



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Evaluation of Egypt WFP Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)

Terms of reference

October 2021

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
1. Background	1
1.1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.2. Context	1
2. Reasons for the evaluation	8
2.1. Rationale.....	8
2.2. Objectives	9
2.3. Stakeholder Analysis	9
3. Subject of the evaluation	10
3.1. Subject of the Evaluation	10
3.2. Scope of the Evaluation	17
4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations	18
4.1. Evaluation Questions and Criteria	18
4.2. Evaluation Approach and Methodology.....	20
4.3. Evaluability assessment	21
4.4. Ethical Considerations.....	22
4.5. Quality Assurance.....	23
5. Organization of the evaluation	23
5.1. Phases and Deliverables	23
5.2. Evaluation Team Composition	24
5.3. Roles and Responsibilities	26
5.4. Security Considerations	26
5.5. Communication	26
5.6. Budget.....	26
Annexes	27
Annex 1: Egypt, Map with WFP Offices in 2021	27
Annex 2: Egypt Fact Sheet	28
Annex 3: Timeline	31
Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder analysis	33
Annex 5: Evaluability assessment	38
Annex 6: WFP Egypt presence in years pre-Country Strategic Plan	40
Annex 7: Line of sight	42
Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers for the Egypt CSP and T-ICSP	44
Annex 10: Communication and Knowledge Management plan	50
Annex 11: Template for evaluation matrix	53

Annex 12: Approved Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan and Country Strategic Plan documents.....	58
Annex 13: Terms of Reference for the Country Strategic Plan Evaluation’s Internal Reference Group (IRG)59	
Annex 14: Bibliography	61
Annex 15: Acronyms.....	63

1. Background

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders.
2. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The ToR are structured as follows: Section 1 provides information on the context; Section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; Section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; Section 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; and Section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

3. Country strategic plan evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next country strategic plan (CSP); and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. These evaluations are mandatory for all CSPs and are carried out in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plan and the WFP Evaluation Policy.

1.2. CONTEXT

General overview

4. Egypt is a lower middle-income country in the Middle East bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, by Sudan to the South, by the Red Sea, State of Palestine and Israel to the east and by Libya to the west. It has a population of approximately 102 million (female: 49.5 percent; male: 50.5 percent). Population ages 15–64 years make up the highest proportion at 61 percent, followed by ages 0–14 years at 34 percent. The life expectancy at birth is 72 years (2019),¹ the adolescent birth rate is 51.8 percent² and the fertility rate is 3.28.³
5. In 2019, Egypt's Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.707 (having increased by 29 percent from 1990), putting the country in the high human development category and ranking 116 out of 189 countries; its HDI is marginally higher than the average of 0.705 for Arab States. The country saw a steady increase in its HDI components: life expectancy at birth increased by 7.4 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 3.5 years.⁴ Egypt's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita increased by about 93.4 percent between 1990 and 2019 to USD3,000 in 2019. The volume of remittances was 8.1 percent of its total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020. The net official development assistance received was 0.6 percent of its GNI in 2019.
6. The Gini coefficient which measures income inequality was 31.5 in 2017, having marginally increased from 31.1 in 2008. 6.1 percent of the population is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty whereas only 0.6 percent is in severe multidimensional poverty.⁵ In 2017, 2.8 percent of the population lived with less than USD1.90 a day. Rural Upper Egypt accounts for only 25 percent of the population, however, it is home for 40 percent of the poor population in Egypt. Poverty rates in urban and rural areas are twice higher in Upper Egypt (30 and 52 percent respectively) as compared to Lower Egypt (14 and 27 percent respectively).⁶

¹ World Bank. World Development Indicators (accessed on 18 July 2021).

² WHO: Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15-19 years)

³ UNFPA population dashboard

⁴ UNDP. Human Development Report (HDR) 2020

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Armanious, Dina M. 2020. *Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty: Egypt Experiences*. Cairo University, Egypt.

National policies and the SDGs

7. Egypt has developed over the years several national policies and development plans to guide its socio-economic development, as follows:
 - a. The Sustainable Development Strategy - Egypt Vision 2030 (SDS) aims to achieve sustainable development principles and objectives in all areas and reflects the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.⁷ The Vision 2030 is aligned with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - b. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2030⁸ aims to incorporate the concept of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and build capacities for facing crises and disasters. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2011)⁹ aims to reduce risks and disasters resulting from climate change, address their effects on various sectors and activities as well strengthen the capacity of communities to cope with climate-change related shocks.
 - c. The National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030¹⁰ emphasizes serious efforts to change the social culture and norms that limit women's full participation, in addition to strengthening women's access to their legal rights.
 - d. The Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy Towards 2030¹¹ promotes sustainable use of natural agricultural resources; increasing the productivity; raising the degree of food security through strategic food commodities; and increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products.
 - e. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi's 100 Million Healthy Lives Initiative aims to eliminate the Hepatitis C and contribute to reducing other chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, stunting and obesity. A new Comprehensive Health Insurance Program to be implemented in six phases from 2018 to 2032 aims to provide medical insurance to the entire population.
 - f. The National Food and Nutrition Policy (2007-2017) has the goal to guarantee universal availability and accessibility to adequate high quality, safe food and promote healthy dietary practices for prevention and control of nutritional disorders.¹² With a view to promote healthy diet for young generations, Egypt has launched Silo Foods, a mega food industries complex, that provides high nutritional value food to 13 million students nationwide.¹³
 - g. Takaful and Karama is Egypt's flagship social safety net programme that provides conditional and unconditional cash transfers and fosters economic inclusion by focussing on job placement, training and skills development, and helping link beneficiaries to other social protection services.
 - h. The 2018 National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda (VNR)¹⁴ concluded that Egypt is committed to the achievement of the SDGs, however, lack of sufficient measurable and regularly updated indicators, coupled with problems of data disaggregation, constrains the SDG monitoring process and Egypt needs to summon vast resources annually to finance the investment needed to fully implement the 2030 Agenda.

⁷ Government of Egypt. 2016. *Sustainable Development Strategy: Vision 2030*. Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform.

⁸ Government of Egypt. 2017. *National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2030*. Cabinet of Egypt, Information and Decision Support Center, Crisis Management and DRR Sector.

⁹ UNDP 2011. *Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*, December 2011.

¹⁰ Government of Egypt. 2017. *National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030*. National Council for Women.

¹¹ Government of Egypt. 2009. *Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy Towards 2030*.

¹² National Nutrition Institute. 2007. *National Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy 2007-2017*

¹³ [Al-Sisi directs strict inspection of all steps to provide school meals for 13 million students - Daily News Egypt](#)

¹⁴ Government of Egypt. 2018. *National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda*. Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform, July 2018.

Food and nutrition security

8. The 2021 FAO State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report found 5.4 percent of the Egyptian population to be undernourished in 2018-2020, down from 6.5 percent in 2004-2006. Some 6.7 percent of the population was severely food insecure while 27.8 percent was moderately food insecure.¹⁵ Acute food insecurity was high among Syrian refugees; the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimated that in 2020, 39 percent of the Syrian refugee populations in Egypt were in crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above).
9. According to the Demographic and Health Survey 2014,¹⁶ 21.7 percent of children under the age of 5 years suffered from stunting, 2.7 percent from wasting, 5.4 percent from under-weight and 17.1 percent were overweight. Under-5 child mortality rate was 20.3 percent in 2019, with female child mortality at 19 percent and male at 20.5 percent. These rates were down from a decade ago, at 30 percent, 28.4 percent and 31.6 percent respectively.¹⁷

Agriculture

10. Agriculture is a key sector in the Egyptian economy, providing livelihoods for 57 percent of the population, directly employing about 26 percent of the labour force and accounting for 20 percent of export revenue.¹⁸ In Upper Egypt, where more than half of the population lives below the poverty line, 55 percent of employment is agriculture related. As such, developing the agriculture sector is vital to reducing poverty.¹⁹ Investment in agriculture for fiscal year 2015-2016 amounted to EGP 16.3 billion, including 2.8 percent of overall public investment.²⁰ The Government prioritizes food security and maintains one of the world's largest food subsidy programs; approximately 71 million of Egypt's population, or about two-thirds, are beneficiaries of the country's bread subsidy program.²¹
11. Family farming is the prevailing pattern in agriculture production. "The Upper Egyptian population relies on subsistence agriculture, as more than 55 percent of employment in this region is agriculture-related, which represents 28 percent of all jobs in this region. Agricultural communities in the rural regions of Upper Egypt are subject to unresolved and challenging issues, including food insecurity, water scarcity, climate variability, and unsustainable livelihoods."²²
12. Traditionally, the Bedouins of Egypt have been involved in agro-pastoralist livelihoods. They live mostly in the Sinai region, Matrouh and the Red Sea Governorates. Despite rapid economic development, lack of investment outside of the tourism sector and lack of economic activity has led to high unemployment.²³ As a result, they have been moving away from their traditional activities and becoming increasingly reliant on insecure paid work.²⁴

¹⁵ FAO 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World.

¹⁶ Government of Egypt 2014. Demographic and Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Population.

¹⁷ World Bank. World Development Indicators (accessed on 18 July 2021).

¹⁸ IFAD website, country page.

¹⁹ GIZ. Agricultural Innovation Project 2020-2023

²⁰ IFPRI 2018. *An Agricultural Policy Review of Egypt. First steps towards a new strategy*, Working Paper 11, August 2018.

²¹ USDA 2020 Export Highlights.

²² Osama Ahmed & Walid Sallam 2020. *Assessing the Potential of Improving Livelihoods and Creating Sustainable Socio-Economic Circumstances for Rural Communities in Upper Egypt*

²³ Brookings. 2012. *Op ED No Arab Spring for Egypt's Bedouin*.

²⁴ Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, 2012. *Conflict, Exclusion and Livelihoods in the Sinai region of Egypt*.

Climate change and vulnerability

13. Ranked 120 out of 180 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index 2021,²⁵ Egypt is considered highly vulnerable to climate change due to its primary dependence on the Nile River.²⁶ According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Egypt's Nile Delta is one of the world's three "extreme" vulnerability hot spots. Studies indicate that temperatures in Upper Egypt will progressively increase by 1.5-2 degrees Celsius by 2040.²⁷ This will likely result in a reduction in the food production of minimum 30 percent by 2040 in Upper Egypt.²⁸
14. Egypt ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 and Paris Agreement in 2017. Egypt submitted its Nationally-Determined Contribution and Third National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2016, in support of its efforts to realize its development and economic goals and increase its adaptive capacity to climate change. The National Committee of Climate Change spearheads full implementation and representation to the UNFCCC. In November 2017, an Adaptation Task Force was established to serve as its operational arm.

Education

15. Egypt's literacy rate for adults (15 years and older) is 89 percent and 87 percent for males and females respectively.²⁹ The primary and secondary gross enrolment ratios are 106 percent and 89 percent respectively. 73 percent of the adult population had at least secondary education between 2015-2019.³⁰
16. In 2017, the Ministry of Education launched an education reform agenda to expand access to quality early childhood education; improve student assessment systems; increase the quality of instruction through professional development activities for educators and administrators; and incorporate technology in the classroom.
17. Despite efforts in educational reform, inequalities further aggravated by geography, gender and socio-economic status continue to be observed. The community school model, which was launched in the nineties in rural Upper Egypt and has since then been expanded, has played an important role in enhancing access to quality basic education, especially for young girls in remote rural areas.³¹
18. Studying at universities and schools was suspended from 15 March to 16 October 2020, as part of the country's comprehensive plan to deal with the repercussions of COVID-19.³²

²⁵ Germanwatch. 2020. Global Climate Risk Index 2021.

²⁶ Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (2016). Egypt Third National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

²⁷ UNDP 2013. Climate: Observations, projections and impacts, UK Met office, 2011 and Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Egyptian Economy, UNDP.

²⁸ WFP 2017. Analysis based on anticipated impacts of Climate Change on food production conducted for the concept note on Enhancing Climate Resilience of Smallholders in Middle Egypt.

²⁹ UNICEF. The State of the World's Children 2019.

³⁰ World Bank. World Development Indicators Egypt.

³¹ Egypt Network for Integrated Development, Community Schools: Filling the Education Void in Rural Upper Egypt, 2019.

³² Biltagy, Marwa April 2021. *How did Covid-19 pandemic impact education in Egypt?* Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association

Gender

19. Egypt has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.449, ranking it at 108 out of 162 countries, better than average in the Arab states' region.³³ There have been substantial improvements in female literacy rates, enrolment rates, labour force participation and unemployment, however, illiteracy among women is almost twice as high as among men. Around 7.8 million women suffer from all forms of violence yearly, whether perpetrated by a spouse, someone closely related or strangers.³⁴ The National Council for Women is implementing specific national policy actions to advance gender equality.

Persons with disabilities

20. According to the 2017 census, 13.3 percent of the population has some form of disability. The government's Strategy on the Protection, Rehabilitation and Empowerment of People with Disabilities in 2017, sets out goals related to: legislation and policy reform, programmes to generate income and increase standards of living, increased access to social security and public awareness-raising campaigns. The 2018 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities enshrines non-discrimination of people with disabilities (PWD) in employment. Nevertheless, in practice, PWD face significant challenges in accessing jobs, including discriminatory attitudes from employers, both during the recruitment process and in the workplace, as well as in education.³⁵

Migration, refugees and internally displaced people

21. Egypt hosts more than 261,000 registered asylum-seekers and refugees from 62 different countries, of which 131,000 are from Syria.³⁶ This is followed by individuals from Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Yemen, Iraq and Somalia. Refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt live in urban areas and are largely concentrated in Greater Cairo and several towns on the northern coast. The refugees and asylum seekers registered by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) are allowed to regularize their residency through six-month renewable residence permits, after which they have access to public health and education systems.
22. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Framework (3RP) has brought over 270 partners from the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, together to provide coordinated support in countries neighbouring Syria since 2015, framing the joint work within nationally-owned plans in the host countries. Refugee Response in Egypt is part of the 3RP, with Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey.

Humanitarian protection

23. Refugees and asylum seekers relying heavily on humanitarian assistance and often residing in overcrowded neighbourhoods face many protection concerns. The population groups particularly at risk include unaccompanied and separated children,³⁷ female-headed households, elderly and people living with disabilities. The response plans for refugees for both Syrian and other nationals identify Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, complex psychosocial issues faced by children, difficulty in accessing social services and other legal challenges during registrations as major protection concerns.³⁸ Refugees from African countries also face linguistic and cultural barriers and discrimination, further exacerbating concerns.

