

Evaluation of The First 1000 Days Programme in Egypt from 2017 to 2021

Decentralized Evaluation Terms of Reference

WFP Egypt Country Office



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Terms of Reference
EVALUATION of
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1. Introduction

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are for the evaluation of WFP's 'First 1000 Days Programme' in Egypt. This evaluation is commissioned by WFP Egypt Country Office and will cover the period from the start of the First 1000 Days Programme in 2017 and throughout its implementation as part of the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP), from July 2018 to June 2021. The final report is expected to be delivered by the Evaluation Team (ET) in November 2021, and publicly shared along with WFP Egypt CO's management response in December 2021. The purpose of this activity decentralized evaluation (DE) is to assess if the 'First 1000 Days Programme' has been successfully implemented and to draw on learnings for the formulation of WFP Egypt's strategic and operational direction in the country, as well as to ensure transparency and accountability towards stakeholders. The 'First 1000 Days Programme' was launched in 2017 with a pilot between the government of Egypt and WFP to support vulnerable mothers and their children (6-23 months). In 2020, the programme was scaled-up to address the effects of the pandemic on basic food and nutrition security.
2. These TOR were prepared by WFP Egypt Country Office based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

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

2.1. Rationale

4. WFP Egypt Country Office is undertaking this Decentralized Evaluation as part of its corporate M&E mandate. It is an activity evaluation which will assess one of the major components of the CO 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), namely the CO's 'First 1000 Days Programme'. The DE will look at this specific, bounded component of the CSP to assess the performance of the programme, intended/unintended results and reasons behind them to draw lessons and drive good practices around its contribution to development results.
5. This evaluation responds to the CO's and government partners' needs for information on the lessons learnt, best practices and challenges of this intervention and will be further used to document results and support changes in the design and targets set out in the current CSP as needed. It will also be used to inform the development of the strategic Government (the upcoming National Five-Year Plan) and CO (the 2023-2028 CSP) plans.

2.2. Objectives

6. Evaluations in WFP serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. This evaluation is conducted with the aim to feed into the formulation of WFP's operational and strategic direction in Egypt, and therefore geared more towards the learning objective. It will cover the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and coverage of the activity.
 - **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the 1000 Days Programme since the start of the current CSP. Publicly shared and actively involving a wide range of stakeholders including donor countries, the evaluation will report on achievements, identify areas of improvement, and contribute to the discussion on WFP's strategic and operational direction in the country. Hence, ensuring WFP's credibility, increasing accountability to donors, and enhancing accountability to beneficiaries towards gender equality and their protection (promoting their safety, dignity, and integrity).
 - **Learning** – The evaluation will draw lessons by determining reasons why certain results occurred or not and will identify and document good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. The evaluation will also provide evidence to inform adjustments to programme design, strategic direction, targets, or implementation mechanisms during the formulation of the upcoming WFP Egypt CSP. Findings will be actively disseminated, and lessons

will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems. The evaluation will also feed into the wider organizational learning by other COs where WFP is supporting the Government to overcome malnutrition.

- More weight is given to the learning objective of this DE, because the implementation of the First 1000 Days Programme has not to date been in full accordance to its design as stated in the CSP. As explained in section 3 below, challenges in fund mobilization disabled full-fledged start of the activity before 2020. The outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 then necessitated removal of conditionality.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

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

Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Country Office (CO) -Egypt	Responsible for the planning and implementation of this programme at country level. It has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of the programme.
Regional Bureau (RBC)- Cairo	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The Regional Evaluation Officers supports the Evaluation Manager and RB management to ensure quality, credibility and usefulness of this decentralized evaluation.
WFP HQ [Nutrition Unit]	WFP HQ technical units are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from this evaluation, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant HQ units are also consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation.
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV has a stake in ensuring that this decentralized evaluation is of quality, credible and useful. It is also to respect provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralised evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Board but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes. It might also be used as an advocacy tool for mobilization of donor funding in support of similar programmes in Egypt as well as other countries.
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Beneficiaries	As the ultimate recipients of the assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.

Government	The Government of Egypt (Ministries of Social Solidarity, Health/National Nutrition Institute and Supply and Internal Trade) has been a partner in the design and implementation of the 1000 Days Programme. It has a direct interest in knowing the extent to which the programme is aligned with its priorities and implementation mechanisms, harmonised with the action of other partners and meets the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. In addition. These ministries are interested in knowing the challenges faced and improvements that could be introduced to the programme design to further support operation and institutionalise best practices within their systems and workflow.
UN Country team	The UNCT's harmonized action contributes to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. UNICEF is also a direct partner of WFP at policy and activity level. In this respect, it would have a direct interest in learning from the results of the evaluation
Donors (e.g. USAID, German-Egyptian Debt Swap, Sawiris Foundation)	The First 1000 Days Programme is voluntarily funded by donors. This evaluation would provide evidence for donors who have contributed to it on whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes. It would also be a good tool for advocacy and attracting funding from more donors that are interested to contribute to human development
Cooperating Partners	<p>Prior to COVID-19, the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme helped improve the nutritional status of targeted pregnant and lactating women through cash assistance redeemable for nutritional items from local retailers. The programme also garnered the support of private sector partners through social behavioural change communication programmes. The support modality was later changed following the COVID-19 outbreak, where unconditional cash transfers were provided to beneficiaries through local post offices of the Egyptian National Post Services Authority.</p> <p>Experiences of these cooperating partners (local retailers, Post Authority and post offices and private sector) in the implementation of the programme would provide valuable input to the evaluation. Simultaneously, findings of the evaluation would also provide lessons learned and best practices that would inform about the WFP partnership with each of these stakeholders and provide recommendations for fine-tuning and optimization of these partnerships as needed.</p>

9. The primary users of this evaluation will be:

- The WFP Egypt Country office and its partners in decision-making, notably related to programme implementation and/or design, Country Strategy and partnerships. As mentioned in table 1 above, a wide array of stakeholders including three Ministries, donors, cooperating partners and beneficiaries have interests in the design and implementation of this programme. This evaluation will be used by the country office to provide the different partners and stakeholders of the programme with evidence-based information on the results, lessons learnt, challenges faced and recommendations for improvements to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, impact and handover of the programme
- Given the core functions of the Regional Bureau (RB), the RB is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight
- WFP HQ may use evaluations for wider organizational learning and accountability
- OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board.

3. Context and subject of the Evaluation

3.1. Context

Food and Nutrition Security in Egypt

10. A 2015 national household income, expenditure and consumption survey revealed that 23 percent of participating households could barely meet their basic food needs and 4.7 percent had insufficient access to

food.¹ Malnutrition is a growing public health concern, with high rates of stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity.

11. Chronic malnutrition is a significant problem in Egypt, especially among children. According to a 2014 demographic and health survey, 20 percent of children 6–59 months of age were stunted and 10 percent were severely stunted; the prevalence of stunting reached 37 percent in parts of Upper Egypt. Children whose mothers never attended school or did not complete primary school were more likely to be stunted than children whose mothers completed primary school or higher. In addition, 15 percent of children 6–59 months of age, 36 percent of girls 15–19 years of age and 29 percent of boys in the same age group were either overweight or obese.² This double burden of malnutrition is exacerbated by poor dietary diversity among some segments of the population. In urban governorates, 19 percent of the population had poor dietary diversity compared to 56 percent in Upper Egypt.³
12. Micronutrient deficiencies especially iron deficiency, present a significant challenge, with 27 percent of children 6–59 months of age suffering from anaemia, most of them in rural areas and frontier governorates. In addition, 21 percent of girls and 17.5 percent of boys 5–19 years of age were found to be anaemic. A quarter of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) and 28.2 percent of lactating women also suffered from anaemia.⁴ Intestinal worm infections are prevalent in rural areas because of poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene⁵.
13. Breastfeeding rates are declining, with only 39 percent of infants exclusively breastfed for the first six months in 2014, compared to 53 percent in 2008. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has declined regardless of location, educational status, work status or wealth quintile to an average of 1.8 months in 2014, compared with 2.6 months in 2008 and three months in 2000.⁶ This negative trend is contributing to increased malnutrition and stunting among children.
14. A Country Strategic Review undertaken by the Government of Egypt in 2017 identified the following cross-cutting gaps that further exacerbate malnutrition and stunting among children:
 - a lack of sustained nutrition programmes and advocacy to enhance awareness of food and nutrition security;
 - inequality, manifested in women's and girls' limited economic participation and opportunities, leading to differentiated access to – and control over – resources, power and decision making at both the household and community levels;
 - limited availability of gender-specific data and information related to food access, availability and utilization; and
 - limited institutional capacity for the design and effective implementation of policies and programmes.
15. The new Egyptian constitution ensures equality for all citizens and bans all forms of discrimination. Nevertheless, gender inequalities and discriminatory social norms are still prevalent. The Global Gender Gap Index 2017 ranks Egypt 134th out of 144 countries in progress towards gender parity.⁷ Notable disparities exist in economic participation, opportunities, political empowerment, and leadership. In 2017, Egypt developed a national strategy for women's empowerment that focuses on political, economic, and social empowerment, leadership promotion and protection.⁸
16. While the Egyptian Government has reduced significantly spending on subsidies (especially fuel subsidy), the budget has increased exponentially for some social programs over the past decade. The allocation of funding to the two key cash transfer programs, Takaful, and Karama, has increased during recent years, as part of the Government's strategy of redirecting its social spending programs to better target the most vulnerable in society. These policies have contributed positively toward achieving national target of the SDG 2 indicators, in

¹ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). 2015. *National Household Income Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)*.

² Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Available at <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR302/FR302.pdf>.

³ CAPMAS. 2015. *HIECS*.

⁴ Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

⁵ Youssef, A.I. and Uga, S. 2014. Review of Parasitic Zoonoses in Egypt. *Tropical Medicine and Health Journal* 42(1): 3-14.

⁶ CAPMAS and UNICEF. 2016

⁷ World Economic Forum. 2017. *Global Gender Gap Report*

⁸ National Council for Women. 2017. *National Strategy for Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030*

particular Target 2.2.1 (reducing stunting prevalence in children under 5 years of age) from 21.4% in 2014 to 10% in 2030.⁹

17. Adopting a consistent Global Partnership Narrative (People & Projects & Purpose (P&P&P)) and an updated sustainable development strategy that is committed to improving lives of people and to contributing to human capital, Egypt's development cooperation portfolio grew to \$25.7 billion through 377 projects until 2020, (\$9.7 billion in 2020 only), since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development. SDG 2: End Hunger makes up 1.89% of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) portfolio financing 17 projects with \$486 million.¹⁰

National and UN Efforts

18. The right to secure access to food and nutrition for all Egyptians is enshrined in both the national constitution¹¹ and in Egypt's commitment to the global sustainable development agenda. Egypt is among the first countries to conduct a voluntary national review on progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.¹² In 2015, Egypt launched Egypt Vision 2030, a sustainable development strategy and plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda – and specifically SDG 2 – through the promotion of food security, nutrition, gender equality, women's empowerment, and sustainable agricultural growth. It aims to increase GDP per capita in order to reach high-middle-income country status, reduce poverty and contribute to food and nutrition security; to protect vulnerable and needy people by enhancing the efficiency and scope of the social protection and subsidy systems, reducing societal, gender and generational gaps and achieving a balanced geographical distribution of services. Second version of Egypt's Vision 2030 further align key performance indicators of the strategy to the UN 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
19. Egypt's social protection system commands a large share of the state's annual budget (9.7 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2015/2016) and comprises subsidies, conditional and unconditional cash transfers and the national school meals programme. While food subsidies have long been the cornerstone of Egypt's social safety net, the Government is shifting from mass subsidies to more efficient and targeted direct assistance to the most vulnerable people.¹³
20. With support from the World Bank, in 2015 the Government introduced a targeted cash-based transfer (CBT) programme reaching 2.1 million vulnerable households, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW), families with children under 18, the elderly and people with disabilities. The national school meals programme is a cornerstone of the Egyptian social protection system, covering 12 million schoolchildren and costing USD 56 million per year.
21. The Government recognizes the importance of women as powerful agents of change and has set women's social, political and economic empowerment as top priorities; it has developed a national strategy for gender equality and women's empowerment and is amending laws regarding early marriage, sexual harassment and inheritance.
22. The United Nations partnership development framework for 2018–2022 (UNPDF) was launched in 2018 with Egypt's Government. The UNPDF's four outcome areas are equitable economic development, social justice, sustainable development and women's empowerment. In Egypt, WFP collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on child protection, nutrition, awareness raising, gender empowerment and education for the most vulnerable groups.
23. Consultations with stakeholders and lessons learned¹⁴ indicated that WFP needs to strengthen its unique role as advisor and source of technical assistance to the Government in food and nutrition security; pay greater attention to nutrition-sensitive programmes, focusing on strengthening the capacity of national institutions and cooperating partners; scale up smallholder farmer support and climate resilience; integrate current programmes through a community-focused pilot programme; develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy; and design a capacity-building framework for the Government and other stakeholders

⁹ Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. 2019. *Egypt's Voluntary National Review 2018*. (The Report did not report figures of progress achieved. It only reported trend towards the national 2030 targets.)

¹⁰ Ministry of International Cooperation, Egypt. 2020. Annual Report 2020.

¹¹ <https://www.egypt.gov.eg/english/laws/>.

¹² Committee on World Food Security. 2016. *From Agreement to Action towards Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning From the First Voluntary National Reviews*

¹³ The World Bank Group. 2018. *The 1.5 Billion People Question: Food, Vouchers, or Cash Transfers*

¹⁴ Egypt country programme 200238: "Leveraging National Capacity through Partnerships for Food and Nutrition Security (2013–2017): A Mid-term Evaluation of WFP's Operation from August 2015–July 2016".

to achieve SDG. These consultations have shaped WFP's five-year CSP (2018-2023) for Egypt, and the resulting recommendations are addressed throughout this document.

24. In response to the nutrition-related developmental challenges in Egypt, WFP developed a multi-sectoral programme known as First 1,000 Days' Programme to harness high-level political commitment to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups of the Egyptian population by addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. The programme supported the prevention of chronic malnutrition by targeting pregnant and lactating women and children aged 0–24 months through an integrated approach of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes. The first phase of this programme was implemented in three governorates in Upper Egypt (Sohag, Assiut and Qena governorates) and integrated nutrition programmes within the national social safety net programmes by the Government.
25. WFP is placing greater emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment, participating in the development of a regional gender implementation strategy, developing a gender mainstreaming action plan and rolling out WFP's gender transformation programming. Partnerships have been strengthened with the National Council for Women and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). WFP also participated in national consultations on a gender equality and women's empowerment strategy. Training for WFP staff and partners on gender inequality and communications was carried out in order to strengthen capacity for addressing gender issues.

3.2. Subject of the evaluation

26. The subject of this activity evaluation is the 'First 1000 Days Programme' of the WFP Egypt country office.

3.2.1. Design of the 'First 1000 Days Programme'

27. The First 1000 Days Programme is Activity 4 of the CSP *that is to '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'*. As stated in the CSP, it was to contribute to the national nutrition objectives of addressing stunting and anaemia through value vouchers of USD 10 per person per month as a top up to the national food subsidy cards for 100,000 vulnerable PLW and their 0–23 months children. As per the programme design in the CSP, this monthly transfer was conditional upon regular visits to health centres for antenatal or postnatal care and regular check-ups for children during the first 1,000 days of life. Beneficiaries were to be identified through vulnerability assessments in consultation with the Government, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. The technical capacity of government partners was also to be strengthened as needed. In parallel, an evidence based comprehensive SBCC package was to be developed to reinforce positive behaviour change for better nutrition, taking into account the varying needs of women, men, girls, boys and people with disabilities. With special emphasis being placed on addressing the double burden of malnutrition, WFP also committed to developing nutrition awareness sessions for integration into adult literacy education and other platforms.
28. To ensure future sustainability, the composition of the nutritious food basket under the value vouchers of this programme was to be determined in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trading based on a list of subsidized food items available in subsidy outlets. The vouchers were to be redeemed from local subsidy-network retailers against the items of the basket. To maximize benefits for beneficiaries and overcome geographical discrepancies, the programme targeted beneficiaries in Upper Egypt where poverty and food insecurity rates were highest.
29. The First 1000 Days Programme is aligned with the health pillar of Egypt Vision 2030, improvement of the health of citizens within a framework of justice and equity, and contributes to WFP's Strategic Result 2.

3.2.2. Outputs and outcomes of the 'First 1000 Days Programme' as stated in the CSP

30. As part of the 2018-2023 CSP major activities, the 'First 1000 Days Programme' has outcome and output indicators in the CSP logical framework¹⁵ (included in Annex 6). The information of this logical framework is to guide the decisions on design and plan with reference to intended users and uses of this evaluation; and used as a basis for the comparison of targets versus planned.

¹⁵ For these indicators and their CSP and targets, please refer to the 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan document for Egypt.

