



EVALUATION QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

Office Of Evaluation

Measuring Results, Sharing Lessons

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

OPERATION EVALUATION

EGYPT COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200238 (2013-2017)

*LEVERAGING NATIONAL CAPACITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS FOR FOOD AND
NUTRITION SECURITY*

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1. Introduction

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are for the evaluation of the Egypt country programme 200238. This evaluation is commissioned by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) and will start in August 2015 with preparation, and end in July 2016 with the dissemination of the evaluation report. In line with WFP's outsourced approach for Operation Evaluations (OpEv), the evaluation will be managed and conducted by an external evaluation company amongst those having a long-term agreement with WFP for operations evaluations.
2. These TOR were prepared by the OEV focal point based on an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold: 1) to provide key information to the company selected for the evaluation and to guide the company's evaluation manager and team throughout the evaluation process; and 2) to provide key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation.
3. The TOR were finalised based on comments received on the draft version. The evaluation shall be conducted in conformity with the TOR.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. Rationale

4. In the context of renewed corporate emphasis on providing evidence and accountability for results, WFP has committed to increase evaluation coverage of operations and mandated OEV to commission a series of Operation Evaluations in 2013 -2016.
5. Operations to be evaluated are selected based on utility and risk criteria.¹ From a shortlist of operations meeting these criteria prepared by OEV, the Regional Bureau (RB), in consultation with the Country Office (CO) has selected the Egypt country programme 200238 for an independent mid-term evaluation. In particular, the evaluation has been timed to ensure that findings can feed into decisions on implementation of the country programme and design of subsequent operations.

2.2. Objectives

6. This evaluation serves the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning:
 - **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the operation. A management response to the evaluation recommendations will be prepared.
 - **Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

7. **Stakeholders.** A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and many of these will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process. Table one below provides a preliminary stakeholders' analysis, which will be deepened by the evaluation team in the inception package in order to acknowledge the existence of various groups (women, men, boys and girls) that are affected by the evaluation in different ways and to determine their level of participation. During the field mission, the validation process of evaluation findings should include all groups.

¹ The utility criteria looked both at the timeliness of the evaluation given the operation's cycle and the coverage of recent/planned evaluations. The risk criteria was based on a classification and risk ranking of WFP COs taking into consideration a wide range of risk factors, including operational and external factors as well as COs' internal control self-assessments.

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Country Office (CO)	Responsible for the country level planning and operations implementation, the CO is the primary stakeholder of this evaluation. 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, partners for the performance and results of its operation.
Regional Bureau (RB) [CAIRO]	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices.
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV is responsible for commissioning OpEvs over 2013-2016. As these evaluations follow a new outsourced approach, OEV has a stake in ensuring that this approach is effective in delivering quality, useful and credible evaluations.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP operations. This evaluation will not be presented to the EB but its findings will feed into an annual synthesis of all OpEvs, which will be presented to the EB at its November session.
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS (See Table 2 for list of external stakeholders)	
Beneficiaries	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.
Government	The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonised with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. Various Ministries are partners in the design and implementation of WFP activities, including the Ministry of education, central agency for public mobilization and statistics (CPMAS), Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC), Ministry of health, Ministry of Manpower and immigration, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of supply and internal trade; Other ministry that may not be directly partnering with WFP but may have an interest in the findings of the evaluation include Ministries of Insurance and Social Affairs and water and resources and irrigation
UN Country team	The UNCT's harmonized action should contribute to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP operation is effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level.
NGOs	NGOs are WFP's partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships.
Community development associations and other civil society organisations	WFP in particular forged partnerships with local community development associations for activities focused on building resilience to climate change. Other civil society groups and community based organisations work within the same context in which WFP operates and have an interest in areas related to WFP interventions (child labour and education; food security, nutrition, gender equity, etc.). Their experience and knowledge can inform the evaluation and they will be interested in the evaluation findings, especially those related to partnerships.
Donors	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes.
Research and Academic institutions	Contributions by various National and local institutions, including institutes and universities were valuable in informing the design and implementation of the different activities. These includes the animal production research institute, institute for horticulture, national research centre, and a number of Universities. These stakeholders will be a good source of information for issues related to the design, and they will be interested in the findings of the evaluation.

8. **Users.** The primary users of this evaluation will be:

- The CO and its partners in decision-making related notably to programme implementation and/or design, country strategy and partnerships.
- Given RB's core functions the RB is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support and oversight,
- OEV will use the evaluation findings to feed into an annual synthesis of all OpEvs and will reflect upon the evaluation process to refine its OpEv approach, as required.
- As WFP is a key member of the UN country team in Egypt, the UNCT and the national partners may use the findings of this evaluation as a source of information for future UNDAF (2013-2017) reviews/evaluations.

3. Subject of the Evaluation

9. Located at the north-eastern corner of the African continent, Egypt has an estimated population of 88.5 million people, and growing at a rate of 1.79%.² Egypt is also reported to be hosting up to 300,000 refugees from Syria, 133,000 of whom are registered with the UNHCR³. About 25.2% of the population is estimated to be living below the national poverty line. The economy is largely service driven, with services contributing up to 47% of the GDP, agriculture 15% (with only 2.8 % of land being arable) and industry 39%. The economy started picking up with a growth rate reaching 5.6% in the first half of the fiscal year 2014/15 and expected to reach to an average of 4% for the full fiscal year, after being as low as 2.1% on average from 2011-2014 due to political instability. The key development challenges facing Egypt include: reducing high inflation (estimated at 10.4% in 2015), bringing down youth unemployment, improving energy management, dealing with a structural fiscal deficit and resolving other public debt issues.⁴ Egypt imports up to 17% of its food requirements and 60% of its wheat requirements, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in food prices, exchange rates and foreign exchange availability. Food insecurity therefore, is income-related both at national and household levels. Reportedly, More than 40% of the average household's expenditure in Egypt goes towards food which for the poorest families may be more than half their budgets.
10. Ranked 110 in the 2014 human development report, Egypt is a middle income country, albeit with significant inequalities, evidenced by a GINI coefficient⁵ of 30.8. From the gender perspective, women worse off than men, with the labour force participation rate⁶ for women being only 23.6%, compared to 74.6% for men; likewise, the literacy rate for women is 65.4% compared to 82.2% for men; and with only 2.8% of parliamentary seats occupied by women. According to the 2014 health demographic survey, the infant mortality rate in Egypt is 22 deaths per 1,000 births and the neonatal mortality rate was 14 deaths per 1,000 births. A comparison of these rates with the overall level of under-five mortality (27 deaths per 1,000 births) indicates that almost 80 percent of early childhood deaths in Egypt take place before a child's first birthday, with half occurring during the first month of life.⁷ On nutrition, 8 percent of Egyptian children are wasted, 15 percent are overweight, 6 percent are underweight and 21 percent are stunted, based on the 2014 DHS. Except stunting which has slightly declined from 23% in 2000, the other indicators have slightly deteriorated over time. Maternal mortality rate in Egypt is estimated to be 66 deaths for every 100,000 live births.
11. In education, while enrolment rate is reported to be 95%⁸, there are inequalities, both within regions and among boys and girls. The high enrolment rate masks the problems of poor school attendance and completion rates, largely due to child labour, driven by poverty, especially in rural areas. In the poorest

