under consideration by the Government, who is expected to take a decision concerning the resumption of school meals activities in the near future.

Despite the challenges outlined above, WFP was able to resume school meals activities in most community schools in June 2017; however, it has not yet been able to start school meals activities in public schools. As a result, the implementation rate in year 4 of the EU Project has been lower than expected. WFP is ready to commence full implementation immediately as the school meals' suspension is lifted. Given the limited number of school days remaining in this academic year – which is expected to be shorter than usual – it may nevertheless not be possible to achieve full implementation in year 4. WFP is accordingly considering requesting a no-cost extension of the grant (due to expire mid-July 2018) for a further calendar year.

WFP, in partnership with the Government of Egypt, conducted an extensive assessment of the National School Feeding Supply Chain to identify gaps and inefficiencies and recommend options to optimise the supply chain in terms of cost and safety. The Supply Chain Assessment for National Governments (SCAN) method was used for the assessment, which included areas of sourcing, distribution strategy, distribution networks, inventory management, and quality control.

The assessment results suggested a number of capacity strengthening trainings, for which WFP support was requested. WFP, in collaboration with the Government, led a training of trainers on safe in-school food handling and storage for the supervisors at the directorate level in all 27 governorates. The Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade participated in the training of trainers which occurred in five different governorates, over a five week period, training 220 trainers, who will subsequently be training 52,300 school staff.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
High Energy Biscuits	5,770	-	5,770
Rice	11,334	-	11,334
Vegetable Oil	1,258	-	1,258
Total	18,362	-	18,362
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Country Programme Evaluation

In March 2016, a mid-term evaluation was conducted by an external consultant company to assess WFP's Country Programme 200238. The evaluation recommended that WFP extended the duration and scale up the climate change programme, develop an integration strategy with a pilot integrative community focused programme and expand the Decision Support Capacity (DSC) of WFP monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation proposed that WFP to develop a strategy to support the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and adopt the 'Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan 2015-2017' and the 'Preliminary Gender Map of Egypt Country Office' in the CP. By end of 2017, WFP had implemented over 90 percent of the CP evaluation recommendations [1].

Notably, an update was implemented in the strategic vision of WFP to matches that of the Government of Egypt, aligning it into the WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023) and affirms its role as a technical advisor.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit at WFP Egypt continued utilising its newly introduced activity monitoring tool (field monitoring accountability matrix) with the aim of improving timeliness and tracking of monitoring findings. The matrix reports on findings from the field to the programme units thereby allowing them to provide instant feedback and place corrective follow-up actions on the observations highlighted. The matrix and the corrective actions taken by WFP Egypt programme units are discussed jointly to ensure a better decision support function to the programme management.

In 2017, WFP launched the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' as a response to the Country Programme recommendations of starting WFP's nutrition programme. To ensure a multi-sectoral action in the field of nutrition, WFP collaborated with the Government of Egypt in developing the National Nutrition Strategy alongside other UN agencies (FAO, WHO and UNICEF), which is considered an update of the 2007-2017 Nutrition strategy. It will cover broader activities in nutrition, namely Maternal and Child Health (MCH), anaemia, stunting and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). These activities are closely linked and feed into WFP's collaboration efforts with UNICEF under the field of nutrition.

Mid-Term Evaluation of the EU Project

In August 2017, WFP received the finalised mid-term evaluation of the European Union funded project 'Enhancing Access of Children to Education and Fighting Child Labour', signed in 2014, with a total budget of €60 million. The four-year project's evaluation covered the period from July 2014 until March 2017. The evaluation involved conducting a comprehensive review of performance of the project, identifying lessons learned and recommendations, assessing whether the project was on track to achieve its outcomes and recommending an exit

strategy to ensure sustainability of the outcomes after completion of the project.

The evaluation noted the relevance and appropriateness of the project within the Government of Egypt's priorities and WFP's 2013-2017 strategy. The project was deemed effective as it has exceeded the targets, illustrated in the distribution numbers of fortified date bars and take-home entitlements. It also acknowledged WFP's expertise in the field of school meals and efficiency in managing this component. As for sustainability and impact, the evaluation highlighted the excellent work relations between stakeholders.

[1] The remaining sub-recommendations are related to gender. This recommendation includes seven sub-recommendations, five of which have been implemented (70 percent completion rate). The remaining are under strengthening gender analysis in programme design of activities. To address this WFP undertook a Gender Transformation Programme that will be completed in June 2018.

Climate Resilience for Food Security

WFP implemented the 'Building Resilient Food Security Systems' plan in order to complement the national Southern Egyptian Region Project, which targets 137,000 farm smallholders in Assiut, Aswan, Sohag, Luxor, Qena governorates with total budget of USD 6.9 million from August 2012 to October 2018.

The project aims to 1) improve the adaptive capacity of Southern Egypt in the face of anticipated climate-induced reduction in food production and 2) develop institutional capacity at all levels to enable sustainability and replication throughout the region and the country.

Activities under the project includes:

- Establishment of climate information centres in the local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to link farmers to technical experts, and provide information about the climate, its impact on food production, and what the farmers can do to reduce losses.
- Introduction of tested and proven heat-tolerant varieties of common crops such as wheat, maize, and tomato; and the promotion of high income crops that grow better in warmer climates, particularly medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Introduction and use of water saving irrigation whereby laser levelling of soil; canal lining; canal sloping; or simply canal clearing of weeds may increase irrigation efficiency.
- Capacity development of stakeholders for mainstreaming of climate adaptation solutions into national policy, including training of government technical staff and integration of solutions into the curriculum of universities and technical schools.

Under the project's two main components, the different developing agricultural activities helped building the farmer's resilience against climate change. As a result, participants achieved 25-30 percent increases in crop productivity, coupled with 20-25 percent reduction in water usage. In cases of extreme weather events, farmers who followed the recommendations of the project's early warning system recorded a 60 percent less loss in crops than those who did not.[1]

Heba and Adel are two smallholders benefiting from the Project with 1 to 2 feddans [2], living in the Mansouria village in Aswan governorate.