³³ UNDP Human Development Report

³⁴ UNFPA. 2015. The Economic Cost of Gender Based Violence Survey Egypt.

³⁵ European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 2021. *Profile on economic inclusion for people with disabilities and older workers: Egypt*

³⁶ UNHCR Operational Update Egypt Jan-Mar 2021

³⁷ 3,794 UASC were registered with UNHCR Egypt as of end of March 2021 as reported in UNHCR Operational Update Jan - Mar 2021

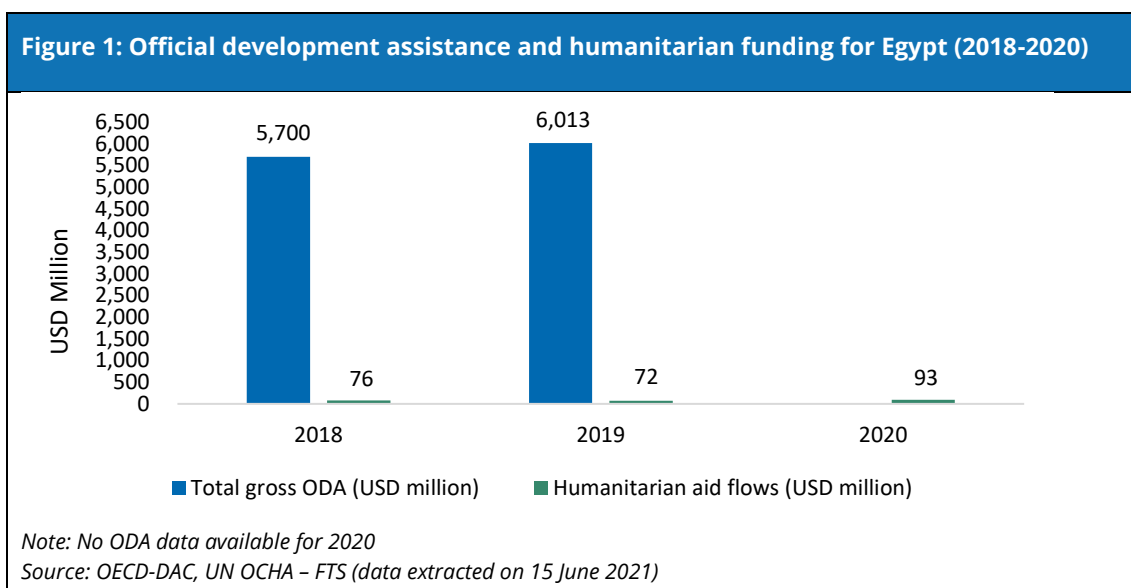
³⁸ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan Egypt 2020/21 and Egypt Response Plan 2020

Covid-19 pandemic

24. As of end-July 2021, 284,059 cases of COVID-19 with 16,494 deaths were confirmed and a total of 5,337,506 vaccine doses were administered.³⁹ Over the first three months of the pandemic (March-May 2020), 73.5 percent of families saw a decrease in income.⁴⁰
25. Egypt's recent macroeconomic and structural reforms stabilized the economy, however, the adverse repercussions of the pandemic undermined recent progress. Real growth declined from 5.6 percent in 2019 to 3.6 percent in 2020 and unemployment increased to 9.6 percent in 2020. The Government's emergency response package worth EGP 100 billion (1.7 percent of GDP) included: monetary grant to irregular workers and the expansion of existing cash transfer programs; delayed tax filing and loan repayments; and subsidized credit for targeted sectors. In addition, the Central Bank reduced policy rates to ease liquidity and enable individuals to access credit at favorable terms.⁴¹
26. Furthermore, several measures to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups have been announced, including the expansion of the Takaful and Karama social safety net programme. The Government has also been working closely with telecom companies to ensure reduced communication charges when students access the Knowledge Bank.⁴²

International development assistance

27. During the period 2018-2019, Egypt received a yearly average USD5.8 million gross official development assistance (ODA) (Figure 1). The proportion of net ODA per GDP decreased marginally from 0.8 to 0.6 percent during the same period.⁴³ The top five average official development assistance funding sources between 2018-2019 are European Union (EU), Kuwait, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Japan (see Figure 2). The most funded sectors in 2018-2019 are Economic Infrastructure and Services, Social Infrastructure, Production, Education and Commodity Aid (see Figure 3).



³⁹ WHO 2021. <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/eg>

⁴⁰ CAPMAS, Impact of COVID-19 on Egyptian Families. 2020.

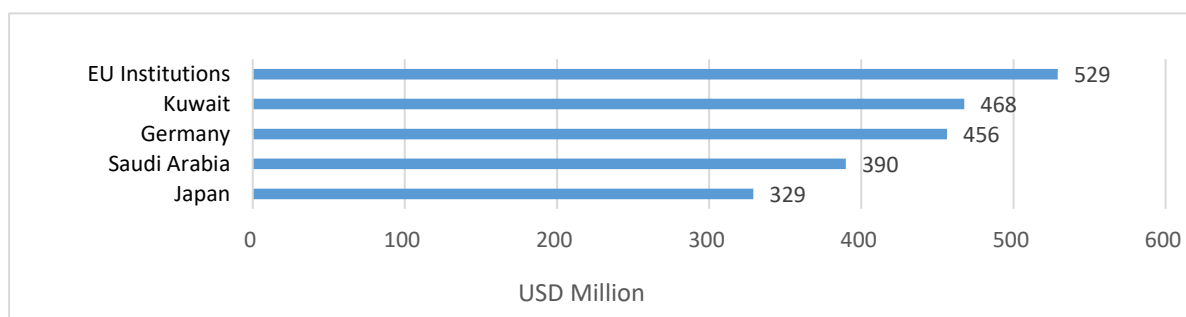
https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/ShowPDF.aspx?page_id=%20Admin/News/PressRelease/corona.pdf

⁴¹ World Bank. World Development Indicators Egypt.

⁴² UN Egypt 2020. COVID-19 Socio Economic Response and Recovery Plan for Egypt.

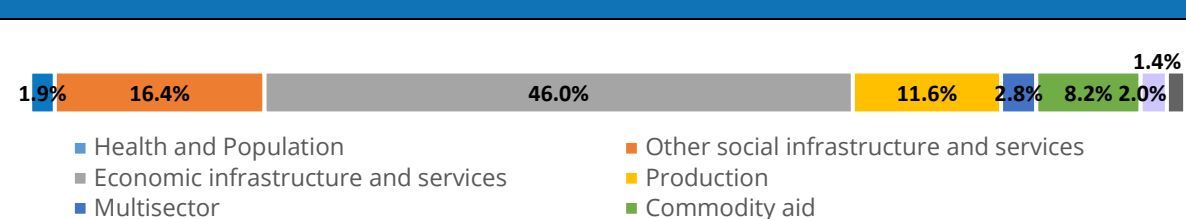
⁴³ The Worldbank data <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS?locations=EG>

Figure 2: Top five donors of gross official development assistance for Egypt, 2018-2019 average, USD million



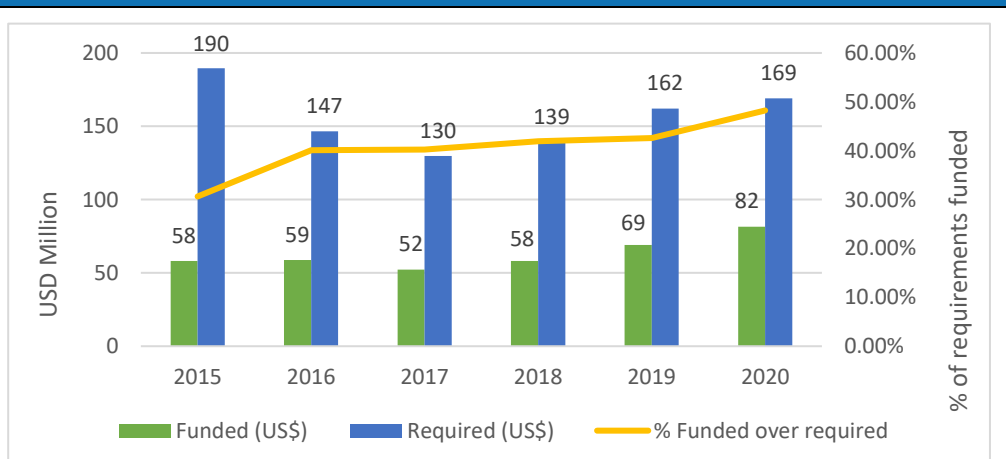
Source: OECD website, data extracted on 4 June 2021

Figure 3: ODA Disbursements to Egypt over the main sectors (2018-2019 average)



Source: OECD-DAC (data extracted on 14 June 2021)

Figure 4: Egypt: Funding against response plans and appeals (2018-2020)⁴⁴



Source: OCHA FTS website, data extracted on 14 June 2021

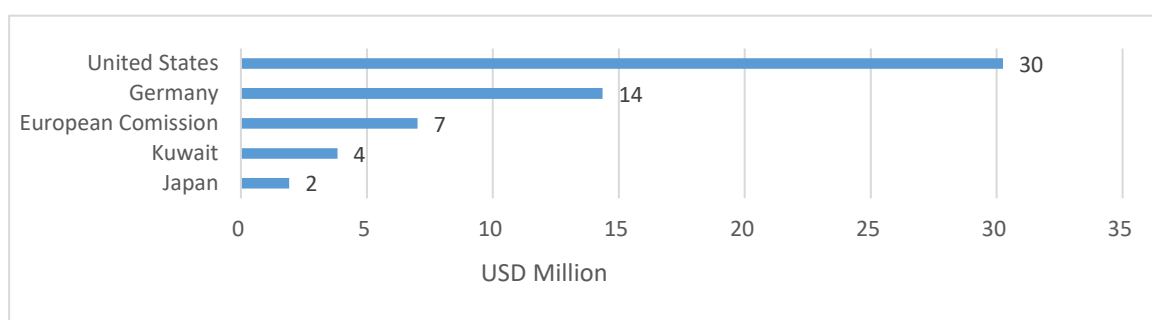
28. The Egypt component of the 3RPs appealed for a total of USD590 million between 2017–2020. During the same period, the cumulative humanitarian funding reported was USD261 million (Figure 4). The top five humanitarian donors for Egypt are the United States, Germany, European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, Kuwait and Japan (Figure 5). In 2020, 3RP partners

⁴⁴ Refers to the Egypt component of 3RP only.

launched the '3RP Response related to COVID -19' where Egypt appealed for USD 44,316,943 to support the national efforts across Protection, Health, Education, Basic Needs and Livelihoods and Food Security sectors. This appeal was in addition to the original needs predicted in the 2019-2020 3RP response plan.

29. In 2020, Egypt also launched the Egypt Response Plan (ERP) for refugees and asylum seekers from Sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq and Yemen appealing for 89.5 million USD for 2020 and 99.5 million for 2021 with a focus across 5 sectors similar to the 3RP.⁴⁵ The ERP was launched to ensure equity in protection services and humanitarian assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers of all nationalities living in Egypt not covered under the 3RP.

Figure 5: Top five donors of humanitarian aid to Egypt, 2018-2021 average, USD million



Source: OECD website, data extracted on 4 June 2021

UN Partnership Development Framework

30. The UN Partnership Development Framework for Egypt (UNPDF) represents the UN's cooperation framework with the Government of Egypt for the period of 2018-2022. It recognizes the substantial gains already made by Egypt on a range of development indicators and takes into account lessons learnt from previous cooperation. The UNPDF is aligned with national development priorities, as articulated in the SDS Egypt Vision 2030 and relevant national development plans; it is based on a number of key priorities, including challenges of high population growth, overexploitation of natural resources and climate change, increasing the coverage and quality of social services and creating quality jobs for youth. A new collaboration framework - the UN Sustainable Development Collaboration Framework - is currently being developed by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Egypt in collaboration with the Government.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

31. CSPEs were introduced by the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plans in 2016. The policy states that: "under the management of the Office of Evaluation, all CSPs, besides Interim CSPs, will undergo country portfolio evaluations towards the end of their implementation period, to assess progress and results against intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results; and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support". These evaluations are part of a wide body of evidence expected to inform the design of CSP. The evaluation is an opportunity for the country office (CO) to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations. The timing will enable the country office to use the CSPE evidence on past and current performance in the design of the country office's new country strategic plan – scheduled for Executive Board (EB) approval in June 2023.

⁴⁵ Egypt Response Plan 2020

2.2. OBJECTIVES

32. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the future engagement of WFP in Egypt; and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

33. The objective of a stakeholder analysis is to ensure, as much as possible, that those who have an interest in the subject of the evaluation, and/or those who can influence the evaluation are considered. Importantly, the evaluation can affect these groups differently based on various interests, power relations, roles, and gender. As much as possible, the evaluation will endeavour to reach out to them at various stages of the process. For instance, at inception stage by informing them of the evaluation objectives and process and identifying their interests in the evaluation; at the data collection stage by seeking their views on WFP's strategy and performance in Egypt; and at the reporting and dissemination phase by communicating and discussing evaluation results with them. This will also increase the likelihood of them taking ownership of the evaluation results.
34. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of internal and external WFP stakeholders. It will present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. Internally, the key standard stakeholders of the CSPE will be the WFP country office, Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa (RBC) and headquarters' divisions, the WFP EB and OEV for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations. A selection of WFP staff will provide inputs on learning needs, the evaluation process and its deliverables as part of an Internal Reference Group (IRG). Annex 13 presents the role and composition of the IRG.
35. Externally, the CSPE will seek to engage with WFP target population groups, household members, community leaders, teachers, etc. to learn directly from their perspectives and experiences. Special attention will be given in hearing the voices of women and girls, and other potentially marginalised population groups.
36. The Government of Egypt is another important external stakeholder as it has influence on how WFP operates and engages in the country in terms of policy, strategy and operations. It also has a direct interest in knowing how WFP has helped complement national priorities and Egypt's Vision 2030. For instance, providing cash-based transfers to vulnerable Egyptian mothers and their infants registered under the Takaful and Karama social protection programme and supporting the Ministry of Emigration and Expatriate Affairs (MOEEA)'s 'Bedeya Digital' online skills-training platform for youth. Key government stakeholders, the evaluation will engage with, include the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamations (focal entity), Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of International Cooperation and Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade.
37. WFP is a member of the UNCT, which operates under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator. In particular, WFP collaborates with the UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Women, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). These agencies are direct partners of WFP at policy and/or programme level.
38. The Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge sharing and Innovation to promote Resilience in Upper Egypt⁴⁶ is an important external stakeholder with a mandate to fostering south-south and technical cooperation (SSTC) aligned with national policies, plans, strategies, and goals towards Africa. Other external stakeholders include national and international NGOs with whom WFP collaborates to implement

⁴⁶ In 2020, WFP and the Government established the Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge sharing and Innovation, which is meant to support knowledge exchange with other African and regional countries to promote food and nutrition security, green economy, and resilience building. See link for more details: <https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-celebrates-50-years-egypt-launch-knowledge-sharing-partnership-government>

the CSP activities, donors and private sector. A preliminary matrix of stakeholders with their respective interests and roles in the CSPE is attached in Annex 4. It will be further expanded at inception phase.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

39. WFP has been present in Egypt since 1963, supporting the Government in the areas of food security and nutrition through school-feeding activities and strengthening institutional capacity to monitor and respond to food insecurity risks and building smallholders resilience to climate change.

Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan

40. WFP’s Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) covered the period January-June 2018; it was intended to ensure uninterrupted support to the Government of Egypt following the end of WFP Country Programme (2013–2017) and while the consultations for the design of the Country Strategic Plan (July 2018– June 2023) were underway. The T-ICSP pursued five Strategic Outcomes in line with Egypt’s Vision 2030 (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Egypt T-ICSP (January 2018- June 2018), Overview of Strategic Outcomes and Activities	
Strategic Outcomes	Activities
SO 1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.	Activity 1: Complement the Government’s school meals programme by providing nutritious in-school snacks, take-home entitlements and support to related activities.
SO 2: Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.	Activity 2: Provide food assistance to refugees and host communities.
	Activity 3: Provide support to refugees and host communities to improve their resilience and livelihoods.
SO 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Activity 4: Provide cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas, and support related activities.
SO 4: Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030.	Activity 5: Provide support to vulnerable communities of smallholders and Bedouins to improve their resilience and livelihoods.
SO 5: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to identify, target and assist vulnerable populations to achieve zero hunger by 2030.	Activity 6: Provide technical assistance to the Government to improve implementation of social protection, food security and nutrition programmes.

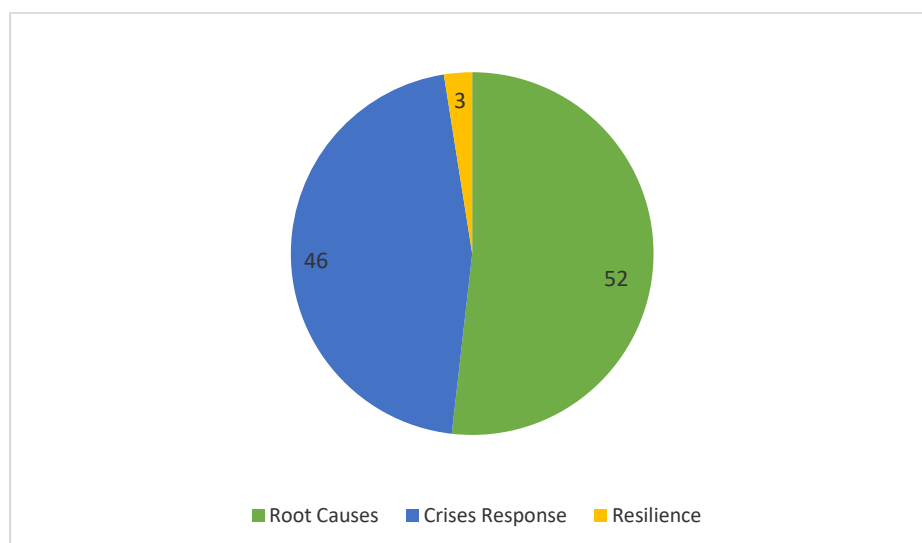
Financial overview

41. The original T-ICSP budget of USD 38,847,722 was revised to USD 38,633,567 following a slight reduction in the number of targeted beneficiaries. The T-ICSP was funded at 75% with the largest contributions by the European Union and the United States, followed by Germany, Finland and Norway. Regarding budget allocation among the five SOs, 85 percent of the resources were allocated to SO1 and SO2 (see Table 2). In terms of focus areas, the needs were divided between 'root causes' (52 percent) and 'crises response' (46 percent) with a small percentage requested for 'resilience building' (Figure 6).

Table 2: T-ICSP Cumulative financial overview (USD)								
Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs-based plan as per original CSP (2018-2022)	% of total	Needs-based plan as per last BR (2018-2022)	% of total	Allocated resources	% of total
			USD		USD		USD	
Root causes	SO 1	Act.1	13,335,198	39%	13,325,717	39%	11,047,840	42%
	Sub-total SO1		13,335,198	39%	13,325,717	39%	11,047,840	42%
Crises Response	SO 2	Act. 2	12,776,916	37%	12,771,031	37%	10,616,266	41%
		Act. 3	3,029,672	9%	3,027,932	9%	584,624	2%
	Sub-total SO2		15,806,588	46%	15,798,963	46%	11,200,890	43%
Root Causes	SO 3	Act. 4	2,145,151	6%	2,145,344	6%	1,201,485	5%
	Sub-total SO3		2,145,151	6%	2,145,344	6%	1,201,485	5%
Resilience Building	SO 4	Act. 5	888,818	3%	889,325	3%	814,773	3%
	Sub-total SO4		888,818	3%	889,325	3%	814,773	3%
Root causes	SO 5	Act. 6	2,432,857	7%	2,437,231	7%	1,819,357	7%
	Sub-total SO5		2,432,857	7%	2,437,231	7%	1,819,357	7%
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	-	-	-	-	523	0%
Total operational costs			34,608,612	100%	34,596,580	100%	26,084,868	100%
Total direct support costs			1,697,670	-	1,679,070	-	968,684	-
Total indirect support costs			2,541,440	-	2,357,917	-	1,666,752	-
Grand total cost			38,847,722	-	38,633,567	-	28,720,304	-

Source: SPA PLUS for original CSP budget data and IRM analytics for Allocated Resources, data as at 21/06/2021

Figure 6: Egypt T-ICSP (Jan - July 2018) breakdown of needs-based plan by focus area (percentage share)



Source: IRM analytics, data extracted on 21/06/2021

42. The actual number of beneficiaries reached under the T-ICSP was 2,799,353, which was higher than planned at 1,590,460 (Table 5 in Annex 8).

Country Strategic Plan

43. The current CSP was approved by the EB in June 2018 for a five-year period (July 2018-June 2023) aligned with the UNPDF (2018–2022) and the Government’s Vision 2030.⁴⁷ The CSP (2018-2023) was developed based on extensive consultations with the Government and other stakeholders detailed in a 2017 synthesis report,⁴⁸ and builds on lessons learned from previous WFP operations.⁴⁹ The synthesis report made a number of recommendations that informed the current CSP, including, complementing and strengthening the Government’s social protection system, supporting and strengthening capacity for implementing nutrition-related strategies and programmes; strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers and Bedouins; focusing on the empowerment of women, adolescent girls and boys and people with disabilities through livelihood support; South–South cooperation; and utilizing WFP’s technical expertise to support analysis of the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity and vulnerability to facilitate formulation of evidence-based policy.
44. The Egypt CSP focuses on strengthening national capacity to tackle the underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition while responding to humanitarian needs, including those of refugees and migrants in Egypt. It aims to support Egypt’s South–South cooperation efforts to foster resilient livelihoods in the region, linking to Egypt’s national priorities in agricultural development and food security. Thus, the CSP pursues five strategic outcomes (SO) and 9 activities as shown in table 3 below.

⁴⁷ Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform. 2016. Egypt Vision 2030.

⁴⁸ Government of Egypt. 2017. *Egypt on the Road to Achieve SDG-2*.

⁴⁹ As the Government had a development strategy in place (Egypt Vision 2030) and had conducted a voluntary national review of its progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, a zero hunger strategic review was not conducted. Instead, the CSP is based on this synthesis report.

Table 3: Egypt CSP (July 2018-June 2023), Overview of Strategic Outcomes and Activities	
Strategic Outcomes	Activities
SO 1: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	Activity 1: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
	Activity 2: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
SO 2: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Activity 3: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.
	Activity 9: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis. [Added through budget revision (BR) #4]
SO 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Activity 4: Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months) and support related activities such as awareness raising.
SO 4: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	Activity 5: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.
SO 5: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Activity 6: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.
	Activity 7: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.
	Activity 8: Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed [Added through BR #4]

Source: IRM analytics, data extracted on 30/07/2021

Financial overview

45. The Country Portfolio Budget for the CSP as originally approved by the EB was USD454,040,947 but increased to USD586,444,281 through four budget revisions (BRs). The main revisions introduced were as follows:

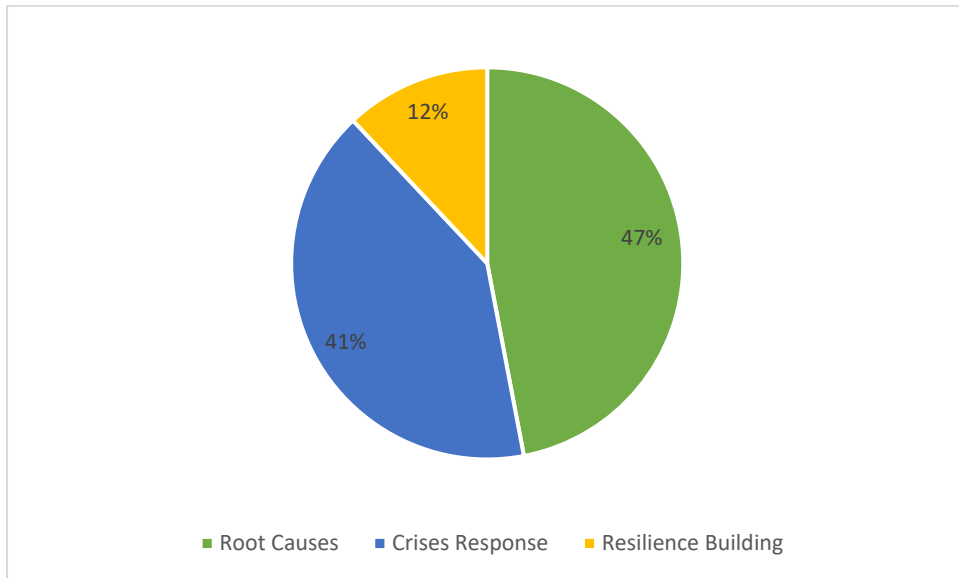
- a. BR2, February 2019: a new service provision activity (8) and output under strategic outcome 5 added; no change in beneficiary numbers.
- b. BR3, February 2020: accommodated additional number of refugees (55,000 beneficiaries).
- c. BR4, June 2020: additional activity under SO2 (activity 9) to reach local communities affected by COVID-19; increase in beneficiaries by 735,000 people.

46. Table 4 shows the cumulative requirements (Needs Based Plan) and allocated resources as of 21 June 2021 across the five strategic outcomes, with SO2 accounting for the lion's share of actual total allocated funds. In terms of focus areas, the bulk of CSP requirements were against 'root causes' (47 percent) and 'crisis response' (41 percent) (Figure 7).

Table 4: CSP Cumulative financial overview (USD)								
Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs-based plan as per original CSP (2018-2022)	% of total	Needs-based plan as per last BR (2018-2022)	% of total	Allocated resources	% of total
			USD		USD		USD	
Root causes	SO 1	Act.1	153,882,009	38%	153,931,974	29%	33,337,778	19%
		Act.2	8,013,970	2%	8,013,967	2%	1,530,405	1%
		Non Activity Specific	-	-	-	-	201,407	0%
	Sub-total SO1		161,895,978	39%	161,945,941	30%	35,069,590	20%
Crises Response	SO 2	Act. 3	99,270,982	24%	189,653,104	36%	100,390,925	57%
		Act. 9	-	-	27,584,664	5%	7,067,117	4%
	Sub-total SO2		99,270,982	24%	217,237,768	41%	107,458,042	61%
Root Causes	SO 3	Act. 4	76,462,743	19%	76,444,714	14%	6,101,460	3%
	Sub-total SO3		76,468,743	19%	76,444,714	14%	6,101,459	3%
Resilience Building	SO 4	Act. 5	60,081,534	15%	61,692,950	12%	15,838,747	9%
		Non Activity Specific	-	-	-	-	4,847,813	3%
	Sub-total SO4		60,081,534	15%	61,692,950	12%	20,686,560	12%
Root causes	SO 5	Act. 6	8,071,258	2%	8,071,258	2%	421,011	0%
		Act. 7	4,292,590	1%	4,292,590	1%	218,739	0%
		Act. 8	-	-	3,958,115	1%	4,065,281	2%
	Sub-total SO5		12,363,848	3%	16,321,963	3%	4,705,030	3%
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	-	-	-	-	1,079,398	1%
Total operational costs			410,075,086	100	533,643,336	100	175,100,079	100
Total direct support costs			16,254,442	-	17,258,940	-	8,180,717	-
Total indirect support costs			27,711,419	-	35,542,004	-	10,154,531	-
Grand total cost			454,040,947	-	586,444,281	-	193,435,327	-

Source: SPA PLUS for original CSP budget data and IRM analytics for Allocated Resources, data as at 21/06/2021

Figure 7: Egypt CSP (July 2018- June 2023) breakdown of needs-based plan by focus area

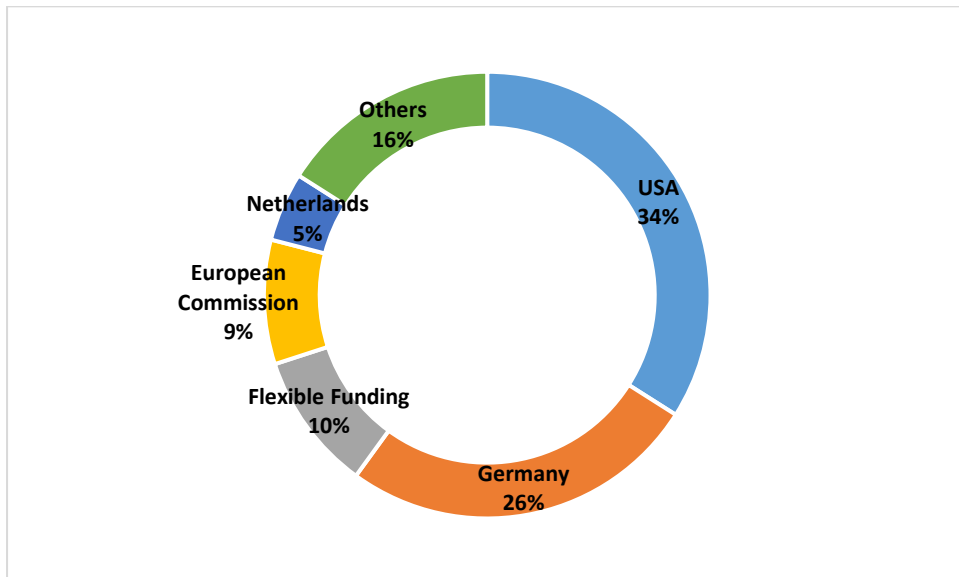


Source: IRM analytics, data extracted on 21/06/2021

Main donors

47. As of July 2021, the CSP was funded at 31.1 percent.⁵⁰ The largest contributors were USA, Germany and European Commission accounting for 69 percent of the total (figure 8). Funding is characterized by low flexibility, with 93 percent of contributions being earmarked at SO or activity level (figure 9).