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/eg.html>, accessed on 7th August 2015

³ See WFP second Budget revision narrative, page 3

⁴ <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/country-notes/north-africa/egypt/>, accessed on 7th August 2015

⁵GIN is the measure of the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

⁶ Proportion of a country's working-age population (ages 15 and older) that engages in the labour market, either by working or actively looking for work, expressed as a percentage of the working-age population.

⁷ Egypt Demographic and health survey, 2014: Main findings.

⁸ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR>, accessed on 7th August 2015

areas such as Upper Egypt, 20% of children never attended school and 13% of the youth had dropped out of school earlier.⁹

12. The vast majority of the Egyptian population lives in the Nile Delta and along the thin strip of the Nile Valley while the large expanses of territory that make up the rest of the country remain almost entirely uninhabited. Egypt’s unique geography provides a serious challenge for adaptation to the changing climate and makes change in sea level or the flow of the Nile a threat to Egypt’s population and economy. A signatory to the 1995 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Egypt has prepared a National Action Plan on Climate Change to coordinate its efforts in addressing climate change challenges.
13. While the WFP country programme, and the Egypt UNDAF (2013-2017) to which it aligns, were developed at a time when Egypt was undergoing political transition, there is marked optimism as Egypt just launched its sustainable development strategy (SDS vision 2030) and a medium term investment framework (2015-2019). Government Social safety nets, to which the WFP country programme contributes, remains prominent in the new strategy.¹⁰
14. The country programme project document, including the project logframe, related amendments (Budget revisions) and the latest resource situation are available on wfp.org.¹¹ At design, the country programme was aligned to the WFP strategic plan 2008-2014, and in 2014 was realigned to the new strategic plan 2014-2017. The key characteristics of the operation are outlined in table 2 below. The outcomes reflected in table 2 are based on the original design, while the detailed aligned logframe is presented in Annex 3. In addition, the substantive funding by the European commission (up to 64% of the CP budget) was accompanied by detailed proposal that provides more details of the commitments made and the expected results.¹²

Table 2: Key characteristics of the operation

OPERATION		
Approval	The operation was approved by The Executive Board in June 2013	
Amendments	<p>There have been two amendments/budget revisions to the initial project document. The first budget revision was approved in September 2014, to support the Government in scaling up safety net provision to poor rural and urban households affected by the economic disruption caused by the political turbulence. This was to be funded by a contribution of US\$80.8 million by the European commission to be implemented under a programme “enhancing access of children to education and fighting child labour”. The overall CP budget increased by 45% from US\$87.2 million to US\$159.6 million.¹³</p> <p>The second budget revision was approved in June 2015, to expand WFP’s school feeding programme to cover public primary schools in rural areas, support Syrian refugee children to access education, reduce number of pre-primary school children targeted in community schools with take home ration (based on information that shows initial estimates by Government were higher). These changes increased the total CP budget by 3.6% from US\$159.6 million to US\$165.5 million.</p>	
Duration	Initial: 4.5 years (July 2013–December 2017)	Revised: N/A
Planned beneficiaries	Initial: 792,000	Revised: 1,335,000
Planned food requirements	Initial: In-kind food: 74,022 mt of food commodities Cash and vouchers: 9,349,176 US\$ million	Revised: In-kind food: 97,750 mt of food commodities Cash and vouchers: 14,845,177 US\$ million
US\$ requirements	Initial: \$87,220,870	Revised: \$165,484,294
OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES		

⁹ Child poverty disparities in EGYPT, UNICEF, 2010

¹⁰ Sustainable Development Strategy , Egypt’s Vision 2020: And a medium Term Investment Framework 2014/2015-2018/2019

¹¹ From WFP.org – Countries – Egypt – Operations.

¹² The proposal is available in BOX in the folder named “Resourcing and resources update/donor proposals”

¹³ EU funding covers the period 2014-2018, therefore only 72.4 million out of the 80.8 million is included in the increased budget. See BR narrative

	WFP SOs ¹⁴	Country programme specific objectives and outcomes	Activities	
Contributes to EGYPT UNDAF (2013-2017) outcomes 1, 2, 4 and 5; and MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7	Cross-cutting results	Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved Protection and APP¹⁵: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions Partnerships: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained		
	Strategic Objective 5 (New SO3)	Objective 1: Enable national institutions to i) monitor and respond to food-security risks; ii) provide evidence-based analysis to guide food-security policy; and iii) support the reform of food-based safety nets Outcome 1.1: Increased marketing opportunities at the national level, with cost-effective local purchases by WFP Outcome 1.2: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	Supply and value chains analysis Food security and early warning systems Technical assistance in vulnerability analysis/mapping	
	Strategic Objective 4 (New SO4)	Objective 2: Enhance access to pre-primary and primary education, and combat child labour through food assistance for selected schools in Upper Egypt Outcome 2.1: Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools	Technical assistance to national school feeding programme; School snacks in informal primary schools; Take-home ration to promote attendance; health and nutrition education; deworming -Livelihoods support activities	
	Strategic Objective 2 (New SO 3)	Objective 3: Enable poor communities in Upper Egypt and frontier governorates to adapt to climate change and market fluctuations, and reduce agricultural losses through support for sustainable livelihoods Outcome 3.1: Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities	-Assets creation/ maintenance; -Livelihoods training -Climate adaptation ¹⁶	
	Strategic Objective 4 (New SO 4)	Objective 4: Strengthen national capacity to prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations Outcome 4.1: Increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutrition products Outcome 4.2: Improved nutrition status of targeted women, girls, and boys	-Technical assistance on food fortification and quality monitoring; -local production of complementary foods	
	PARTNERS¹⁷			
	Government	Ministry of Agriculture and land reclamation; Ministry of Manpower and migration; Ministry of health; Ministry of supply and internal trade; Ministry of social solidarity; National nutrition institute; Ministry of education, central agency for public mobilization and statistics (CPMAS), Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC),		
	United Nations	Food and agriculture organisation (FAO); UNICEF; ILO; World Health Organisation		
	NGOs	One international NGO (Terre des Hommes) and Seven national NGOs (Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement, Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services, Bena Association for Development, Women's Association for Development in Assiut University, Women's Health Improvement Association, Women and Society Association, Family and Environment Development Association) in Eleven governorates (Beheira, Giza, Qena, Sohag, Assiut, Sharqia, Aswan, Luxor, Beni Suef, Menia, Fayoum)		
	Private sector	PepsiCo, Vodafone, CEMEX, Bank of Alexandria		
Others including those working on Gender	Among the 11 organisations WFP partnered with are those focused on gender such as Women and Society Association in Giza; Women Association for Development in Assiut University; Women's Health Improvement Association in Beheira; Community Development and Enhancement of Women and Children in Sohag			
RESOURCES (INPUTS)				

