



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	9/30/2024 - 9/15/2025
Project Title	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region- Phase 2
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000234
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN World Food Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Egypt, Arab Republic of
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	15 villages in 5 Governorates in Southern Egypt: Assiut, Aswan, Luxor, Quena, and Sohag
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Alessia Vittorangeli

Project Milestones

AFB Approval Date	9/23/2020
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	2/10/2021
Start of Project/Programme	9/20/2021
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	
Original Completion Date	9/18/2024
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	9/15/2025

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them

Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Extension request submitted to the AFB Secretariat on 12 December 2023 and approved on 1 March 2024 (Decision B.41-42/15)

List the Website address (URL) of project

<http://www.climatechange-eg.org/Default.aspx>

Project Contacts

National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Ms. Amani Gamaleldin	amani.gamaleldin@wfp.org	10/24/2025
Government(s) DA	Tarek Shalaby - General Manager for Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Department, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	adaptation_fund_eg@yahoo.com	10/24/2025
Implementing Entity	Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie - UN WFP Representative & Country Director	jean-pierre.demargerie@wfp.org	10/24/2025
Executing Agency	Dr. Ali Hozayen - Supervisor General of the Executive Agency for Comprehensive Development Projects (EACDP)	hozayen2004@hotmail.com	10/24/2025
Executing Agency	Mr. Emad Abdallah - Head of the Project Management Unit (PMU), EACDP	project_manager@pmu-eg.com	10/24/2025

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$3,094,962.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$2,852,500.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	100
Project execution rate (%)	100.00
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
1.1	\$32,993.85
1.2	\$32,431.75
1.3	\$536,523.69
1.4	\$201,702.57
1.5	\$7,173.10
1.6	\$97,160.47
1.7	\$181,280.98
2.1	\$11,531.78
2.2	\$2,959.79
IE fee (\$)	\$132,177.66
Execution cost (\$)	\$52,062.55

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
0	\$0.00	12/1/2025
IE fee (\$)		
		\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)		
		\$0.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Poor performance of some partner NGOs due to weak capacity	Moderate	The project was implemented by a government-affiliated organization that had previously managed Phase I of the AF project and other donor-funded initiatives in Upper Egypt. Building on earlier experience, partner CDAs were assessed, and targeted capacity-building activities were carried out to strengthen their ability to deliver community-level support. As the project expanded to include a wider network of partner NGOs, WFP and the Executing Entity (EE) prioritized strengthening the Project Management Unit (PMU). Throughout implementation, WFP worked closely with the PMU, providing ongoing technical assistance and capacity-building support, which was extended to CDAs when needed. Regular coordination was maintained through weekly meetings between WFP, the PMU, and EACDP leadership, complemented by daily technical follow-up and periodic senior management reviews to address challenges and track progress. As a result, the PMU's structure and staffing were refined, and several trainings were completed, including on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS), reporting, and financial management. Monthly local steering committee meetings were also held between the EE and partner CDAs to jointly address implementation issues. In parallel, local support committees convened regularly with district and local officials to ensure continued government engagement, facilitate problem-solving, and secure institutional backing for a smooth and successful project closure.
Economic crisis: Difficulties in supply of goods	High	'During the project period, Egypt faced persistent economic and external shocks, including currency devaluations exceeding 60 percent, import restrictions, and market volatility. These challenges disrupted price stability

such as canal lining materials, fertilizers, etc. due to specialized nature of these goods and/or large volumes requested		and complicated procurement and contracting processes. Despite these constraints, the project team maintained steady progress by regularly revising budgets and work plans to reflect changing market conditions. The PMU secured MoUs with government suppliers to enable bulk procurement, expanded its supplier network to Cairo for better access to materials, and adjusted its procurement plan in line with national regulations. These adaptive measures helped sustain implementation and ensured the timely and successful completion of project activities.
Non-sustainability of the project activities due to institutional or financial factors	Low	The institutional structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and the EACDP remained stable throughout the project, with no major risks identified. From the outset, the project promoted strong stakeholder engagement and ownership through the establishment of steering committees at national, regional, and local levels to guide planning, monitor progress, and provide feedback. A gradual beneficiary cost-sharing approach was also introduced in agricultural and irrigation interventions to enhance sustainability. Project interventions were designed to demonstrate economically viable models tailored to local contexts, while ensuring alignment with national programmes and priorities of MALR. The capacity of government staff was strengthened to support long-term integration of successful models into national systems. Two National Steering Committees were convened during the project, the latest in September 2024, bringing together representatives from relevant ministries and agencies to review progress, discuss coordination mechanisms, and reaffirm the project's alignment with national goals. The committees acknowledged the project's innovative and replicable models that contribute to broader national development objectives. At the local level, the steering committees and project support committees played a key role in ensure the sustainability of project results beyond project closure. They were instrumental in preparing for Project closure, coordinating the handover of assets, and engaging local authorities and stakeholders to ensure continuity and ownership after the project's completion.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Reaching the targeted number of in-kind loans beneficiaries and trainees	Moderate	Despite significant increases in the cost of in-kind loan assets due to multiple economic complexities including import restrictions, market fluctuations, and inflation, which rose by over 360% during the project period, the project successfully achieved its training targets and reached approximately 90% of its in-kind loan target. To mitigate these challenges, WFP and the PMU implemented several adaptive measures, including bulk procurement to reduce costs, revising outreach methodologies, expanding communal and home-based training sessions, and enhancing technical support to ensure active participation and effective delivery. These efforts helped maintain community engagement and secure meaningful progress despite the broader economic constraints.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