"[In] the past, we had no winter, and high temperatures took away our wheat. Our daily lives were affected by the purchase of wheat from the market with higher prices and less income to sustain our food and other household needs such as health and education. Due to the unexpected extreme weather events such as heat waves the losses of wheat yields were of 50 percent. We had no other source of work or food", recalls Heba.

"At first we were suspicious of the changes promised by the project presented by the Ministry of Agriculture. We were not motivated. Our community based NGO - Arab El Ansar - did not believe it until we all decided to allocate 1 plot of land for the experiment. In the 2013-2014 winter season, the project introduced a new wheat variety. They also introduced raised-bed cultivation and offered technical assistance whereby we changed our cultivation dates as well as irrigation and fertilization schedules. The results were unbelievable, it had around 35 percent increase in productivity as well as 25 percent reduction in costs", explains Adel.

When asked about the future, both Heba and Adel had entrepreneurial ideas: *"I would like to learn how to solve the problem of the wheat diseases and to plant other weather resistant crops or tree varieties", says Adel. Meanwhile Heba said, "I would like to help in the children's anaemia and to find other activities for women and landless farmers. We now do not think about the weather as something you cannot do anything about it. In fact, we can and we are doing it."*

Funded by the Adaptation Fund of the United Nations Fund on Climate Change and implemented in collaboration with the Government of Egypt, the project interventions are aligned with the National Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt 2030, the National Agriculture strategy 2030, and the National Adaptation Strategy. The project was endorsed by the Government of Egypt as a major contribution to the national efforts to build resilience, and enhance food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. The project was selected by the Adaptation Fund for documentation as a best practice in a knowledge sharing product.[3]

[1] The productivity measures are done by a technical committee from the Ministry of Agriculture in celebrated harvest days, organized by the project at the end of each season, in which the produce of a project-supported field and another non-supported field is weighted for comparison in each village.

[2] A unit of land measurement: 1 feddan equals to 4200 m² or 1 acre.

[3] Adaptation Fund. Egypt: Stories from the field. 20 September 2017.

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/egypt-stories-field/>

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Activities

Under the Country Programme 200238 (2013-2017) WFP supported the Government of Egypt through the following activities

Component One: Enable national institutions to monitor and respond to food-security risks, provide evidence-based analysis to guide food-security policy, and support the reform of food-based safety nets.

In an innovative approach to help Government stakeholders monitor, collect and analyse data, WFP Egypt developed a regional food price monitoring system with state of the art analytical tools to provide recommendations to decision-makers at various levels on food security. The Safety Net Alert System (SNAP) is a tool developed using the latest Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption (HIECS) which is utilized by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). SNAP monitors food prices based on a multi-hazard analysis which in turn is linked to a system that can trigger an early warning and alert for action. SNAP is a demand driven initiative that originates from governments' needs of such a platform to better prepare and respond to market volatility and price shocks generated from natural disasters as well as conflicts and critical socio-economic junctures.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade to revise their logistics chain for wheat in order to reduce post-harvest losses related to storage, transportation and handling.

Component Two: Enhance access to pre-primary and primary education and combat child labour through food assistance for selected schools in Upper Egypt.

Egypt is currently one of the leaders of the Initiative for School Meals and Social Protection in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The initiative aims at enhancing the effectiveness and broadening the coverage and impact of school meals programmes as a key social protection instrument in support of poor and vulnerable children and marginalized communities.

In-line with the initiative, WFP supported the Government of Egypt's National School Feeding Programme. WFP provided food assistance in the form of school meals in public and community schools and conditional incentives in the form of take-home entitlements to families of primary school children whose school attendance reaches 80 percent or more. WFP expanded its programme of electronic food vouchers to encourage dietary and nutritional diversity and contribute to the stimulation of the local economy.

WFP continued to train mothers to design, implement, and manage income generating activities to fight child labour thorough improving the livelihoods of families dependent on their child's income. WFP provisioned revolving micro-loans to mothers with income generating activities to raise community awareness of the role and importance of the activities to improve family livelihoods.

By focusing on child protection, WFP coordinated with United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF) and the National Council on Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) on developing a training programme manual that includes advocacy activities at local levels to spread awareness on child rights and the operation of child protection committees. Simultaneously, WFP trained community members, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and labour inspectors on the social safety networks, legislations of child protection and referral system for children at risk covering 16 governorates.

Through developing the child monitoring systems that capture the main interventions and data concerning child labour in Egypt, WFP provided technical expertise to support the enforcement of the legislation and implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on child labour.

To reduce dropout rates, WFP trained teachers on active learning, class management, education assessment, child protection, nutrition and emergency preparedness to improve their capacities and enhance their roles in creating an attractive learning environment for students.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education and its local directorates, WFP rehabilitated 264 community schools and 10 public schools in 2017, based on national standards for quality education to create a conducive learning and teaching environment for students.

Component Three: Enable poor communities in Upper Egypt and frontier governorates to adapt to climate change and market fluctuations, as well as reduce agricultural losses through support for sustainable livelihoods.

WFP implemented climate change activities in targeted villages across five governorates in Southern Egypt. The project worked with local NGOs to promote climate smart agriculture practices, develop capacities of local communities, government, and NGOs on climate knowledge and adaptation replication.

WFP preserved livelihoods and ensured resilience of communities to the effects of extreme weather shocks through activities that include physical asset creation, community empowerment, awareness raising and skills enhancement.

Component Four: Strengthen national capacity to prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations.

Under Component four, planning the activities for nutrition and the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' took place in 2017, however actual distribution is planned to take place in 2018. In 2017, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and Population and Ministry of Education to provide community school students with deworming tablets as part of the National Deworming Campaign against intestinal infections. The campaign involved awareness raising activities on protection methods against the intestinal parasites and reduce recurring infections.

To promote food fortification at the national level and nutrition interventions, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health and Population, and Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade to launch the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' project and conduct awareness raising campaigns for proper nutrition, health, and hygiene. Conjointly, WFP supported pregnant and lactating women to improve their nutritional status by providing access to a food basket that contains necessary nutrients through subsidy cards.

Operational Partnerships

WFP engaged in a diverse range of partnerships with Government counterparts, UN agencies, NGOs and partners to meet strategic objectives and provide assistance to vulnerable beneficiaries, especially women and children.