¹⁴ Strategic objectives

¹⁵ Accountability to affected populations

¹⁶ Through complementary activities funded via a trust fund from united nations framework convention climate change (UNFCCC) adaptation fund

¹⁷ The full list of partners that WFP Egypt worked with in 2014, including their roles and types is included in the excel file named 2014 WFP partnerships.xls

Contribution received
As at: 9th Aug 2015
 US\$127,534,210

77% against appeal

Top 5 donors:
 EUR commission-64%
 Germany- 20%
 Canada – 6%
 USA – 3%
 Egypt – 2%

Figure 1: % funded of total requirements

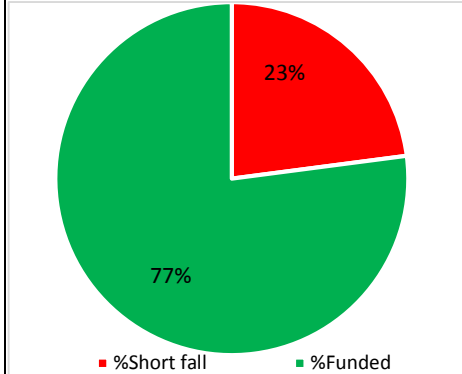
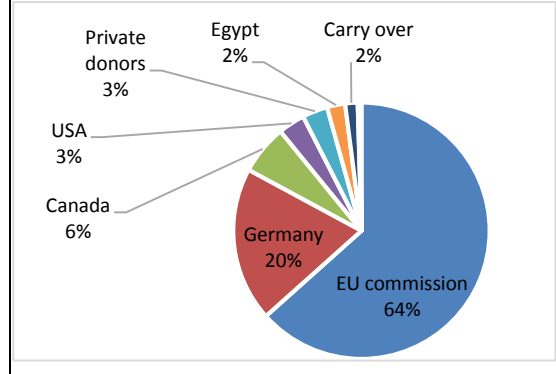


Figure 2: Top Donors



PLANNED OUTPUTS (at design)

Figure 3: Planned % of beneficiaries by activity/component

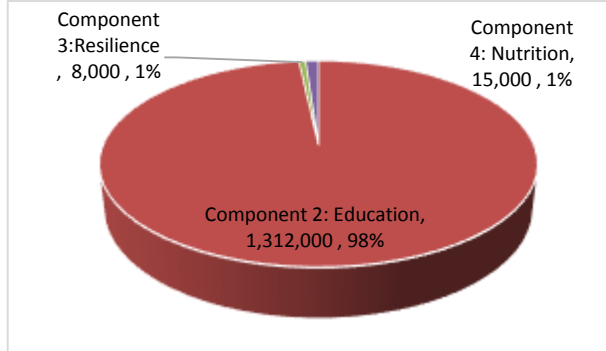


Figure 4: Planned % of women/girls versus men/boys by component

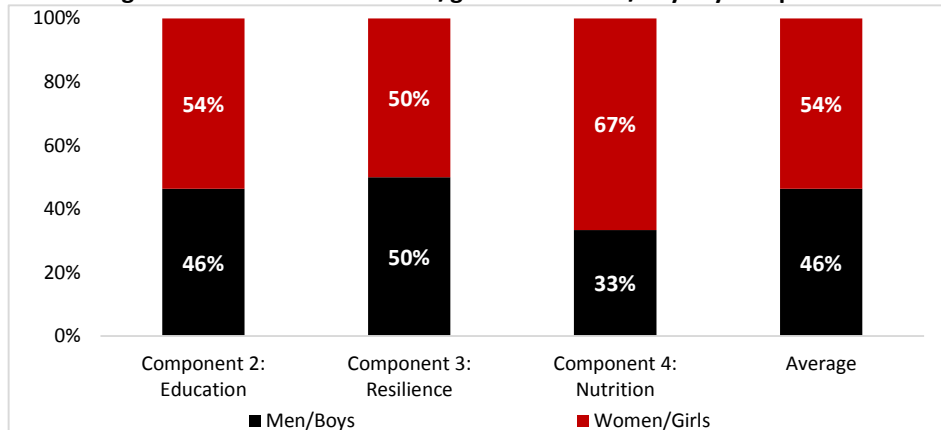
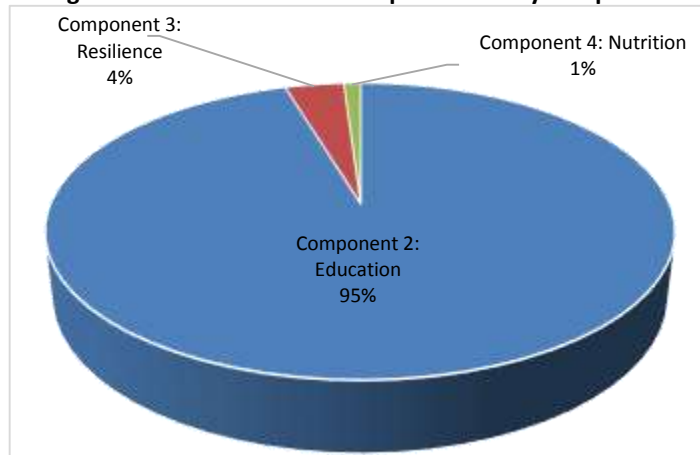


Figure 5: Planned % of food requirements by component



4. Evaluation Approach

4.1. Scope

15. **Scope.** The evaluation will cover the CP 200238 including all activities and processes related to its formulation, implementation, resourcing, monitoring, reporting and evaluation relevant to answer the evaluation questions¹⁸. The period covered by this evaluation captures the time from the development of the operation (January to June 2013) and the period from the beginning of the operation until the start of the evaluation (July 2013 to March 2016).