Link: [Egypt Country Strategic Plan \(2018 - 2023\) | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/publications/egypt-country-strategic-plan-2018-2023)

3.2.3. Status of implementation of the 'First 1000 Days Programme' as of 2019

31. The 'First 1000 Days Programme' was launched in October 2017, and its implementation on the ground started in July 2018.
32. In the period from July to December 2018, the programme reached 96,862 PLW and mothers of children aged 0–24 months, improving their daily nutritional status and behavioural practices. Upon meeting the conditions of regular attendance in monthly check-ups at primary health care (PHC) units, WFP provided a total of 29,673 nutritious food baskets with a value of EGP 111 (USD 6) per month through the programme, topped up to their national food subsidy card. Nutritious food basket items consisting of beans, lentils, molasses, white cheese and milk were redeemed from local retailers, totalling a value of EGP 2.9 million (USD 162,000) from July-December 2018.
33. Under the programme, PLW and mothers of children aged 0–24 months also received nutrition counselling sessions at PHC units in 2018. WFP, MoHP, and the National Nutrition Institute (NNI) developed information, educational and communication (IEC) materials on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for use in these sessions that provided counselling support to mothers on key nutrition and hygiene issues. Maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (both breastfeeding (BF) and complementary feeding (CF)) were key areas of focus of these issues.
34. Building on the success of the programme, WFP also invested in the expansion of operational partnerships with government ministries and the private sector to widen advocacy networks and communication channels in nutrition under national initiatives to ensure consistency, maximum impact, and sustainability. In collaboration with MoHP, MoSS, and private sector partners, WFP took a lead in 2018 in the implementation of a joint national social and behavioural change communication plan to improve nutrition-related knowledge, behaviours, and practices among the population nationwide and through different communication channels.
35. In 2019, 'First 1,000 Days' Programme faced critical funding challenges, despite the Government's interest to continue and expand the successful pilot model introduced through the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme under the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme. A restrictive private sector contribution towards capacity strengthening activities was received in the fourth quarter of 2019, accounting for 3 percent of the overall need-based plan and is planned to be implemented starting 2020. Conversely, the cash-based transfer (CBT) component of the activity was yet to receive funding. Despite funding shortfalls in 2019, WFP achieved notable progress in nutrition policy, technical support and advocacy, further positioning itself as a strategic partner of the Government of Egypt. This consequently broadened the scope of work undertaken by WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), National Nutrition Institute (NNI), National School Health Insurance Organization, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address national nutrition priorities under the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme and the Presidential Initiative, '100 Million Healthy Lives'.

3.2.4. Findings from Programme reviews

36. In a follow-up survey for the programme undertaken in 2018, results revealed that there was an increase in the proportion of assisted mothers achieving the minimum diet diversity for women by 3 percent, indicating an improvement in PLW's food consumption. However, results also showed that there was no significant increase in the minimum acceptable diet score of children (aged 6–24 months). This indicated the need for greater focus on nutrition counselling on child feeding practices and childhood development. Additionally, focus group discussions revealed that PLW taking part in the 'First 1,000 Days Programme' increased their health-seeking practices through visits to PHC units, particularly for nutrition services.
37. Based on the results of this review, WFP also supported improved communication between the three ministries. This resulted in the increase in the number of eligible participants from 4,566 in the beginning of 2018 to more than 15,000 by September 2018.
38. In 2019, WFP and the Government conducted a joint review of the 2018 activities of the First 1,000 Days Programme to inform the programme's second phase with a focus on its integration and scale up within the national social safety net programme, 'Takaful'. Based on the review and as a result of the success of the programme's first phase, the Government officially integrated WFP's First 1,000 Days as part of Takaful's conditional CBT programme, reflecting strong Government ownership. Consequently, families with children 0-23 months of age, were made eligible to receive CBT upon fulfilling the conditionality of receiving public primary healthcare and nutrition services. Further, through policy advocacy efforts, a high-level policy recommendation was issued to integrate the First 1,000 Days Programme within Egypt's national plan for child and maternal health following WFP's contribution to MoHP's national prematurity roundtable discussion.

3.2.5. Integration in national systems

39. The integration of the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme into the Government's social safety net programme is foreseen to ultimately give leverage for WFP to continue supporting the Government's national programme, as well as the continuation of WFP technical support for enhancement of information systems, including data management, information-sharing between MoSS and MoHP, and monitoring of the programme to better inform decision-making processes.
40. To address challenges identified in the programme's first phase and for enhanced potentials for sustainability, WFP and MoSS started collaboration in 2019 to update Takaful's e-payment solution system to ensure that the First 1,000 Days programme is fully integrated within the Government's social safety and MoSIT retailers' systems. Moreover, to address weak information management systems, WFP started to support the development of capacity strengthening packages for MoSS and MoHP staff on data validation and use for evidence-based decision making.

3.2.6. Parallel advocacy and capacity building work

41. In parallel to transfer activities under the First 1000 Days Programme, WFP worked in 2019 with key ministries and partners to strengthen nutrition policy frameworks and the implementation of nutrition programmes, including the 'First 1000 Days Programme'. Together, WFP and NNI updated national nutrition guidelines in line with the Codex Alimentarius and global guidelines for children aged 0-36 months, school-age children and adolescents.
42. To improve nutrition awareness, knowledge and practices, WFP also provided technical support in 2019 to NNI to produce a national curriculum on nutrition education and awareness for primary school children and adolescents, which was endorsed by MoHP and the Ministry of Education (MoE) as the national source of nutrition information for school and adolescent nutrition. Further, WFP partnered with NNI, Carrefour, MOHP and others on the development of several nutrition messages Information Education and Communication (IEC) material, public service announcements campaigns and events that reached hundred thousand of people.
43. Similarly, WFP collaborated with NNI to provide nutrition counselling to 4,300 mothers of public-school children (including Syrian refugees) within community hubs, focusing on pregnant women nutrition, IYCF practices, and adolescent and school children nutrition. To ensure a sustainable community model for nutrition social behavioural change programmes, MoHP delivered specialised trainings to 25 Maternal and Child Health district and primary health care units' staff on IYCF counselling guidelines to enhance their knowledge and capacities to conduct awareness sessions and nutrition counselling at community hubs in Luxor. The trainings are part of a comprehensive nutrition counselling plan for baby-friendly health facilities and community support groups in Luxor.
44. Gender was fully integrated into the technical support and advocacy that was provided in the field of nutrition, governmental capacity strengthening and social behaviour change campaigns that targeted the mothers and the role of men to empower women, thus contributing to the overall targets of the First 1000 Days Programme.

3.2.7. COVID-19 outbreak and the shift to Unconditional Cash Transfers

45. In response to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 that aggravated the poverty and food insecurity status of vulnerable families, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), shifted in 2020 to providing unconditional cash transfers in the form of a top-up value to the Takaful and Karama CTs, reaching almost 40,000 children under two years of age and their mothers nationwide within the scope of the 'First 1000 Days Programme'. This emergency response is aligned with the government identified priority programme areas in face of the crisis and aims at supporting poor families (of children under two years of age, and their mothers) to have improved access to food, thus addressing their immediate nutritional needs, and preventing them from adopting negative coping strategies that would otherwise have drastic irreversible consequences on their health, nutrition and socioeconomic status. WFP and MoSS are regularly reviewing the response plan, in preparation for enacting the health care conditionality component of the program again, once the crisis is over. In parallel the outbreak of COVID 19, interrupted the efforts for integration of the programme within the national safety nets.
46. Under this shift to unconditional cash transfers, WFP received beneficiary feedback through a hotline designated for beneficiary complaints and concerns, which is immediately communicated to program to

address and manage. In addition, WFP is closely coordinating with government counterparts to ensure smooth flow of operations and any challenges or complaints are communicated readily between partners. Communicating with beneficiaries informs program implementation in many ways, including communication with beneficiaries, the support needed in terms of information and knowledge and awareness raising on nutrition, and health, as well as distribution modalities and access to services. This informs the choice of retailers at the community level (for accessibility and quality of food and services), and the content of communication and awareness messages that is developed to raise awareness of mothers and families on healthy food and nutrition.

47. To assess the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition of the Egyptian household; WFP, IFAD and FAO conducted a joint rapid assessment during second half of 2020 in collaboration with Government counterparts at the central and governorate level. The assessment survey had two main components; a household component covering all of the 27 governorates in Egypt, and another component that collected data from 10 governorates representing Northern and Southern regions of Egypt which included supported communities of smallholders by the WFP.
48. The assessment focused on evaluating the impact of the pandemic on three main pillars: 1) Food supply and availability (including production, stocks, prices); 2) Food chains (including processing, transportation and safety); and 3) Access to food, especially by the poor and vulnerable groups.
49. The tripartite report highlighted that 62% of the surveyed households, 73% of whom are living in rural areas or in Upper Egypt, have suffered from decrease in income during the first few months of the pandemic compared to the period before in 2020. Main causes reported are reduced working hours which lead to decrease in earnings and loss of jobs due to COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, a significant decline in being able to meet the households' nutritional needs among the surveyed households was reported (17% drop between February and April of 2020) and had to resort to negative coping strategies to cover the gap in their needs.
50. The assessment highlighted the success of response measure employed by the government to support the agriculture and food sector, and expanding social protection schemes, to alleviate the COVID-19 impact on agriculture and food sector at various levels and the most vulnerable populations from drastic consequences. At the national level, the assessment recommends continuing employing mechanisms to provide essential assistance in the short-term, that incorporate provisions on food, both in terms of quantity and nutritional quality, and support livelihoods in the long-term with a focus on smallholder farmers, frontier governorates, female-headed households, people with disabilities and Pregnant and Lactating Women.

