



Standard Project Report 2015

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

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

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200238
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	June 06, 2013
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2017
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	90,386,290
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	23,754,236
Direct Support Costs	23,607,646
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	16,910,047
Indirect Support Costs	10,826,076
Total	165,484,294

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	22,294
Actual Commodities 2015	12,865
Total Approved Commodities	97,749

Table Of Contents

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Egypt faces several development challenges despite its status as a middle-income country. Rural regions are very poor and despite the relative political stability of the past two years, serious economic and social difficulties remain. Security incidents have also continued to impact the economy, in particular the tourism sector. Nevertheless there is cause for optimism and the economy showed slow signs of recovery in 2015, following a period of stagnation. Egypt was ranked 108 out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index, up two places from the previous year, and ranked 131 out of 155 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.

Despite the significant progress recorded on each of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Egypt has not reached the anticipated targets of two MDGs related to the country programme, namely to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and achieve universal primary education.

Positive trends were noticed on the access to education; however, a number of factors still constrain children's school enrolment and completion. In particular, the low-income status of households as well as the spread of poverty mostly in Upper Egypt, often force families to send their children to work. Poverty continues to be the main barrier to education in Egypt, and there are at least 1.6 million children involved in child labour.

With regard to gender equity, Egypt has made positive steps towards the promotion of gender equality in primary and secondary education at the national and local level. Despite this, the empowerment of women and gender equality are often obstructed due to cultural preferences in which women are seen to be responsible for taking care of the household and the well-being of the children, while men are mostly responsible for income generation.

Egypt's fast growing population places increasing pressure on its diminishing agricultural sector and exacerbates food insecurity. Between 2005 and 2015, the population grew from 73 million to nearly 88 million people. More than a quarter of the population (22.3 million) are below the poverty line, of which 3.7 million are considered extremely poor and cannot meet their minimum food needs. An additional 20.8 million are “near poor” and highly at risk of falling into poverty.

Egypt's vulnerability to fluctuations in international food prices is of major concern to its national food security. As the world's largest wheat importer, Egypt imports 10 million mt every year to meet more than half of its national requirements. At the household level, price fluctuations threaten food security since the average Egyptian family spends nearly 40 percent of their income on food, which increases to 60 percent amongst the poorest households.

About 20 percent of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition, or stunting, and about 27 percent of children under five suffer from anaemia, while 37 percent of women between 15 and 49 years-old are overweight and 48 percent are obese.

Furthermore, the ongoing crisis in Syria has continued to impact Egypt primarily through the influx of Syrian and Palestinian refugees from Syria escaping the violence. As of 31 December 2015, there are over 117,650 Syrian refugees registered in the country.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

In line with the changing needs of the country since the political turmoil of 2011, and the wider unrest within the region, WFP's strategy in Egypt has been to scale up operations from small scale development activities to longer term sustainable programmes. In doing so, close collaboration and coordination with the Government of Egypt was crucial, as well as the close partnership with donors, NGO's, private sector partners, civil society organisations, and United Nations sister agencies. WFP's operations aim to: build the capacity of national institutions to respond to food security risks; enhance access to pre-primary and primary education; build resilience of vulnerable groups; and support refugees from Syria. Consequently, WFP implemented a Country Programme (CP 200238) to support the government to reach the neediest people more effectively and efficiently, and a Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) in response to the Syria crisis. A second EMOP (200835) was initiated in 2015 to support returned migrants from Libya; however, while WFP established relationships with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Manpower and Employment to identify geographic priorities and established the transfer modality through cash-based transfers, delays to the operational set up were incurred and distributions will only commence in 2016.

The main component of WFP's Country Programme is the school feeding activity, which has almost doubled from a target of 580,000 beneficiaries to more than one million in 2015. WFP's school feeding activities have been designed to focus on gender mainstreaming and specifically on enhancing access to education for vulnerable girls. WFP complements the national school feeding programme as it predominantly targets rural schools which are not covered by the government's existing school feeding programme. WFP provides technical assistance and capacity building activities to support the government in the national school feeding programme. The food assistance is provided daily in the form of locally produced date bars that reduce short-term hunger and improve nutrition. Additionally, to promote school attendance, students with high attendance receive a monthly take-home entitlement of rice and fortified vegetable oil for their families.

To build the resilience of vulnerable groups, WFP works within rural communities and provides practical solutions on climate change adaptation and technical advice to government and cooperating partners. Activities include the construction of wells, groundwater and rainwater conservation projects, the introduction of heat-tolerant crops, and workshops on the diversification of income sources and improved land use. This includes activities funded through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Adaptation Fund.

Furthermore, due to regional instability, WFP has continued its regional emergency operation in response to the Syria crisis. WFP has supported more than 86,000 Syrian refugees through monthly cash-based transfers using a voucher modality. Despite a strained funding situation, WFP has been able to continue this operation, although the value of the cash-based transfer and the number of beneficiaries has been reduced during the course of the year.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	58,051	45,143	103,194
Children (5-18 years)	351,764	422,648	774,412
Adults (18 years plus)	113,297	151,961	265,258

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	523,112	619,752	1,142,864

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	8,896	735	0	3,234	0	12,865
Total Food Distributed in 2015	8,896	735	0	3,234	0	12,865

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

WFP's Country Programme was designed to support the Government of Egypt in reaching the most vulnerable people more efficiently and effectively. It provided technical assistance to the government with a view to eventually hand-over project activities.

The programme was implemented in four components and corresponded to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, namely: reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs, and reduce undernutrition and break the cycle of hunger.