4.2. Evaluation Questions

16. The evaluation will address the following three questions:

Question 1: How appropriate is the operation? Areas for analysis will include the extent to which the objectives, targeting, choice of activities and of transfer modalities:

- Were appropriate at project design stage to the needs of the food insecure population including the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls from different groups, as applicable, and remained so over time
- Are coherent with relevant stated national policies, including sector and gender policies and strategies and seek complementarity with the interventions of relevant humanitarian and development partners as well as with other CO interventions in the Egypt.
- Were coherent at project design stage with relevant WFP and UN-wide system strategies, policies and normative guidance (including gender)¹⁹, and remained so over time²⁰. The team will analyse if and how gender empowerment and equality of women (GEEW) objectives and mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design in line with the MDGs and other system-wide commitments enshrining gender issues

Question 2: What are the results of the operation? While ensuring that differences in benefits between women, men, boys and girls from different groups are considered, the evaluation will analyse:

- The level of attainment of the planned outputs (including the number of beneficiaries served disaggregated by women, girls, men and boys);
- The extent to which the outputs led to the realisation of the operation objectives as well as to unintended effects highlighting, as applicable, differences for different groups, including women, girls, men and boys; and how GEEW results have been - or not- achieved;
- How different activities of the operation dovetail and are synergetic with other WFP operations and with what other actors are doing to contribute to the overriding WFP objective in the country; and
- The efficiency of the operation and the likelihood that the benefits will continue after the end of the operation.

Question 3: Why and how has the operation produced the observed results? The evaluation should generate insights into the main internal and external factors that caused the observed changes and affected how results were achieved. The inquiry is likely to focus, amongst others, on:

- Internal factors within WFP's control: analytical capabilities/frameworks, processes, systems and tools in place to support the operation design, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; the governance structure and institutional arrangements (including issues related to staffing, capacity and

¹⁸ The planned food distribution activities under component 4 were not carried out, so the evaluation will focus on the none-food related activities of this component, in addition to looking at the factors that affected the implementation of the food related activities, given the medium level stunting rates Egypt. See paragraph 10

¹⁹ Includes WFP School feeding policy (2013), WFP nutrition policy (2012), WFP gender policy (2009), WFP disaster risk reduction and management policy (2011), WFP safety net policy (2012), WFP policy on capacity development (2012), among others. For gender, in addition to WFP policy, refer to <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx> for information on UN system wide commitments.

²⁰ Some of these policies have since been updated, for example WFP gender policy (2015), WFP resilience policy (2015)

technical backstopping from RB/HQ); partnerships and coordination arrangements; strategic/operational decision-making in view of operational constraints, etc.

- External factors outside WFP's control: the external operating environment including Government stability and vision/priorities; the funding climate; external incentives and pressures; effective delivery of complementary services by other partners (especially the UN agencies and Government agencies the under joint arrangements for component 2 and 3), etc.

4.3 Evaluability Assessment

17. Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. The below provides a preliminary evaluability assessment, which will be deepened by the evaluation team in the inception package. The team will notably critically assess data availability and take evaluability limitations into consideration in its choice of evaluation methods. In doing so, the team will also critically review the evaluability of the gender aspects of the operation, identify related challenges and mitigation measures and determine whether additional indicators are required to include gender empowerment and gender equality dimensions.
18. In answering question one, the team will be able to rely on assessment reports, minutes from the project review committee, the project document and logframe, evaluations and reviews of ongoing and past operations, especially evaluation of the previous CP 104500²¹ and the evaluation of the WFP/ILO/UNICEF/Government joint programme on combating worst forms of child labour;²² as well as documents related to other interventions by Government, donors and other actors. In addition, the team will review relevant WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance.
19. For question two the operation has been designed in line with the corporate strategic results framework (SRF) and corresponding outputs, outcomes and targets are recorded in the logframe (see annex 2). Monitoring reports as well as annual standard project reports (SPRs) detail achievement of outputs and outcomes thus making them evaluable against the stated objectives. However, answering question two is likely to pose some challenges owing in part to: i) the rapid expansion of the activities, resulting in lack of baseline data for some of the activities; which will have to be reconstructed using findings from available assessments and monitoring reports; and ii) data gaps in relation to efficiency given the complex implementation context; iii) high number of indicators reflected in the additional donor proposal logframe for component 2 activities, which may not have been consistently monitored or data not stored in a systematic manner; this will require the team to understand the M&E arrangements during the inception phase to plan how to address the challenges.
20. For question three, the team members will have access to some institutional planning documents, joint WFP/donor/government agreements and will elicit further information from key informant interviews as well as from observations during the field mission.

4.4. Methodology

21. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:
 - Employ relevant internationally agreed evaluation criteria including those of relevance, coherence (internal and external), coverage, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability (or connectedness for emergency operations), giving special consideration to gender and equity issues.
 - Use applicable standards (e.g. UNEG guidance on gender²³);
 - Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (e.g. stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) and using mixed methods (e.g. quantitative, qualitative, participatory) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means. Participatory methods

²¹Adams j. et al, 2010, Evaluation Report of Egypt Country Programme 10450.0 (2007-2011);

²²Saad (2014), Combating worst forms of child labour by reinforcing policy response and promoting sustainable livelihoods and education opportunities, Independent evaluation.

²³These are put into context of WFP evaluation in the OEV technical note on integrating gender in evaluation. Evaluation team will be expected to review this TN during the inception phase and ensure that gender is well mainstreamed in all phases and aspects of the evaluation.

will be emphasised with the main stakeholders, including the CO. The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.

- Be geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the evaluability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
- Be based on an analysis of the logic model of the operation and on a thorough stakeholders analysis;
- Ensure through the use of mixed methods and appropriate sampling that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used;
- Be synthesised in an evaluation matrix, which should be used as the key organizing tool for the evaluation.

4.5. Quality Assurance

22. OEV's Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS) 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 the review thereof. It is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community (DAC and ALNAP) and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice and meet OEV's quality standards. EQAS does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team.
23. At the start of the evaluation, OEV will orient the evaluation manager on EQAS and share related documents. EQAS should be systematically applied to this evaluation and the evaluation manager will be responsible to ensure that the evaluation progresses in line with its process steps and to conduct a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their submission to WFP. OEV will also share an Orientation Guide on WFP and its operations, which provides an overview of the organization.

5. Phases and deliverables

24. The evaluation will proceed through five phases. Annex two provides details of the activities and the related timeline of activities and deliverables.
25. **Preparation phase (August to October 2015)**: The OEV focal point will conduct background research and consultation to frame the evaluation; prepare the TOR; select the evaluation team and contract the company for the management and conduct of the evaluation.
26. **Inception phase (November 2015 to February 2016)**: This phase aims to prepare the evaluation team for the evaluation phase by ensuring that it has a good grasp of the expectations for the evaluation and a clear plan for conducting it. The inception phase will include a desk review of secondary data and initial interaction with the main stakeholders.