3.2.8. Gender considerations in the Programme

51. Although WFP gender and age monitoring did not take place in 2019 in the First 1000 Days Programme due to the critical funding challenges faced, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the First 1000 Days Programme, as well as within the social behavioural change nutrition awareness and education activities targeting mothers, community, school children and adolescents in 2020. The programme targeted pregnant lactating mothers, as well as mothers of children 0-24 months, ensuring that mothers have informed choices on the food and nutrition for themselves and their families. WFP put strong emphasis through its joint awareness and educational messages with government and other partners, to include fathers, men, and the overall community to ensure mothers are empowered to make the right choices and are supported to take care of their health and that of their children and family. In addition, nutrition awareness raising programmes targeting adolescents and school age children focuses on adolescent girls as an important group within the 'life cycle' that contributes to intergenerational malnutrition. Women and girls are mainstreamed through all nutrition and food security programmes, which is also in alignment with government priorities.

4. Evaluation Approach

4.1. Scope

52. The DE of the First 1000 Days Programme will be limited to the time period between mid-2017 to mid-2021, including the implementation of the activity under the current CSP (2018-2023). The scope of the evaluation extends to cover the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and coverage of the First 1000 Days Programme in Egypt. It will cover the full geographical area where the programme has operated to date – namely the Governorates of Sohag, Assiut and Qena in Upper Egypt. It shall cover the modality of conditional restricted transfers used prior to the COVID-19 outbreak as well as the unconditional unrestricted transfer modality adopted in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.
53. Initial measures were taken for impartiality and independence through the appointment of an Evaluation Manager, the formation of the Evaluation Committee (EC) and a list of stakeholders to contact regarding membership in the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) (detailed in Annexes 3 and 4).
54. During the inception phase the Evaluation Team is expected to conduct a critical review of available data and assess if the information is enough to – with support of primary data collection – answer the evaluation questions, including if sex-disaggregation and other measures are enough to cover gender aspects. The review will inform decisions related to the evaluation phase, including the choice of methods and requirements for data collection requirements. The team should if needed refine the below evaluation questions.

4.2. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

55. **Evaluation Criteria** The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability, and Coverage. Gender Equality and empowerment of women will be mainstreamed throughout the evaluation and be integrated in the analysis linked to all evaluation questions. Taking into consideration the shortage of funding experienced in 2019, followed by the need to remove conditionality and restriction as a result of COVID-19 in 2020, it is accepted that impact assessment is beyond the scope of this evaluation. These conditions did not allow for an impact to materialize due to the programme, rendering accurate or objective assessment of impact not possible. However, outcome level results of the programme in 2018 could be referred to by the evaluators for indication of likely impact of the programme.
56. The evaluation should analyse how GEWE objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the programme design, and whether the object has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The GEWE dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.
57. **Evaluation Questions:** Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the 'First 1000 Days Programme', which could inform future strategic and operational decisions.

Table 2: Evaluation criteria and key questions*

Criterion	Evaluation Questions
Relevance	<p>KEQ 1 - To what extent is the design of the First 1000 Days Programme relevant to the local context over its lifetime, and is it contributing to a larger safety net programme as intended?</p> <p><i>Sub-questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent is the First 1000 Days Programme in line with the needs of beneficiaries (men and women, boys and girls) and partners, including government? • To what extent are the programme objectives aligned with the policies and priorities of WFP, Government partners, UN agencies and donor at the time of design? and are they still relevant? • To what extent was the intervention based on a sound gender analysis? • To what extent was the design and implementation of the intervention gender (GEWE)-sensitive? • To what extent did the design and implementation of the programme consider the available capacities? • What have been the synergies between the programme and other WFP programmes?

Efficiency	<p>KEQ 2 – To what extent was the Programme implemented in the most efficient way to deliver its objectives?</p> <p><i>Sub-questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the programme cost-efficient? • Was the programme implemented in a timely way? • Was the programme implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives? • Did the targeting of the programme mean that resources were allocated efficiently?
Effectiveness	<p>KEQ 3- To what extent were the intended objectives of the Programme achieved (or are likely to be achieved), and did it result in unintended outcomes?</p> <p><i>Sub-questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were (are) the outputs and outcomes achieved (likely to be achieved)? • What major factors influenced the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes? • Were there unintended (positive or negative) outcomes of assistance for participants and non-participants? • Is the achievement of outcomes leading to/likely to lead to meeting programme objectives? What major factors influenced this? • Were results delivered for men, and women, boys and girls? • Were relevant assistance standards met?
Impact	<p>KEQ 4 – What are the general and specific effects that the Programme has had, or is likely to have, on the targeted population?</p> <p><i>Sub-questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the likely effects of the programme on participants' lives (intended and unintended)? • Would a specific part of the programme achieve greater impact than another? • What are the expected gender-specific impacts? Would the programme influence the gender context? • Would the programme have impacts on institutions? • Would the programme contribute to long-term intended results?
Sustainability	<p>KEQ 5 - To what extent are the benefits of the Programme expected to last after major assistance ceased?</p> <p><i>Sub-questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the programme implementation consider sustainability, such as capacity building of national and local government institutions, communities and other partners? • To what extent is it likely that the programme benefits continue after WFP's work is ceased?
Coverage	<p>KEQ 6 - To what extent did the First 1000 Days Programme reach and meet the needs of key target groups?</p> <p><i>Sub-questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the programme design take geographical disparities in Egypt into consideration? • To what extent were different groups targeted or included? • To what extent did the programme reach PLW and infants?

* Definitions of criteria and evaluation matrix are listed in Annex 7.

4.3. Data Availability

58. The main sources of information available to the evaluation team include Project Reports, Annual Country Reports (ACR) for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the WFP Egypt Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2023), the 2017 Country Strategic Review. In addition, the evaluation team will have access to programme plan, redemption reports from cooperating partners, monitoring reports on activities and outputs as well as donor reports.
59. In terms of quantitative data, the following is available disaggregated by sex: baseline data, quantifiable indicators, measurable objectives and targets, and monitoring data of outputs and outcomes level indicators in corporate systems.
60. Process monitoring data is gathered and reported for all project sites and activities on monthly basis during implementation. At the outcome level, monitoring was planned to establish the baseline and to measure the

programme specific indicators annually towards the overall target of the CSP. The baseline values are established for the monitored indicators, however, it was not possible to measure the outcome indicators of this programme since the start of the CSP because of lack of funding prior to 2020, while afterwards both the limited funding and removing conditionality in response to COVID-19 pandemic did not allow the implementation of the programme as per its design in the CSP document.

61. It is to be noted that no national data is available of relevance to be used as reference baseline or for triangulation.
62. It is to be noted that no quantitative data for evaluability of impact is available. However, discussions with the different stakeholders would provide qualitative information that could be used in evaluating the likelihoods for impacts to occur as a result of the programme.
63. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:
 - a. assess data availability and reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection
 - b. systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.
 - c. Identify eventual data gaps at inception phase and design data collection tools accordingly to be able to collect the needed indicators for the Evaluation Matrix.

4.4. Methodology

64. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:
 - Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and coverage).
 - Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.
 - Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means. This will also help achieve a thorough understanding of the different design, operational, or contextual factors that may have fostered or hindered the achievement of the interventions' results.
 - In order to elicit information from various stakeholders including assisted population, sampled communities and other stakeholders, separate tools will be applied to various primary sources of information.
 - Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints.
 - Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders' groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used;
65. The methodology should be GEWE-sensitive, indicating what data collection methods are employed to seek information on GEWE issues and to ensure the inclusion of women and marginalised groups. The methodology should ensure that data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. Triangulation of data should ensure that diverse perspectives and voices of both males and females are heard and taken into account.
66. Looking for explicit consideration of gender in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender analysis, and the report should provide lessons/ challenges/ recommendations for conducting gender responsive evaluation in the future.
67. A detailed data analysis plan will be laid out by the evaluation team during the inception phase that will state how the data collected will be converted into meaningful findings resulting in relevant recommendations.
68. Mechanisms to ensure the independence and impartiality of the decentralized evaluation are employed in line with the WFP Technical Note on Independence and Impartiality for guidance. Mechanisms in place include the

hiring of an impartial third-party Evaluation Team without any linkages to the design or implementation of the First 1000 Days programme and with full access to information, as well as the formation of the Evaluation Committee (EC) and the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG). The EC members hold key competencies relevant to the subject of evaluation, while the ERG will include internal and external experts, including a gender expert. The two groups will review and comment on the key deliverables throughout the evaluation: the TOR, the inception report and the evaluation report.