WFP Egypt conducted a gender capacity development workshop to 28 participants from different cooperating partners in 2017. As part of the WFP Gender Policy 2016-2020, WFP started adding to Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with all cooperating partners in 2017, that reflects corporate gender requirements. Moreover, WFP Egypt provided capacity strengthening to partner NGOs as a part of 16 days of activism in December 2017. The capacity building workshop conducted to partner NGOs focused on gender equality and gender protection roles.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education in 27 governorates to provide students in community schools with deworming tablets and raising awareness about nutrition as part of the National Deworming Campaign.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP provided trainings to community school teachers to improve their capacities and enhance their roles in creating an attractive learning environment, which helps reduce dropout rates. In collaboration with the Ministry and Directorates of Education, WFP supported the physical upgrading of selected community schools.

WFP cooperated with the Ministry of Manpower to provide capacity development interventions to labour inspectors on child protection and child monitoring systems. WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) supported the drafting of the National Action Plan (NAP) on child labour by providing recommendations.

Implementation of FFA and climate resilience strengthening activities was done in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. Partnerships with 14 local Community Development Associations (CDAs) were forged for implementation of the climate adaptation activities at the village level. Partnerships with national and local research bodies included the Animal Production Research Institute, Institute of Horticulture, Sugar Crops Research Institute and the National Research Centre provided the seeds and expertise for different activities. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Universities of Assiut, Sohag and South Valley in Aswan also provided expertise and technical backstopping.

WFP worked with a local NGO, the General Foundation for Social Solidarity, known in short as TAKAFUL, in governorates with no operational local cooperating partners to train mothers receiving revolving micro-loans on income generating activities. This partnership allowed for leveraging Ministry of Social Solidarity's human resources to expedite implementation, where 110 social workers were trained and deployed to run trainings in parallel in 10 governorates. As a result, the activity achieved a sharp increase in the number of mothers trained materialised.

To enhance the capacity of the National School Feeding supply chain, WFP conducted extensive training courses in Cairo in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Solidarity then continued across Egypt with representatives from 27 governorates and five Ministries. The training helped mitigate national food losses and improve the national supply chain capacity at the grass root level.

Aligned with SDG 17 on building global partnerships and the Egyptian Government's investments in knowledge generation and technological innovations, WFP supported different strategic counterparts each based on their respective mandates as follows:

1. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS):

WFP supported CAPMAS on the establishment of the Geospatial knowledge platform (Egy-GeoInfo) that enables access to necessary evidence and information thus addressing food and nutrition issues effectively. In the area of food security and nutrition of the vulnerable household, the Geospatial platform complements the long support provided by WFP to CAPMAS. The first version of Egy-GeoInfo portal has been announced officially by the end of 2016, as the first generation of the Egyptian geospatial information decision support systems. The portal is publicly available and can be accessed through the CAPMAS geo-info website. [1]

On 30 September 2017, CAPMAS announced the results of the first e-census, which surveyed the population, housing, and establishments in Egypt in 2017. In this event, CAPMAS announced that the second generation of Egy-GeoInfo will take place early 2018 and will include the full census 2017 results.

2. Ministry of Social Solidarity:

In 2017, WFP extended its collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity to provide the needed support for developing the Geospatial Platform for National Social Protection in Egypt. The platform provides a geo-visualization of the Ministry's statistical data on population, education, employment, and social service beneficiaries, thus supporting social protection and social development in the country.

3. Information Decision Support Center (IDSC):

Under the MOU signed between WFP and IDSC, the Program Management Unit (PMU) at the IDSC executes the framework of cooperation between the two entities and ensures the effective implementation and monitoring of Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategies (SDS) as well as its commitments towards the global SDGs. The PMU focused on strengthening national institutional capacities in the areas of food security and nutrition, disaster risk management, and resilience development efforts that have direct implication on the national food security.

4. Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade:

The mutual collaboration between WFP and Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade resulted in numerous developmental projects and initiatives. Recently, WFP has initiated an extension to the successful partnership between WFP and the Ministry to work on several intervention areas. These areas include support of the supply chain master plan, renewal of the fortification project for the subsidized wheat flour, expansion of the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' project, and support in the area of the GIS and information technology portal for end-to-end visibility on supply chain.

Partnering with UNICEF and the NCCM, WFP developed a training programme manual for child protection committees with an introduction to Child Rights Convention, Child Law and practical guidelines for case management of vulnerable children.

WFP worked with a number of national and international NGOs to provide beneficiaries the access to assistance, become more cost efficient, and support innovative approaches to programming. In 2017, WFP signed Field Level Agreements in six governorates with four cooperating partners to provide beneficiaries' mothers with loans to finance their income generating activities.

WFP extended its efforts to enhance the performance of cooperating partners through updating the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which highlights the financial and operational management of Field Level Agreements in the country office. The SOP emphasizes the issuance of start-up advances, payment modalities, reconciliation, and management of retailer funds under cash based transfer activities.

WFP hosted two capacity development workshops entitled 'We Deliver Better Together'. The objective of the first workshop (held on 6 – 7 December 2017) was to invest in the capacity strengthening of local NGOs and ensure the sustainability of skills, capabilities and knowledge from partnerships. The second (26 – 27 December 2017) focused more on strengthening cooperating partners capabilities through supply chain and CBT activities. The workshop covered topics such as: supply chain food safety, warehouse inspection, pest control, the prerequisites of government counterparts, cash based transfer cycle, the responsibilities of cooperating partners, and the deadlines for submission of reports.

[1] CAPMAS Geo-Portal: <http://geoportal.capmas.gov.eg/EgyGeoInfo/default.html>

Results

Component Two - Food assistance for Education (FFE)

WFP under the school meals programme played an important role in enhancing access to education and was instrumental in reducing school drop outs. WFP achieved positive results for enrolment, retention, and attendance

rates, where outcome results revealed that the average attendance rate in WFP-assisted community schools reached 90 percent (89 and 92 percent for boys and girls respectively). WFP used attendance rates as a conditionality criterion for receiving take home entitlements, for families of those students with 80 percent attendance rate or more (attendance rates are reported by schools monthly throughout the school year).