1- Strengthened Institutional Capacity: The PMU and partner CDAs received targeted training and technical support to improve project management, financial oversight, and compliance with ESS and reporting standards. 2- Adaptive Management: Budgets, work plans, and procurement plans were regularly revised to address inflation, currency devaluation, market disruptions, and any technical challenges on-the-ground ensuring continuity of implementation. 3- Diversified Procurement Channels: MoUs were established with government suppliers in addition to engaging new vendors from Cairo to facilitate bulk procurement and mitigate local supply shortages. 4- Enhanced Coordination and Oversight: Regular coordination meetings among WFP, the PMU, and EACDP leadership, along with holding two National Steering Committees, helped resolve bottlenecks and align efforts with national priorities. 5- Sustainability and Exit Planning: Local steering and project support committees developed exit strategies, managed asset handover, and engaged local authorities to ensure sustainability beyond project closure.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

2.Access and equity

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
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<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Project activities were carefully designed and implemented to avoid any obstruction to existing schools, health or veterinary facilities, and water or sanitation services. They also did not interfere with access to village energy sources such as electricity or butane gas. Land management improvements were carried out in close collaboration with farmers, ensuring full retention of individual land ownership. - Decisions on the joint management of shared resources, including consolidated land and irrigation canals, were made collectively and democratically by farmers through voting processes. - Although farmers in rural Egypt do not hold formal water rights, the project promoted equitable access to water through the establishment and capacity strengthening of Water User Associations (WUAs), ensuring fair and sustainable water management among beneficiaries.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>- To minimize risks, the project was designed and implemented through a participatory approach with clearly defined and transparently communicated targeting criteria for all activities, ensuring fair and effective beneficiary selection. Communal assets—such as aquaculture ponds were owned and managed by local partner NGOs, while Water User Associations (WUAs) received training on the joint management of these assets to promote long-term sustainability. - At the household level, productive assets such as plastic-covered tunnels were owned individually by beneficiaries, identified through the transparent targeting mechanism to safeguard equity and access. - In parallel, WFP strengthened its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and introduced a shortened hotline number to facilitate timely feedback and complaint handling from beneficiaries and local stakeholders, ensuring prompt and responsive action throughout project implementation.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Number of disputes reported and grievances received.</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Community mobilization efforts were continuously carried out to inform residents about project activities in an open and transparent manner and to assess the eligibility of interested beneficiaries for participation in agricultural and related interventions. The project also maintained active communication channels by widely disseminating the hotline number for feedback and complaints. In parallel, safety and</p>

	<p>accountability measures were strengthened through the installation of posters on fire hazards, first aid, and complaint mechanisms; placement of first aid and complaint boxes in all CDAs; and provision of fire extinguishers at all project sites with potential fire risks.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>While some risks remained, project activities were designed to minimize potential disruptions to access for schools, health and veterinary facilities, and water or sanitation services. Measures were also taken to reduce any impact on community access to energy sources such as electricity and butane gas. In addition, the project worked to mitigate challenges related to collective land and resource management by supporting farmers in coordinating joint agricultural practices while maintaining individual land ownership.</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>The project team ensured that local NGOs, particularly the Community Development Associations (CDAs), played a key role in implementing project activities, thus ensuring that benefits remain accessible to all community members beyond project closure. In parallel, Water User Associations (WUAs) were established to organize participating farmers into agricultural consolidation groups, creating a democratic platform for decision-making and the joint management of shared resources such as consolidated land and irrigation canals, also beyond the project's lifespan.</p>
<p>3. Marginalized and vulnerable Groups</p>	
<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>While the risk remained low, there was potential for vulnerable groups - particularly women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly - to be marginalized or excluded from decision-making processes due to prevailing local customs and norms. Such exclusion could have limited their opportunities to fully benefit from project investments. However, targeted outreach and inclusive engagement measures were applied throughout implementation to minimize this risk and promote equitable participation.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups - namely women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly - were actively consulted to ensure that their concerns, challenges, and priorities were reflected in the project's design and implementation. Additionally, affected groups were encouraged to use the established grievance and feedback mechanisms to voice any issues or</p>

	concerns.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of disputes reported and grievances received.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Vulnerable groups - namely women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly - were actively consulted to ensure that their concerns, challenges, and priorities were reflected in the project's design and implementation. Additionally, affected groups were encouraged to use the established grievance and feedback mechanisms to voice any issues or concerns.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Vulnerable groups had limited access to the productive assets created through the project activities, although efforts were made to enhance their inclusion and participation wherever possible.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Investments were directed toward off-farm agricultural activities and livestock production to diversify income sources and create opportunities that are accessible to youth, rural women, and elderly small-scale producers.