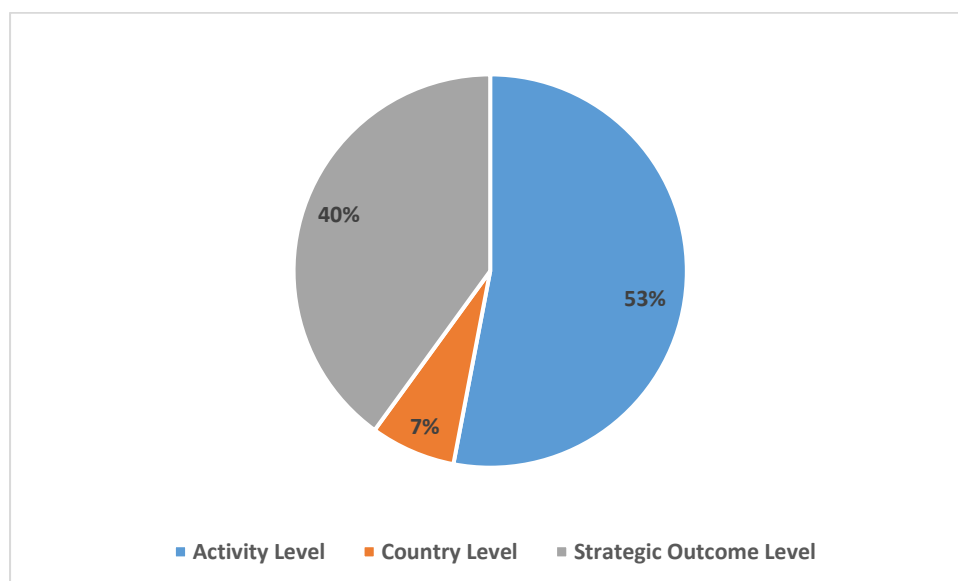
Figure 8: Egypt CSP's (July 2018- June 2023) top 5 donors as of 17th June 2021



Source: WFP FACTory data extracted on 17th June 2021

⁵⁰ WFP CSP Data Portal (accessed on 18.07.2021)

Figure 9: Egypt CPB (July 2018-June 2023): Directed multilateral contributions by earmarking level⁵¹

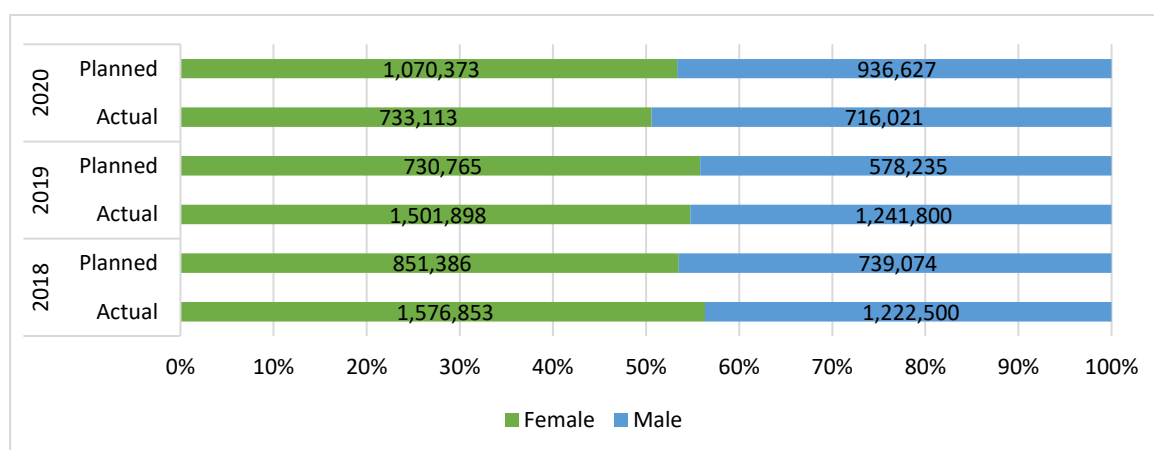


Source: WFP FACTory extracted on 21 June 2021

Beneficiaries

48. Figure 10 below presents an overview of the planned and actual numbers of beneficiaries between 2018 and 2020.⁵² A more detailed breakdown of beneficiaries is found in Annex 8. The actual number of beneficiaries reached in 2018 and 2019 was higher than planned, while in 2020 around 72 percent of planned beneficiaries were reached.

Figure 10: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in Egypt, 2018 - 2020



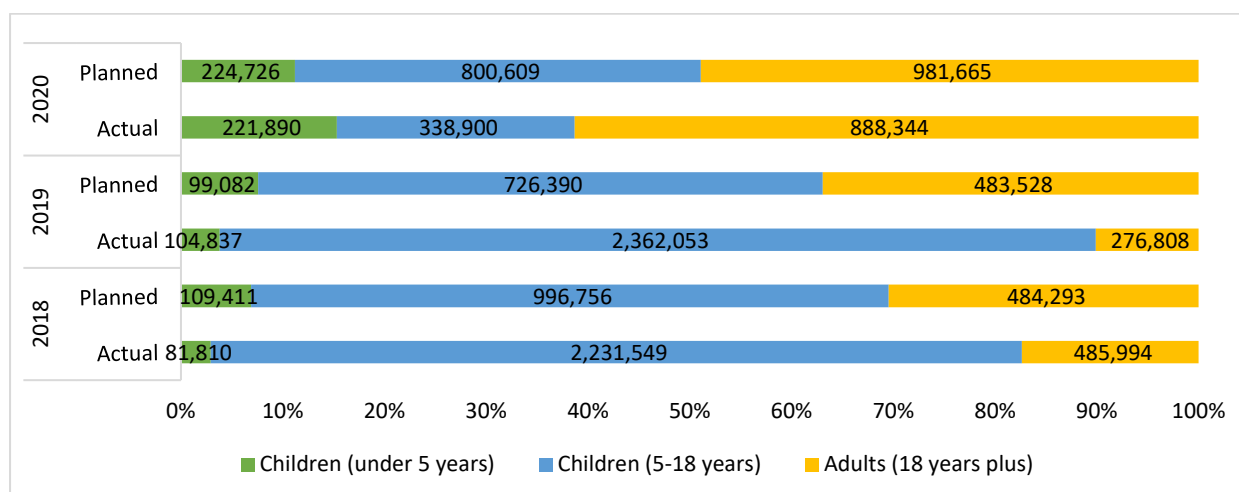
Source: WFP COMET Report CM R001b extracted on 22.06.2021

Note: 2018 values represent the yearly data estimated across both the T-ICSP and CSP:

⁵¹ Directed Multilateral Contributions (also known as earmarked contributions) refer to those funds, which donors request WFP to direct to a specific Country/ies SO/s, or activity/ies.

⁵² SO2 and SO3 relate to technical assistance and hence do not have any beneficiary targets against them.

Figure 11: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by age in Egypt, 2018 – 2020



Source: WFP COMET Report CM R001b extracted on 22/06/2021

Note: 2018 values represent the yearly data estimated across both the T-ICSP and CSP

Staffing

49. WFP Egypt Country Office has 118 staff as of June 2021, of which 49 percent are women, 92 percent are national staff, and 27 percent of the positions are of a long-term nature.

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

50. The evaluation will cover all WFP activities (including cross-cutting results) for the period 2018-end March 2022 and the T-ICSP (January - June 2018).
51. The reason for a longer time frame (beyond the country strategic plan) is that it enables the evaluation to assess key changes in the approach leading to the current CSP. Within this timeframe, the evaluation will look at how the country strategic plan builds on or departs from the Country Programme and T-ICSP and assess if the envisaged strategic shift has taken place and, if so, what the consequences are. The unit of analysis is the T-ICSP and CSP, understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in both the T-ICSP and CSP approved by the EB as well as subsequent budget revisions.
52. Connected to this, the evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to country strategic plan strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and the changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative. In so doing, the evaluation will also analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with national governments and the international community.
53. The evaluation scope will include an assessment of how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the COVID-19 crisis in the country. In doing so, it will also consider how substantive and budget revisions and adaptations of WFP interventions in response to the crisis have affected other interventions planned under the country strategic plan.

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

54. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPs. Within this framework, the evaluation team may further develop and tailor the sub-questions as relevant and appropriate to the country strategic plan and country context, including as they relate to assessing the response to the COVID-19 crisis.

EQ1 – To what extent is WFP’s strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people’s needs as well as WFP’s strengths?	
1.1	To what extent is the country strategic plan relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?
1.2	To what extent did the country strategic plan address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?
1.3	To what extent has WFP’s strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the country strategic plan considering changing context, national capacities and needs in Egypt – in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
1.4	To what extent is the country strategic plan coherent and aligned with the wider United Nations and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in Egypt?
EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to the CSP strategic outcomes in Egypt?	
2.1	To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected country strategic plan strategic outcomes?
2.2	To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations, and environment)? Did the response to Covid-19 change the degree of contribution in any of these areas?
2.3	To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustainable?
2.4	In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?
EQ3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?	
3.1	To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?
3.2	To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?
3.3	To what extent were WFP’s activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?
3.4	To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?

EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?

4.1	To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the country strategic plan?
4.2	To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the country strategic plan?
4.3	To what extent did the country strategic plan lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?
4.4	To what extent did the country strategic plan provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results in particular as regards adaptation and response to the COVID-19 and other unexpected crises and challenges?
4.5	What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?

55. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as connectedness and coverage. Moreover, it will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and Accountability to Affected Population of WFP's response.

56. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with OEV and the country office will identify a limited number of key themes of interest, related to the main thrust of WFP activities, challenges or good practices in the country. These themes should also be related to the key assumptions underpinning the logic of intervention of the country strategic plan and, as such, should be of special interest for learning purposes. The assumptions identified should be spelled out in the inception report and translated into specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation questions and sub-questions.

57. Themes / lines of enquiry of particular interest to this CSPE identified at ToR stage are:

- To what extent was the approach of having geographical overlaps for some of the SOs successful, especially in terms of attaining more efficient use of resources?
- To what extent did WFP support the Government in piloting new initiatives to accelerate SDG achievements, especially in light of the emphasis placed on innovation and capacity development by Egypt Vision 2020?
- To what extent was WFP's partnership with UNICEF to facilitate engineering service provision perceived to be successful?
- How well is the CSP aligned with the coordinated refugee response –3RP?

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

58. The 2030 Agenda mainstreams the notion of sustainable development as a harmonious system of relations between nature and human beings, in which individuals are part of an inclusive society with peace and prosperity for all. In so doing, it conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian and development initiatives in the broader context of human progress. Against this backdrop, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development cannot be addressed in isolation from one another. This calls for a systemic approach to development policies and programme design and implementation, as well as for a systemic perspective in analysing development change. WFP assumes the conceptual perspective of the 2030 Agenda as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan (2017-2021), with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2).
59. In so doing, it places emphasis on strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, which implies applying a development lens in humanitarian response and complementing humanitarian action with strengthening national institutional capacity.
60. The achievement of any SDG national target and of WFP strategic outcomes is acknowledged to be the result of the interaction among multiple variables. In fact, there is an inverse proportional relation between the level of ambition at which any expected result is pitched and the degree of control over it by any single actor. From this perspective and in the context of the SDGs, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. By the same token, while attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.
61. To operationalize the above-mentioned systemic perspective, the CSPE will adopt a mixed methods approach; this should be intended as a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage. This in turn would eventually lead to capturing unintended outcomes of WFP operations, negative or positive. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources with different techniques including: desk review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, surveys, focus groups and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.
62. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to develop a detailed methodological design, in line with the approach proposed in this terms of reference. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough evaluability assessment. The latter should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and on some scoping interviews with the programme managers.
63. A key annex to the inception report will be an evaluation matrix that operationalizes the unit of analysis of the evaluation into its different dimensions, operational component, lines of inquiry and indicators, where applicable, with corresponding data sources and collection techniques. In so doing, the evaluation matrix will constitute the analytical framework of the evaluation. The key themes of interest of the evaluation should be adequately covered by specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation sub-questions. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, nationality or ethnicity or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in, specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and site visits should ensure to the extent possible that all voices are heard. In this connection, it will be very important at the design stage to conduct a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to inform sampling techniques, either purposeful or statistical.
64. This evaluation will be carried out in a gender-responsive manner. For gender to be successfully integrated into this evaluation it is essential to assess:
 - The quality of the gender analysis that was undertaken before the country strategic plan was designed
 - Whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the country strategic plan implementation.