The first component aimed to enable national institutions to monitor and respond to food-security risks, provide evidence-based analysis to guide food-security policy, and support the reform of food-based safety nets. For example, one target was to provide technical assistance to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) to further enhance the existing food security monitoring system, to enable CAPMAS to identify areas of growing vulnerability and to help prepare for any future food security risks.

Component two enhanced access to pre-primary and primary education, and combatted child labour through food assistance for selected schools in Egypt, particularly in remote areas in informal community schools. This was accomplished in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and complemented the government's existing national school feeding strategy. Activities focused on providing school feeding to children in selected schools that were not reached by the national school feeding programme. During 2015, the project scope was revised through a budget revision to expand assistance to public primary schools, including to schools in Alexandria and Damietta where Syrian refugee children are admitted into schools with their Egyptian peers. Limited technical assistance was also provided to the Ministry of Education through the project, specifically working with the government to assess and develop institutional capacities to improve access to education through the national school feeding programme.

Component three enhanced the resilience of vulnerable groups to climate change and market fluctuations, and helped reduce agricultural losses through support for sustainable livelihoods. Activities included food assistance for assets (FFA) and livelihood trainings. Beneficiaries received a WFP food entitlement in return for their involvement in the activities, while the government provided technical support.

Component four planned to strengthen national capacity to prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, in an attempt to revive a stalled food fortification programme. Despite WFP's efforts, this has been unsuccessful; consequently, WFP will continue to gain momentum in order to re-start the food fortification programme.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In mid-2015, the Country Programme had a budget revision, under which the total planned number of beneficiaries increased by 43,000, to reach 1.3 million beneficiaries by the end of the programme in 2017.

In 2015, the overall plan was to assist just over 1 million beneficiaries. However, the actual number of beneficiaries reached slightly exceeded the plan as both school feeding beneficiaries and FFA beneficiaries surpassed the original planned figures.

The main beneficiary group of the country programme were primary age school children in 16 out of 27 governorates across the country, including informal community schools in rural Upper Egypt and public schools in northern Egypt. With the support of the Ministry of Education, WFP primarily focused on community schools as rural areas were mostly deprived or in short access to government run public schools. In addition, community schools had a higher ratio of girls to boys, as in rural Egyptian communities it is more likely that families will use limited resources to only send their boys to the government run public schools that have higher school fees and are usually further from home. Girls are less likely to attend formal education in Egypt, especially in rural communities, mainly due to cultural preferences where women are seen to be responsible for taking care of the household. In addition, the government run public schools are mostly considered too far for young girls to travel, while it also implicates additional travel expenses. Even if there is a nearby community school, families are traditionally reluctant to send

their girls to school.

Activity targeting was based upon the food security and poverty data that was jointly collected by WFP and the Government of Egypt, to ensure that the most vulnerable areas of Egypt were prioritised. For community school targeting, WFP provided blanket coverage within a governorate in order to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of support under the national school feeding programme. In public schools, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Education at central and governorate levels to assist districts within governorates that could benefit most, based on the percentage of refugee children hosted and poverty indicators.

Children received a nutritious in-school date bar each day, intended to improve concentration levels, combat short-term hunger, improve nutrition and act as an incentive to attend school. The date bars were designed to provide 30 percent of the recommended daily kilocalorie intake for children aged 6 to 13 years-old.

In addition to the date bars, children in community schools further benefited from a monthly take home entitlement. Children who attended more than 80 percent of school days received an entitlement consisting of 1 kg of rice and 1 litre of fortified vegetable oil, a household entitlement, intended for a family of five. This entitlement was used as an incentive for family members to send their children to school. Following the budget revision, WFP replaced fortified wheat flour with rice as the majority of recipient households preferred this commodity.

WFP began assisting Syrian refugee children attending public schools in urban districts of Alexandria and Damietta in northern Egypt. This assistance was planned for two school years and supports Egyptian host communities as well as Syrian refugee children. Syrian children and their Egyptian peers received daily nutritious date bars in targeted schools that helped address the needs of refugee children while at the same time addressing the needs of low income host communities.

Cash-based transfers were introduced through a pilot electronic voucher (e-voucher) scheme for 42 schools in two governorates. Eligible students who attended 80 percent of classes and their families were provided with e-vouchers in place of the in-kind entitlement. These e-vouchers with a value of USD 10, were redeemed in local shops and provided households with greater choice and control over their family's food basket. Discrepancies between planned and actual cash-based transfer figures can be attributed to the fact that delays were encountered in the start-up of this assistance.

Actual school feeding figures exceeded the plan, as children in pre-primary schools were removed from the plan following the mid-year budget revision. Nevertheless, in the beginning of the year, WFP had provided assistance to pre-primary school children with in-school date bars and thus, these were calculated in the annual total beneficiary number.

As part of the FFA activities, WFP supported four Bedouin communities in Matrouh, where men were trained in agriculture and literacy and women were trained on health, nutrition, literacy and income-generation activities. The Bedouin tribes of Matrouh lead a nomadic, pastoral life where they face food insecurity and have no access to basic services. Beneficiaries received a food entitlement of 9 kg of fortified vegetable oil and 100 kg of wheat flour per household every 3 months in return for their participation in the workshops, which were designed in consultation with participants, local civil society, research centres and government representatives. WFP made special efforts to ensure that women were involved as much as possible in the agriculture training, although local cultural norms were an impediment.

Actual FFA beneficiary numbers exceeded the planned number, as the plan assumed FFA beneficiaries would be the same month by month. However, actual beneficiaries assisted were not the same each month, thus exceeding the plan. In addition, some FFA activities that were conducted during the last quarter of 2014, only received food assistance during the first half of 2015 due to delays in food deliveries. Therefore, these beneficiaries were calculated in the number of beneficiaries reached for 2015, while the actual FFA activity took place in 2014.