4.Human rights

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

5.Gender equality and women's empowerment

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified.	Yes

Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There was a medium risk that women might not fully benefit from the project. In Southern Egypt, land cultivation remains a predominantly male activity, meaning that most participants in agricultural interventions were expected to be men. Moreover, prevailing conservative social norms in the target areas posed additional challenges to women's participation, potentially reinforcing existing gender disparities.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	To promote women's participation and ensure a stronger gender-sensitive impact while respecting local customs and traditions, several measures were implemented: - Women were specifically targeted for culturally acceptable activities, particularly in animal-raising loans and agro-processing initiatives. These interventions aimed to improve their access to finance, enhance income generation, and contribute to their financial empowerment. - Women-only sessions were organized to accommodate those who preferred not to participate in mixed-gender settings. In cases where sessions were mixed, female-friendly spaces were created to ensure a comfortable and inclusive environment. - Training sessions involving women were scheduled flexibly and held at nearby locations based on participants' feedback to reduce travel constraints. - Home visits were conducted jointly by the WFP coordinator, gender focal point, and Socioeconomic and M&E officers, with female volunteers from local partner NGOs leading the visits to encourage open dialogue. - Collaboration with local partner NGOs helped promote women's participation in village-level project support committees. - Efforts were also made to encourage the nomination of women to various steering committees whenever possible.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	All data collected by the project is disaggregated by gender and all reports produced by the project are gender-sensitive.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	52% of the beneficiaries reached to date are women
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Community mobilization efforts were continuously carried out to inform residents about project activities in an open and transparent manner and to assess the eligibility of interested beneficiaries for participation in agricultural and related interventions. The project also maintained active communication channels by widely disseminating the hotline number for feedback and complaints.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	There was a medium risk that women might be unable to fully benefit from the project. In Southern Egypt, land cultivation is largely a male-dominated

	activity, meaning that most participants and beneficiaries of agricultural interventions were expected to be men. Additionally, conservative social norms in the target areas could further limit women's participation, potentially reinforcing existing gender inequalities.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To enhance women's participation and promote a gender-sensitive approach that respects local customs and traditions, several measures were implemented, prioritizing women's access to finance and off-farm livelihood opportunities. The cultural context and the need to ensure women's safety and comfort were considered in all organized sessions. Additionally, local partner NGOs were encouraged to recruit female staff and designate female focal points within village-level project support committees.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance,	

management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8. Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact	

that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There was a potential risk of overexploiting natural resources and introducing new or uncommon crop and animal species, as well as pollution resulting from agricultural production waste.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The project promoted the efficient use of natural resources through low-impact interventions, helping farmers reduce their reliance on agricultural inputs. No hunting or fishing activities were included. The introduced ducks, bees, fish, and crop varieties were carefully selected to be non-invasive and to minimize any impact on local genetic resources. Government and local entities responsible for environmental control and resource management - such as the agriculture, irrigation, and environment directorates - actively participated in local steering committees to support the design, planning, and monitoring of project interventions.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Environmental screening conducted and the recommendations applied.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project promoted the efficient use of natural resources through low-impact interventions, helping farmers reduce their reliance on agricultural inputs. No hunting or fishing activities were included. The introduced ducks, bees, fish, and crop varieties were carefully selected to be non-invasive and to minimize any impact on local genetic resources. Government and local entities responsible for environmental control and resource management such as the agriculture, irrigation, and environment directorates - actively participated in local steering committees to

	support the design, planning, and monitoring of project interventions.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Despite safeguard measures, a low residual risk remained of overexploiting natural resources or introducing uncommon crop and animal species that could disrupt the local ecosystem, as well as risks related to pollution from agricultural waste.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project promoted the efficient use of natural resources through low-impact interventions, helping farmers reduce their reliance on agricultural inputs. No hunting or fishing activities were included. The introduced ducks, bees, fish, and crop varieties were carefully selected to be non-invasive and to minimize any impact on local genetic resources. Government and local entities responsible for environmental control and resource management—such as the agriculture, irrigation, and environment directorates—actively participated in local steering committees to support the design, planning, and monitoring of project interventions, ensuring that these measures are upheld beyond the project's duration.

11. Climate change

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified.	Yes

Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	A medium risk was associated with the introduction of small-scale aquaculture units, as inadequate management of wastewater discharge could potentially lead to soil pollution. However, the project contributed positively by reducing fertilizer use in the target areas and avoiding the introduction of new fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides. It also helped farmers lower their diesel consumption for irrigation - capped at no more than 100,000 liters annually - and did not involve the use of vehicles or generators. Additionally, the project promoted efficient surface water irrigation and improvements in local waterways.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Environmental screenings and assessments were carried out for the aquaculture ponds and processing facilities to identify and address potential pollution risks. Technical manuals and operational guidelines were developed for the 2–5 acre ponds, incorporating site-specific measures to manage water discharge and reduce contamination risks. These measures were integrated into pond designs, and operators received training to ensure compliance with the guidelines. Periodic water quality monitoring using testing kits was conducted to maintain safe standards and prevent contamination. The materials emphasized avoiding exotic species, selecting sites outside sensitive ecosystems or conservation areas, and designing ponds resilient to extreme weather events. Additionally, water intake and discharge complied with national standards, and only non-contaminating feed pellets were used. All technical materials were developed by certified experts registered with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Environmental screening conducted and the recommendations applied.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Environmental screenings and continuous monitoring of the established aquaculture units by the EE confirmed that the wastewater is properly treated and rich in nitrates, which enhance soil fertility rather than cause pollution.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Although the aquaculture units introduced by the project were small-scale, there remained a moderate risk that the discharge wastewater could be of low quality, potentially leading to soil pollution if not properly managed.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Environmental screenings and continuous monitoring of the established aquaculture units by the EE confirmed that the wastewater is properly treated and rich in nitrates, which enhance soil fertility rather

	than cause pollution.
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
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Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14.Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation	
Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Following its corporate environmental policy, WFP monitors the ESP measures as part of the overall oversight responsible. WFP has also assigned one staff member (Engineer) as a dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Focal Point. In this capacity, periodic assessments are being carried out and the staff of the EE and CDAs is being trained