65. The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the country strategic plan outcomes and activities being evaluated. The CSPE team should apply the Office of Evaluation's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations. The evaluation team is expected to use a method to assess the gender marker levels for the country office. The inception report should incorporate gender in the evaluation design and operation plan, including gender-sensitive context analysis. Similarly, the final report should include gender-sensitive analysis, findings, results, factors, conclusions, and where appropriate, recommendations, and technical annex.
66. The evaluation will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability for affected populations in relation to WFP activities, as appropriate, and on differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other relevant socio-economic groups.
67. In view of the on-going pandemic situation, the inception mission will be conducted remotely. For the data collection mission, depending on how the country and global contexts evolve, two options are envisaged. The first option is the ideal one wherein a three-week in-country mission comprising international and national team members is undertaken. In the event that international travel is not possible, the next option will be to have the national consultants conducting primary data collection in-country, and those team members affected by international travel restrictions conducting interviews remotely whilst providing regular oversight and guidance to national consultants. Should the contextual situation allow it, the aim would be to hold the final stakeholder workshop in Cairo by latest 11-12 July 2022. In all cases, the evaluation will draw fully on all available secondary sources, including ongoing or previous evaluations and reviews, relevant thematic studies and monitoring data made available by the CO. Technical and financial offers for this evaluation should consider both scenarios.

4.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring

68. The CO undertakes a number of monitoring activities including Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) and nutrition surveys for refugees, joint monitoring with Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation for smallholder farmers and tracking of outcomes for school feeding activities. In addition, there are a few studies of interest for the evaluation, including the Rapid Assessment on the Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security in Egypt, Synthesis Report on Egypt's Roadmap towards Achieving SDG 2 by 2030 and the Joint Strategic Evaluation on the collaboration among the Rome-based UN Agencies where Egypt is one of the case studies. WFP has also undertaken a mid-term review and a final evaluation of its climate resilience work.⁵³ A CSP mid-term review is expected to be completed by October 2021 and a decentralized evaluation on 'The First 1000 days Programme in Egypt from 2017 to 2021' is due to start in October 2021. With regard to the latter, the CO and OEV will facilitate communication between the CSPE and DE evaluation teams to establish some synergies where possible.
69. Several issues have implications for the conduct of the evaluation. The main evaluability challenges relate to:
 - a. The CSP does not have an explicit theory of change. Analysis on the contribution of WFP activities and their outputs to the outcomes set out in the CSP can be a challenge.
 - b. No systematic study or evaluation of the efficiency, sustainability of WFP outputs and results, gender, humanitarian principles and protection issues have been conducted.

⁵³ WFP 2020. Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt. Final Evaluation Report

- c. Five versions of the CSP logical framework have been entered in the corporate system. As of July 2021, the CSP logical framework includes 35 indicators (24 outcome indicators, 11 cross-cutting indicators and 83 output indicators). Of these, 16 outcome indicators, 6 cross-cutting indicators and 37 output indicators were included across all logical framework versions (see Annex 5). From a preliminary desk review and analysis on availability of WFP monitoring data, some of the outcome and output indicators listed in the logical framework of the CSP have not been systematically reported on in the Annual Country Reports (ACRs) of 2018, 2019 and 2020. In addition, the number of reported indicators have fluctuated over time, which may pose a challenge to trends analyses.
 - d. While targets, baseline and follow-up data disaggregated by sex is generally available for reporting, availability and regularity of disaggregated data such as per locality or other categories including residential status needs to be explored during the inception phase to make more nuanced assessments of WFP's contribution. Collection of data at household - rather than individual - level and limited disaggregation of data by sex of the household head might represent another analytical challenge for a number of indicators, such as the Food Consumption Scores, Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index, among others. Availability of national level data in some thematic areas may also be limited.
 - e. Sensitivities for primary data collection at community level and access to beneficiary households and certain implementation sites should also be taken into consideration.
 - f. Restricted access due to insecurity or restrictions imposed by the Government in view of the COVID-19 pandemic (including interpersonal distancing) may limit the coverage of field visits. Other unforeseen developments and events in the country may affect the data collection.
70. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods. This will include an analysis of the results framework and related indicators to validate the pre-assessment made by OEV.
71. The evaluation team will need to identify alternative approaches for data collection and to design a strong methodology to analyse data rigorously, with the measures to address the evaluability of results that could be directly linked to WFP's contribution to the higher-level results as set in the CSP.
72. The evaluation team should collect and review a range of additional information and data, including on coordination, complementarity and coherence, risk management, contingency planning, resourcing, human resource capacity, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

73. Evaluations must conform to WFP and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical standards and norms. Accordingly, the evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities.
74. The team and the evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the Egypt CSP, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#) and the [2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations](#). In addition to signing a pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation, the evaluation team will also commit to signing a Confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

75. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on quality checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.
76. OEV expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to OEV.
77. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the final evaluation report.

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

78. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in Table 5 below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The country office and regional bureau have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the country office planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Table 5: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones		
Main phases	Timeline (suggested)	Tasks and deliverables
1. Preparatory	20 August 2021 20-31 August 2021 15 October 2021 30 October 2021 1 November 2021	Draft TOR cleared by DDoE CO comment process Final ToR Summary ToR Evaluation team and/or firm selection & contract
2. Inception	10 November 2021 28 November – 3 December 2021 8-15 February 2022 1 March 2022	OEV remote briefing HQ, RB and CO briefings CO comment process on inception report Final inception report
3. Data collection	7 March – 28 March 2022 11 April 2022	Evaluation mission, data collection and exit debriefing Presentation of preliminary findings

4. Reporting	13 June 2022 24 June 2022 11-12 July 2022 12 September 2022 20 October 2022	Draft evaluation report shared with IRG IRG Comments process Stakeholder workshop Final evaluation report Summary evaluation report ⁵⁴
5. Dissemination	October-November 2022 December 2022-May 2023 June 2023	Management response Executive Board preparation Wider dissemination

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

79. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced team of four to six people, with a good balance between international and national consultants with relevant expertise (at least 2 members of the team should be national consultants, one male and one female). The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills (English and Arabic) who can effectively cover the areas of expertise listed in table 6 below. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation reporting writing skills in English. The evaluation team will have strong methodological competencies in designing feasible data capture and analysis as well as synthesis and reporting skills. In addition, the team members should have experience in both humanitarian and development contexts and knowledge of the WFP food and technical assistance modalities.

Table 6: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required⁵⁵

Team Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team management, coordination, planning, ability to resolve problems and deliver on time • Strong experience in evaluating implementation of strategic plans and CO positioning • Strong experience with evaluations in middle-income countries with key players within and outside the UN System • Relevant knowledge and experience in Egypt, or similar context • Expertise in socio-economic development and skills to oversee cross cutting themes such as gender, protection, humanitarian principles and accountability to affected populations. • Ability to analyze and synthesize findings • Strong communication and presentation skills • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English • Prior experience in WFP evaluations is strongly preferred
Capacity strengthening	<p>Capacity strengthening and technical assistance at national/sub-national levels, in relation to food security and nutrition programmes, social protection, supply chain and disaster risk management services, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy and legislative support

⁵⁴ The Summary Evaluation Report is drafted by the evaluation manager.

⁵⁵ Includes both knowledge and experience in evaluating a given topic.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public-private partnership aimed at creation of employment and income-generating activities • evidence generation, including socioeconomic assessments and food monitoring, and technical support to enhance evidence base decision making • management and decision-making committees at community level • training in livelihood skills for food insecure beneficiaries and community development projects
Emergency preparedness and response, and humanitarian response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee, IDP assistance including host community's relation and social cohesion. • Emergency and preparedness frameworks and capacity strengthening in this field. • Complex emergency and humanitarian assistance design, vulnerability and needs assessments, targeting, implementation, monitoring, outputs, outcome and partnerships; • Humanitarian, development and peace nexus and its linkage.
Food security, livelihoods, resilience building and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood and resilience building related programming • Climate change impact on livelihood activities in the region. • Food security monitoring, targeting and assessments.
Nutrition and Health including school feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition activities in the context of development and humanitarian interventions. • Familiarity with the latest evidence in nutrition and school feeding and with the Global Momentum (SUN movement).
Gender, Protection and AAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender aspects of multilateral organisations' programme including gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. • Humanitarian principles, access and protection. • Accountability and feedback mechanisms, social inclusion and other forms of accountability to affected populations.
Cost Efficiency, Effectiveness, Cash Based Transfer and supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness of operations. • Supply chain related matters (procurement, logistics). • Inter-agency coordination and service/platforms provisions • Cash Based Transfer and Innovative approaches
Research Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant understanding of evaluation and research and knowledge of food assistance, ability to provide qualitative and quantitative research support to evaluation teams, analyse and assess M&E data, data cleaning and analysis; writing and presentation skills, proofreading, and note taking.

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

80. This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation. Hansdeep Khaira has been appointed as evaluation manager (EM). The evaluation manager has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. He is responsible for drafting the ToR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing and the stakeholders learning in-country workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting the summary evaluation report; conducting the first-level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Julie Thoulouzan, Senior Evaluation Officer, will provide second-level quality assurance. The Deputy Director of Evaluation will approve the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in June 2023.
81. An internal reference group composed of selected WFP stakeholders at country office, regional bureau and headquarters levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports, provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team. The CO will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Egypt; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. Ithar Khalil, M&E Officer, has been nominated the WFP CO focal point and will assist in communicating with the evaluation manager and CSPE team, and setting up meetings and coordinating field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

82. As an "independent supplier" of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and for making adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE) and attending in-country briefings.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the evaluation policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will consider from the stakeholder analysis whom to disseminate to, whom to involve and it will also identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

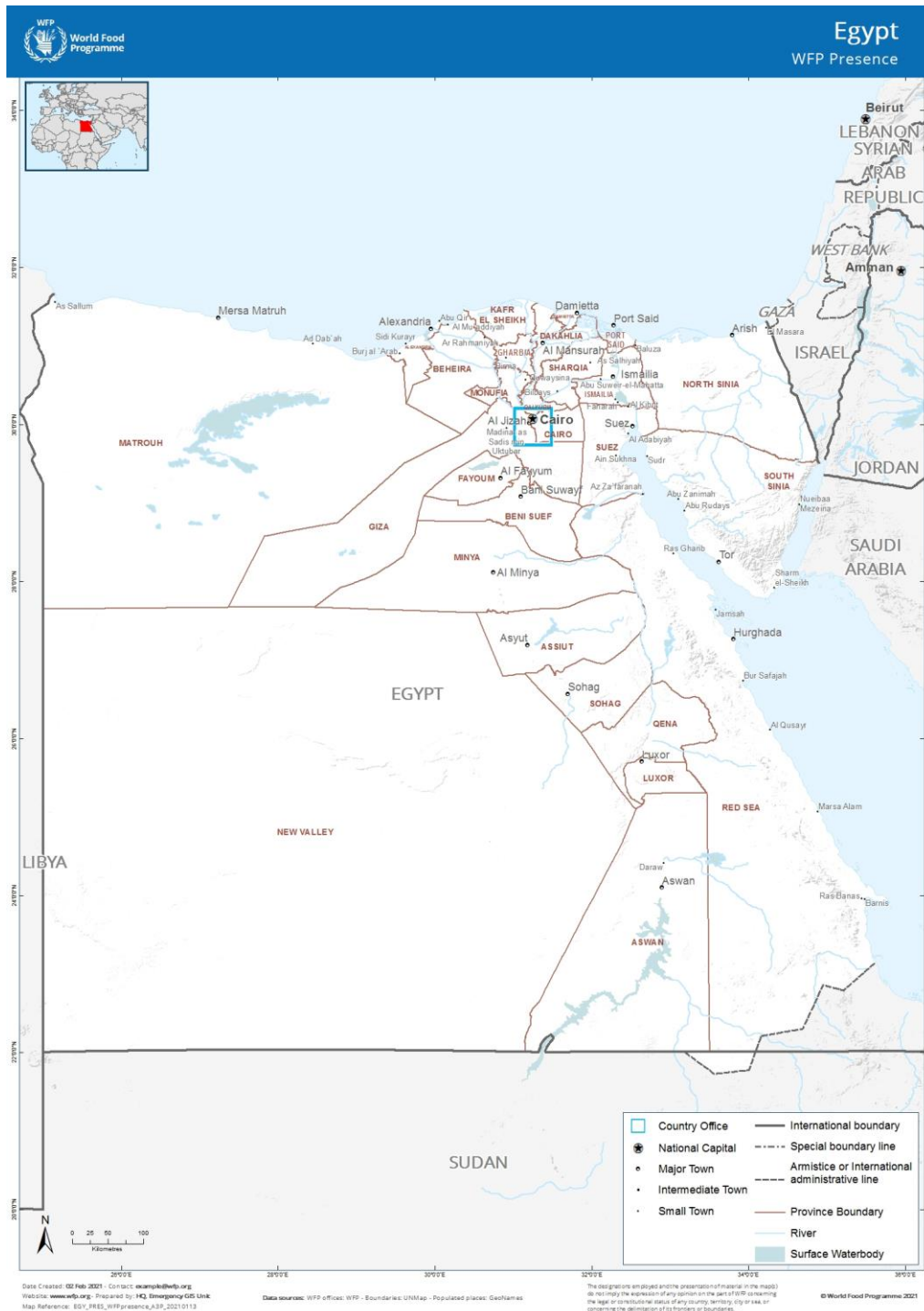
83. All evaluation products will be produced in English. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. A communication and knowledge management plan (see Annex 10) will be refined by the evaluation manager in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2023. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and the Office of Evaluation will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