Under the nutrition component, which aimed to combat chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and infants, none of the planned beneficiaries were reached. This was due to a continuing delay to the start-up of the nutrition project caused by frequent changes at the ministerial level in both staff and resources. WFP is in negotiations with the Ministry of Health to revive this project.

Discrepancies between planned and actual food distributed can be attributed to a delay in scaling-up of activities in several new governorates of operation. Distributions were delayed largely due to lengthy government clearances for cooperating partners (CPs). This delay affected the contracting of suppliers, CPs and subsequently the food distributions.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	487,970	561,980	1,049,950	477,680	578,649	1,056,329	97.9%	103.0%	100.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE))	478,560	548,390	1,026,950	467,945	571,934	1,039,879	97.8%	104.3%	101.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA))	4,400	3,600	8,000	9,735	6,715	16,450	221.3%	186.5%	205.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC))	5,010	9,990	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	51,348	48,267	99,615	51,994	41,595	93,589	101.3%	86.2%	94.0%
Children (5-18 years)	211,552	257,763	469,315	332,761	405,554	738,315	157.3%	157.3%	157.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	215,660	242,360	458,020	83,190	124,785	207,975	38.6%	51.5%	45.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	478,559	548,391	1,026,950	415,952	623,927	1,039,879	86.9%	113.8%	101.3%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	2,640	2,160	4,800	4,811	4,029	8,840	182.2%	186.5%	184.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,760	1,440	3,200	4,924	2,686	7,610	279.8%	186.5%	237.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,400	3,600	8,000	9,047	7,403	16,450	205.6%	205.6%	205.6%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	5,010	4,995	10,005	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	4,995	4,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	5,010	9,990	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
School Feeding (on-site)	525,940	-	525,940	659,187	-	659,187	125.3%	-	125.3%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
School Feeding (take-home rations)	412,350	97,200	509,560	469,975	5,875	475,865	114.0%	6.0%	93.4%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,000	-	8,000	16,450	-	16,450	205.6%	-	205.6%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	3,848	4,702	8,550	42,195	50,951	93,146	1,096.5%	1,083.6%	1,089.4%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	232,826	284,564	517,390	254,718	311,323	566,041	109.4%	109.4%	109.4%
Total participants	236,674	289,266	525,940	296,913	362,274	659,187	125.5%	125.2%	125.3%
Total beneficiaries	236,674	289,266	525,940	296,913	362,274	659,187	125.5%	125.2%	125.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	47,491	54,421	101,912	23,112	72,061	95,173	48.7%	132.4%	93.4%
Total participants	47,491	54,421	101,912	23,112	72,061	95,173	48.7%	132.4%	93.4%
Total beneficiaries	237,455	272,105	509,560	135,172	340,693	475,865	56.9%	125.2%	93.4%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	825	825	1,650	1,810	1,480	3,290	219.4%	179.4%	199.4%
Total participants	825	825	1,650	1,810	1,480	3,290	219.4%	179.4%	199.4%
Total beneficiaries	4,400	3,600	8,000	9,047	7,403	16,450	205.6%	205.6%	205.6%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)			
Dried Fruits	182	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	4,273	3,234	75.7%
Rice	12,680	8,605	67.9%
Vegetable Oil	886	708	79.9%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat Flour	3,045	-	-
Sum	21,066	12,546	59.6%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)			
Dried Fruits	59	-	-
Vegetable Oil	59	27	45.4%
Wheat Flour	660	292	44.2%
Sum	779	319	40.9%
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)			
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	90	-	-
Wheat Soya Blend	360	-	-
Sum	450	-	-
Total	22,294	12,865	57.7%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	3,028,919	60,745	2.0%
Total	3,028,919	60,745	2.0%

Story Worth Telling

Before WFP initiated school feeding activities at the small community school in her village, thirteen year-old Fatma was not attending school because she had to help her mother with household chores.

Her father, Ahmed, a farmer and parent to five children, struggles to provide food for his whole family. His only source of income is a small patch of land in the rural governorate of Beni Suef where he cultivates and grows food for his family. He sent his eldest son to the public school several miles away, but he did not consider education as a priority for his daughter Fatma.

"I saw my daughter stand in front of our window watching other girls going to school. I knew that she wanted to go too but we could not send her as she was helping her mother at home and soon enough she will get married," said Ahmed.

Small community-run schools are often the only educational option for rural girls like Fatma, as government-run public schools are mostly considered too far for young girls to travel, while the travel expenses are an additional expenditure. In instances where there are nearby community schools, due to cultural norms, families remain reluctant to send girls to school. It is for this reason that WFP provides monthly take home entitlements to the families who regularly send their children to school and daily snacks (date bars) to school children.

"Now sending Fatma to school is no longer a burden," said Ahmed. "It costs us nothing and it is right next to our home. In addition, we get 10 kg of rice and a bottle of vegetable oil every month which helps us a lot." Ahmed has two other daughters, which he plans to send to school should the programme continue.

On top of the take home entitlement, the children's daily snack, a nutritious date bar, provides 30 percent of the recommended daily kilocalorie intake, fights hunger and contributes to improving a child's concentration in class.

Today Fatma is in grade 2 and has not missed a single day of school since she started last year.

"When I grow up I want to be teacher so I can help other children learn to read and write," said Fatma.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

To facilitate more gender sensitive programming, WFP continued to implement a number of gender-based activities. WFP's school feeding activities aimed to enhance access to education and to combat child labour, with a specific focus on girls. Girls are less likely to attend school in Egypt, especially in rural communities, mainly due to cultural preferences where women are seen to be responsible for taking care of the household and early marriage is common. Therefore, WFP has been targeting rural community schools with a high ratio of girls enrolled. In addition to this, a number of livelihood promotion activities have been implemented, including a livelihood training on income generating activities, specifically focused on women. The training was designed for households headed by women and educated them on how to start and manage their own income generating activities. The training provided practical skills, such as rearing livestock and how to access micro-credit loans which allowed women to develop small businesses.