	accordingly.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Based on WFP's processes and environmental screening of all activities, instructions and guidance was provided to the IE for related actions.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Output 1.1. Community level mobilization and climate adaptation planning	Output	Number of people participating in awareness sessions and mobilized to participate in project activities in targeted communities	125,000 (70,000 men and 55,000 women)	195,000 (107,250 men and 87,750 women)	Good
Output 1.4. Adaptation in cultivation and crop diversification promoted	Output	Number of people benefiting from demonstration farms, enhanced extension services, and farm-to-farm visits to enhance their resilience and reduce climate risks	37,000 (90% men)	47,000 (90% men and 10% women)	Good
Output 1.5. Building resilience through livestock and poultry production	Output	Number of people trained on risk reduction in small ruminants and poultry; animal nutrition or alternative fodder production	30,000 (90% women)	50,000 (10% men and 90% women)	Good
Output 1.5. Building resilience through livestock and poultry production	Output	Number of men and women benefiting from small loans	30,000 (90% women)	50,000 (10% men and 90% women)	Good
Output 1.6. Introduction of plastic-covered tunnels for intensifying production	Output	Number of men and women trained on production and harvesting of vegetables in	0	150 (75 men and 75 women trained)	Good

		plastic-covered tunnels			
Output 1.7. Introduction of aquaculture	Output	Number of men and women trained on fish production at established aquaculture units	0	1,100 (730 men and 370 women trained)	Good
Output 2.1. Capacity building of governmental staff and local academic institutions	Output	Number of official engaged in capacity strengthening activities, disaggregated by sex	800 (50% f)	1,600 (50% f)	Good
Output 2.1. Capacity building of governmental staff and local academic institutions	Output	Number of students engaged in capacity strengthening activities, disaggregated by sex	2,000 (1,000 male and 1,000 female students)	3,000 (1,500 male and 1,500 female students)	Good

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
Enhancing outreach to women and their participation in events	Good	Women-only sessions were organized to encourage participation from women who might feel uncomfortable in mixed-gender settings. In the mixed sessions, female-friendly spaces were created to foster a more inclusive environment. Additionally, women (50%) participated in capacity-strengthening activities aimed at government staff, technical schools, and universities, facilitated by the project. Furthermore, women students (52%) were reached through field visits to project sites, select demonstration plots inside university campuses, and various knowledge-sharing materials designed to enhance communication with beneficiaries and stakeholders. Different media channels were utilized, including printed materials, social media, television, radio, and organized events.
Targeting of Women through specific project activities	Good	Women were specifically targeted for activities that align with culturally acceptable roles, particularly in small-scale livestock production. This initiative aimed to improve their access to assets, provide alternative sources of protein to households, and enable income generation, thereby contributing directly to their financial empowerment. In training sessions tailored for women, efforts were made to reduce the distance to training venues and schedule sessions flexibly, based on their input. A total of 33,588 beneficiaries were reached out of 50,000 targeted, 29,893 were women (89%), therefore meeting the percentage of women targeted. However, there is a moderate risk

	<p>of not reaching the targeted total number of beneficiaries for this activity as mentioned risk assessment section. Additionally, through in-kind loans and revolving cycles, 38,458 beneficiaries were reached out of 50,000 targeted, 35,452 of them being women (92%), providing them with access to capital loans to improve their financial status. These women typically engage in activities such as poultry, egg, or dairy production, and raising small ruminants. In the aquaculture program, 56 women received training on aquaculture production at their home units, which provided them with additional food sources and income-generating opportunities, as well as enhanced access to agricultural and livestock productive assets. Additionally, through in-kind loan and revolving cycles, 35,452 women were reached out of the target of 50,000, providing them with access to capital loans to improve their financial status. These women typically engage in activities such as poultry, egg or dairy production, and raising small ruminants. In the aquaculture program, 56 women received training on aquaculture production at their home units, which provided them with additional food sources and income-generating opportunities, as well as enhanced access to agricultural and livestock productive assets.</p>
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

<p>What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP</p>	<p>WFP's five-year Country Strategic Plans 2018-2023 and 2023-2028 were designed with a lens on gender equality, women's empowerment, and inclusion. WFP Egypt CO has a Gender and Age Marker of 4 for the design and 4 for monitoring, indicating the deepened extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of its programmes. All interventions by WFP are gender-transformative and inclusive, following the WFP global gender policy. WFP has also graduated from a Gender Transformation Programme, one of the core mechanisms for mainstreaming gender throughout the WFP; as well as meeting United Nations system-wide gender equality commitments. Further, WFP has established an MoU with the National Council for Women and is contributing to Egypt's Gender Gap Accelerator. In addition to an MoU currently underway with the National Council for People with Disabilities. The IE monitored the GP measures as part of the overall oversight responsible in line with developed gender analysis and action plan (annex 3 of the Project proposal) and compliant with AF and corporate gender policies. During the final year of the project, capacity strengthening for the EE staff on GP requirements and recommendations was provided, from beneficiary selection until gender-disaggregated reporting on progress of implementation. WFP also upgraded its CFM system to include all the targeted beneficiaries in the project area and created a shortened hotline that would be easier to use by beneficiaries. Dissemination of the new hotline number and trainings on rights, accountability, and transparency are underway to raise awareness and disseminate the information.</p>
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Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	Gender sensitivity and equality aspects have been observed and considered in all project activities conducted to date, in line with the developed gender analysis and action plan (annex 3 of the Project proposal). For example, female volunteers are used to reach out to women in targeted communities to accommodate the restrictions on women's movements in Upper Egypt. Female-only trainings and awareness sessions are arranged to accommodate cultural sensitivities.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome used