5.6. BUDGET

84. The evaluation will be financed through the country portfolio budget.

Annexes

Annex 1: Egypt, Map with WFP Offices in 2021



Source: WFP GIS unit

Annex 2: Egypt Fact Sheet

	Parameter/ (source)	2017	2020	Data source	Link
General					
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.696	0.707 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2017 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
2	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) (5)	56,557	59,501	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
3	Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations) (5)	232,647	269,300	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
4	Returned refugees (5)	not reported	not reported	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
5	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
6	Returned IDPs (5)	not reported	not reported	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
Demography					
7	Population, total (millions) (2)	96,442,593	100,388,073 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
8	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	49.47	49.47 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
9	% of urban population (1)	42.7	42.7 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
10	Total population by age (1-4) (millions) (6)	2010:2019: 10,564,944	n.a	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
11	Total population by age (5-9) (millions) (6)	2010:2019: 10,776,815	n.a	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
12	Total population by age (10-14) (millions) (6)	2010:2019: 9,255,844	n.a	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
13	Total Fertility rate, per women (10)	3.2	3.2	UNFPA	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard
14	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 females aged between 15-19 years) (9)	59	51.8 (2018)	WHO	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15-19 years) (who.int)
Economy					
15	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	2,444	3,019 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
16	Income Gini Coefficient (1)	31.8	31.5 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
17	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP) (2)	3.14	2.97 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
18	Net official development	0	0.6 (2019)	OECD/DAC	https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDDACAidataglancebyrecipient_n

	assistance received (% of GNI) (4)				ew/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:toolbar=no?&:showVizHome=no
19	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (percent) (9)	10.5	10.1 (2018)	SDG Country Profile	https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org
20	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	11.49	11.04 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Poverty					
21	Population vulnerable to/near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	6.1	6.1 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
22	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	0.6	0.6 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
Health					
23	Maternal Mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	730	not reported	UNICEF SOWC 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
24	Healthy life expectancy at birth (total years) (2)	71.66	71.99 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
25	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	0.1	0.1 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
26	Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (2)	5.63	4.94 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Gender					
27	Gender Inequality Index (rank) (1)	101	108 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
28	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	14.93	27.41	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
29	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate) (2)	21.82	18.45 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
30	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate) (2)	36.90	12.2 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Nutrition					
31	Prevalence of moderate or severe food	Severe food	34.2 (2017 - 19)	The State of Food Security	http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/

	insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	insecurity 10.1 (2015 - 17)		and Nutrition report 2017 and 2020	
32	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), (0-4 years of age) (%) (3)	10 (2011-2016)	9 (2013-2018)	UNICEF SOWC 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
33	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), (0-4 years of age) all children (%) (3)	22 (2011-2016)	22 (2013-2018)	UNICEF SOWC 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
34	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate and severe), (0-4 years of age) (%) (3)	16 (2011-2016)	16 (2013-2018)	UNICEF SOWC 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
35	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	21.7	20.3 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Education					
36	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	71.2	not reported	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
37	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	64.5	73 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
38	Current education expenditure, total (% of total expenditure in public institutions) (2)	not reported	not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
39	School enrollment, primary (% gross) (2)	106.13	106.4 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
40	Attendance in early childhood education - female (%) (3)	not reported	47 (2010-2018)	UNICEF SOWC 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
41	Gender parity index, secondary education (2)	lower secondary: 2010-2019: 0.98 upper secondary: 2009 - 2019: 1.02		UNFPA	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard

Source: (1) UNDP Human Development Report – 2016 and 2018; (2) World Bank. WDI; (3) UNICEF SOW; (4) OECD/DAC; (5) UNHCR; (6) UN stats; (7) The State of Food Security and Nutrition report - 2019; (8) WHO; (9) SDG Country Profile; (10) UNFPA

Annex 3: Timeline

Phase 1 - Preparation			
	Draft ToR cleared by DDoE and circulated for comments to CO and to LTA firms	DDoE	20 August 2021
	Review draft ToR	CO	20-31 August 2021
	Final revised ToR sent to WFP stakeholders	EM	15 October 2021
	Proposal deadline based on the draft ToR	LTA	20 September 2021
	LTA proposal review	EM	21 September - 8 October 2021
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	1 November 2021
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review prior to HQ briefing	Team	2-9 November 2021
	OEV inception briefing	EM & Team	10 November 2021
	CO/RB/HQ Inception briefings	EM + TL	28 November - 3 December 2021
	Submit draft inception report (IR)	TL	22 December 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM/QA2	12 January 2022
	Submit revised IR	TL	21 January 2022
	IR review and clearance	EM/QA2	28 January 2022
	IR clearance	DDoE	7 February 2022
	IR review and comments from CO	CO	15 February 2022
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with Team	EM	16 February 2022
	Submit revised IR for clearance	TL	23 February 2022
	Review and provide clearance to IR	EM/QA2	1 March 2022
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	2 March 2022
Phase 3 - Data collection, including fieldwork			
	Data collection	Team	7 - 28 March 2022
	Exit debrief (ppt)	TL	28 March 2022
	Preliminary findings debrief	Team	11 April 2022
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	2 May 2022
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	11 May 2022
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	18 May 2022
	ER QA1 review	EM	23 May 2022
	ER QA2 review	QA2	27 May 2022
	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	1 June 2022
	Draft ER clearance by DDoE	DDoE	10 June 2022
	OEV shares draft ER with IRG	EM	13 June 2022
	IRG reviews/comments on draft ER	IRG	24 June 2022
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with Team	EM	27 June 2022
	Learning workshop (Cairo)	IRG/TL/EM	11-12 July 2022

Draft 2 2	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP's comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments (D2)	ET	22 July 2022
	Review D2	EM/QA2	8 August 2022
Draft 3	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	29 August 2022
	Review D3	EM/QA2	5 September 2022
	Seek final approval by DDoE	DDoE	12 September 2022
	Draft summary evaluation report	EM	29 September 2022
	SER review	QA2	5 October 2022
	Seek DDoE clearance to send SER	DDoE	12 October 2022
	OEV circulates SER to WFP Executive Management for information upon clearance from Deputy Director of Evaluation	DDoE	20 October 2022
Phase 5 - Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to CPP for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	20 October 2022
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB round table etc.	EM	January-March 2023
	Presentation and discussion of SER at EB Round Table	DDoE/EM	May 2023
	Presentation of summary evaluation report to the EB	DDoE	June 2023
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/ CPP	June 2023

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder analysis

	Interest in the evaluation	Participation in the evaluation (indicate whether primary (have a direct interest in the evaluation) or secondary (have an indirect interest in the evaluation) stakeholder)	Who
Internal (WFP) stakeholders			
Country office	Primary stakeholder and responsible for country level planning and implementation of the current CSP, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results in the development and implementation of the next CSP.	CO staff will be involved in planning, briefing, feedback sessions, as key informants will be interviewed during the main mission, and they will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE. They will be invited to actively participate in the Stakeholder Workshop at the end of the evaluation process, to help shape the evaluation recommendations.	Director, Deputy Director, Head of Programmes and Heads of sub and field offices, Heads of Units CO, sub and field office staff
Regional Bureau in Cairo and HQ Divisions	RBC and HQ Divisions are expected to have an interest in the evaluation results because of the relative size of the country programme and the uniqueness of the challenges encountered. The CSPE is expected to strengthen RB and HQ Division's strategic guidance and technical support to the CO, and to provide lessons with broader applicability across the region and globally.	As part of the IRG, relevant RBC staff will brief the evaluation team during the inception phase and be interviewed as key informants during the main data collection phase. They will participate in the debriefing at the end of the evaluation mission and provide comments on the evaluation report. Selected RBC and HQ staff might be interested in participating in the Stakeholder Workshop at the end of the evaluation process, to help shape the evaluation recommendations.	Senior advisors at RB level or, if not available, at HQ level in the following areas: Senior Regional Programme Advisor, Supply Chain, VAM, EPR, Gender, Protection, Monitoring, Nutrition, Partnerships, CBT, School-Based Programmes, Social Protection, Capacity Strengthening, Resilience and Risk Management.
WFP senior management	WFP Senior management is expected to have an interest in learning from	WFP Senior Management will have an opportunity to review the SER and will	

	the evaluation results because of the importance and uniqueness of the country programme in the region.	provide a Management Response to the CSPE.	
Executive Board (EB)	EB members are expected to have an interest in the evaluation results because of the importance and uniqueness of the country programme in the region.	EB members will have an opportunity to review the SER and Management Response. They will be invited to comment on and discuss the evaluation findings, recommendations and management response during an informal round-table session preceding the EB June 2022 meeting, as well as at the EB meeting itself.	Delegates
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV will use evaluation findings and recommendations for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations, as well as to provide comments on the new CSP.	OEV is responsible for managing the evaluation.	OEV Regional Unit for RBC and Global Evaluations and Synthesis Unit
External stakeholders			
Affected communities	The ultimate recipients of food/ cash and other types of assistance, including training and technical assistance in crisis response, resilience buildings or addressing root causes, have the right to express their opinion and have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is timely, relevant to their needs and appropriate to for their cultural and social context, efficient, effective, sustainable and coherent.	The CSPE will seek to engage with WFP target beneficiary groups to learn directly from their perspectives and experiences with WFP support. Special attention will be given in hearing the voices of women and girls, Bedouins, people with disabilities and other potentially marginalised population groups. During the main data collection phase, those target groups will be visited, informed about the evaluation and interviewed individually or in groups, directly by the evaluation team or via a survey. With support from the CO, evaluation findings will be reported back to target population groups through appropriate media (posters, radio etc.)	WFP target population groups: vulnerable households, school children, community leaders, teachers, civil protection staff etc.

<p>Government at central and decentralized level, and institutions</p>	<p>As key partner of WFP and as recipient of technical assistance, training and other type of assistance aiming at strengthening their capacity to design and implement policies, strategies and programmes, the Government has a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is timely, relevant to its needs, appropriate, efficient, effective, sustainable and coherent.</p>	<p>Key Ministries will be briefed and consulted during the inception phase, to ensure their particular interests are covered by the evaluation. All relevant Ministries will be met during the main data collection phase to seek their perspectives on WFP's strategy and performance in Egypt. They will be invited to the External Stakeholder Workshop at the end of the evaluation process, to help shape evaluation recommendations.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamations (MOALR) and Ministry of Education (MOE) as main implementing partners. In addition, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Manpower (MOM), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Ministry of Egyptian Expatriate Affairs, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, National Food Safety Authority, National Nutrition Institute (NNI), Executive Agency for the Comprehensive Development Projects (EACDP), National Council for Women, National Post office, National Takaful Foundation.</p>
<p>UN country team</p>	<p>WFP works closely with the UNCT and other humanitarian actors that operate under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. The UNCT's harmonized action aims to contribute to the realisation of the government developmental and humanitarian objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. Development and humanitarian partners more broadly, and UNICEF more specifically, will be interested in evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations related to strategic partnerships and sector</p>	<p>Key UN partners will be briefed and consulted during the inception phase, so that their particular interests could potentially be covered by the evaluation. All relevant international partners will be met during the main data collection phase to seek their perspectives on WFP's strategy and performance in Egypt. They will be invited to the External Stakeholder Workshop at the end of the evaluation process, to help shape evaluation recommendations.</p>	<p>UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR, WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, FAO, UNIDO</p>

	coordination. Their views will be valued in shaping the new CSP.		
Cooperating partners	Cooperating partners are critical for supporting the implementation of WFP activities. They might be interested in evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations related to the management of technical partnerships. Their views will be valued in shaping the new CSP.	A selection of cooperating partners will be met during the main data collection phase to seek their perspectives on their collaboration with WFP in Egypt and will be invited to the Stakeholder Workshop at the end of the evaluation process, to help shape evaluation recommendations.	Terre Des Hommes, Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, Bena Association for Development, Center of Egyptian Family Development, Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), El Karma Foundation for Integrated Development, Family and Environment Development Association (FEDA), Future Business Women NGO, General Organization for Social Solidarity (TAKAFUL), Key of Life, New Horizon Association for Social Development, Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement (SCDAWCI), Women & Society Association, Women Association in Assuit University, Women's Health Improvement Association in Damanhour.
Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge sharing and Innovation to promote Resilience in Upper Egypt	Interest in learning about the evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations related to exchange of good practices to promote food and nutrition security, green economy, and resilience building through partnerships amongst countries and alignment with national policies, plans, strategies, and goals towards Africa.	A selection of recipients of the exchange of knowledge will be interviewed during the data collection stage to assess the success of this form of partnership and compliance with WFP corporate guidance on SSTC.	Government staff, civil society and academia.
Private sector partners	Interest in learning about the implications of the evaluation results.	Interviews with other current or potential partners from the private sector during the data collection phase will be undertaken as applicable.	Central Bank of Egypt, Egyptian Agricultural Bank, Banque Misr, Seedspace, Sawiris Foundation for Social Development (SFSD),

			Master Card Global, Pepsi CO, Vodafone, Shell
Donors	WFP activities are supported by several donors who have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.	Involvement in interviews, sessions, report dissemination, feedback	Donors providing multilateral funding: USA, Germany, Netherlands and the European Commission. Donors providing directed multilateral funding: Finland and Ireland.

Annex 5: Evaluability assessment

Table 1: Country Strategic Plan Egypt July 2018- June 2023 logframe analysis				
Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0	Total nr. of indicators	16	6	36
v 2.0	New indicators	-	-	1
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	16	6	37
v 3.0	New indicators	-	-	-
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	16	6	37
v 4.0	New indicators	8	4	40
	Discontinued indicators	-	3	-
	Total nr. of indicators	24	7	77
v 5.0	New indicators	-	1	13
	Discontinued indicators	1	-	13
	Total nr. of indicators	23	8	83
Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions		16	6	77

Note: Final values for table 1 above and table 2 below will be provided during the evaluability assessment at inception phase.