Monitoring revealed that WFP's school feeding activities helped decrease the gender gap in gaining access to education as it encouraged attendance and enrollment by providing daily snacks and monthly take home entitlements to children.

Throughout the year, women have assumed a leading role in the decision making process on food entitlements. As a result, the joint decision making process of both men and women in food related decisions decreased. Overall, these findings were in line with the prevailing cultural practices in Egypt where women are generally responsible for the family's wellbeing and nutritional status.

Regarding the FFA resilience component, results show that the proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of food entitlements has increased. A logical explanation for this can be found in the fact that these activities were explicitly implemented in remote, rural and Bedouin areas. These areas have long patriarchal traditions where, in general, communities are very much male-dominant. Nevertheless, through WFP's FFA activities, gender equality was stimulated and encouraged. This included raising awareness among men to understand the importance of enabling women to participate in community activities, conducting women focus groups discussions, providing literacy classes, rearing livestock, and giving nutrition and health care awareness sessions to women. This has resulted in a slight improvement in the female decision-making indicator.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	>30.00	6.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	>20.00	93.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	>50.00	1.00		
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	>30.00	25.00		15.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	>20.00	5.00		9.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	=50.00	70.00		76.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12	>50.00	0.00		
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2017.09	>30.00			
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2017.09	>20.00			
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
EGYPT, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2017.09	=50.00			

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP operations in Egypt were designed to ensure that the needs of vulnerable beneficiaries were firmly integrated with the 'do no harm' and 'child protection in humanitarian action' policies. Vulnerability and protection issues stemming from violence, child labour and early marriage were combated through various programmes, including school feeding and FFA activities.

In support of the global campaign for the elimination of violence against women, WFP undertook a number of awareness raising activities in schools across Egypt in partnership with UNWOMEN. This included games and discussions in schools, local marches and parades, a drawing competition and focus group discussions with communities, including government officials and parents of schoolchildren. The campaign sparked momentum about ending violence against women and girls and increased the awareness of violence against women.

In line with WFP's Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations, WFP has undertaken and implemented various information mechanisms to inform beneficiaries of their entitlements. In the school feeding programme, WFP supplied colouring books to increase the awareness of its activities and to inform beneficiaries of their entitlements. Consequently, children and their families were aware of their food entitlements, including that children in community schools were only entitled to a monthly family take home entitlement when attending 80 percent or more of school classes.

Beneficiaries were aware of how and where to lodge a complaint. Complaint mechanisms were provided through CPs, which ensured continuous contact with beneficiaries. Moreover, field monitors, who collected and validated data were trained on how to confidentially interview beneficiaries and where and how to report any safety or protection issues. Furthermore, visibility materials such as information leaflets and posters were regularly used to enhance awareness among beneficiaries.

Under the resilience component, posters and information leaflets were used to inform beneficiaries of WFP's climate change activities. Information sessions and focus groups discussions with community leaders were primarily used under the FFA activities. CPs played a vital role in their communication with beneficiaries, as their deep field presence were the eyes and ears on the ground. Through feedback from CP field monitors, beneficiary concerns and issues were reported back to WFP.

No safety or protection incidents were reported in relation to the food distribution activities under both the school feeding and the FFA components. Nevertheless, WFP is continuing to further enhance its accountability toward the

affected populations by consulting with beneficiaries who participate in the project planning and implementation phases.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	=90.00	53.50		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	=100.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	=90.00	65.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	=100.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	=90.00	62.50		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2015.09	=100.00	100.00		
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	=90.00	90.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	=90.00	90.00		100.00

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

Outputs

Through WFP's school feeding activities, children received in-school daily snacks to combat short-term hunger and encourage school attendance. In community schools, families whose children attended 80 percent of classes or more, received a take-home entitlement every month, on top of the daily school snack, consisting of 10 kg of rice and 1 litre of fortified vegetable oil.

WFP expanded school feeding activities in community schools and successfully introduced daily in-school snacks to public primary schools in a further five governorates including in northern Egypt where Syrian refugees attend school with their Egyptian peers. This direct-from-supplier modality allowed WFP to reach targeted public schools on a weekly basis to promote continued regular attendance, particularly for girls.

Throughout the year, WFP implemented supplementary activities for children, including distributing colouring books and games with educational messaging on nutrition, health and hygiene, and diversity and tolerance.

Besides food commodities, WFP began distributing e-vouchers as part of a cash-based transfers programme in two pilot governorates, Sohag and Assiut. Qualified students and their families were given e-vouchers in place of the in-kind monthly take home entitlement. WFP further planned to support the renovation and refurbishment of 1,759 schools, to benefit more than 7,000 students and their teachers. WFP completed the rehabilitation assessments in 14 governorates, however, only managed to rehabilitate 25 schools. The reason for this significant underachievement was due to the delays incurred in receiving the required government clearances. Rehabilitation work included building or fixing school sanitation systems, re-building classroom ceilings and electrical and carpentry works.

Furthermore, WFP trained 25 teachers on new teaching methodologies to increase the retention of children in schools. The training included a child protection curriculum to enhance the teachers' awareness on this subject. In addition, women were trained in methods of alternative income generation. The objective of this training was to enable women to fight poverty and ensure that poor households, especially those headed by women, had access to income generating activities.