The average annual enrolment rate in the WFP-assisted community schools is collected annually at the beginning of the school year, from the national Directorate of Education, and through WFP cooperating partners in the governorates. Statistics showed an annual percentage increase in enrolment rate of 3 percent in October 2017, compared to October 2016. The average annual retention rate reached 95 percent in September 2017, 4 percent increase compared to 2016.

During households visits conducted by WFP field monitoring teams, families benefiting from the take home entitlements indicated that the reasons behind enrolling their children in community schools were the low fees, the good quality of education, the school meals and take-home entitlements. Almost 55 percent of the community school teachers' believe that school meals have a positive effect on the children's cognitive capacity; 98 percent of teachers agreed that WFP assistance have a positive effect on the children's attendance. Concurrently, academic empirical research show that school-aged children who had been eating fortified school snacks every school day for 5 years outperformed their counterparts in tests of visual memory and auditory attention. Key micronutrients in school snacks are proven to improve the children's cognitive functions [1].

To augment their long term livelihood, WFP enhanced the capacity of mothers through income generation training. In 2017, WFP trained 23,631 women in 16 governorates, bringing the total number of women trained since the beginning of the Country Programme to over 33,700. By the end of 2017, more than 2,600 mothers proceeded after completing the training with applying for and receiving financial support (micro-loans), and started their income-generating activities. Participants in mothers' training interventions did not receive food assistance.

WFP Egypt developed a strategic partnership with the Government on school meals activities and social safety nets, with a continuous support from different technical units in WFP to the Ministry of Social Solidarity in capacity strengthening and technical support services. WFP conducted an impact assessment for national school feeding programmes that is introduced by the Government. The assessment was conducted through a national level survey, by an independent consultant company, and is to be completed during the first quarter of 2018. The results of this assessment will feed directly in the national strategy of school feeding. In 2017, two capacity strengthening workshops were carried out for health inspectors and nutrition officers as implementers of the national school feeding programme, with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and Population in the 27 governorates.

In February 2017, the Ministry of Education requested WFP to target public primary school students under the European Union funded project 'Enhancing Access to Children and Fighting Child Labour' that initially covered community schools only. Accordingly, WFP was able to reach 2.7 million beneficiaries under the Food assistance for Education (FFE) component, overachieving the planned target of 1.2 million.

Food safety concerns, linked to the national school meals programme resulted in the suspension of school meals activities by the Government in March 2017, and the introduction of more rigorous food safety standards, including a national audit of school meals suppliers.

WFP took a number of mitigation steps in response. Community schools resumed distribution later in April 2017, but public school distribution was gradually resumed in December, to be fully implemented starting the second semester of the academic year in February 2018.

Component Three- Food assistance for Assets (FFA)

WFP monitoring activities revealed that 100 percent of the supported communities by WFP showed improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks, exceeding the 60 percent target. WFP provided support to communities to allow them to have an adequate improved capacity to manage climatic shocks, such as extreme heat waves, and shifts in seasonal temperature and rainfall patterns.

Participants in climate resilience and mothers' training interventions did not receive food assistance, while asset creation and FFA beneficiaries received quarterly food entitlements.

Under FFA activities, 100 percent of the communities had an increased asset score exceeding the project end target of 80 percent. These assets improved accessibility to infrastructure and services through establishment of community service centres, enhanced access to energy, improved agricultural and irrigation facilities, and access to on-farm technical consultations. Assets built included nine schools, three greenhouses, and two water cisterns. WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, reclaimed 335 acres for growing vegetables and olive trees in frontier governorates.

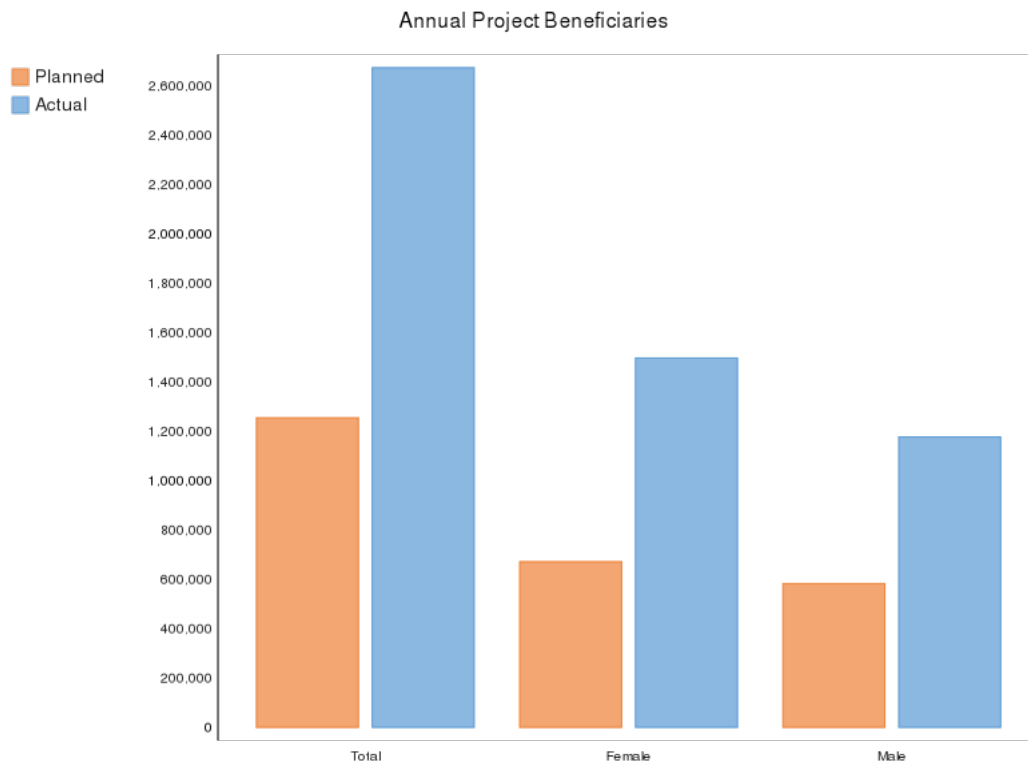
In assisted communities in the frontier governorates, women were identified as particularly vulnerable as they are settled in the communities with no access to basic education or to literacy programs. To empower women in these vulnerable communities, 53 pigeon towers were built and a training centre was established. WFP and partners set up three centres that provide awareness sessions and training on handicrafts production and food processing to support women start their income generating activities.