Deliverable: Inception Package. The Inception Package details how the team intends to conduct the evaluation with an emphasis on methodological and planning aspects. The IP will be shared with CO, RB and OEV for comments before being approved by OEV. It will present an analysis of the context and of the operation, the evaluation methodology articulated around a deepened evaluability and stakeholders' analysis; an evaluation matrix; and the sampling technique and data collection tools. It will also present the division of tasks amongst team members as well as a detailed schedule for stakeholders' consultation. For more details, refer to the [content guide for the inception package](#).

27. **Evaluation phase (6th to 25th March 2016)**: The fieldwork will span over three weeks and will include visits to project sites and primary and secondary data collection from local stakeholders. Two debriefing sessions will be held upon completion of the field work. The first one will involve the country office (relevant RB and HQ colleagues will be invited to participate through a teleconference) and the second one will be held with external stakeholders.

Deliverable: Exit debriefing presentation. An exit debriefing presentation of preliminary findings and conclusions (powerpoint presentation) will be prepared to support the de-briefings.

28. **Reporting phase (26th March to 20th June 2016)**: The evaluation team will analyse the data collected during the desk review and the field work, conduct additional consultations with stakeholders, as

required, and draft the evaluation report. It will be submitted to the evaluation manager for quality assurance. After quality assurance the report will be shared with WFP stakeholders²⁴, who will be invited to review and provide comments, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their consideration before report finalisation.

Deliverable: Evaluation report. The evaluation report will present the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation in a concise report of 40 pages maximum. Findings should be evidence-based and relevant to the evaluation questions. Data will be disaggregated by sex and the evaluation findings and conclusions will highlight differences in performance and results of the operation for different beneficiary groups as appropriate. There should be a logical flow from findings to conclusions and from conclusions to recommendations. Recommendations will be limited in number, actionable and targeted to the relevant users. These will form the basis of the WFP management response to the evaluation. For more details, refer to the [content guide for the evaluation report](#) and the [OpEv sample models for presenting results](#).

29. **Follow-up and dissemination phase:** OEV will share the final evaluation report with the CO and RB. The CO management will respond to the evaluation recommendations by providing actions that will be taken to address each recommendation and estimated timelines for taking those actions. The RB will coordinate WFP’s management response to the evaluation, including following up with country offices on status of implementation of the actions. OEV will also subject the evaluation report to an external post-hoc quality review to report independently on the quality, credibility and utility of the evaluation in line with evaluation norms and standards. A feedback online survey on the evaluation will also be completed by all stakeholders. The final evaluation report will be published on the WFP public website, and findings incorporated into an annual synthesis report, which will be presented to WFP’s Executive Board for consideration. This synthesis will identify key features of the evaluated operations and report on the gender sensitivity of the operations among other elements. Findings will be disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into other relevant lesson sharing systems.

Notes on the deliverables: The inception package and evaluation reports shall be written in English and follow the EQAS templates. The evaluation team is expected to produce written work that is of very high standard, evidence-based, and free of errors. The evaluation company is ultimately responsible for the timeliness and quality of the evaluation products. If the expected standards are not met, the evaluation company will, at its own expense, make the necessary amendments to bring the evaluation products to the required quality level. The evaluation TOR, report and management response will be public and posted on the WFP External Website (wfp.org/evaluation). The other evaluation products will be kept internal.

Table 3: Key dates for field mission and deliverables

Entity responsible	Phase	Activities	Key dates
EM/ET	Inception	Draft Inception Package	31 ST January 2016
CO/RB/OEV	Inception	Review and comment on draft IP	1 nd to 7 th February 2016
EM/ET	Inception	Final Inception Package	14 th February 2016
CO/ET	Evaluation	Evaluation field mission	6 th to 25 th March 2016
ET	Evaluation	Exit Debriefing Presentation	24 th March 2016
EM/ET	Reporting	Draft Evaluation Report	13 th May 2016
CO/RB/OEV	Reporting	Review and comment on draft report	14 th May to 28 th May 2016
EM/ET	Reporting	Final Evaluation Report submission	12 th June 2016
OEV	Reporting	Report review and approval	20 th June 2016
CO/RB	Follow-up	Management Response	5 th July 2016

²⁴ OEV, RB and country office

6. Organization of the Evaluation

6.1 Outsourced approach

30. Under the outsourced approach to OpEvs, the evaluation is commissioned by OEV but will be managed and conducted by an external evaluation company having a long-term agreement (LTA) with WFP for operations evaluation services.

31. The company will provide an evaluation manager (EM) and an independent evaluation team (ET) in line with the LTA. To ensure a rigorous review of evaluation deliverables, the evaluation manager should in no circumstances be part of the evaluation team.

32. The company, the EM and the ET members will not have been involved in the design, implementation or M&E of the operation nor have other conflicts of interest or bias on the subject. They will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the profession](#).

33. Given the evaluation learning objective, the evaluation manager and team will promote stakeholders' participation throughout the evaluation process. Yet, to safeguard the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings with external stakeholders if the evaluation team deems that their presence could bias the responses.

6.2 Evaluation Management

34. The evaluation will be managed by the company's EM for OpEvs (as per LTA). The EM will be responsible to manage within the given budget the evaluation process in line with EQAS and the expectations spelt out in these TOR and to deliver timely evaluation products meeting the OEV standards. In particular, the EM will:

- Mobilise and hire the evaluation team and provide administrative backstopping (contracts, visas, travel arrangements, consultants' payments, invoices to WFP, etc).
- Act as the main interlocutor between WFP stakeholders and the ET throughout the evaluation and generally facilitate communication and promote stakeholders' participation throughout the evaluation process.
- Support the evaluation team by orienting members on WFP, EQAS and the evaluation requirements; providing them with relevant documentation and generally advising on all aspects of the evaluation to ensure that the evaluation team is able to conduct its work.
- Ensure that the evaluation proceeds in line with EQAS, the norms and standards and code of conduct of the profession and that quality standards and deadlines are met.
- Ensure that a rigorous and objective quality check of all evaluation products is conducted ahead of submission to WFP. This quality check will be documented and an assessment of the extent to which quality standards are met will be provided to WFP.
- Provide feedback on the evaluation process as part of an evaluation feedback e-survey.

6.3 Evaluation Conduct

35. The ET will conduct the evaluation under the direction of the EM. The team will be hired by the company following agreement with OEV on its composition.