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
Outcome 1. Enhanced resilience of target rural communities in Southern Egypt in the face of anticipated climate impacts on food production through knowledge and technology transfer.	Outcome 6	23% increase in the percentage of target communities in Southern Egypt demonstrating knowledge of climate change and variability and means to reduce risk to their livelihoods.	Completed		Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Climate adaptation	Outcome 2	15 NGOs and 10	Completed		Highly

institutionalized in government and non-governmental stakeholders' practices		governmental entities develop needed capacities to deliver services for climate risk reduction in rural communities			Satisfactory
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Safa Ashoub - Project Coordinator at WFP Egypt Country Office	safa.ashoub@wfp.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Throughout the implementation period, the project successfully delivered all planned activities in line with the revised work plan. Although several external factors continued to pose challenges, the project maintained steady progress and strong overall performance. The main constraint was a series of national currency devaluations, which resulted in frequent price fluctuations for construction materials and agricultural inputs in local markets. This volatility disrupted procurement processes and occasionally caused delays in supplier delivery. Additionally, import restrictions created shortages of some essential materials, further complicating implementation. There was also resistance in the communities to adopting some of the innovative interventions such as the aquaculture, which delayed the timeline of implementation for the activity. Despite these external challenges, the project met or exceeded most of its targets through strong coordination, adaptive management, and continuous revision of work plans. Although cost increases and market fluctuations significantly raised the expenses of livelihood activities such as loans, horticulture, and aquaculture compared to the original 2022 budget, WFP worked closely with the EE to monitor market trends and facilitate procurement. Through bulk purchasing and close supervision, the project successfully mitigated the effects of inflation and ensured the completion of all key outputs within the extended NCE timeline.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1. Enhanced resilience of target rural communities in Southern Egypt in the face of anticipated climate impacts on food production through knowledge and technology transfer.	Outcome 6	23% increase in the percentage of target communities in Southern Egypt demonstrating knowledge of climate change and variability and means to reduce risk to their livelihoods.	Completed	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Climate adaptation institutionalized in government and non-governmental stakeholders' practices	Outcome 2	15 NGOs and 10 governmental entities develop needed capacities to deliver services for climate risk reduction in rural communities	Completed	Highly Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Mr. Emad Abdallah - Head of the Project Management Unit (PMU), EACDP	project_manager@pmu-eg.com	EACDP

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Under Outcome 1, all outputs were successfully addressed. In summary, the project carried out extensive community mobilization, introduced modern irrigation methods such as canal lining and drip irrigation, supported the adoption of new crop varieties, and initiated aquaculture projects for income generation. Additionally, the horticulture output was fully implemented, with all planned units established and targets successfully achieved. Under Outcome 2, 15 Community Development Associations (CDAs) were selected and contracted to serve as field partners for the Project Management Unit (PMU), with each CDA overseeing activities in its respective village. Throughout the project, the capacity of government personnel was strengthened through targeted training and knowledge-sharing sessions, facilitating better coordination and sustainability of results. Additionally, dedicated social media pages were established and actively used to disseminate information on climate-related issues and showcase project achievements.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Highly Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Throughout the implementation period, the project successfully delivered all planned activities in line with the revised work plan. Although several external factors continued to pose challenges, the project maintained steady progress and strong overall performance. The main constraint was a series of national currency devaluations, which resulted in frequent price fluctuations for construction materials and agricultural inputs in local markets. This volatility disrupted procurement processes and occasionally caused delays in supplier delivery. Additionally, import restrictions created shortages of some essential materials, further complicating implementation. Despite these external challenges, the project met or exceeded most of its targets through strong coordination, adaptive management, and continuous revision of work plans. Although cost increases and market fluctuations significantly raised the expenses of livelihood activities such as loans, horticulture, and aquaculture compared to the original 2022 budget, WFP worked closely with the EE to monitor market trends and facilitate procurement. Through bulk purchasing and close supervision, the project successfully mitigated the effects of inflation and ensured the completion of all key outputs within the extended NCE timeline.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Proportion of Southern Egypt farming communities that are more climate resilient through adoption of adaptation techniques	40%	91%	70%
Outcomes	1 Percentage of target communities in Southern Egypt demonstrating knowledge of climate change and variability and means to reduce risk to their livelihoods.	77%	100%	100%
Outputs	1.1 Number of people participating in awareness sessions and mobilized to participate in project activities in targeted communities	125,000 (70,000 men and 55,000 women)	217,300 (107,840 men -109,460 women)	195,000 (107,250 men and 87,750 women)
Outputs	1.2 Number of functioning early warning units established	49	64	59
Outputs	1.2 Number of people using the system	200,000	350,000	300,000
Outputs	1.3 Number of acres benefiting from improved irrigation efficiency using low-cost solutions	8,000	11,593	11,000
Outputs	1.3 Number of water users' associations established and operationalized	100	150	150
Outputs	1.4 Number of people,	37,000 (90% men)	51,769 (93% men)	47,000 (90% men and 10% women)