WFP faced a number of challenges in scaling-up activities in targeted areas, largely due to lengthy government clearances required for CPs each time a project and its related Field Level Agreement (FLA) was initiated, extended, or the donor funding changed. As such, nearly every CP encountered delays at some point during the year. As a result of these delays in obtaining clearance, particularly during the first few months of the year, the percentage of food and non-food assistance distributed is less than what was planned.

In order to overcome the challenges faced by CPs, WFP has held regular consultations and workshops with CPs, government officials and other stakeholders with a view to identify and resolve operational bottlenecks as they arose. WFP worked with both CPs and relevant line ministries to support requests for clearance and to advocate for longer validity of CP clearances where appropriate. By the end of 2015, some improvements were seen as a result of these measures.

The FFA project in Matrouh overachieved against the planned outputs as the plan assumed FFA beneficiaries would be the same every month, while in reality actual beneficiaries assisted changed each month, thus, the cumulative number of beneficiaries reached exceeded the planned numbers. The project supported local medical and veterinary centres and successfully implemented training sessions on literacy, income generation, nutrition and health. It further helped construct water cisterns and small scale irrigation networks for agriculture.

Participants in the climate change project to build resilient food security systems in Upper Egypt were not counted in the beneficiary tables as these participants, although receiving assistance in the form of training, seeds or tools, did not receive food entitlements. Nevertheless, over 65,000 people benefited from this particular activity as indirect beneficiaries. The project built the capacity of 14 CPs and established five climate information centres in the agriculture directorates of the project governorates.

Although WFP nutrition activities did not commence during 2015, fortification of school snacks and take home entitlements were among the effective strategies to improve the nutritional status and contributed to reducing the prevalence of chronic malnutrition of vulnerable groups. The date bars were fortified with iron and vitamin A micronutrients. In addition, vegetable oil, as part of the monthly take home entitlement, was fortified with vitamin A and D as a preventive measure against vitamin deficiencies.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of people trained	individual	14,500	732	5.0
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	22	22	100.0
SO4: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	650	650	100.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,759	25	1.4

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	35,000	35,000	100.0
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	3	3	100.0
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	455	458	100.7
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	4	4	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	220	220	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	9	5	55.6
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	971	971	100.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	8	10	125.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	12	13	108.3

Outcomes

WFP's assistance has been crucial to increase access to education for both girls and boys in Egypt. Through household and school visits, WFP monitored and assessed the enrollment, retention and attendance rates of school children participating in the school feeding programme. The data source for the latest follow-up refers to the monitoring results conducted during the third quarter of 2015, whereas previous follow-up values were derived from the third quarter of 2014.

Enrollment rates among primary school girls and boys stabilized in comparison to the previous year. However, enrollment rates among pre-schools girls and boys decreased in comparison to the baseline. This was the result of WFP's handover strategy to the Ministry of Education by removing 116,000 pre-primary school children from the Country Programme upon agreement with the government to take over assistance for this beneficiary group by June 2015, and which was in line with the latest budget revision.

The discrepancy in gender was due to the fact that the community schools reached more girls than boys. This can mainly be attributed to rural societal norms, where boys were more likely to be sent to more expensive public schools.

As for the attendance rates among boys and girls, results revealed that these were well above the baseline. Overall retention rates, particularly those among girls, improved in comparison to the previous year. This denotes a lower drop-out rate than previous years, further illustrating the positive impact of WFP assistance as an incentive to continuing education.

The deworming activity was postponed to 2016 as the activity required extensive coordination with the Ministry of Health; due to significant restructuring of the ministry, all activities related to health and nutrition were put on hold during 2015. However, consultations will be resumed by the beginning of 2016, allowing this activity to move forward as planned.

The monitoring process for the key performance indicators was primarily undertaken through CPs and validated through monthly field visits by WFP field monitors using school and household surveys. To increase accuracy, WFP field monitors were trained to compare their results and data accumulated with the findings of CPs. Furthermore, seminar workshops were held with CPs and members of the monitoring and evaluation team to ensure accurate and consistent reporting of data.

In continuing to fulfill its mandate of 'reducing under-nutrition and breaking the cycle of hunger' WFP, through the FFA programme, provided access to health and education services in four remote communities in Matrouh where adequate public facilities were reported to be over 50 km away. The activities aimed to improve physical and human capital, whereby men were involved in agriculture and literacy activities while women were trained in health, nutrition, literacy and income-generation activities. The FFA activities helped to introduce small-scale agriculture techniques to enhance the food security and income-generation of the beneficiaries. Prior to 2015, these four communities showed zero functional and existing community assets. In 2015, the monitored four communities showed an increase in their community asset score (CAS). This highlighted that communities were able to enhance their livelihoods and develop additional income generation activities as a result of having better access to infrastructure and services.