36. **Team composition.** The evaluation team is expected to comprise 3 team members, including the team leader and international/national evaluators. It should include women and men of mixed cultural backgrounds and nationals of Egypt or the region. At least one team member should have WFP experience.

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

- School feeding programmes, both WFP-implemented and Government-owned and associated processes of designing and targeting
- Understanding of child labour issues

- Food security and Livelihoods support/strengthening in the context of climate adaptation/mitigation, including understanding of food security analysis
- Nutrition-sensitive programming and understanding of nutrition capacity strengthening approaches such as food fortification and local production of complementary foods
- A good understanding of WFP funding arrangements, particularly with the European commission²⁵ as well as the debt swap mechanisms²⁶
- Experience of working/evaluating in middle income context and the associated technical assistance and capacity building/augmentation approaches related to food and nutrition security
- Gender expertise/good knowledge of gender issues within the Egyptian and regional context as well as understanding of UN system-wide and WFP commitments on gender.

38. All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills; evaluation experience and familiarity with the country or region.

39. While the official language in Egypt is Arabic, the evaluation products will be written English. However, the team will need to collectively have a good understanding of oral and written Arabic to facilitate communication with national partners and review of official documents that may be available only in Arabic.

40. The **Team Leader** will have good communication, management and leadership skills and demonstrated experience and good track record in leading similar evaluations. He/she should also have excellent English writing and presentation skills, technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed above as well as expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools.

41. 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 package, exit debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with EQAS; and v) provide feedback to OEV on the evaluation process as part of an evaluation feedback e-survey.

42. **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.

43. 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); and v) provide feedback on the evaluation process as part of an evaluation feedback e-survey.

6.4 Security Considerations

44. 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.

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

- Travelling team members complete the UN system's applicable Security in the Field courses in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them. (These take a couple of hours to complete.)
- 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.

For more information, including the link to UNDSS website, see [EQAS for operations evaluations](#) page 34.

²⁵ With the EU commission providing up to 64% of the funding for this large country programme, accompanied by concomitant donor expectations, the funding arrangements will be a key factor to consider in this evaluation, and a prior understanding of EU funding frameworks will be critical

²⁶ WFP Egypt was funded twice through the Italian and German debt swaps

7. Roles and Responsibilities of WFP Stakeholders

46. **The Country Office.** The CO management will be responsible to:

- Assign a focal point for the evaluation. **Nesreen ELMOLLA**, Monitoring and Evaluation officer, will be the CO focal point for this evaluation
- Comment on the TORs, inception package and the evaluation report
- Provide the evaluation manager and team with documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitate the team's contacts with local stakeholders; set up meetings, field visits; provide logistic support during the fieldwork; and arrange for interpretation, if required.
- Organise security briefings for the evaluation team and provide any materials as required
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the operation, its performance and results and in various teleconferences with the evaluation manager and team on the evaluation products.
- Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders.
- Prepare a management response to the evaluation recommendations.
- Provide feedback to OEV on the evaluation process as part of an evaluation feedback e-survey.

47. **The Regional Bureau.** The RB management will be responsible to:

- Assign a focal point for the evaluation. **Karl Svensson**, Programme Officer (M&E), will be the RB focal point for this evaluation.
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the operation, its performance *and* results. In particular, the RB should participate in the evaluation debriefing and in various teleconferences with the evaluation manager and team, as required.
- Provide comments on the TORs, inception package and the evaluation report.
- Coordinate the management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
- Provide feedback to OEV on the evaluation process as part of an evaluation feedback e-survey.

48. **Headquarters.** Some HQ divisions might, as relevant, be asked to discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and to comment on the evaluation TOR and report.

49. **The Office of Evaluation.** OEV is responsible for commissioning the evaluation and **Grace Igweta**, Evaluation Officer and **Filippo POMPILI**, evaluation officer, will be the OEV focal points. OEV's responsibilities include to:

- Set up the evaluation including drafting the TOR in consultation with concerned stakeholders; select and contract the external evaluation company; and facilitate the initial communications between the WFP stakeholders and the external evaluation company.
- Enable the company to deliver a quality process and report by providing them with the EQAS documents including process guidance, content guides and templates as well as orient the evaluation manager on WFP policies, strategies, processes and systems as required.
- Comment on the draft inception package.
- Comment on the evaluation report and approve the final version.
- Submit the final evaluation report to an external post-hoc quality review process to independently report on the quality, credibility and utility of the evaluation and provide feedback to the evaluation company accordingly.
- Publish the final evaluation report on the WFP public website and incorporate findings into an annual synthesis report, which will be presented to WFP's Executive Board for consideration.
- Conduct an evaluation feedback e-survey to gather perceptions about the evaluation process and the quality of the report to be used to revise the approach, as required.

8. Communication and budget

8.1. Communication

50. Issues related to language of the evaluation are noted in sections 6.3 and 5, which also specifies which evaluation products will be made public and how and provides the schedule of debriefing with key stakeholders. Section 5, paragraph 28 describes how findings will be disseminated.
51. To enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation manager and team will also emphasize transparent and open communication with WFP stakeholders. Regular teleconferences and one-on-one telephone conversations between the evaluation manager, team and country office focal point will assist in discussing any arising issues and ensuring a participatory process.