	disaggregated by sex, benefiting from demonstration farms, enhanced extension services, and farm-to-farm visits to enhance their resilience and reduce climate risks			
Outputs	1.5 Number of men and women trained on risk reduction in small ruminants and poultry; animal nutrition or alternative fodder production	30,000 (90% women)	51,396 (92% women)	50,000 (10% men and 90% women)
Outputs	Number of men and women benefiting from small loans	30,000 (90% women)	44,701 (92% women)	50,000 (10% men and 90% women)
Outputs	1.6 Number of plastic-covered tunnels established	0	30	30
Outputs	1.6 Number of men and women trained on production and harvesting of vegetables in plastic-covered tunnels	0	795 (635 men and 160 women)	150 (75 men and 75 women)
Outputs	1.7 Number of aquaculture units established	0	100 (HH units), 5 (Medium units)	100 small size aquaculture units and 5 medium size units established
Outputs	1.7 Number of men and women trained on fish production at established aquaculture units	0	1,100 (730 men and 370 women)	1,000 (730 men and 370 women)
Outcomes	2. Number of key institutions with enhanced capacities to deliver services for climate risk reduction in rural communities	49 NGOs and 20 governmental with capacities to deliver services for climate risk reduction	64 CDAs trained on skills of effective communication, reporting and documentation	64 NGOs and 30 governmental entities develop needed capacities
Outputs	2.1 Number of capacity strengthening activities to government staff facilitated by the Project	30	70	60
Outputs	2.1 Number of official engaged in	800 (50% female)	1,573 (38% female)	1600 (50% female)

	capacity strengthening activities, disaggregated by sex			
Outputs	2.1 Number of capacity strengthening activities to schools and universities facilitated by the Project	50	63	70
Outputs	2.1 Number of students engaged in capacity strengthening activities, disaggregated by sex	2,000 students (1,000 male and 1,000 female)	3,006 (1,447 males and 1,559 females)	3,000 students (1,500 males and 1,500 females)
Outputs	2.2 Number of knowledge materials produced on risk reduction in agriculture	18 (8 documentaries and 10 flyers/booklets)	33	33
Outputs	2.2 Number of success storied documented	4	10	6
Outputs	2.2 Number of online messages	50	400	100
Outputs	2.2 Number of TV and radio programs aired	10	15	15
Outputs	2.2 Number of social media channels established/used	7	14	10
Outputs	2.2 Number of events organized and presentations made	20	48	40

Comments

Output 1.1, Number of people participating in awareness sessions and mobilized to participate in project activities in targeted communities: This figure encompasses individuals who were reached through direct community mobilization sessions as well as beneficiaries from the various project activities. Moreover, other individuals were reached through social media platforms, which disseminated information to raise awareness about climate resilience and strategies to combat climate change. Output 1.2, Number of functioning early warning units established: In response to the increased need for access to climate information and early warning services, 15 early warning units were established in all the Project villages instead of only 10 as originally planned, marking a 150% achievement rate. Importantly, this expansion did not negatively impact the budget, as the price per unit was lower than originally planned. This was completed and reported in PPR2. Output 1.2, Number of people using the system: As a result of the 5 additional early warning units installed in 5 villages (50% over target), greater number of community members were reached and facilitated access to weather information (within the same budget) Output 1.7, Number of men and women trained on fish production at established aquaculture units: 324 beneficiaries have participated in aquaculture unit training, involving 100 household units. The goal is to reach 1,000 beneficiaries, and this will be met once the five medium-sized units are completed Output 2.1, Number of

capacity strengthening activities to schools and universities facilitated by the Project: The number of capacity-strengthening activities for schools and universities facilitated by the Project that was reported under PPR2 was 40 including trainings and other sub-activities conducted as part of Output 1.3 and 1.4 that do not have a direct indicator in the log frame but are necessary for implementing the activities. The number of capacity-strengthening activities for schools and universities facilitated by the Project is 4 reaching 400 students. Each event has engaged approximately 100 students, and there is potential to achieve the targeted number of students through fewer events due to an increased interest of students regarding climate change. Output 2.2, Number of social media channels established/used: The following indicators have exceeded their targets: the number of success stories documented, the number of online messages, the establishment of functioning early warning units, and the number of people using EWS.

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
<p>Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Pilot activities introducing innovative models, such as aquaculture units, required more time for design and assessment than initially anticipated. WFP and the EE prioritized the implementation of 100 small-scale units to allow for close monitoring and to test the feasibility of the model under real community conditions. In parallel, 2 medium-sized units were implemented first to evaluate their technical and financial viability, particularly in light of the ongoing currency devaluation and price fluctuations that affected procurement processes and increased costs beyond the original estimates. Lessons learned from these initial two units were used to refine the design and implementation approach, ensuring the smooth and successful completion of the remaining 3 medium-sized units. Throughout implementation, WFP and the PMU (EE) teams have worked closely to regularly revise and update the work plan in response to inflationary pressures and limited access to supplies. While the project's overall deliverables remained unchanged, efforts have focused on ensuring that</p>

		<p>established assets are managed effectively and sustainably, in alignment with community needs and priorities to secure lasting benefits beyond the project's lifetime.</p>
<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>WFP placed strong emphasis on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) in line with its corporate Environmental and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) strategies and policies. The measures implemented to ensure compliance with these safeguards proved effective throughout the project's duration. All activities adhered to national environmental regulations, and the required permits and approvals were obtained from relevant authorities for the establishment of project assets. To ensure transparency and responsiveness, a grievance redress mechanism and stakeholder engagement plan were developed and implemented (as outlined in Annex 2 of the Project Document). In addition, WFP upgraded its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and introduced a shortened hotline number to make it easier for beneficiaries across all target communities to provide feedback and report grievances. As part of its commitment to safety and accountability, WFP also equipped all CDAs and project sites with first aid boxes and installed fire extinguishers in locations with any degree of fire hazard. Complaint boxes were placed in all CDAs to complement the CFM system, providing additional channels for beneficiaries to voice concerns. Furthermore, informational posters were displayed in all sites to guide community members on the</p>

