



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Egypt WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023

May 2023

Round Table



WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

CONTEXT

- Population 108.8 million
- 57 percent dependent on agriculture
- 6.1 percent population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty
- 5.1 percent population undernourished
- Increased youth unemployment (34.7 percent)
- Very high vulnerability to climate change effects



WFP CSP IN EGYPT 2018–2023

Shifts: Toward institutional support in food security and nutrition and further integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment into programming

Five Strategic Outcomes

(% of needs-based plan as of April 2022, excluding ISC)

S01

Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas have access to food all year
(29%)

S02

Food-insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities have access to adequate food all year
(39%)

S03

Targeted populations have improved nutritional status by 2030
(14%)

S04

Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities have resilient livelihoods by 2030
(11%)

S05

Government has enhanced capacity and shares its experience to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030
(3%)

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



Mixed methods

- Document review
- Monitoring and financial data
- Interviews and FGDs (391 people)
- E-survey (583 people)
- Field site observations (Assiut, Beheira, Luxor and Matrouh)

Ethical safeguards: Attention to confidentiality, gender and ethical considerations

FINDINGS

Q1 TO WHAT EXTENT ARE WFP'S STRATEGIC POSITION, ROLE AND SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION BASED ON COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND PEOPLE'S NEEDS AS WELL AS WFP'S STRENGTHS?



CSP aligned to national priorities



National targeting systems utilized



Strong UN coherence; partnerships strategic but few



Strong adaptive capacity to changing context

Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES? (1/2)



SO1 Increased school attendance; enhanced ability to cope during COVID-19; increased incomes for some women



SO2 Nutritional improvements – but with limitations



SO3 Quality and outreach of national nutrition programmes enhanced



SO4 Indications of improved long-term resilience for farmers, but insufficient for Bedouin communities



SO5 National capacities for social protection strengthened but too early to assess effects of partnerships for knowledge-sharing

Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES? (2/2)



Gender. Women a focus of support, though insufficient internal WFP resources



Protection. Beneficiary concerns were mostly addressed



AAP. Mixed results on information provision and consultation with beneficiaries



Environment. Climate-related practices and capacity support provided



Nexus. No deliberate focus, but potential of some activities to humanitarian-development linkage

Q3 TO WHAT EXTENT DID WFP USE ITS RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY IN CONTRIBUTING TO CSP OUTPUTS AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES?



Timeliness. Outputs generally delivered on time with some challenges

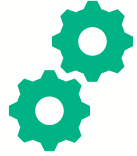


Cost efficiency. Mixed results due to internal and external factors



Coverage. The vulnerable generally reached, with some variability across SOs

Q4 WHAT ARE THE FACTORS THAT EXPLAIN WFP PERFORMANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT HAS MADE THE STRATEGIC SHIFT EXPECTED BY THE CSP?



Responsiveness to context. Strong adaptive capacity to context, e.g. COVID-19



Partnerships. A strong partnership with Government, but some missed opportunities with other actors

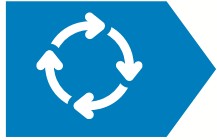


Resource mobilization. Narrow donor base and a challenging funding scenario



Evidence. Efforts at ongoing learning, but limited M&E resources

CONCLUSIONS



WFP supported Government of Egypt in some key areas and mostly on track to achieve CSP results; However, fragmented design and delivery risks impeding results



Strong strategic alignment with the UN but scope for enhanced future planning



Strong use of national beneficiary identification systems but insufficient use of WFP's capacities for vulnerability analysis



Strong partnerships with government created opportunities and some constraints



Monitoring of data and its potential for decision-making under-utilized



Resource constraints impeded comprehensive gender mainstreaming



Sustainability of some activities faces challenges

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

REVIEW WFP'S INTERVENTIONS TO STREAMLINE THEM AND STABILIZE THEIR NUMBER

2

SUPPORT GOVERNMENT TO REFINE ITS BENEFICIARY IDENTIFICATION MECHANISMS

3

REVIEW PARTNERSHIPS FOR THEIR STRATEGIC POTENTIAL

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY MONITOR AND FOLLOW-UP INTERVENTIONS

5

ENSURE CAPACITY AND ABILITY TO MAINSTREAM GENDER INTO INTERVENTIONS