Component Four - Nutrition

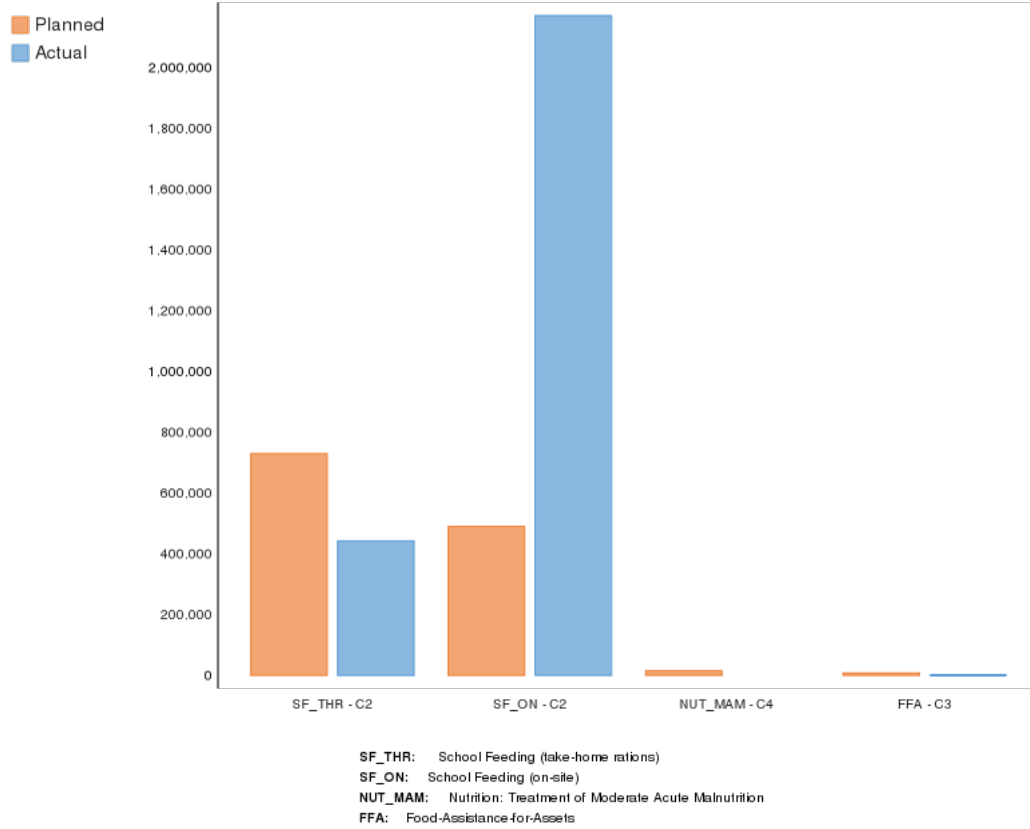
WFP delivered training to healthcare providers and launched awareness campaigns in preparation to reach 15,000 pregnant and lactating women through the cash-based transfers modality, aimed to treat moderate and acute malnutrition (MAM). The distribution of the cash-based transfers are to take place in early 2018.

WFP conducted a deworming campaign with the Ministry of Health and Population, covering mainly all the community school children in the 27 governorates. Total 98 percent of the children have received the deworming tablets. A survey among mothers revealed that 61 percent of the mothers noticed an improvement on their children's health. Only three percent of the mothers indicated that their children are suffering from intestinal worms after the deworming campaign, compared to 37 percent before the campaign.

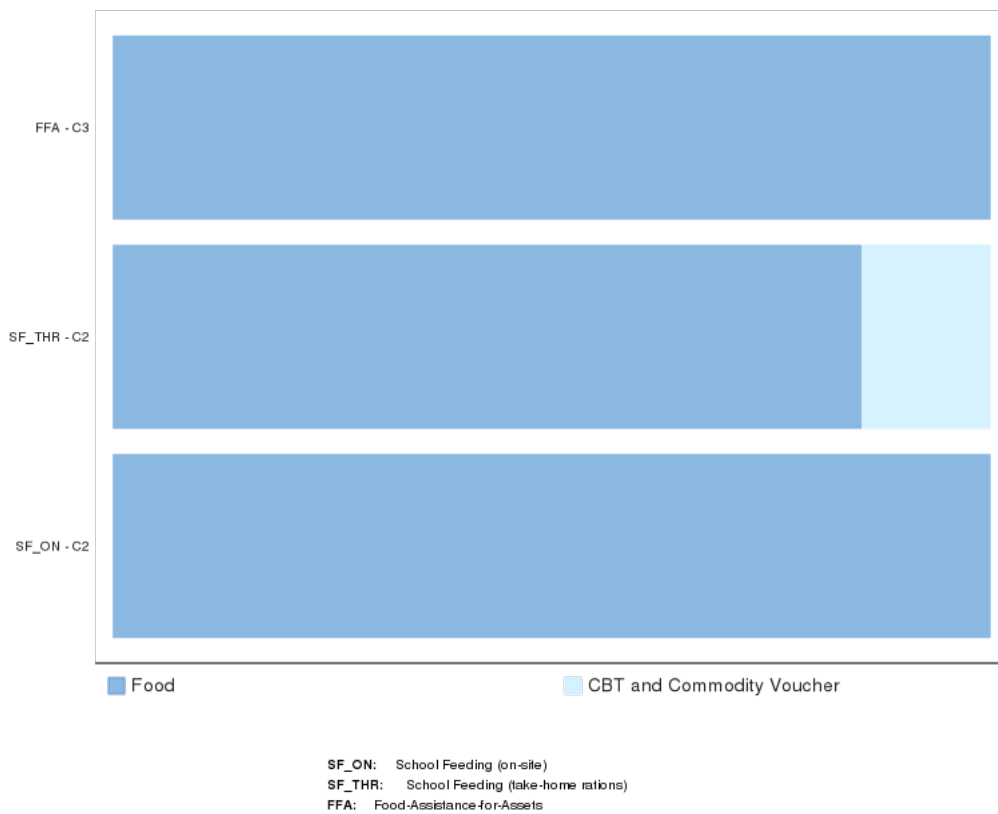
[1] "The Impact of School Snacks on Cognitive Function of Primary School Children in Egypt" (2012); Ebtissam M. Salah, Abla G. Khalifa, Ammal M. Metwally, Nabih Abdel Hamid, Hanan A. Hussien and Zeinab M. Moneer.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)			
Dried Fruits	182	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	7,209	3,390	47.0%
Rice	14,905	11,771	79.0%
Vegetable Oil	1,371	1,242	90.6%
Subtotal	23,667	16,403	69.3%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)			
Dried Fruits	59	-	-
Vegetable Oil	59	2	2.7%
Wheat Flour	660	28	4.2%
Subtotal	779	29	3.7%
Total	24,445	16,432	67.2%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)			
Commodity Voucher	1,781,519	-	-
Value Voucher	2,364,000	2,246,925	95.0%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)			
Value Voucher	990,000	-	-
Total	5,135,519	2,246,925	43.8%