8.2. Budget

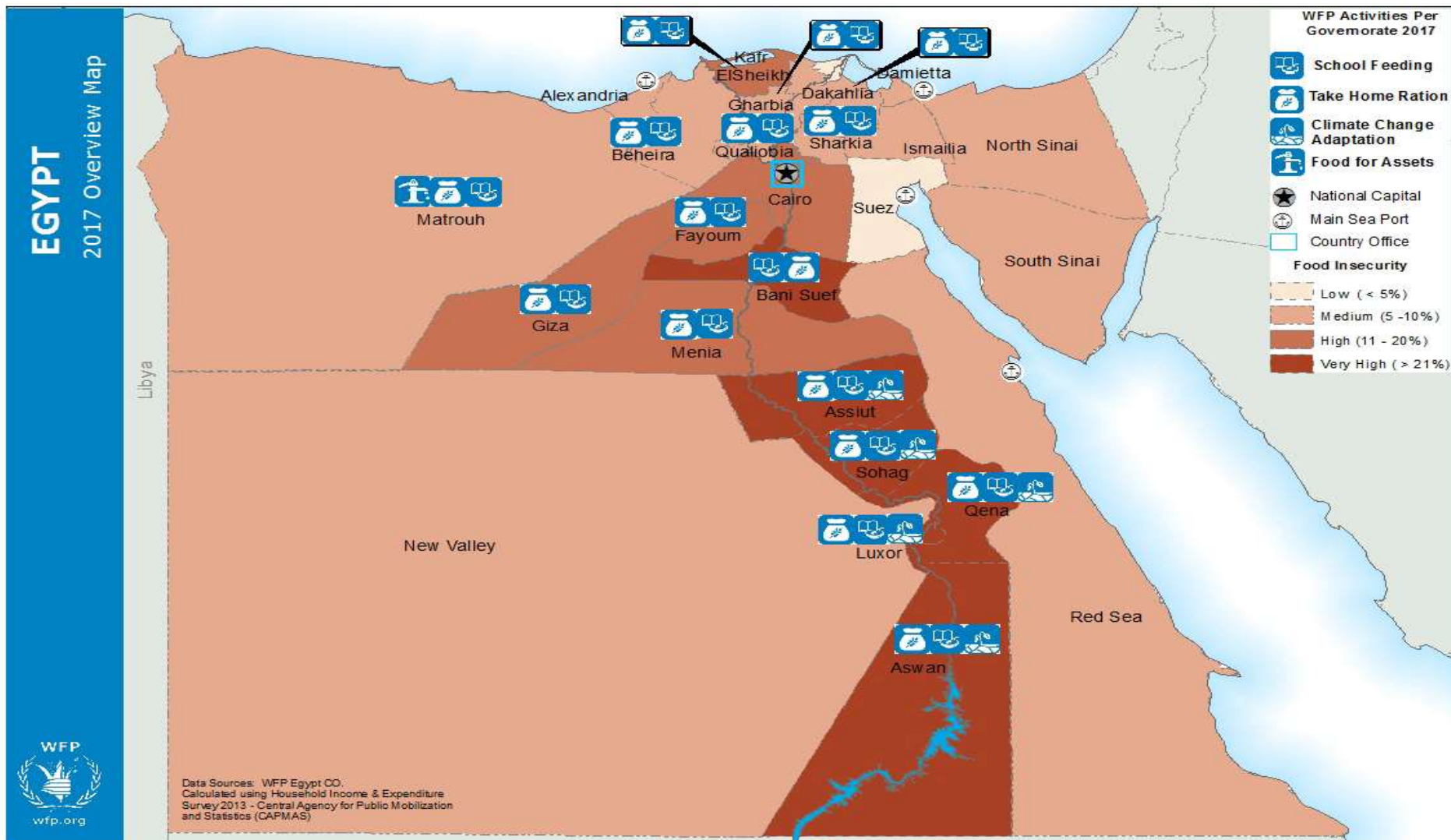
52. **Funding source:** The evaluation will be funded in line with the WFP special funding mechanism for Operations Evaluations (Executive Director Memo dated October 2012). The cost to be borne by the CO will be established by the WFP Budget & Programming Division (RMB).
53. **Budget:** The budget will be prepared by the company (using the rates established in the LTA and the corresponding template) and approved by OEV. For the purpose of this evaluation the company will:
- Use the management fee corresponding to a large operation.
 - not budget for domestic travel road, which will be provided by WFP country office

Please send any queries to:

Grace Igweta, evaluation Officer, at grace.igweta@wfp.org, +39-066513-2847 or

Filippo Pompili, evaluation officer at filippo.pompila@wfp.org, +39-066513-6454

Annex 1: Map of WFP activities per Governorate



Annex 3: CP Logframe aligned to SRF 2014-2017

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Outcomes	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>UNDAF outcomes</p> <p>1: Poverty alleviation through pro-poor growth and equity</p> <p>2: Quality basic services</p> <p>4: Food security and nutrition</p> <p>5: Environment and natural resource management</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators</p> <p>Increased number and quality of social services</p> <p>Improved survival and development among children under 5</p> <p>Adequate health-related knowledge and improved behaviour with regard to health problems</p> <p>Improved readiness among children to start primary school on time, especially marginalized children</p> <p>Reduced gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education</p> <p>Government endorses and implements a national food security strategy</p> <p>Vulnerable people have access to good quality subsidized food</p> <p>Vulnerable populations have increased access and awareness regarding adequate and nutritious foods</p> <p>Food is produced and marketed more efficiently; better agricultural practices</p> <p>Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies adopted</p>	<p>Economic growth continues.</p> <p>Government commitment to social services and safety net reform continues.</p>
CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS		
<p>GENDER</p> <p>Gender equality and empowerment improved²⁷</p>	<p>-Proportion of women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food within the household; Target: 50%²⁸.</p> <p>Proportion of female food monitors; Target: 40%</p> <p>-Number of activities to raise awareness of gender equality; Target: 2 activities</p> <p>Project specific indicators²⁹:</p> <p>-Proportion of women provided with trainings to start their own income generating activity (IGA) to keep sending their children to schools and diminish child labour; Target: 90%</p> <p>-Proportion of women who started their own income generating activity (IGA) to keep sending their children to schools and diminish child labour; Target: 60%</p> <p>-Proportion of women provided with loans to support their own income generating activity (IGA) to keep sending their children to schools and diminish child labour; Target: 90%</p>	<p>Women are included in the design of the project and are targeted as direct food beneficiaries.</p> <p>Traditional gender dynamics can be overcome in rural areas to allow women to benefit from livelihood activities and grant schemes.</p>
<p>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites; Target: 100%</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain); Target: 90%</p>	

²⁷ The other two corporate gender indicators are not applicable to this CP since there are no beneficiary food management committees.

²⁸ This is a project specific target for school feeding and Food for Asset component.

²⁹ These indicators cover the component of the EU project on fighting child labour.

WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions		
PARTNERSHIP Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	-Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners; Target: 60 % ³⁰ -Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions; Target: 20% ³¹ ; -Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services; Target: 6 partners ³²	Existing partnership are sustained and reinforced on the basis of complementarity in technical expertise and resources. -Partners' commitments are honoured.
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>(1) Support people, communities and countries to strengthen resilience to shocks, reduce disaster risks and adapt to climate change through food and nutrition assistance.</p> <p>(2) Leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities</p> <p>(3) Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to establish, manage and scale up sustainable, effective and equitable food security and nutrition institutions, infrastructure, and safety-net systems, including systems linked to local agricultural supply chains</p> <p>Components:</p> <p>1) Build resilience of vulnerable groups through food for assets activities and provision of technical assistance to mitigate the effect of climate change (third component of the project);</p> <p>2) Strengthen national institutions that support food security through capacity development activities (first component of the project)</p>		
Outcome 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels ³³ Linked outputs: H	3.2.1 Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country Target: 100%	Adequate funding is available. In country political stability allowing enough in country availability of food or normal port clearance procedures for imported food.