Source: COMET report CM-L010 (Date of Extraction: 23/06/2021)

Table 2: Analysis of results reporting in Egypt July 2018 – June 2023 annual country reports 2018-2020

		ACR 2018	ACR 2019	ACR 2020
Outcome indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	18	24	24
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	16	19	19
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	14	20	23
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	14	20	23
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	18	18	23
Cross-cutting indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	6	10	8
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	5	6	8
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	5	6	8
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	5	6	8
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	5	6	8
Output indicators				
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	37	77	77
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	21	27	30
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	21	25	30

Annex 6: WFP Egypt presence in years pre-Country Strategic Plan

		2015	2016	2017	2018
WFP interventions	WFP Regional EMOP 200433 (Jul 2012 - Dec 2016)	Activity type: General Food Distribution (GD)			
			Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Food-Assistance-for-Training		
		Total requirements: USD 3,213,209,658 (Regional total) Total contributions received: USD 2,158,208,175 (Regional Total) Funding: 67.2 %			
	Country Programme 200238 (Jul 2013 - June 2018)	Activity type: Strengthening institutional capacities; School meal activities; Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Food-Assistance-for-Education			
		Total requirements: USD 168,469,594 Total contributions received: 106,393,428 Funding: 63.2 %			
Egypt EMOP 200835 (May 2015 - Sep 2016)	Assistance to Egyptian returnees from Libya				
	Activity type: General Food Distribution (GD) Total requirements: USD 6,004,698 Total contributions received: USD 1,070,000 Funding: 17.8 %				
WFP Regional PRRO 200987 (Jan 2017- Dec 2018)			Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); School meal activities (SMP); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL), Individual capacity strengthening		
			Total requirements: USD 1,170,376,925 (Regional total) Total contributions received: USD		

				920,727,028 (Regional total) Funding: 78.7%	
	Egypt T-ICSP - EG01 (Jan 2018 - June 2018)				Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); School meal activities (SMP); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL); Country Capacity Strengthening; Nutrition Prevention Total requirements: USD 38,633,567 Total contributions received: USD 28,954,400 Funding: 74.9%
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Outputs at Country Office Level	Food Distributed (MT) 	CP Dev - 12,865	CP Dev 15,656	CP Dev 16,432	10,476
	Cash & Voucher distributed (USD) 	Regional EMOP 354,423,237 (Regional total) CP Dev - 60,745	Regional EMOP -19,231,212 (Egypt only) CP Dev - 1,267,076 Country EMOP 843,623	Regional PRRO: 19,137,771(Egypt only) CP Dev : 2,246,925	13,066,596
	Actual beneficiaries (number)	Regional EMOP - 86,535 (Egypt only) CP Dev - 1,142,864	Regional EMOP -75,729 (Egypt only) Total Beneficiaries - 1,076,928	Regional PRRO 77,391 (Egypt only) CP Dev 2,751,755	2,799,353

Source: SPRs, ACRs, WFP Operations Website (Data compiled on 22.06.2021)

Annex 7: Line of sight

Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan – Egypt (Jan 2018-Jun 2018), line of sight

EGYPT (T-ICSP Line of Sight)				
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)
ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES
<p>OUTCOME 1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.</p> <p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school (Tier 1, output category A, SR1, SR2, SDG4); • Targeted school children and their family members receive monthly take-home entitlements conditional on 80 percent school attendance to meet their basic food needs and increase school enrolment (Tier 1, output category A, SR1, SDG4); • School children benefit from upgraded schools including improved water and sanitation facilities (Tier 2, output category L, SR1, SR2, SDG4); • School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme in order to meet their basic food needs (Tier 3, output category C, SR1, SR5, SDG4). <p>ACTIVITY 1: Complement the Government's school meals programme by providing nutritious in-school snacks, take-home entitlements and support to related activities (category 4; modality food/CBT)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.</p> <p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted refugees receive cash based transfers in order to meet their basic food needs (tier 1, output category A, SR1) • Targeted refugee and host community school children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school (Tier 1, output category A, SR1, SR2, SDG4) • Targeted refugees and host communities receive cash-based transfers for participation in vocational and skills training activities in order to meet their basic food needs while improving their knowledge and skills for long-term self-reliance (tier 1, output category A and C, SR1) <p>ACTIVITY 2: Provide food assistance to refugees and host communities (category 1; modality: food/CBT)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3: Provide support to refugees and host communities to improve their resilience and livelihoods. (category 1; modality: CBT)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.</p> <p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) receive CBT in order to meet their basic nutritional needs and receive essential maternal and child health services (tier 1, output category A, SR2, SDG3) • Targeted populations benefit from social and behavior change communications (SBCC) in order to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition (tier 2, output category C and E, SR2) <p>ACTIVITY 4: Provide cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas, and support related activities (category 6; modality: CBT)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4: Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030.</p> <p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedouin communities receive food transfers to create or rehabilitate assets in order to improve their livelihoods (Tier 1, output category A, D, SR4, SDG13) • Smallholder farmers benefit from climate-smart agriculture technologies and techniques to improve their resilience to climate change (Tier 2, output category C, SR4, SDG13) • Vulnerable smallholders' and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities in order to improve their incomes and food security (Tier 2, output category C) <p>ACTIVITY 5: Provide support to vulnerable communities of smallholders and Bedouins to improve their resilience and livelihoods. (category 3; modality: capacity building)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 5: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to identify, target and assist vulnerable populations to achieve zero hunger by 2030.</p> <p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecure communities across Egypt benefit from improved targeting and delivery of Government assistance in order to protect access to basic food and nutrition needs (tier 3, output category C, SR5) <p>ACTIVITY 6: Provide technical assistance to the Government to improve implementation of social protection, food security and nutrition programmes (category 9; modality: capacity building)</p>

Country strategic plan Egypt (July 2018-June 2023), line of sight

EGYPT CSP Line of Sight				
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)
ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES
<p>OUTCOME 1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.</p> <p>OUTPUTS: 1. School children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs (Tier 1, output category A, SR1, SR2, SDG4); 2. Targeted school children and their family members receive conditional monthly entitlements to meet their basic food needs and maintain enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls (Tier 1, output category A, SR1); 3. School children benefit from physically upgraded schools and enhanced educational services (Tier 2, output category L, SR1, SDG4); 4. School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing towards their basic food needs (Tier 3, output category C, SR1, SR5, SDG4); 5. Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women, receive livelihood support to enable them to have better access to food (Tier 1, output category A and C, SR1); 6. Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit from conditional food assistance for active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities for better food security (Tier 1, output category A, and C, SR1, SR2); 7. Targeted urban households benefit from conditional food assistance for active participation in pilot livelihoods diversification and capacity strengthening activities for better access to food (Tier 1, output category A and C, SR1, SR2)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure the food and nutritional needs of school children are met (category 4, modality food/CBT/capacity strengthening)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities to urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth (category 8, modality CBT/capacity strengthening)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.</p> <p>OUTPUTS: 1. Targeted refugees, displaced populations and receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs (Tier 1, output category A, SR1); 2. Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities in order to improve their resilience (Tier 1, output category A and C, SR1); 3. Pregnant and lactating women and girls and their children aged 6-23 months from refugee, displaced populations and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs (Tier 1, output category A, SR1, SR2) 4. Food-insecure people benefit from cash-based transfers or in-kind food and capacity strengthening assistance to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis (SR 1). (Output Category: A)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3: Provide food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience to refugees, displaced populations, and host communities (category 1; modality: food/CBT)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 9: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis (Modality: Food, CBT, CS). (Act Category 1: URT)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.</p> <p>OUTPUTS: 1. Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months receive conditional food assistance and benefit from essential maternal and child health services in order to meet their basic nutritional needs (Tier 1, output category A, SR2); 2. Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) in order to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition (Tier 2, output category C and E, SR2)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 4: Support and complement the Government's programmes to nutritionally vulnerable communities (with focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months) in targeted areas, and support related activities such as awareness raising (category 6, modality CBT/capacity strengthening)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030.</p> <p>OUTPUTS: 1. Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security (Tier 1, output category C, SR4); 2. Smallholder Farmers and Bedouin communities receive assistance to create or rehabilitate assets and meet their basic needs in order to improve their livelihoods (Tier 1, output category A, D, SR4); 3. Smallholder farmers benefit from improved agricultural practices and inputs and enhanced market-linkages to improve their adaptation and resilience to climate change (Tier 1, output category C, SR4, SDG13)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 5: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market-access training, diversification of livelihoods, and the creation and rehabilitation of assets (category 1, modality capacity strengthening/food/CBT)</p>	<p>OUTCOME 5: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.</p> <p>OUTPUTS: 1. Government of Egypt has enhanced programmes and systems for evidence-based policy development targeting and delivery of social protection and resilience building interventions for vulnerable rural and urban communities (Tier 3, output category C, SR5); 2. Government of Egypt is better prepared to respond to shocks affecting food security through integrated information and decision-support systems (Tier 3, output category C, SR5); 3. Government of Egypt benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities (Tier 3, output category C, SR 5); 4. Government of Egypt capacity is strengthened in food fortification of key commodities (Tier 3, output category C, SR 5); 5. Targeted communities benefit from innovative school-supported activities as intervention platforms to protect access to food and enhance resilience to socio-economic and climatic shocks (Tier 3, output category C, SR5); 6. Egypt and selected countries benefit from regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge in order to achieve Zero Hunger (Tier 3, output category C, SR5) 7. School children benefit from physically-upgraded schools with focus on sanitation to improve their access to education (Tier 3, output category C, SR5)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 6: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience building programmes and systems (category 9, modality institutional capacity strengthening)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 7: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technological exchanges between countries to achieve common development goals (category 9, modality institutional capacity strengthening)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 8: Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed.(category 10, modality: service provision)</p>

SC

Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers for the Egypt CSP and T-ICSP

Table 1: Egypt CSP 2018-2022 planned beneficiaries across different budget revisions

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Original NBP			BR 03			BR 04		
		Women/ Girls	Men/ Boys	Total	Women / Girls	Men/ Boys	Total	Women/ Girls	Men/ Boys	Total
SO 1	1. Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	635,000	465,000	1,100,000	635,000	465,000	1,100,000	635,000	465,000	1,100,000
	2. Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	72,000	48,000	120,000	72,000	48,000	120,000	72,000	48,000	120,000
SO 2	3. Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	94,975	50,025	145,000	78,812	65,189	144,001	78,812	65,189	144,001
	9. Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,559	358,441	695,000
SO 3	4. Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
SO 4	5. Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.	3,600	4,400	8,000	3,600	4,400	8,000	21,600	26,400	48,000
SO 5	6. Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems									
	7. Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.									
	8. Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed									
Total		905,575	567,425	1,473,000	824,476	539,523	1,363,999	1,181,574	929,426	2,111,000

Note: Totals exclude overlaps in beneficiaries benefiting from more than one activity.

Source: WFP CSP and Budget Revision Narratives

Table 2: Egypt CSP Planned and Actual beneficiaries with breakdown by Strategic Objective, Activity, disaggregated by sex (2018 - 2020)

Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2018						2019						2020					
	Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SO1: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.																		
SMP 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	707,000	513,000	290,682	175,105	41.1%	34.1%	635,756	584,244	1,431,837	1,180,230	225.2%	202.0%	574,001	525,999	98,986	97,430	17.2%	18.5%
CSB 01: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.							7,200	4,800	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	14,400	9,600			0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal SO1	707,000	513,000	290,682	175,105	41.1%	34.1%	642,956	589,044	1,431,837	1,180,230	222.7%	200.4%	588,401	535,599	98,986	97,430	16.8%	18.2%
O2: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round																		
URT 01: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	48,575	40,425	42,376	39,583	87.2%	97.9%	51,202	37,801	58,956	48,004	115.1%	127.0%	50,672	37,328	71,809	61,188	141.7%	163.9%
URT 02: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis													336,559	358,439	435,756	464,083	129.5%	129.5%
Subtotal SO2	48,575	40,425	42,376	39,583	87.2%	97.9%	51,202	37,801	58,956	48,004	115.1%	127.0%	387,231	395,767	507,565	525,271	131.1%	132.7%
O3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.																		
NPA 01: Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	100,000	-	7,915	-	7.9%	-	100,000	-	-	-	0.0%	-	100,000	-	40,548	-	40.5%	-
Subtotal SO3	100,000	-	7,915	-	7.9%	-	100,000	-	-	-	0.0%	-	100,000	-	40,548	-	40.5%	-

D4: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030																		
CAR 01: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.	1,800	2,200	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	3,600	4,400	11,104	13,566	308.4%	308.3%	21,604	26,396	88,191	93,922	408.2%	355.8%
Subtotal SO4	1,800	2,200	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	3,600	4,400	11,104	13,566	308.4%	308.3%	21,604	26,396	88,191	93,922	408.2%	355.8%

Note: The table includes double counting of beneficiaries across activities. Only activities reporting tier 1 beneficiaries are included here.

Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 22/06/2021

Table 3: Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality for Egypt CSP in 2018-2020, by strategic outcome

Year	Strategic Objective	Activity	Total # of beneficiaries receiving food	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total # of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
2018	Total SO1	SMP 01	305,926	35.6%	44,428	12%
	Total SO2	URT 01	-	-	81,959	92.1%
	Total SO3	NPA 01	-	-	7,915	7.9%
	Total SO4	CAR 01	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total (including overlaps)			305,926	36%	134,302
2019	Total SO1	SMP 01	2,566,539	298%	45,892	13%
	Total SO2	URT 01	-	-	106,962	120%
	Total SO3	NPA 01	-	-	-	-
	Total SO4	CAR 01	24,670	308%	-	-
	Grand Total (including overlaps)			2,591,209	303%	152,854
2020	Total SO1	SMP 01	3,650	1%	192,765	54%
	Total SO2	URT 01; URT 02	-	-	1,032,837	140%
	Total SO3	NPA 01	-	-	40,548	41%
	Total SO4	CAR 01	3,330	42%	178,785	447%
	Grand Total (including overlaps)			6,980	22%	1,444,935

URT - Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food; SMP – School Meal activities; NPA – Nutrition Prevention Activities; CAR Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 22/06/2021

Table 4: Actual beneficiaries for Egypt CSP 2018-2022, by residence status and year

Residence status	Number of beneficiaries 2018	% 2018	Number of beneficiaries 2019	% 2019	Number of beneficiaries 2020	% 2020
Resident	480,983	39.9%	2,637,264	216.2%	1,316,331	68.4%
Refugees	77,650	87.2%	106,435	119.6%	132,805	162.0%

Source: COMET report CM-R001b, data extracted on 22/06/2021

Table 5: Egypt T-ICSP Planned and Actual beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age (Jan 2018 - June 2018)

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	739,074	851,386	1,590,460	1,222,500	1,576,853	2,799,353	165.4%	185.2%	176.0%
By Age Group:									
Children (under 5 years)	58,281	51,130	109,411	43,942	37,868	81,810	75.4%	74.1%	74.8%
Children (5-18 years)	459,018	537,738	996,756	958,769	1,272,780	2,231,549	208.9%	236.7%	223.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	221,776	262,518	484,293	219,789	266,205	485,994	99.1%	101.4%	100.4%
Total Beneficiaries	739,074	851,386	1,590,460	1,222,500	1,576,853	2,799,353	165.4%	185.2%	176.0%

Source: COMET report CM-R001b, data extracted on 22/06/2021

Table 6 Egypt TICSP Planned and Actual beneficiaries with breakdown by Strategic Objective, Activity, disaggregated by sex (2018)

Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2018								
	Planned			Actual			Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
SO1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.									
Complement the Government's school meals programme by providing nutritious in-school snacks, take-home entitlements and support to related activities.	697,977	592,022	1,289,999	1,492,085	1,202,099	2,694,184	213.8%	203.0%	208.9%
Subtotal SO1	697,977	592,022	1,289,999	1,492,085	1,202,099	2,694,184	213.8%	203.0%	208.9%
SO2: Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.									
Provide food assistance to refugees and host communities.	180,599	157,400	337,999	49,955	36,894	86,849	27.7%	23.4%	25.7%
Provide support to refugees and host communities to improve their resilience and livelihoods.	10,885	9,385	20,270	1,286	1,394	2,680	11.8%	14.9%	13.2%
Subtotal SO2	191,484	166,785	358,269	51,241	38,288	89,529	26.8%	23.0%	25.0%
SO3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.									
Provide cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas, and support related activities.	10,000	5,000	15,000	15,640	-	15,640	156.4%	0.0%	104.3%
Subtotal SO3	10,000	5,000	15,000	15,640	-	15,640	156.4%	0.0%	104.3%
SO4: Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030.									
Provide support to vulnerable communities of smallholders and Bedouins to improve their resilience and livelihoods.	4,000	4,000	8,000	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal SO4	4,000	4,000	8,000	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 7: Beneficiaries for Egypt T-ICSP Jan - June 2018, by residence status

Residence status	Number of beneficiaries (Planned)	Number of beneficiaries (Actual)	Percentage against planned
Refugees	133,597	81,181	61%
Residents	1,456,863	2,718,171	187%

Source: COMET report CM-R001b, data extracted on 22/06/2021

Annex 10: Communication and Knowledge Management plan

Phase Evaluation stage	What Communication product	Which Target audience	How & where Channels	Who Creator lead	Who Creator support	When Publication draft	When Publication deadline
Preparation	Comms in ToR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM/ CM		August 2021	September 2021
Preparation	Summary ToR and ToR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP technical staff/programmers/practitioners • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo; WFP.org 	EM		September 2021	September 2021
Inception	Inception report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP technical staff/programmers/practitioners • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo 	EM		November 2021	November 2021
Reporting	Exit debrief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff & stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT, meeting support 	EM/ET		March 2022	March 2022
Reporting	Learning workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP technical staff/programmers/practitioners • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop, meeting • Piggyback on any CSP formulation workshop 	EM/ET	CM	May 2022	May 2022
Dissemination	Summary evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff/programmers/practitioners • Donors/countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Board website (for SERs and MRs) 	EM/EB	CM	October 2022	October 2022

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners/civil society /peers/networks 					
Dissemination	Evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP EB/governance/management WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders WFP technical staff/programmers/practitioners Donors/countries Partners/civil society /peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Web and social media, KM channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) Evaluation network platforms (UNEG, ALNAP) Newsflash 	EM	CM	October 2022	October 2022
Dissemination	Management response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP EB/governance/ management WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders WFP technical staff/programmers /practitioners Donors/countries Partners/civil society/peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web (WFP.org, WFPgo) KM channels 	EB	EM	December 2022	December 2022
Dissemination	ED memorandum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ED/WFP management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email 	EM			October 2022
Dissemination	Talking points/key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP EB/governance/management WFP technical staff/programmers /practitioners Donors/countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation 	EM	CM		May 2023
Dissemination	PowerPoint presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP EB/governance/management WFP technical staff/programmers /practitioners Donors/countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation 	EM	CM		May 2023
Dissemination	Report communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight and Policy Committee (OPC) Division Directors, country offices and evaluation specific stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email 	EM			May 2023
Dissemination	Newsflash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP EB/governance/ management WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email 	CM	EM		June 2023

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP technical staff/programmers /practitioners • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society /peers/networks 					
Dissemination	Business cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation community • Partners/civil society /peers/networks 	• Cards	CM			June 2023
Dissemination	Brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/governance/management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP technical staff/programmers /practitioners • Donors/countries • Partners/civil society /peers/networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web and social media, KM channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation Networks (UNEG, ALNAP, EvalForward) 	EM	CM		June 2023
Dissemination	Presentations, piggybacking on relevant meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP technical staff/programmers /practitioners • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP staff 	Presentation	CO EM			June 2023
Dissemination	Social media Twitter campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners/civil society /peers/networks • CAM/media • General public 	• Social media (Twitter)	CM	CAM	June 2023	

Annex 11: Template for evaluation matrix

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is WFP's strategic position, role, and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP's strengths?					
1.1 To what extent is the country strategic plan relevant to national policies, plans, strategies, and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?					
1.1.1 Alignment of strategic objectives to national policies, strategies and plans	The extent to which the strategic outcomes and proposed activities outlined in the CSP were relevant to national priorities as expressed in national policies, strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between CSP strategic outcomes and national objectives outlined in government policies, strategies and plans • Degree of matching of CSP activities and proposed interventions set out in government policies, strategies and plans • Degree of involvement of Government in the preparation of the CSP • Perception of senior government officials on the degree of alignment of WFP objectives and interventions with national policies, strategies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP CSP and consecutive budget revision documents • Zero Hunger Review • Government policies, plans and programmes including, among others: i) ... • ... <p>Senior government officials</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p>	
1.1.2 Alignment to national SDGs	The extent to which the strategic outcomes outlined in the CSP were aligned with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between CSP strategic outcomes and national SDG goals and targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP CSP and consecutive budget revision documents 	Document review	

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
	government SDG goals and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit reference is made in CSP to national SDG Frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National SDG Framework 		
1.1.1 Alignment of strategic objectives to subnational strategies and plans	The extent to which the strategic outcomes and proposed activities outlined in the CSP were relevant to subnational priorities as expressed in subnational strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of matching between CSP strategic outcomes and subnational objectives outlined in subnational government strategies and plans • Degree of matching of CSP activities and priority interventions set out in subnational government strategies and plans • Degree of involvement of subnational governments in the preparation of the CSP • Perception of senior subnational government officials on the degree of alignment of WFP objectives and interventions with subnational strategies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP CSP and consecutive budget revision documents • Zero Hunger Review • Subnational government strategies, plans and programmes including, among others: i) ... • ... • Senior subnational government officials 	<p>Document review</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p>	
1.2 To what extent did the country strategic plan address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
1.3 To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the country strategic plan in light of changing context, national capacities, and needs?					
1.4 To what extent is the country strategic plan CSP coherent and aligned with the wider United Nations and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?					
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to country strategic plan strategic outcomes in the country?					
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected country strategic plan strategic outcomes?					
2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations)?					
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the country strategic plan likely to be sustained?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the country strategic plan facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development, and (where appropriate) peace work?					
Evaluation Question 3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?					
3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?					
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?					
3.3 To what extent were WFP's activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?					
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?					

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection techniques	Data analysis
Evaluation Question 4: What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?					
4.1 To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues, in the country to develop the country strategic plan?					
4.2 To what extents has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the country strategic plan?					
4.3 To what extent did the country strategic plan lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?					
4.4 To what extent did the country strategic plan provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results?					
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which is has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?					

Annex 12: Approved Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan and Country Strategic Plan documents

Web Link to WFP Egypt CSP :

[Egypt Country Strategic Plan \(2018 - 2023\) | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

Web Link to WFP Egypt T-ICSP :

[Egypt Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan \(Jan 2018 – Jun 2018\) | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

Annex 13: Terms of Reference and Membership of the CSPE's Internal Reference Group (IRG)

1. Background

The internal reference group (IRG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all CSPEs.

2. Purpose and guiding principles of the IRG

The overall purpose of the IRG is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

3. Roles

Members are expected to review and comment on evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

The IRG's main role is as follows:

- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise
- Participate in field debriefings (optional)
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on: a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings and change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; and c) recommendations
- Participate in national learning workshops to validate findings and discuss recommendations
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

IRG members, particularly those nominated as country office evaluation focal points are responsible for gathering inputs to evaluation products from their colleagues.

4. Membership

The IRG is composed of selected WFP stakeholders from mainly country office and regional bureau as well as one headquarter division. IRG members were selected based on the types of activities being implemented at country level, the size of the country office and the staffing components at the regional bureau level. The table below provides an overview of IRG composition.

Country office	Regional bureau ⁵⁶	Headquarters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praveen Agrawal, Country Director • Naoko Fukunaga, Deputy Country Director • Amani Gamaleldin, Head of Programme • Ithar Khalil, Evaluation Focal Point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabah Barigou, Regional Head of School Feeding and Nutrition • Rana Sallam, Regional Evaluation Officer • Khalid Al-Qudsi, Regional Programme Advisor & South-South Technical Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel, Dyssel Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service, PROT <p>A broader group of senior stakeholders to be kept informed at key points in the evaluation process, in line with OEV Communication Protocol</p>

5. Approach for engaging the IRG:

The Office of Evaluation Regional Unit Head will engage with regional bureau (DRD) ahead of time to prepare for the upcoming evaluation, and to agree on the types and level of engagement expected from IRG members.

While the IRG members are not formally required to provide feedback on the terms of reference (ToR), the Office of Evaluation Regional Unit Head and Office of Evaluation evaluation manager will consult with the regional programme advisor and the regional evaluation officer at an early stage of terms of reference drafting, particularly as relates to: a) temporal and thematic scope of the evaluation, including any strategic regional strategic issues; b) evaluability of the country strategic plan; c) the humanitarian situation; and d) key donors and other strategic partners.

Once the draft terms of reference are ready, the Office of Evaluation evaluation manager will prepare a communication to be sent from the Director of the Office of Evaluation to the Country Director, with a copy to the regional bureau, requesting comments on the terms of reference from the country office and proposing the composition of the IRG for transparency.

The final version of the CSPE terms of reference will be shared with the IRG for information. IRG members will be given the opportunity to share their views on the evaluation scope, evaluability, partnerships etc. during the inception phase. The final version of the inception report will also be shared with the IRG for information. As mentioned in Section 3 of this terms of reference, IRG members will also be invited to comment on the draft evaluation report and to participate in the national learning workshop to validate findings and discuss recommendations.

⁵⁶ The three nominated members will consult with and seek inputs from other programme colleagues as needed.

Annex 14: Bibliography

Armanious, Dina M. 2020. *Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty: Egypt Experiences*. Cairo University, Egypt

Biltagy, Marwa April 2021. *How did Covid-19 pandemic impact education in Egypt?* Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association

Brookings. 2012. Op ED *No Arab Spring for Egypt's Bedouin* <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/no-arab-spring-for-egypts-bedouin/>

CAPMAS, Impact of COVID-19 on Egyptian Families. 2020. https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/ShowPDF.aspx?page_id=%20Admin/News/PressRelease/corona.pdf

Climate: Observations, projections and impacts, UK Met office, 2011 and Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Egyptian Economy, UNDP, 2013

Egypt Network for Integrated Development, Community Schools: Filling the Education Void in Rural Upper Egypt, 2019

Egypt Response Plan 2020 <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2020/10/ERP2021EN.pdf>

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (2016). Egypt Third National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20report.pdf>

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 2021. *Profile on economic inclusion for people with disabilities and older workers: Egypt*

FAO 2021. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*

Germanwatch. Global Climate Risk Index 2021 [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Global Climate Risk Index](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index.pdf)

GIZ. 2020. Project description Agricultural Innovation Project (AIP) <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/92509.html> (accessed on 19.07.21)

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, 2012. *Conflict, Exclusion and Livelihoods in the Sinai region of Egypt*.

Government of Egypt. 2018. *National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda*. Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform, July 2018

Government of Egypt. Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Ministry of Health and Population

Government of Egypt. 2018. Voluntary National Review

Government of Egypt. 2017. *Egypt on the Road to Achieve SDG-2*.

Government of Egypt. 2016. *Sustainable Development Strategy: Vision 2030*. Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform

Government of Egypt. 2017. *National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2030*. Cabinet of Egypt, Information and Decision Support Center, Crisis Management and DRR Sector

Government of Egypt. 2017. *National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030*. National Council for Women

Government of Egypt. 2009. *Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy Towards 2030*

IFAD country page. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/w/country/egypt> (accessed on 19.07.21)

IFPRI 2018. *An Agricultural Policy Review of Egypt. First steps towards a new strategy*, Working Paper 11, August 2018

OCHA FTS website: [Egypt 2021 | Financial Tracking Service \(unocha.org\)](https://www.unocha.org/egypt/fts)

OECD DAC. [Aid at a glance](https://oecd.org/dac/)

OECD data on [Aid by recipient](#)

Osama Ahmed & Walid Sallam 2020. *Assessing the Potential of Improving Livelihoods and Creating Sustainable Socio-Economic Circumstances for Rural Communities in Upper Egypt*

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan Egypt 2020/21. <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>

UN Egypt 2020. *COVID-19 Socio Economic Response and Recovery Plan for Egypt*.

UNDP. Human Development Report (HDR) 2020 <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/EGY.pdf>

UNDP 2011. Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, December 2011

UNFPA. 2015. The Economic Cost of Gender Based Violence Survey Egypt

UNFPA population dashboard. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>

UNHCR Operational Update Egypt Jan-Mar 2021

UNICEF. The State of the World's Children 2019. [The State of the World's Children | UNICEF](#)

USDA. 2020. Export highlights. <https://www.fas.usda.gov/egypt-2020-export-highlights> (accessed on 19.07.21)

WFP Annual Country Report (2018, 2019, 2020)

WFP Country Strategic Plan Egypt (2018 – 2022)

WFP Transition Interim Country Strategic Plan Egypt (2018)

WFP 2020. Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt. Final Evaluation Report

WFP 2017. Analysis based on anticipated impacts of Climate Change on food production conducted for the concept note on Enhancing Climate Resilience of Smallholders in Middle Egypt

WHO 2021. <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/eg>

WHO. 2006. National Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy 2007-2017

World Bank. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed on 27 July 2021)

World Bank. World Development Indicators (accessed on 18 July 2021)

Annex 15: Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Persons
ACR	Annual Country Report
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
CBT	Cash based transfer
CO	WFP Country Office
COMET	Country Office Tool for Managing Programmes Effectively
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
DDoE	Deputy Director of Evaluation
DoE	Director of Evaluation
DRD	Deputy Regional Director
EU	European Union
ERP	Egypt Response Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GII	Gender Inequality Index
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HQ	WFP Headquarters
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRG	Internal Reference Group
MOEEA	Ministry of Emigration and Expatriate Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
PHQA	Post-Hoc Quality Assessment
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PWD	People with disabilities
RB	Regional Bureau
RBC	Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa
REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SER	Summary Evaluation Report
SSTC	South-South and Technical Cooperation
TICSP	Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPDF	UN Partnership Development Framework
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization
3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Framework

Office of Evaluation

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70
00148 Rome, Italy
T +39 06 65131 wfp.org