Studies taken by WFP estimate that Southern Egypt stands to lose up to 30 percent of its food production by 2050 due to climate change. In support of the national Agricultural Strategy (2012-2030), the climate change project helped thirteen communities to improve their capacity to manage climate shocks and risks. WFP succeeded in reducing wheat losses, water and fertilizer usage, production costs, and increasing crop yield in these targeted communities. Results included a 25 to 40 percent increase in crop yield and 30 to 40 percent reduction in inputs and costs. Consequently, the thirteen-targeted communities witnessed great improvement in their resilience capacities to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO Monthly reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>85.00	96.50	-	97.40
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO monthly reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>85.00	96.90	-	97.70
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>85.00	94.80	-	96.10
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 Ministry of Education data , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	1.41	-	1.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 Ministry of Education data , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	1.25	-	1.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 Ministry of Education data , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	1.56	-	1.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO monthly reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	2.50	-	2.50
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO monthly reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	2.30	-	2.30
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO monthly reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	3.10	-	3.10
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 CP reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports and School Records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	=80.00	95.00	-	93.60
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO monthly reports , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>80.00	95.00	-	94.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 NGO monthly reports , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>80.00	95.00	-	93.50
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving deworming treatment				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 WFP will carry out with MoH assesment to show number of beneficiaries needing deworming treatment. 100% of those will be targeted , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP will carry out with MoH assesment to show number of beneficiaries needing deworming treatment. 100% of those will be targeted , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring WFP will carry out with MoH assesment to show number of beneficiaries needing deworming treatment. 100% of those will be targeted	=100.00	100.00	-	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 consultative meetings with MoE , Base value: 2012.12 WFP survey consultative meetings with MoE , Previous Follow-up: 2013.12 WFP survey consultative meetings with MoE	=13.00	9.00	9.00	-
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
ASSUIT, SOHAG, QENA, LUXUR, ASWAN , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus Group Discussion	>60.00		-	100.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
MATROUH, RED SEA , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus Group Discussion	=80.00		-	100.00
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Base value: 2014.10 Secondary data	>70.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
EGYPT , Project End Target: 2017.09	>70.00		-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP continued to pursue close engagement with key government partners, although direct collaboration with government ministries and other agencies was to some extent disrupted due to parliamentary elections and the appointment of line ministers.

WFP continued to provide vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) support to CAPMAS, enhancing the technical capacities of staff and enabling systems to produce and analyse high quality data. This year WFP support to CAPMAS focused on the enhancement of the existing food security monitoring system and to enable CAPMAS to collect nutrition data through the comprehensive national Household Income Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS). The HIECS is a comprehensive national survey, carried out for 25,000 households every other year. It is a tool that allows for in-depth analysis of the food security situation and other socioeconomic developments that helps Egypt's institutions to identify areas of growing vulnerability and prepare for any future threats.

WFP assisted with establishing a nutrition monitoring system for children under 5 and introduced an additional data module on nutrition to the HIECS. Besides socioeconomic and food security data, HIECS now includes nutrition data. CAPMAS field enumerators were thoroughly trained on the collection of data by national experts from Cairo University and Egypt Demographic Health Survey (DHS) technical team. WFP worked with CAPMAS on improving the quality of the HIECS data collected through the development and enhancement of an automated computer assisted data model, which served as a comprehensive validation tool. The introduction of the new nutrition module

together with the improved data collection methodology enabled a more sustainable and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis across Egypt.

Besides the work on the HIECS, WFP has assisted CAPMAS with developing a 'short-term' food security monitoring system that analyses variations in consumer prices in rural and urban areas in 10 representative governorates. This system was essential to monitor food price fluctuations, so that policy makers could respond to shocks in a timely manner. Together with experts from Cairo University, WFP organised a number of technical workshops to train the CAPMAS data analysis team on analysing food security techniques. In addition, WFP's technical support included the development and launch of Egypt's Social Accounting Matrix. This matrix is a comprehensive database designed to reflect the economic and social characteristics of the country, and allows decision makers to examine the economic and social links in the country.

WFP has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade and the Ministry of Health in implementing a national project to fortify subsidised bread and cooking oil with nutritious minerals and vitamins. Technical consultations focused on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system and on how to test samples in order to guarantee the quality of the products.

Furthermore, WFP has provided technical support to develop a geographic information system (GIS) for the Ministry of Social Solidarity. Staff from the ministry have been trained on the use of GIS mapping software and on performing basic GIS analysis. WFP started to support the ministry in the development of an online GIS interactive website and mobile application.

WFP further conducted a number of capacity building initiatives, under both the school feeding and resilience building component. In the latter, WFP has strengthened local ownership for communities and partners and enhanced sustainability by building greater resilience for vulnerable groups. FFA activities aimed to improve the livelihoods of poor and chronically food insecure families through the creation of physical and human assets.

Moreover, inputs from beneficiaries, local civil society, research centres and academia as well as local and central government were sought through focus group meetings, informing the design and implementation of climate adaptation interventions. WFP supported the establishment of 14 climate change information centres in local community based organizations (CBOs). An additional five centres were opened in the agricultural directorates of the project governorates in order to increase access to climate adaptation information and weather forecast. The capacity of governmental authorities was developed through training, exchange visits and on-the-job support.

WFP provided various technical training to CPs, including logistics and warehouse training and Training of Trainers (ToT) for mothers and teachers. This training contributed to strengthening local capacity and ownership, as the technical expertise of local partners was improved upon.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, WFP conducted a ToT in which 33 trainers were trained, using the International Labour Organization (ILO) patented 'Get Ahead' package. The training was designed to equip women with the skills necessary to initiate income generating activities. In addition, together with the Ministry of Education, WFP conducted a ToT for 25 teachers with the objective of providing active learning methodologies to ensure the retention of children in schools.

Lastly, WFP provided technical support to the development of the National Plan of Action on Child Labour, which was initially approved by the steering committee on child labour. WFP began working with Ministry of Education to initiate a dialogue for a systems-based assessment of school feeding in Egypt based on the World Bank's Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) approach. This assessment will pave the way for more systemic support to national institutions and in supporting the sustainability and institutionalisation of the national school feeding programme.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The project received strong support from donors. Successful mobilization of resources resulted in the provision of the majority of the funding required to meet the needs of the operation.

Several multi-year donations ensured the sustainability of the programme, in particular for longer-term planning, but also resulted in better communication and coordination with donors and the government.

Innovative fundraising strategies continued to be used, including public-private partnerships and debt-swaps to support an efficient and effective school feeding programme.