³⁰ Partnership target is calculated based on activity weight, with equal weight for the four country components.

³¹ The calculation of complementary fund is based on estimated percentage of contribution of potential partners to the CP budget in the beginning of the project. This contribution, however, is not necessarily directly channelled through WFP funding system.

³² Partners who are involved in more than one component and implementing different activities are counted as one partner and only once.

³³ The other corporates indicators are not applicable to this CP since there is no food purchased from smallholders.

<p>Outcome 3.3: Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened Linked outputs: F, G, and J</p>	<p>3.3.1 National capacity index Baseline: 12/20 Target: FSMS=15/20³⁴</p> <p>3.3.2 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP 80% of targeted communities report improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks</p>	<p>New knowledge and skills are utilized. Qualified staff are in place and apply knowledge transferred WFP has access to frontier governorates. Continued commitment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation to secure required resources and implementation capacity.</p>
<p>Output F: National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>-Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data -Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p>	
<p>Output G: Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed, built or restored</p>	<p>-Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure -Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	
<p>Output H: Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<p>Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt)</p>	
<p>Output J: National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported</p>	<p>-Number of technical assistance activities provided by type³⁵ -Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	
Project-specific output indicators		
<p>Output: Climate change adaptation techniques introduced and implemented by the community</p>	<p>Component 3 (related to outcome 3.3) -Number of water user associations established and active in effective management of water resources and waterways; Target: 12 association -Number of people adopting at least one climate risk reduction measures in livestock management; Target: 9500 individual</p>	

³⁴ NCI under SO3 covers component 1: Strengthen national institutions that support food security for the activities involving market analysis to systematically monitor and respond to threats to food security, as well as improved targeting of food subsidy system.

³⁵ Type of activity includes training government counterparts on needs assessments, targeting, food management (quantity and quality), market analysis, mitigation measures and mechanisms, information management and local tendering processes, disaggregated by gender and category.

	<p>-Number of acres benefiting from optimal irrigation efficiency using low-cost solutions; Target:1000 acres</p> <p>-Number of people from among the target population benefiting from demonstration farms, extension services, and farm-to-farm visits to enhance their resilience and reduce climate risks; Target; 25000 individual</p> <p>-Number of people engaged in income diversification strategies to reduce risks and vulnerability of food security to climate; Target: 2500 individual</p>	
<p>Output: Physical and human asset developed to enhance the livelihood of vulnerable communities</p>	<p>-Number of female beneficiaries from food provided as an incentive for participation in FFA and FFT activities; Target: 686</p> <p>-Number of male beneficiaries from food provided as an incentive for participation in FFA and FFT activities; Target: 1,373</p> <p>-Number of literacy sessions carried out; Target: 9</p> <p>-Number of livelihood support training sessions carried out; Target: 16</p> <p>-Number of physical assets constructed –segregated by type ; Target: 4 (One classroom school)</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>1. Prevent stunting and wasting, treat moderate acute malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among young children, pregnant and lactating women and people infected with HIV, tuberculosis and malaria by providing access to appropriate food and nutrition assistance</p> <p>2. Increase access to education and health services, contribute to learning and improve nutrition and health for children, adolescent girls and their families</p> <p>3. Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to design, manage and scale up nutrition programmes and create an enabling environment that promotes gender equality</p> <p>Components:</p> <p>1) Enhance Access to Education and Combat Child Labour (second component of the project);</p> <p>2) Support to Nutrition through support to food fortification and prevention of stunting (fourth component of the project)</p>		

<p>Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p> <p>Linked outputs: A and K</p>	<p>4.1.2 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions; Target: 70%</p> <p>4.1.3 Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)³⁶ Target: 70%</p> <p>4.1.4 Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet; Target: > 70%</p> <p>4.1.6 Average number of schooldays per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided; Target: 80% of schooldays</p>	<p>Vouchers will be used by beneficiaries to buy complementary and nutritious food items to supplement their diet. The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is committed to adopt the standard nutrition guidelines by UNICEF and WHO.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p> <p>Linked output: A</p>	<p>4.2.1 Enrolment rate of girls and boys ; Target: Annual increase of 6%</p> <p>4.2.2 Retention rate of boys and girls; Target: 85% retention of boys and girls</p>	<p>Ministry of Education support for school feeding continues. Implementing partners committed to timeframe and distribution plan.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p> <p>Linked outputs: L and M</p>	<p>4.3.1 National capacity index ³⁷; Baseline: 9/20; Target: National School Feeding strategy= 13/20; Baseline: 8/20; Target: National Nutrition Strategy Action Plan=12/20</p>	<p>Ministry of Health continues commitment to accelerate national nutrition strategy action plan</p>
<p>Output A Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<p>-Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>-Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>-Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	<p>Ministry of Education continues commitment to formulate national school feeding strategy.</p>

³⁶ Coverage will be monitored for children 6-59 months, and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).

³⁷ NCI under SO4 covers components 4, and component 2 in the following areas: a) Support to National Nutrition Strategy Action plan, and b) Development of National School Feeding Policy. The Capacity building and training of government inspectors within the iodized salt tracking in Baladi bread project will be reported on within the NCI component of SO4 for Nutrition. Baseline values were assessed in 2014

Output K: Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	-Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned -Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned -Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	
Output L: Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding	-Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training -Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type ³⁸	
Output M: National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place	-Number of national programmes developed with WFP support – nutrition, school feeding, safety net -Number of national safety net policies that are nutrition-sensitive -Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	
Project specific output indicators		
Output: Health, nutrition and hygiene awareness materials is disseminated in targeted school	Component 2 (related to Outcome 4.2): -Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education; Target: 83,883 children -Number of WFP-assisted schools provided with materials on health, nutrition and hygiene education; Target: 3000 schools	
Output: Food is distributed on monthly basis to students to combat short term hunger	-Number of months THRs distributed; Target: 12 months Kcal transferred to school children; Target: 360kcal/day	

³⁸ WFP will provide the technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) to develop nutrition messages and fortification of staple food messages within the National Nutrition Strategy action plan.

Acronyms

ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
BR	Budget Revision
CO	Country Office (WFP)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EB	(WFP's) Executive Board
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance System
EM	Evaluation manager
ER	Evaluation Report
ET	Evaluation Team
GEEW	Gender empowerment and equality of women
HQ	Headquarters (WFP)
IP	Inception Package
LTA	Long-Term Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
Mt	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OEV	Office of Evaluation (WFP)
OpEv	Operation Evaluation
RB	Regional Bureau (WFP)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
WFP	World Food Programme