Performance Monitoring

WFP has established a rigorous Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, covering all WFP's operational aspects, to ensure that efficiency, effectiveness and accountability objectives are achieved, and that necessary corrective actions are taken. WFP is committed to three levels of monitoring: process, output and, outcome monitoring.

Food assistance for Education (FFE)

Process monitoring was conducted through spot checks conducted on monthly basis by Field Monitor Assistants (FMAs), jointly with government representatives on the local level. Face to face interviews were done with the assisted community school teachers. In 2017, WFP monitoring plan was to interview 20 percent of assisted community schools and five percent of public schools' teachers, to ensure the efficiency and relevance of school meals interventions [1]. However, WFP did not receive clearance from the Ministry of Education to monitor assisted

public schools. WFP conducts household interviews with households headed by women as well as households headed by men receiving both take home entitlements and cash-based transfers. WFP's process monitoring is aimed at measuring the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of WFP services such as: the quality of food distribution, teachers training, school rehabilitation, nutrition awareness campaigns, gender, protection and accountability measures. The data collected from these monitoring visits is compiled and shared internally with WFP programme team, on monthly basis, to take corrective actions when needed.

Output and outcome monitoring was conducted regularly, where data collection was implemented jointly with the WFP cooperating partners and government representatives. Data is combined and validated with data gathered from the field, to ensure consistency. Indicators such as enrolment, retention, drop-out, and attendance rates, are compiled and disaggregated by gender and age.

Joint monitoring activities were undertaken with local government representatives to ensure the full engagement of WFP development partners, as well as accountability to the main stakeholders. In that context, WFP conducted two capacity building sessions to WFP cooperating partners, in March and December 2017. The training modules covered M&E best practices, roles and responsibilities, gaps and challenges, and the future needs of the cooperating partners.

WFP enumerators use tablets and the data collection tool (GRASP)[2]. Observations compiled from the field are reported regularly through a well-defined escalation mechanism. Data and information compiled from the surveys were analysed and reported quarterly and shared with the main partners and stakeholders.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, WFP had limited monitoring access to schools. As a result, WFP conducted remote monitoring through phone interviews with school teachers. The interviews addressed the efficiency of WFP assistance in the field. In April 2017, WFP reached an agreement with the Ministry of Education, to organise the monitoring process in the field, for both community and public schools. Since April 2017, monitoring visits to community schools were uninterrupted, however, WFP is not yet able to monitor activities in public schools. WFP is closely coordinating with the Ministry of Education to get clearance to visit public schools.

In 2017, to ensure systematic gathering of teachers' perceptions on WFP's performance, several monitoring visits, interviews, and focus-groups discussions were conducted for teachers' training on the governorate level. The interviews covered the teachers' evaluations of the training and their future training needs. As part of WFP's deworming campaign in community schools, a panel survey was conducted, targeting the children and their mothers, before and after the campaign. The survey measured the effectiveness of the campaign in improving the health of the children and their families.

Working towards enhancing the capacity of the government in monitoring and evaluation, WFP conducted a national consultation workshop under the United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) 2017-2022 in May 2017. The workshop tackled the main gaps and challenges facing data collection, knowledge management, monitoring, evaluation, and evidence based decision support systems.

Food assistance for Asset (FFA)

WFP conducts regular process monitoring visits to ensure activities are conducted as planned, for its FFA activities. WFP undertook joint monitoring activities with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation to ensure the Government engagement in implementation and monitoring of those livelihood programmes. WFP depends on two corporate indicators to gain better understanding on the outcomes achieved under those interventions. WFP measures the number of functioning assets that enable WFP-supported communities and the households within them to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. WFP regularly assesses the community's current capacity to prepare for, and manage, climatic shocks. Those indicators are collected and measured annually using Focal Group Discussions (FGDs), and surveys. Year-on-year measurement provides valuable information on the progress made and provides an opportunity for WFP to measure the contribution of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes to building long-term resilience of communities.

Nutrition

Under the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' project WFP collected pre-assistance baseline information in 2017 on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) for children aged 6-23 months and the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The baseline will serve as a reference point to measure the impact of the cash-based transfers on maternal and child health once it starts in 2018.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Egypt monitored gender as a cross-cutting area in all its programmes. WFP's regular surveys showed that the decision-making process of how to use assistance (take home entitlements and cash-based transfers) is taken by

women in 90 percent of households surveyed, and 10 percent jointly between men and women.

Under the food assistance for assets (FFA) project in Marsa Matrouh and Red sea governorates, 67 percent of the households indicated that women in the family are the decision makers over the use of food assistance. Almost 28 and five percent indicate that men and jointly men and women were the decision makers over the use of food assistance, respectively.