69. The following potential risks to the methodology have been identified:
- a. Social norms in Upper Egypt might generate sensitivities around data collection from women beneficiaries. In order to mitigate this risk and have women open up to answering questions, it is recommended that any discussions and/or data collection activities that take place with women beneficiaries are conducted by a female member of the evaluation team and/or partner teams.
 - b. Additional risks related to the methodology include the availability of key competencies required for the Evaluation Team, availability and competing interests of ERG members, and potential gaps in data that cannot be covered through primary data collection during the evaluation mission. In order to mitigate these risks, some flexibility with regards to the timeline and means of data collection including remote solutions is accounted for. Regular online meetings between the Evaluation Manager and representatives of the Evaluation Team will be held throughout the process, to address potential challenges at an early stage.
 - c. As far as the data collection is concerned, the Evaluation Team is expected to conduct face-to-face focus group discussions and personal interviews on-site with beneficiaries of the Programme in randomly sampled governorates, while ensuring safety and protection of both the enumerators and respondents.

4.5. Quality Assurance and Quality Assessment

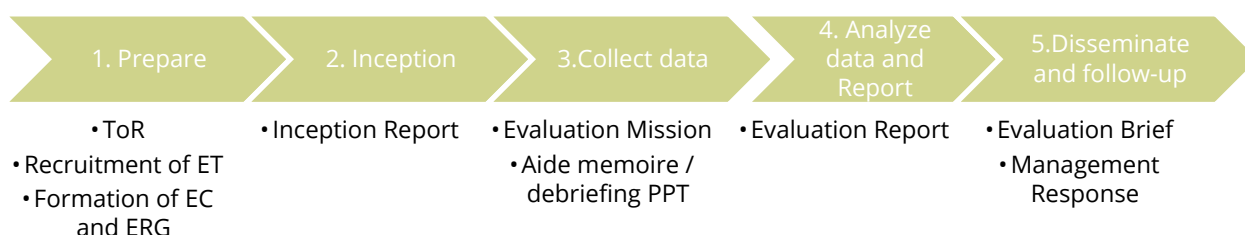
70. WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their review. DEQAS is closely aligned to the WFP's evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) and is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice.
71. DEQAS will be systematically applied to this evaluation. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
72. WFP has developed a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#) for its decentralized evaluations. This includes Checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant Checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
73. To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in Headquarter provides review of the draft inception and evaluation report (in addition to the same provided on draft TOR), and provide:
- a. systematic feedback from an evaluation perspective, on the quality of the draft inception and evaluation report;
 - b. recommendations on how to improve the quality of the final inception/evaluation report.
74. The evaluation manager will review the feedback and recommendations from QS and share with the team leader, who is expected to use them to finalise the inception/ evaluation report. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#)^[1], a rationale should be provided for any recommendations that the team does not take into account when finalising the report.

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

75. This quality assurance process as outlined above does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.
76. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in [WFP's Directive CP2010/001](#) on Information Disclosure.
77. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

5. Phases and Deliverables

The evaluation will proceed through the following phases. The deliverables and deadlines for each phase are as follows: **Figure 1: Summary Process Map**



Phase 1. Preparation (May-June 2021)

78. During the preparation phase, draft TORs are developed by the Evaluation manager. Feedback is then sought internally within the CO, RB and the outsourced quality support service and a comments matrix is issued to compile this feedback. Final TOR is then issued and used for the contracting of the Evaluation team. In parallel, TOR for the different committees is developed and a document library is prepared. Deliverables of the planning phase are:
 - Draft TOR by Evaluation manager
 - Feedback from CO programme and management, RB and the outsourced quality support service-to be compiled by the Evaluation Manager into a completed comments matrix
 - Final approved TOR
 - Application for CEF completed by CO and reviewed by RB
 - Evaluation team contracted by CO
 - TOR for Evaluation committee and for the evaluation reference group available

Phase 2. Inception Phase (July-August 2021)

79. Taking into consideration the significant implications and challenges of the coronavirus pandemic, the Evaluation Team along with the Evaluation Manger shall assess the local situation to agree on the viability and logistics to conduct the whole inception mission or certain tasks either on-site or remotely.
80. The inception report should clarify the whole approach to the evaluation and together with the Terms of Reference the main reference tool for guiding the evaluation and checking its progress. It helps establish clarity and mutual understanding between parties in the evaluation. The most critical elements of an inception report are 1) an evaluation matrix, where the evaluation team is expected to review the current matrix and, following discussions with the Evaluation Manager, suggest changes in the matrix if needed; 2) the methodology and analytical steps to be taken, and 3) the criteria used to select the sites to be visited. In addition, the Inception Report should set out how the work is to be organized, who is to do what, what is to be produced, when deliverables are expected and what WFP quality standards are. At the end of Inception phase, the Evaluation team is to deliver a debriefing presentation, which summarises their preliminary findings and acts as a validation tool.

Phase 3. Data Collection and Analysis (August – September 2021)

81. Data collection and analysis tasks are conducted by the evaluation team. The CO should support the organization of any field site visits and end of fieldwork debriefing, to ensure that they are as effective as possible. The Evaluation Manager coordinates with the CO activity manager and evaluation team to develop

field site visit agenda, organize the meetings and site visits, identify the relevant stakeholders to meet, prepare the field site visits, provide administrative/logistical support to evaluation team members as required.

82. The Evaluation Manager and other WFP staff are to ensure that the evaluation team is aware of the standards and code of conduct expected of the team when collecting data. They also Ensure that the evaluation team is aware of WFP GEWE in evaluation and its implication, notably on data collection from both male and female participants in WFP activities and that data is disaggregated by sex and age.
83. Data collection activities include key informant interviews with WFP and relevant partners, government bodies and donor organisations in Cairo, followed by travel to selected field sites. Data collection will continue to involve evaluation team's request for secondary data as needed and WFP would be available to provide that when appropriate.
84. A 1-2-page letter on the evaluation will be prepared -by the CO-for the stakeholders to brief about the evaluation and request meetings with the evaluation team.
85. WFP staff shall ensure that impartiality and independence are adhered through non-participation by WFP or partner organisation staff in the team's data collection activities with external stakeholders. The team leader has the final authority on who should attend data collection meetings.
86. Following data collection and preliminary analysis, the evaluation team leader is to prepare and present a debriefing of the team's initial findings/early analysis, early impressions, any information gaps and next steps. Recommendations are not presented at this stage. The presentation will serve as a reference document to stakeholders but will not be reviewed, commented on, or revised. The evaluation team is to keep this presentation concise (e.g. a maximum of 20 slides).

Phase 4 Reporting (October – November 2021)

87. The Report Phase is for the evaluation team to finalise the analysis of data gathered and produce a draft evaluation report which presents the main, evidence-based findings, conclusions and recommendations in an accessible manner. This phase also includes review, quality check and comment on the draft report by the WFP CO, RB and HQ. Other evaluation stakeholders will also feed into the reporting process to help ensure quality and utility. Comments from these groups is to be compiled by the Evaluation manager into a Comments Matrix that is used by the evaluation team for finalization of the report. Once completed, CO management approval is sought, and CO shares the approved evaluation report with RB and OEV.

Phase 6 Dissemination and Follow-up (December 2021)

88. The Disseminate and Follow-up stage is to ensure that the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation are made available to the intended audience – so that they can be used to help improve WFP interventions. It is to follow UNEG Norm 14 on Evaluation use and follow-up and standard 4.11 on communication and dissemination.
89. The management response will specify the actions that the commissioning office has agreed to take to address each evaluation recommendation, along with the corresponding implementation deadlines. The management response will be prepared within four weeks of the approval of the final evaluation report.
90. The Evaluation Manager will share the final evaluation report and Management Response with the Regional Evaluation Officer and the Office of Evaluation for publication on WFP's internal and external websites. She will also ensure the report and Management Response are proactively shared with all evaluation stakeholders. She will periodically review and update the status of implementation of the follow-up actions to the evaluation recommendations on the R2¹⁶ system on a bi-annual basis. The RB will solicit and consolidate updates from COs within the region on the status of implementation of the follow-up actions to the evaluation recommendations as part of the evaluation function reporting and to inform RB oversight. The RB will also support the development of lessons learnt from the evaluation, to enhance use of evidence for design and implementation of WFP interventions across the region; as well as policy dialogue/ engagement and advocacy.
91. In line with WFP's Evaluation Policy 2016-2021, and to enhance the utility of the evaluation, findings from the evaluation should be actively disseminated. This will be planned in a Communication and Learning Plan that sets out who is responsible for each dissemination activity, what material is to be disseminated, who to, how, when and why. These dissemination activities should be reviewed and enacted during this phase. Evaluation results will be used to inform and improve future programme design and implementation, advocacy and strategy and in particular evaluation evidence used for the design of the new Country Strategic Plan.