		proper use of the CFM, first aid kits, and fire extinguishers.
<p>How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Gender considerations have been integral to the project design since the proposal development stage. This included the incorporation of home visits as a culturally appropriate approach to community mobilization targeting women. The effectiveness of these measures is currently being evaluated as part of the final project evaluation and will be reported in the final evaluation report. In alignment with these efforts, WFP launched its new five-year Country Strategic Plan (2023–2028), which emphasizes gender equality, women’s empowerment, and inclusion. The WFP Egypt Country Office holds a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 for both design and monitoring, reflecting the strong integration of gender and age considerations across its programmes. All interventions are gender-transformative and inclusive, consistent with WFP’s global gender policy. Additionally, WFP has completed the Gender Transformation Programme, one of the core mechanisms for mainstreaming gender within the organization, and continues to meet UN system-wide gender equality commitments. Further strengthening national partnerships, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Council for Women and contributes to Egypt’s Gender Gap Accelerator. A new MoU with the National Council for People with Disabilities is also underway. Finally, gender-focused trainings and awareness-raising sessions for beneficiaries and CDA members are planned for</p>

		the final year of the project, covering gender equality, accountability, and transparency.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges & Opportunities	Fieldwork activities commenced later than planned, mainly due to the time required for WFP and the EACDP teams to finalize legal agreements and convene the Inception Workshop. These initial formalities, while essential for ensuring clear governance and accountability, delayed the PMU's ability to formalize agreements with partner CDAs and begin implementation at the community level as originally scheduled. In addition, price fluctuations and supply shortages posed further challenges to procurement and timely resource delivery. Hesitation by local communities in adopting horticulture and aquaculture also delayed the implementation of the innovative components of the project. In response, WFP and the PMU adopted a flexible and adaptive implementation approach, allowing for regular reviews and adjustments to align activities with evolving priorities, available resources, and external market conditions.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	Active stakeholder engagement and strong community participation across project institutions proved crucial in developing practical and widely accepted solutions. This participatory approach strengthened the problem-solving capacities of partners from NGOs, the private sector, and government entities, while fostering local ownership, collaboration, and integration within the community. Volunteers played a particularly vital role in community outreach, which led to intensified volunteer training

		<p>during Year 3 to sustain this momentum. The project also emphasized the use of nationally sourced materials and services in designing and implementing interventions, enhancing resilience to external shocks and market fluctuations. Piloted models such as aquaculture and horticulture required more time to scale up than initially anticipated, largely due to community hesitation toward adopting new technologies and increased risk aversion amid ongoing economic instability. To address this, the project worked closely with early adopters through a trial-and-adjust approach, ensuring continuous learning and documentation of lessons to inform and improve future programming.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>The lessons learned include: - Engaging local communities and stakeholders in the planning and implementation of adaptation actions increases ownership, participation, and sustainability. - Integrating climate adaptation into existing local plans and programmes enhances coherence, efficiency, and the overall effectiveness of interventions. - Building on existing capacities, knowledge, and practices facilitates the adoption and scaling up of adaptation measures. - Monitoring and evaluating adaptation outcomes and impacts provide essential feedback, support learning, and strengthen accountability for adaptation actions. - Solutions should not address the underlying drivers and root causes of vulnerability and exposure in isolation. Instead, they should provide an integrated package of solutions for smallholder households that addresses interconnected issues such as water, energy, and land management, or income diversification, access to productive assets, and enabling services (for example, in-kind animal loans). - New adaptive solutions required more time for piloting with vulnerable communities. Nevertheless, horticulture has proven to be highly successful and should be</p>

	<p>prioritized in future projects as a key livelihood and climate adaptation pathway. - Aquaculture, particularly small household-level units, is vulnerable to macroeconomic instabilities such as the electricity cuts implemented by government in 2023. These units often lack alternative resources to sustain operations, and installing solar panels at this scale is not economically feasible for long-term sustainability. Moreover, aquaculture, as an alternative livelihood activity has not proven to be attractive to targeted communities. It is not culturally present in these communities and the feasibility of these projects was not proven as a result of the pilot activities.</p>
<p>What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	
<p>Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)</p>	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Concrete Adaptation Interventions</p>	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?</p>	<p>Adaptation interventions in a rural context have strong positive outcomes for smallholders' food systems and their climate resilience. For example, through this project, wheat yields rose by 23.4 percent, heat-tolerant sorghum by 49.4 percent, with significant cost savings. Duck and beehive loans boosted household food production and incomes, and irrigation improvements saved water, time and costs. Another key lesson learned is the importance of stakeholder engagement and participation. By involving communities, local authorities, and other relevant actors in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities, the interventions become more responsive to the needs, preferences, and capacities of the beneficiaries. While building community buy-in for new initiatives takes time, once achieved, it greatly enhances the sustainability of any action. The central role of Community Development Associations (CDA) in tailoring interventions to local needs enhanced relevance,</p>