WFP Egypt Gender capacity development activities

1. Capacity development for WFP Egypt employees:

a) In November, a gender and protection capacity development workshop was conducted for all WFP Egypt's team. This was done by a regional gender consultant and a regional humanitarian protection policy officer. The workshop included: main gender concepts and definitions; WFP's definition of protection; the gender toolkit; the importance of incorporating gender in all WFP operations; and women empowerment and fighting gender-based violence.

b) In December 2017, two WFP gender results network (GRN) members attended a training-of-trainers on masculinities on notions of patriarchy in Rome. The training aimed to prepare a pool of trainers that are capable of delivering in-person sessions at the regional and country levels. It also aims to strengthen their knowledge on concepts related to patriarchal masculinities and gender equality with links to food security and nutrition. In 2018, the two GRN members are expected to deliver at least two training sessions on masculinities addressed to WFP Egypt employees and implementing partners.

c) The "I Know Gender" online learning course was shared with WFP Egypt team highlighting the importance of making the training mandatory and informing them that it will be recognised in their annual performance assessments.

2. Gender Capacity development workshop to cooperating partners

The Gender Capacity Development workshop took place in early December 2017, to introduce gender concepts and the history of challenging stereotypes with regards to social expectations. The workshop introduced WFP gender policy to 28 participants (15 women and 13 men) from WFP cooperating partners. Through a post-training evaluation, participants have expressed their need to familiarise themselves with laws and regulations affecting women in the workplace, and understanding the role of civil society to ensure law enforcement when dealing with child law violations.

3. Capacity strengthening for government institutions

Under the Canadian-funded project "School feeding for Syrian refugees and the hosting community", WFP organised a training-of-trainers workshop for the Ministry of Education senior teachers (25 trainees) from public schools located in Greater Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria. The training was conducted in September, and included a number of subjects, such as drama-based tools for mental health in education, positive discipline, emergency preparedness, gender, and nutrition. Concluding the training, an evaluation questionnaire was completed by the trainees, as well as conducting a Focus Group Discussion (FDG) facilitated by WFP monitoring and evaluation unit to understand the participants' opinions and suggestions. The main outcome of the FDG was the necessity to include gender concepts in schools to educate students on social stigma affecting the role of men and women in the society.

Partnership Development at the National Level

WFP participated and presented the work plan on gender equality and women's empowerment in the national consultation on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment organized by the National Council for Women (NCW) and UN Women. The main collaboration areas identified by WFP Egypt were the support of NCW for evidence-based policy, promote women's economic empowerment, and elimination of gender-based violence.

A coordination meeting was held between the head of international cooperation at the NCW and WFP about future collaboration. The outcome of the meeting was an agreement to produce a gender manual for public schools. NCW provided WFP with resources to help draft the gender manual, which will be revised and modified by a gender consultant, then accredited by the Ministry of Education and the national Professional Academy for Teachers.

Mainstreaming Gender in different units at WFP Egypt

A gender self-assessment was conducted with support from WFP headquarters and the Regional Bureau in Cairo and a gender improvement plan was developed in November 2017. The approved improvement plan had specific action points along seven areas for different functional units that are expected to be completed by June 2018. WFP Egypt has revised the terms of reference for the Gender Results Network (GRN) team.

Campaigning and advocacy

In the context of the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, WFP Egypt organised a series of internal and external activities to mobilize staff and cooperating partners to engage in the 2017 "Orange Campaign". Other events were organized that comprised beneficiaries, cooperating partners, implementing partners along with WFP Egypt employees to raise awareness of different programme activities and the gender focus aligned in each.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP monitors the level of protection and accountability among its beneficiaries in its regular surveys. These include safety problems travelling to, from and/or at distribution sites; as well as availability of information to the beneficiaries about their entitlements, length of assistance, distribution timing and location, and complaint mechanisms. WFP worked on raising beneficiary awareness of their entitlements, the complaint mechanisms, and promoting the hotline.

In addition to monitoring initiatives, the following measures are undertaken with cooperating partners to ensure adequate and safe access to all beneficiaries of the Food assistance for Assets (FFA) schemes:

- Through quarterly meetings with community leaders and focus group discussions with community representatives, projects were designed and implemented in an inclusive participatory approach to respect and consider community needs, mitigate potential risks and challenges, and ensuring accountability.
- Clear messages were communicated to the community leaders and representatives attending the meetings - held during the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities - concerning FFA activities details, targeting criteria, the purpose of entitlement, and delivery plans.
- Actual dates of the activities such as medical convoys, and distribution of the entitlements were announced to the communities in advance.

In coordination with leaders of each community, the cooperating partner ensured that distribution sites are accessible to all beneficiaries and that distance between distribution sites and beneficiaries' homes did not expose people to security risks. In some cases beneficiaries had difficulties reaching the distribution sites, mostly woman-headed families; in such cases arrangements are made with the community leaders for delivery of assistance to their homes.

FFA schemes are comprised of the construction of closer health units and schools, to enhance access of vulnerable community members to basic social services, particularly young women and girls.

In an effort to introduce the Child Rights Convention and Child Labour law, WFP supported the development and training of Child Protection Committees in Egypt. WFP in collaboration with its partners, trained teachers and labour inspectors using the Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and the Media (SCREAM) modality to combat child labour. The SCREAM programme was developed by International Labor Organization (ILO) to promote awareness among young people about children's rights, with a focus on child labour, so that they in turn can speak out and mobilise their communities to act.

After facing some difficulties in accessing schools affecting accuracy of attendance reports, in 2017, WFP worked on enhancing the mechanism of attendance collection and verification of beneficiaries' for their eligibility to receive their entitlements through the cash-based transfer modality. Accordingly, an electronic attendance recording platform was developed as an in-house data collection platform by cooperating partners. WFP cooperating partners were trained on the new software, and equipped with 17 tablets to be used by the distributors. This new automated system played a significant role in expediting the attendance collection, reduced the human error during the data aggregation process, and ensured higher protection of beneficiaries' private data.