For a schedule of the different phases stated above, refer to Annex 2.

¹⁶ WFP inhouse Evaluation Recommendations follow-up system, the Risk & Recommendation Tracking Tool (R2).

6. Organization of the Evaluation & Ethics

6.1. Evaluation Conduct

92. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the evaluation profession](#).

6.2. Team composition and competencies

93. The evaluation team is expected to include 2-3 members, including the team leader and a mix of national and international evaluator(s) will be required. The evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced, geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess gender dimensions of the subject as specified in the scope, approach and methodology sections of the ToR. At least one team member should have WFP experience.

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

- Programme Design and management
- Nutrition/public health issues
- Gender expertise / good knowledge of gender issues
- All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience and familiarity with Egypt/ the Middle East.
- English and Arabic fluency

95. The Team leader will have technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed above as well as expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.

96. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

6.3. Security Considerations

97. Security clearance where required is to be obtained from the Egypt WFP CO.

98. As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.

99. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:

- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations – e.g. curfews etc.

100. WFP is committed to safeguarding of its' beneficiaries, partners and staff from the significant risks and challenges of the coronavirus pandemic. The contracted evaluation service provider should ensure necessary

safety and protection measures are put in place, in consultation with Evaluation Manager, during executing its services. In case of restrictions due to implications of COVID-19, the Evaluation Manager and the Evaluation Team are to agree on alternatives to ensure safety of the team while maintain high quality deliverables.

6.4. Ethics

101.WFP's decentralised evaluations must conform to WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms. The contractors undertaking the evaluations are responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle (preparation and design, data collection, data analysis, reporting and dissemination). This should include, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.

102.Contractors are responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place in consultation with the Evaluation Manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.

7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

103.The WFP Egypt Country Office:

a- **The Management** (Director or Deputy Director) will take responsibility to:

- o Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation: Ithar Khalil, Head of M&E unit
- o Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below).
- o Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports.
- o Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an Evaluation Committee and of a Reference Group (see below and [TN on Independence and Impartiality](#)).
- o Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team
- o Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
- o Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a Management Response to the evaluation recommendations

b- **The Evaluation Manager:**

- o Manages the evaluation process through all phases including drafting this TOR
- o Ensures quality assurance mechanisms are operational
- o Consolidates and shares comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
- o Ensures expected use of quality assurance mechanisms (checklists, quality support
- o Ensures that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitates the team's contacts with local stakeholders; sets up meetings, field visits; provides logistic support during the fieldwork; and arranges for interpretation, if required.
- o Organises security briefings for the evaluation team and provides any materials as required

c- An internal **Evaluation Committee** has been formed as part of ensuring the independence and impartiality of the evaluation through providing input to evaluation process and commenting on evaluation products. For the committee membership, refer to Annex 3.

104.**An Evaluation Reference Group** has been formed with representation from several WFP and external members. For the group membership, refer to Annex 4. The ERG members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants in order to further safeguard against bias and influence.

105.**The Regional Bureau:** (When not the Commissioning Office), the RB will take responsibility to:

- o Advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.
- o Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required.
- o Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation reports

- Support the Management Response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.

While the Regional Evaluation Officer [Rana Sallam, Evaluation Analyst in RBC with second level quality assurance from Luca Molinas, REO] will perform most of the above responsibilities, other RB relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.

106. **Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions** will take responsibility to:

- Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation.
- Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required.

107. **Other Stakeholders (Government, NGOs, UN agencies)** will provide input to the evaluation and review products, as needed.

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

8. Communication and budget

8.1. Communication

99. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders

100. The Communication and Learning Plan should include a GEWE responsive dissemination strategy, indicating how findings including GEWE will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested or those affected by GEWE issues will be engaged.

101. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, the report shall be communicated in line with the Communications and Learning plan. In addition, a summary of it shall be prepared, translated to Arabic for wider dissemination to stakeholders at the local level, as will be described in the Communications and Learning plan.

8.2 Budget

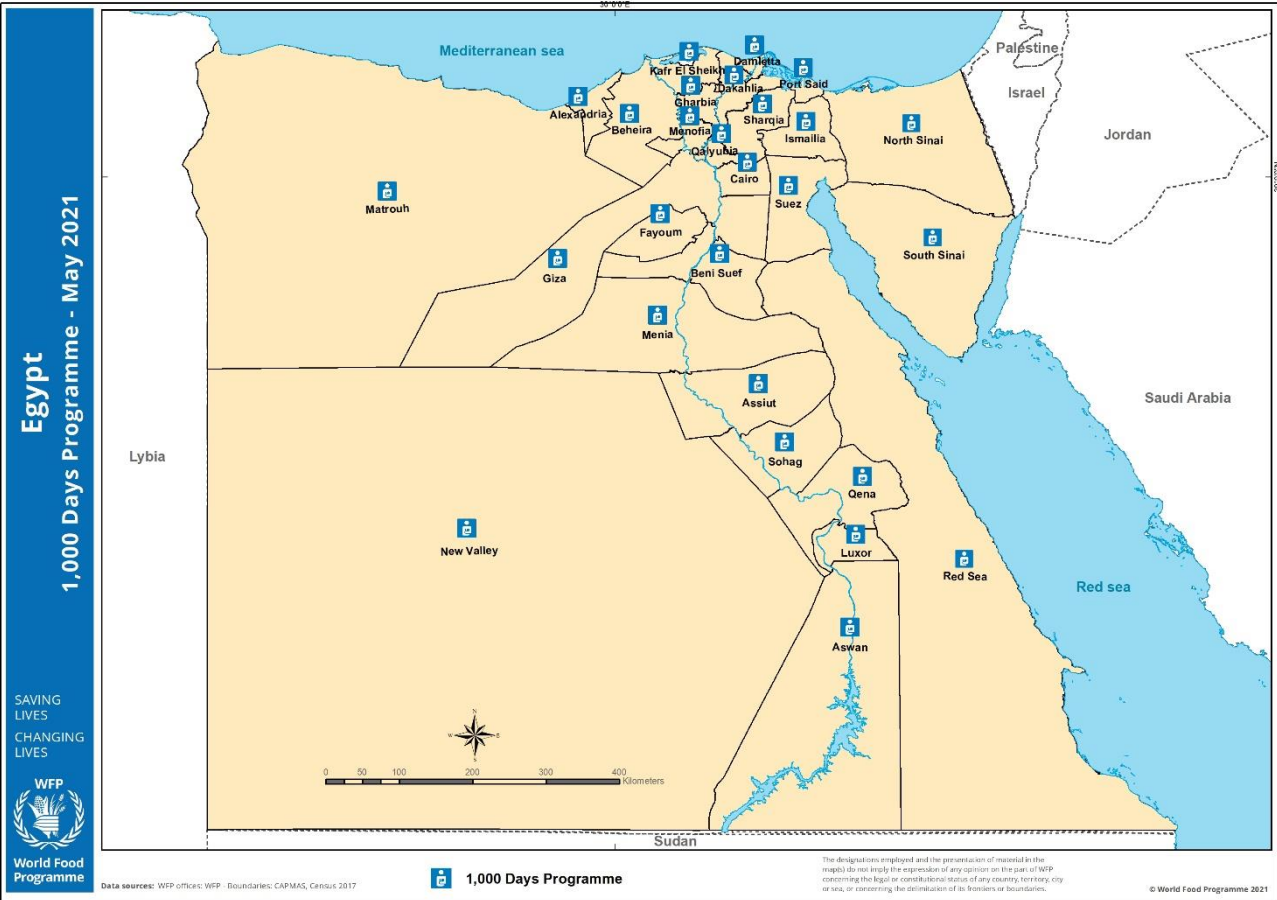
102. For the purpose of this evaluation, WFP will:

- Solicit the evaluation team through *Procurement through Long-term Agreements*. The evaluation will be financed by WFP Egypt CO and the budget will cover the costs of hiring an external Evaluation Team utilizing the Long-term Agreement option and their related costs including travel, per diem, and field trips. The final budget and handling will be determined by the option of contracting that will be used and the rates that will apply at the time of contracting.
- The budget covers any costs related to production of communication materials, as well as the translation of the Evaluation Brief to Arabic. The final evaluation report is not foreseen to be translated.