	<p>shifting their focus from charity-based service delivery to community-led development and strengthening local ownership and sustainability. Another important lesson is the need to integrate early warning and adaptation interventions with broader development objectives and policies, such as poverty reduction and water conservation. This integration helps maximize co-benefits, strengthen synergies, and ensure the long-term sustainability of adaptation outcomes. Some activities, such as aquaculture, did not gain the expected traction, largely because local technical capacities, cultural preferences, and market dynamics were not fully conducive to their uptake. For such innovative practice, longer periods are necessary for piloting, learning, and institutionalization to achieve lasting resilience and effectiveness. Finally, the Project highlighted the importance of establishing robust methods, indicators, and data collection systems capable of tracking changes in vulnerability and resilience over time, particularly in the context of complex and evolving regional and global crises.</p>
<p>What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	<p>The Project has demonstrated how different types of climate resilience measures can be effectively applied across various contexts and sectors to help beneficiaries, mainly small-scale producers of both genders, cope with the factors contributing to their vulnerability and food insecurity. It also strengthened the role of CDAs as agents of change capable of disseminating project innovations, early warning and good agricultural practices within and beyond their communities. The Project built strong partnerships and networks with relevant stakeholders and institutions to promote knowledge exchange and the sharing of best practices. Capacity-building activities were provided to government staff to raise awareness and support the integration of project activities into local plans and programmes. To sustain the transformational effects of this project, especially land consolidation, future interventions should formalize and institutionalize collective farming structures through CDAs. This includes creating farmer groups or cooperatives with clear governance frameworks, leadership training, and incentive mechanisms to maintain collaboration beyond project support. Behavioural change efforts and long-term benefits—such as access to shared equipment or preferential market channels—should be embedded to counter cultural norms favouring individual cultivation.</p>
<p>Knowledge Management</p>	
<p>How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of</p>	<p>The project was coherent and closely aligned with national climate adaptation priorities while complementing other government, WFP, and donor-</p>

information/data/knowledge were used?	funded initiatives in Upper Egypt. Information on the project activities such as land consolidation, irrigation modernization, and climate information systems was used for government climate and food production policies and programmes and provided knowledge on scalable models for nationwide replication. In addition, different steering committees at national, regional and local levels were established to facilitate knowledge sharing and guiding implementations and providing feedback and support. Furthermore, advocacy efforts were initiated under the project's documentation and dissemination component to foster policy and institutional dialogue aimed at promoting the adoption and scaling up of climate resilience measures at local, regional, and national levels.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Information and knowledge products by the Project were disseminated through various channels that include steering committees meetings, social media, community meetings and technical foras. Agricultural practices such as bed cultivation and use of the planter and irrigation improvement demonstrated strong scalability, with neighbouring smallholder farmers who adopted the practices voluntarily. Survey data showed 86.69% of beneficiaries shared knowledge and technical practices with non-beneficiaries in the same and neighboring communities.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	Booklets, brochures and social media posts were produced in the context of this project (in arabic)
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	No specific feedback to be shared on this matter.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	None.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	N/A
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The Project's solar-powered irrigation solution, operated through well-established Water User Associations (WUAs) addresses the interconnected challenges of water, energy, and food production. Land consolidation was deemed the most prominent pre-requisite for the success of all other interventions. The introduction of heat-tolerant, high-yielding seed varieties also demonstrated success, generating tangible and heat tolerant duck breeds supported quick improvements in smallholders' livelihoods. In

	addition, horticulture activities achieved remarkable results, particularly in enhancing household income, improving dietary diversity, and increasing women's participation in productive activities.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	Yes
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region - Phase 1

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Terminal

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change				
Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries				
		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	47	45
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	20	20
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	33.5	32.5
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	70000	47	20
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	91000	45	20
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	161000	46	20
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	14574	68.96	20
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries	18900	45	20

term	supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	33474	56.98	20
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	92300	59	20
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	119990	45	20
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	212290	52	20

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information	0	0	Other	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	3800	45	Other	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term	784	25	Other	4: Effective
Performance at completion	7400	45	Other	4: Effective

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	49	2: Monitoring and warning service	Drought	Local	49
Target performance at completion	59	2: Monitoring and warning service	Drought	Local	59
Performance at mid-term	64	2: Monitoring and warning service	Drought	Local	64
Performance at completion	64	2: Monitoring and warning service	Drought	Local	64

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	0	0	Other	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	3800	45	Other	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term	186	25	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
Performance at completion	2948	38	Multi-sector	4: High capacity

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	0	0	Public
Target performance at completion	300	30	Public
Performance at mid-term	186	25	Public
Performance at completion	773	38	Public

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	Public	National	Multi-sector	1: No capacity
Target performance	Public	National	Multi-sector	4: High capacity

at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Public	National	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
Performance at completion	Public	National	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committees/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted	% of female headed	Improvement level
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	households	households	
Baseline information	0	0	1: No improvement
Target performance at completion	15	16	4: High improvement
Performance at mid-term	15	16	4: High improvement
Performance at completion	15	16	4: High improvement

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information	0	10	From 20% to 30%	Livestock production
Baseline information	0	10	From 20% to 30%	Aquaculture
Baseline information	0	10	From 20% to 30%	Cultivation
Target performance at completion	20000	10	From 20% to 30%	Livestock production
Target performance at completion	1000	10	From 20% to 30%	Aquaculture
Target performance at completion	150	10	From 20% to 30%	Cultivation
Performance at mid-term	5216	10	From 20% to 30%	Livestock production
Performance at mid-term	293	10	From 20% to 30%	Aquaculture
Performance at mid-term	0	10	From 20% to 30%	Cultivation
Performance at completion	14701	10	From 20% to 30%	Livestock production
Performance at completion	1100	10	From 20% to 30%	Aquaculture
Performance at completion	795	10	From 20% to 30%	Cultivation

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information	0	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
Target performance at completion	185	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
Performance at mid-term	119	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation
Performance at completion	207	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Community-based adaptation

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information	0	Livestock production	400
Target performance at completion	20000	Livestock production	520
Performance at mid-term	5216	Livestock production	676
Performance at completion	14701	Livestock production	1395

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures**Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy**

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			