WFP set up a hotline in its offices in September 2016, which acted as a beneficiary feedback mechanism for recipients of cash-based assistance. By 2017, WFP received a total of 3,581 calls (40 percent of callers were females) of which 33 percent were instantly addressed by WFP hotline team. These issues were mostly attributed to point-of-sale technical difficulties, inquiries about the delay in recharging the e-vouchers, dates of the next transfer, and lost or forgotten pin codes.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Students in a community school in Minya benefiting from the European Union (EU) funded project, which is currently being implemented in 16 of the most vulnerable governorates in Egypt.

Explanatory notes:

- Enrollment data for preschools are not available, as they are not provided by the Ministry of Education.
- NCI data was only provided once, when SABER was conducted in 2016. Data has not been collected after this date. The second phase of the SABER study is planned to take place to support the Government in the next five years.
- Component four: planning the activity for nutrition and the 'First 1,000 Days in the Life of a Child' took place in 2017; however actual distribution is planned to take place in 2018.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	583,112	671,888	1,255,000	1,177,053	1,497,311	2,674,364	201.9%	222.9%	213.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE))	574,112	657,888	1,232,000	1,176,342	1,496,727	2,673,069	204.9%	227.5%	217.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA))	4,000	4,000	8,000	711	584	1,295	17.8%	14.6%	16.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC))	5,000	10,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	61,600	57,904	119,504	39,124	37,222	76,346	63.5%	64.3%	63.9%
Children (5-18 years)	253,792	309,232	563,024	995,706	1,297,180	2,292,886	392.3%	419.5%	407.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	258,720	290,752	549,472	141,512	162,325	303,837	54.7%	55.8%	55.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	574,112	657,888	1,232,000	1,202,881	1,470,188	2,673,069	209.5%	223.5%	217.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	480	400	880	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	2,240	2,560	4,800	427	350	777	19.1%	13.7%	16.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,280	1,040	2,320	284	234	518	22.2%	22.5%	22.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,000	4,000	8,000	711	584	1,295	17.8%	14.6%	16.2%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	5,000	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	5,000	10,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
School Feeding (on-site)	490,000	-	490,000	2,171,464	-	2,171,464	443.2%	-	443.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	730,000	155,825	730,000	419,769	72,296	442,734	57.5%	46.4%	60.6%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,000	-	8,000	1,036	-	1,036	13.0%	-	13.0%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
School Feeding (on-site)	490,000	-	490,000	2,171,464	-	2,171,464	443.2%	-	443.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	146,000	31,165	146,000	95,827	17,682	106,509	65.6%	56.7%	73.0%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,650	-	1,650	259	-	259	15.7%	-	15.7%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	3,848	4,702	8,550	10,124	12,374	22,498	263.1%	263.2%	263.1%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	216,653	264,797	481,450	953,520	1,195,446	2,148,966	440.1%	451.5%	446.4%
Total participants	220,501	269,499	490,000	963,644	1,207,820	2,171,464	437.0%	448.2%	443.2%
Total beneficiaries	220,501	269,499	490,000	963,644	1,207,820	2,171,464	437.0%	448.2%	443.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	65,700	80,300	146,000	33,105	73,404	106,509	50.4%	91.4%	73.0%
Total participants	65,700	80,300	146,000	33,105	73,404	106,509	50.4%	91.4%	73.0%
Total beneficiaries	340,180	389,820	730,000	184,824	257,910	442,734	54.3%	66.2%	60.6%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	825	825	1,650	142	117	259	17.2%	14.2%	15.7%
Total participants	825	825	1,650	142	117	259	17.2%	14.2%	15.7%
Total beneficiaries	4,000	4,000	8,000	570	466	1,036	14.3%	11.7%	13.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	5,000	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	5,000	10,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO Monthly reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>85.00	96.50	90.70	95.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO monthly reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>85.00	96.90	91.20	95.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>85.00	94.80	86.00	96.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, Ministry of Education data, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	1.41	1.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, Ministry of Education data, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	1.25	1.00	-
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, Ministry of Education data, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	1.56	1.00	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO monthly reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	2.50	44.90	3.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO monthly reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	2.30	40.50	1.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO monthly reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	3.10	60.60	8.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, CP reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports and School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=80.00	95.00	94.00	91.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO monthly reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>80.00	95.00	94.00	92.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, NGO monthly reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>80.00	95.00	92.00	89.00
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving deworming treatment				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, WFP/MoH assessment, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/MoH assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/MoH assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey</i>	=100.00	100.00	0.00	98.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, consultative meetings with MoE, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, consultative meetings with Ministries</i>	=4.00	1.80	-	-
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>ASSUIT, SOHAG, QENA, LUXUR, ASWAN, Project End Target: 2017.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion</i>	>60.00	-	100.00	100.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>MATROUH, RED SEA, Project End Target: 2017.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion</i>	=80.00	-	100.00	100.00
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>EGYPT, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>EGYPT, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2013.12, Secondary data</i>		8.00	8.00	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of people trained	individual	5,000	5,069	101.4%
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	25,000	23,631	94.5%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	507	504	99.4%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	418	418	100.0%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	3,200	3,199	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>30.00	6.00	21.00	10.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>20.00	93.00	78.00	90.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>50.00	1.00	1.00	0.50
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	25.00	0.00	5.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>20.00	5.00	49.00	67.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	70.00	51.00	28.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	19.00
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	>30.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	>20.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=50.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	53.50	56.50	60.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	65.00	47.00	75.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	62.50	48.50	69.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	99.50
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8,500.00	1,410,412.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=18.00	29.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>EGYPT, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=700,000.00	2,400,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=5.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>EGYPT, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00499-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	579
European Commission	EEC-C-00470-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	4,745
European Commission	EEC-C-00470-01	Rice	-	10,713
European Commission	EEC-C-00470-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,060
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	Date Bars	-	428
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	961
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	Rice	-	182
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	Vegetable Oil	-	189
Private Donors	WPD-C-03606-01	Rice	-	239
Private Donors	WPD-C-03724-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03724-01	Rice	-	46
Private Donors	WPD-C-03724-01	Vegetable Oil	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03821-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	17
Private Donors	WPD-C-03821-01	Rice	-	156
Private Donors	WPD-C-03821-01	Vegetable Oil	-	14
		Total	-	19,338