Please send any queries to Ithar Khalil, Evaluation Manager, at ithar.khalil@wfp.org

Annex 1

Map of 1000 Days Programme in Egypt



Annex 2 Evaluation Schedule

	Phases, Deliverables and Timeline	Key Dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		Up to 9 weeks
	Desk review, draft of TOR and quality assurance (QA) using ToR QC	01 – 16 May (2 weeks) *
	Sharing of draft ToR with outsourced quality support service (DE QS)	17-19 May (3 days)
	Review draft ToR based on DE QS feedback	20-24 May (3 days)
	Circulation of TOR for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders (list key stakeholders)	17-21 May (1 week)
	Review draft ToR based on comments received	21-27 May (1 week)
	Submits the final TOR to the internal evaluation committee for approval	28 May – 03 Jun. (1 week)
	Sharing final TOR with key stakeholders	
	Selection and recruitment of evaluation team	03-23 Jun. (3 weeks)
Phase 2 - Inception		Up to 7 weeks
	Briefing core team	24 Jun. (1 day)
	Desk review of key documents by evaluation team	28-30 Jun. (3 days)
	Inception mission in the country (if applicable)	01-07 Jun. (1 week)
	Draft inception report	08-14 Jul. (1 week)
	Sharing of draft IR with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and quality assurance of draft IR by EM using the QC	15-21 Jul. (1 week) *
	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by DE QS and EM	25-31 Jul. (1 week)
	Submission of revised IR based on DE QS and EM QA	
	Circulate draft IR for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders (list key stakeholders)	01-14 Aug. (2 weeks) *
	Consolidate comments	
	Revise draft IR based on stakeholder comments received	15-21 Aug. (1 week)
	Submission of final revised IR	
	Submits the final IR to the internal evaluation committee for approval	
	Sharing of final inception report with key stakeholders for information	
Phase 3 - Data collection		Up to 3 weeks

	Briefing evaluation team at CO	22 Aug. (1 day)
	Data collection	23 Aug. – 11 Sep. (3 weeks)
	In-country Debriefing (s)	12 Sep. (1 day)
Phase 4 - Analyse data and report		Up to 11 weeks
	Draft evaluation report	13 Sep. – 02 Oct. (3 weeks)
	Sharing of draft ER with outsourced quality support service (DE QS) and quality assurance of draft ER by EM using the QC	03-09 Oct. (1 week)
	Revise draft ER based on feedback received by DE QS and EM QA	10-16 Oct. (1 week)
	Submission of revised ER based on DE QS and EM QA	
	Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders (list key stakeholders)	17-30 Oct. (2 weeks) *
	Consolidate comments	
	Revise draft ER based on stakeholder comments received	01-14 Nov. (2 weeks)
	Submission of final revised ER	
	Submits the final ER to the internal evaluation committee for approval	15-21 Nov. (1 week)
	Sharing of final evaluation report with key stakeholders for information	
Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up		Up to 4 weeks
	Prepare management response	22 Nov. – 19 Dec. (4 weeks)
	Share final evaluation report and management response with OEV for publication	

* Dates include official holidays for year 2021 that are observed by WFP Egypt Country Office; Easter 'Coptic' (2 May), Sham El Nessim (3 May), Eid El Fitr 'Ramadan Bairam' (13 May), Arafat Day (19 July), Eid El Adha 'Courban Day' (20-21 July), Hijra Day (9 August), Moulded El Nabi 'Prophet's Birthday' (18 October).

Annex 3 Membership of the Evaluation Committee

Role in EC	Name	Title
Chair	Naoko Fukunaga	WFP Egypt CO Deputy Country Director
Secretary	Ithar Khalil	Evaluation Manager, M&E Officer
Member	Amani Gamal El Din	Head of Programme
Member	Luca Molinas	Regional Evaluation Officer
Member	Alia Hafez	Nutrition Officer
Member	Meriham Maghrabi	Procurement Officer*
Member	Doaa Arafa	Gender Focal Point

* Input and engagement of Procurement Officer will be sought as per need.

Annex 4 Membership of the Evaluation Reference Group

Role in ERG	Name	Title
Chair	Naoko Fukunaga	WFP Egypt CO Deputy Country Director
Secretary	Ithar Khalil	Evaluation Manager, M&E Officer
Member	Amani Gamal El Din	Head of Programme
Member	Luca Molinas	Regional Evaluation Officer
Member	Alia Hafiz	Nutrition Officer
Member	Doaa Arafa	Gender Focal Point
Member	Christine Hanna	Reporting Officer
Member	Dr. Gihan Fouad	Director of NNI
Member	Dr. Amal Zaki	Focal Point of 1000 Days Programme in MoSS

Annex 5**Acronyms**

ACR	Annual Country Report
BF	Breastfeeding
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CEF	Contingency Evaluation Fund
CF	Complementary Feeding
CO	Country Office
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CT	Cash Transfers
DE	Decentralised Evaluation
DEQAS	Decentralised Evaluation Quality Assurance Service
EB	Executive Board
EC	Evaluation Committee
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EM	Evaluation Manager
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance Service
ER	Evaluation Report
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ET	Evaluation Team
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HQ	Head Quarters
IEC	Information, Educational and Communication
IR	Inception Report
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoSIT	Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNI	National Nutrition Institute
OEV	Office of Evaluation
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QS	Quality Service
R2	WFP Risk & Recommendation Tracking Tool
RB	Regional Bureau
RBC	Regional Bureau in Cairo
REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communications
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy

TN	Technical Note
TOR	Term of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

Annex 6 Egypt CSP Log-frame (July 2018 – June 2023)

Hierarchy of objectives	Description
Strategic Goal 1	Support countries to achieve zero hunger
Strategic Objective 1	End hunger by protecting access to food
Strategic Result 1	Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)
Strategic Result 1 National SDG Target	i) SDS Social Justice pillar, third objective: providing protection for the neediest and most vulnerable groups. ii) An Objective of the Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education 2014 - 2030: Provision of school feeding for all students, in different education stages, in accordance with nutritional and pedagogical quality standards. Target: Maintaining 100 percent of kindergarten feeding; and reaching 100 percent feeding from primary to general secondary school levels.
Strategic Outcome 01	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.
Outcome Indicator 1.1.1	Food Consumption Score
Outcome Indicator 1.1.10	Enrolment rate
Outcome Indicator 1.1.11	Attendance rate (new)
Outcome Indicator 1.1.2.2	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)
Outcome Indicator 1.1.3	Food Expenditure Share
Outcome Indicator 1.1.68	Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)
Outcome Indicator 1.1.9	Retention rate
Activity 01	Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
Output A	School children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs.
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.2	Quantity of food provided
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output A	Targeted schoolchildren and their family members receive conditional monthly entitlements to meet their basic food needs and maintain enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls.
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.2	Quantity of food provided
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output C	School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs
Output Indicator C.1	Number of people trained
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output L	School children benefit from physically upgraded schools and enhanced educational services.
Output Indicator L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type

Output Indicator L.2	Amount of investments in equipment made, by type
Output N*	School Children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs
Output Indicator N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days
Activity 02	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
Output A	Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output A	Targeted households of community schools' students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output A	Targeted urban households benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot livelihood-diversification and capacity strengthening activities to improve their access to food
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output C	Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output C	Targeted households of community schools' students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food.
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)

Output C	Targeted urban households benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot livelihood-diversification and capacity strengthening activities to improve their access to food
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round
Outcome Indicator 1.1.1	Food Consumption Score
Outcome Indicator 1.1.19	Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)
Outcome Indicator 1.1.20	Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)
Outcome Indicator 1.1.21	Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
Outcome Indicator 1.1.2.2	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)
Outcome Indicator 1.1.26	Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women
Outcome Indicator 1.1.3	Food Expenditure Share
Activity 03	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.
Output A	Pregnant and lactating women and girls, and their children 6–23 months from refugee and displaced populations, and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output A	Targeted refugees and displaced populations receive food assistance to meet their basic food needs
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output A	Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output C	Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience
Output Indicator C.1	Number of people trained