The role of private sector partners in Egypt has been a key success factor in implementing various activities, in particular school feeding. Since 2008 the private sector has donated USD 8.5 million, mostly for school feeding, while in 2014 the Egypt country office was ranked WFP's highest globally in mobilising private sector resources. As for 2015, four private sector partnership agreements were signed amounting to over USD 1.5 million. Implementation of private sector agreements included activities under school feeding, school rehabilitation and FFA. The success and sustainability of WFP partnership with the private sector attracted additional bilateral donations. Furthermore, WFP gained greater visibility for its programmes through the different partners' events and publications on their corporate social responsibility.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	1,000	480
European Commission	0	8,704	4,844
Germany	0	6,551	6,229
Norway	0	377	498
Private Donors	0	1,329	1,401
Total	0	17,961	13,452

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

All project food requirements were produced and procured locally. WFP contracted over 19,273 mt (at a value of over USD 15,87 million) of date bars, rice, fortified vegetable oil and fortified wheat flour. Faced with only one date bar supplier but with a demand for up to 1,000 mt per month, a food supply agreement (FSA) of 5,300 mt was signed for seven months to secure quantities for the entire school year. In order to capitalise on lower prices in the post-harvest season of rice, an FSA was signed in August with a fixed price for 11 months, which will help to reduce lead times.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
High Energy Biscuits	3,126	0	0	0
Rice	9,017	0	0	0
Vegetable Oil	844	0	0	0
Wheat Flour	464	0	0	0
Total	13,452	0	0	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

All food was procured locally under Delivered at Place (DAP) terms. This ensured that suppliers were responsible for delivering commodities in a good condition up to the final delivery point, including to NGO warehouses or schools. WFP aimed to keep food losses low and to ensure that the right food, in good quality, reached beneficiaries.

Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses were encountered during the reporting period. This was mainly due to the fact that WFP provided NGOs with on-site training on food storage and handling to ensure proper food management, including regular visits to partners' warehouses, improved planning of deliveries and distributions and enhanced food quality management.

The WFP food tracking systems, from planning to procurement, delivery and final distribution, including maintaining daily food movements, daily stock position and quality control mechanisms, contributed to the reduction of losses.

Despite these best practices, over 10 mt of HEBs were returned back to WFP due to expiry. The HEBs were produced in April 2015 and delivered in May 2015 with an expiry date of December 2015. The NGO that was supposed to distribute the school snacks was not allowed to do this as the agreement extension was delayed due to lack of timely government clearances. WFP analyzed alternative uses for the HEB, including distributing the commodity to another governorate and NGO, however, the risks and costs were too high. As a result the date bars expired and have been returned back to WFP. By the end of the year, WFP was awaiting the destruction approval to destroy these expired stocks, according to WFP and local authority required processes.

In order to mitigate this risk in the future, WFP is continuing to cooperate with partners in order to improve storage conditions and reduce the volumes of food stored with NGO partners, to the extent possible, where food is delivered only for immediate distribution.

Management

Partnerships

WFP Egypt worked with a variety of partners, including the government, national and international NGOs, private sector partners and United Nations sister agencies.

Under component one, strengthening national institutions that support food security, WFP continued to collaborate with CAPMAS as a strategic partner. This partnership strengthened the food security monitoring system through various activities, including the development of an automated computer assisted data model together with the introduction of a new nutrition module. The automated computer assisted data model was developed by WFP in collaboration with Hohenheim University, in Stuttgart, Germany.

At the same time, WFP signed a long-term partnership agreement with the Information Decision Support Center of the Cabinet (IDSC). This agreement focused on cooperation in the areas of promoting sustainable development, enhancing food and nutrition security, and supporting emergency preparedness and disaster management in Egypt. Under this partnership, WFP supported IDSC to arrange an international conference of 'think tanks' to discuss developmental challenges, and how to address these in line with the globally endorsed Sustainable Development Goals.

Under the school feeding component, coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation and the Ministry of Education has been essential in implementing school feeding activities. Collaboration at both central and directorate level with Ministry of Education representatives continued to facilitate the work of WFP and partners to reach targeted schools, work to access new schools that were previously unassisted by either WFP or through the national programme, and provided complementary programming including nutrition awareness support and other activities. WFP worked with government, United Nations agencies and NGOs to implement specific campaigns and awareness-raising activities, specifically on gender and nutrition. WFP partnered with UN WOMEN and the Ministry of Education for the 16 days of activists campaign for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls. WFP distributed orange shirts and school supplies in targeted areas, supported government drawing competitions, and led community parades to bring gender awareness and sensitization to schools and communities. Where possible, WFP collaborated with CPs and other agencies to share best practices, harmonize materials shared in schools, including learning materials and messaging, and identify opportunities for joint or complementary activities. During the reporting period a Steering Committee was established, including participants from key ministries, NGOs, donors, representatives from the government, civil society and WFP, to support project implementation and address any challenges faced.

Cooperation with national and international NGOs has been fundamental to ensure field presence, technical knowledge and close contact with local communities. WFP began partnering with a number of new local NGOs with field presence in targeted governorates. While the capacity of these NGOs was varied, WFP has developed and began to roll out a training module for operations management, technical reporting and monitoring and evaluation to improve day to day operations and results monitoring. This training will continue in 2016 for all national CPs. Furthermore, CPs provided the necessary training for the livelihood component, including the teacher and women's training activities. Needs assessments have been conducted and the first series of training sessions began in 2015.

Activities under component three were implemented through partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. In addition, WFP forged partnerships with 14 local CBOs for implementation of climate adaptation activities at the village level. Partnerships with national and local research

bodies including the Animal Production Research Institute, Institute of Horticulture, Sugar Crops Research Institute and the National Research Center provided the seeds and expertise for various activities. The Universities of Assiut, Sohag and South Valley in Aswan provided expertise and technical advice.

Interagency coordination was ensured through close collaboration with United Nations sister agencies under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Together with FAO, WFP co-chaired the food security working group where periodic food sector meetings were held with key partners.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	12	1		3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=8,500.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	=18.00	28.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
EGYPT, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=700,000.00	1,298,750.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=4.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
EGYPT, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=100.00	100.00
Comp.4-Nutrition Comp. (NC)		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
EGYPT, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2017.09	=5.00	
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
EGYPT, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2017.09	=100.00	

Lessons Learned

The strong partnership between the government and WFP has been crucial to programme implementation. Despite some challenges faced, the on-going working relationship between WFP and the designated government counterparts has followed best practice and ensured expansion of the programme and scale-up of operations.

In order to facilitate the programme expansion, WFP carried out a transparent CP selection process by advertising an expression of interest for eligible NGOs and establishing a CP Committee. After the expression of interest, eligible NGO's were shortlisted on a number of criteria and invited to submit their technical and financial proposals. As a final step the CP Committee conducted a technical review to support the final decision on the selected NGOs.

This competitive selection process ensured WFP selected the best NGO partner in a transparent and efficient way.

As per the Egyptian NGO Law (No. 84/2002), NGOs are required to obtain official government clearance for any foreign funding they receive. Therefore, WFP informed the Ministry of Social Solidarity through an award letter of the names and details of the selected NGOs, the governorate where each would be working, numbers of targeted schools and beneficiaries, and estimated budgets.

During the reporting period, WFP faced some challenges in obtaining the necessary government approvals for the CPs. This included restrictions and sudden changes which caused implementation delays. As these clearances were needed every time WFP signed a new Field Level Agreement or extended an existing one with a CP, WFP implemented a strategy to avoid such delays. This included the establishment of longer term partnerships with reliable NGOs by introducing award letters for a period of two years, so that clearances were only required once. This led to reduced interruption to implementation. In addition, a Steering Committee was established during the reporting period, encompassing key ministers, NGOs, donors, high level representatives from the government, civil society, and WFP. The Steering Committee proved to be an effective platform to discuss project implementation and address any challenges faced in the project.

WFP started cash-based transfer pilot activities to substitute the conditional take-home entitlements using a voucher modality with a value of USD 10 per month, which was redeemable in local shops. This pilot project started in July, and generated lessons learned from which WFP will adapt and scale-up the cash-based transfer operations.

Based on vulnerability and accessibility, WFP selected two governorates from the 16 targeted governorates one in Upper Egypt and one in the Delta. In 2016, WFP will gradually scale-up to reach 20 percent of planned beneficiaries through cash based transfers using food vouchers.

WFP identified two potential service providers for the implementation of the pilot phase that operated two different payment solutions partial and full payment solutions. During the pilot, both service providers were used in separate governorates to see which modality was best. Based on this experience WFP will select one service provider to expand the voucher modality during 2016.

Furthermore, as Egypt has a limited number of qualified date bar suppliers, WFP has developed and implemented a procurement strategy that ensures both quality and quantity of date bars. This strategy entails that date bar quantities are secured for the entire school year by signing a contract for the duration of the school year. Furthermore, seasonal price fluctuations are common in Egypt and pose a risk for the operation. In order to capitalize on lower prices in the post-harvest season of rice, WFP has used fixed price agreements leading to a reduction of cost and helping to reduce lead times.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.2-Food For Education (FFE)									
School Feeding (on-site)	525,940	-	525,940	659,187	-	659,187	125.3%	-	125.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	82,472	19,440	101,912	93,995	1,175	95,173	114.0%	6.0%	93.4%
Comp.3-Food For Asset (FFA)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,650	-	1,650	3,290	-	3,290	199.4%	-	199.4%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00499-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	1,000	480
European Commission	EEC-C-00470-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	996	459
European Commission	EEC-C-00470-01	Rice	0	7,058	3,943
European Commission	EEC-C-00470-01	Vegetable Oil	0	650	442
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	3,303	1,668
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	Rice	0	3,064	4,196
Germany	GER-C-00260-01	Vegetable Oil	0	184	365
Norway	NOR-C-00173-01	Vegetable Oil	0	33	33
Norway	NOR-C-00173-01	Wheat Flour	0	343	464
Private Donors	WPD-C-02004-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	97
Private Donors	WPD-C-02004-01	Rice	0	0	28
Private Donors	WPD-C-02490-01	Vegetable Oil	0	1	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-02523-01	Vegetable Oil	0	3	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-02587-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-02587-01	Rice	0	0	259
Private Donors	WPD-C-02587-03	High Energy Biscuits	0	41	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02587-03	Rice	0	231	99
Private Donors	WPD-C-02587-03	Vegetable Oil	0	2	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02626-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	33
Private Donors	WPD-C-02628-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-02628-01	Rice	0	0	58
Private Donors	WPD-C-02682-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	12	11
Private Donors	WPD-C-02682-01	Rice	0	73	107
Private Donors	WPD-C-02914-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	15	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-02914-01	Rice	0	132	132
Private Donors	WPD-C-03035-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	241	222
Private Donors	WPD-C-03035-01	Rice	0	66	66
Private Donors	WPD-C-03035-02	High Energy Biscuits	0	256	126
Private Donors	WPD-C-03068-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	17	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03068-01	Rice	0	50	50
Private Donors	WPD-C-03068-01	Vegetable Oil	0	5	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03074-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	16	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Private Donors	WPD-C-03074-01	Rice	0	169	80
Total			0	17,961	13,452