Output Indicator C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Activity 09	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis
Output A	Food-insecure people benefit from cash-based transfers, in-kind food and capacity strengthening assistance to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.10*	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.3	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Strategic Objective 2	Improve nutrition
Strategic Result 2	No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)
Strategic Result 2 National SDG Target	SDS Health pillar, Objective 1: Improvement of the health of citizens within a framework of justice and equity. Children aged 6-59 months nutrition targets: stunting, wasting and anaemia prevalence rates reduced to 10 percent, 2 percent and 15 percent, respectively, from baselines of 21 percent, 8 percent and 27 percent, in order of sequence.
Strategic Outcome 03	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
Outcome Indicator 2.1.1	Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)
Outcome Indicator 2.1.2	Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)
Outcome Indicator 2.1.3	Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
Outcome Indicator 2.1.5	Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women
Activity 04	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.
Output A	Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months receive conditional food assistance and benefit from essential maternal and child health services to meet their basic nutritional needs
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output C	Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition

Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)
Output E*	Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition
Output Indicator E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches
Output Indicator E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media
Strategic Objective 3	Achieve food security
Strategic Result 4	Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)
Strategic Result 4 National SDG Target	Egypt's Sustainable Agriculture Strategy 2030: Supporting livelihoods of small farmers who are most vulnerable to shocks through improved technologies and approaches. National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: Increasing flexibility of Egyptian communities in dealing with climate change and disaster risks and their impacts on different sectors; and their ability to absorb, contain, and reduce such risks and disasters.
Strategic Outcome 04	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030
Outcome Indicator 4.1.4	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base
Outcome Indicator 4.1.6	Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks
Activity 05	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.
Output A	Smallholder Farmers and Bedouin communities receive assistance to create or rehabilitate assets and meet their basic needs in order to improve their livelihoods.
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.2	Quantity of food provided
Output Indicator A.4	Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output A	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security
Output Indicator A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.10*	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers
Output Indicator A.9*	Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers

Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from improved agricultural practices and inputs and enhanced market linkages to improve their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change
Output Indicator C.1	Number of people trained
Output Indicator C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output C	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output D	Bedouin communities receive food assistance to create or rehabilitate assets to improve their livelihoods
Output Indicator D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure
Output F	Smallholder farmers benefit from improved agricultural practices and inputs and enhanced market linkages to improve their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change
Output Indicator F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained
Output Indicator F.4*	Number of trainings provided to smallholder farmers (new)
Output G	it's on climate change Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities
Output Indicator G.10	Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities
Strategic Goal 2	Partner to support implementation of the SDGs
Strategic Objective 4	Support SDG implementation
Strategic Result 5	Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)
Strategic Result 5 National SDG Target	SDS Transparency & Efficiency of Government Institutions pillar: By 2030, Egypt's administrative system becomes efficient and flexible; highly capable of maximizing the use of its resources, provides high quality services, and uses technological mechanisms.
Strategic Outcome 05	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
Outcome Indicator 5.1.14	Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)
Outcome Indicator 5.1.15	Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)
Outcome Indicator 5.1.19	Partnerships Index (new)
Outcome Indicator 5.1.20	SABER ¹⁷ School Feeding National Capacity (new)

¹⁷ The World Bank. (2019). SABER: Systems Approach for Better Education Results. Retrieved from The World Bank: <http://saber.worldbank.org/index.cfm?indx=5&sub=4>

Activity 06	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.
Output C	Egypt's Government 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
Output Indicator C.1	Number of people trained
Output Indicator C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided
Output Indicator C.3	Number of technical support activities provided
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)
Output C	Government capacity in the fortification of key commodities is strengthened.
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output C	The Government benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities.
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)
Output C	The Government is better prepared to respond to shocks affecting food security through integrated information and decision support systems
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)
Activity 07	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.
Output C	Egypt and selected countries benefit from the regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge aimed at achieving zero hunger
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)

Output C	Targeted communities benefit from innovative school-supported activities that protect access to food and enhance resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks
Output Indicator C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Output Indicator C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)
Activity 08	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed
Output N*	School children benefit from physically-upgraded schools with focus on sanitation to improve their access to education
Output Indicator N*.5	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed

Table 1: Definitions for international evaluation criteria

Criteria	Definition
Relevance: <i>Is the programme doing the right thing?</i>	<i>The extent to which the programme objectives and design respond to beneficiaries, global, country and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change.</i>
Efficiency: <i>How well are resources used?</i>	<i>The extent to which the programme delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic⁶ and timely⁷ way.</i>
Effectiveness: <i>Is the programme achieving its objectives?</i>	<i>The extent to which the programme achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and its results, including any differential results across groups.</i>
Impact: <i>What difference is the programme making?</i>	<i>The extent to which the programme has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.</i>
Sustainability: <i>Will the benefits last?</i>	<i>The extent to which the net benefits of the programme continue, or are likely to continue.</i>
Coverage: <i>Did the programme reach target population?</i>	<i>The degree to which major population groups in need of the support, wherever they are, have been provided with impartial assistance and protection, proportionate to need.</i>

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria, key and sub-questions

Criterion	Includes analysis of:	Potential evaluation questions
Relevance	KEQ 1- To what extent is the design of the Programme relevant to the local context over its lifetime, and is it contributing to a larger safety net programme as intended?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevance of the programme design to the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable groups. Continued relevance of the objectives over the life of the programme, or its ability to adapt to new needs if circumstances change. Alignment with government, partners, donors' policies and programmes; alignment and coherence with WFP policies. Consistency of programme design and logic. Extent to which design and implementation were gender-sensitive, based on gender analysis, and addressed diverse needs. Extent to which the design and implementation of the programme were sensitive to the capacities in place. Differences and trade-offs between different priorities or needs. The synergies and interlinkages between the programme and other programmes carried out by the same institution/government, as well as the consistency of the programme with the relevant international norms and standards to which that institution/government adheres (internal coherence). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent is the First 1000 Days' Programme in line with the needs of beneficiaries (men and women, boys and girls) and partners, including government? To what extent are the programme objectives aligned with the policies and priorities of WFP, Government partners, UN agencies and donor at the time of design? and are they still relevant? To what extent was the intervention based on a sound gender analysis? To what extent was the design and implementation of the intervention gender (GEWE)-sensitive? To what extent did the design and implementation of the programme consider the available capacities? What have been the synergies between the programme and other WFP programmes?
Efficiency	KEQ 2- To what extent was the Programme implemented in the most efficient way to deliver its objectives?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs per recipient for different implementation mechanisms/mode of transfer -food/cash/voucher. Timeliness of delivery, compliance with intended timeframes or budgets, comparison of channels of delivery (e.g. schools/health systems versus community-based). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the programme cost-efficient? Was the programme implemented in a timely way? Was the programme implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison of different institutional arrangements (e.g. continuity of supplies and use of local partners / systems / procurement where feasible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did the targeting of the programme mean that resources were allocated efficiently?
Effectiveness	KEQ 3- To what extent were the intended objectives of the Programme achieved (or are likely to be achieved), and did it result in unintended outcomes?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of objectives (or likelihood that the objectives will be achieved), taking account of the relative importance of the objectives or results. Main results including positive, negative, intended and unintended outcomes. Outputs and outcomes for men, women, boys and girls, and other relevant socio-economic categories. Potential constraints and facilitating factors to achievements. 	<p>To what extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were (are) the outputs and outcomes achieved (likely to be achieved)? What major factors influenced the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes? Were there unintended (positive or negative) outcomes of assistance for participants and non-participants? Is the achievement of outcomes leading to/likely to lead to meeting programme objectives? What major factors influenced this? Were results delivered for men, and women, boys and girls? Were relevant assistance standards met?
Impact	KEQ 4- What are the general and specific effects of the Programme has had, or likely to have on the targeted population?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which the programme is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects (e.g. holistic and enduring changes in the systems or norms, and potential effects on people's well-being, human rights, gender equality and the environment). The ultimate significance and potentially transformative effects of the programme (e.g. social, environmental and economic effects that are longer term or broader in scope than those that are already captured under the effectiveness criterion). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the likely effects of the programme on participants' lives (intended and unintended)? Would a specific part of the programme achieve greater impact than another? What are the expected gender-specific impacts? Would the programme influence the gender context? Would the programme have impacts on institutions? Would the programme contribute to long-term intended results?
Sustainability	KEQ 5- To what extent are the benefits of the Programme expected to last after major assistance ceased?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building/development results. Institutional/systemic changes. Integration of programme elements into national systems and processes. The financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the programme implementation consider sustainability, such as capacity building of national and local government institutions, communities and other partners? To what extent is it likely that the programme benefits continue after WFP's work ceased?
Coverage	KEQ 6- To what extent did the First 1000 Days Programme reach and meet the needs of key target groups?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of differential coverage, inclusion and exclusion impacts on sub-groups e.g. gender, ethnicity, location, family circumstance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the programme design take geographical disparities in Egypt in consideration? To what extent were different groups targeted or included? To what extent did the programme reach PLW and infants?